



丛书主编 任志鸿

高中同步 导学大课堂

★ 中国教育报第22届教师节“好书教师评”最有价值的教辅图书

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英语
必修1



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高中同步

导学大课堂

丛书主编 任志鸿
本册主编 韩 红
编 者 马庆俊 辛爱臣

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电子信箱:hwcbs@263.net

电话:010-63370154

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Editor And Reader

衷心希望你的学习因为有她而变得更加精彩!

导学大课堂编写组

志鸿导学，关注每个角落，每个人的教育！

阅读地图

■ THE MAP OF READING

话题导入

背景知识，引入阅读，激发兴趣，导学诱思

课前导引

知识清单，系统梳理，查漏补缺，厚积薄发

课堂导学

三点剖析，名师献计，活学巧用，各个击破

课后导练

基础过关，能力提升，循序渐进，步步为营

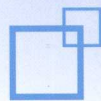
整合提升

活页试卷，综合过关，系统提升，轻巧夺冠



导学大课堂 欢乐聚一堂

导记导思导练导考 让我们一起微笑



《导学大课堂》系列丛书经过无数专家、名师的不断精心打造，尽管可能还有些不尽如人意，却如同一棵破芽的幼笋，逐云而上，越长越旺。丛书自问世以来，已经获得市场的普遍关注和认同，我们为此备感欣慰，但我们不敢有丝毫的懈怠，为了你——我们一直在努力。

丛书秉承“紧跟课堂，同步导学”的教学理念，从思路、内容及形式各方面都在以前的基础上做了极大的改进，目的是更加突出实用性，更加适应教与学的需求。

丛书主要凸现以下亮点：

宏观掌控 微观安排 丛书从大局的、长远的角度作出周密把握，结构合理、系统完备；从微观的、细节的内容进行精心安排，稳扎稳打，步步为营。

贴近教学 内容创新 丛书从贴近教学的实际出发，按照“课前预习，课堂互动，课后练习”的教学模式进行了全方位、多角度的内容创新，以符合新教育、新课程的要求。

图文并茂 版式新颖 丛书栏目图标灵动，巧借体育运动的形式彰显智力活动，以达到体力与智力的完美结合。轻松活泼的图标、版式与严谨科学的内容结合在一起，极容易引发学生的阅读冲动。

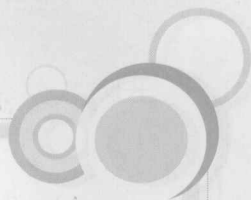
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- 免费开放教案、试题、论文、素材、课件（积件）五大课程资源交流社区。
- 学习中有什么困难请来志鸿优化问吧提问吧，这里汇聚了精英网友的所有智慧！

由于我们的不懈努力与追求，曾获得过不少奖杯，但我们深知：金奖、银奖，不如您的夸奖；金杯、银杯，不如您的口碑。为了您的夸奖和口碑，我们将一如既往、再创辉煌！



思路决定出路 (代前言)



思路决定出路,创意引领创新。

不同的教学思路,产生不同的教学效果;不同的编写思路,造就不同的教辅用书。

正确的教学思路能使你好学乐学、如沐春风;科学的思维模式,能使你左右逢源、事半功倍。基于这种思考,我们深入研究了最新的课改精神和教考动态,吸收了先进的教研成果,汇集大批实力派名家名师全力打造、倾心推出了这套《导学大课堂》系列丛书。

丛书采用大单元、小课时的编写模式,设置“课前预习、课堂互动、课后集训”三大板块,充分体现“导学导练导考”的思想。

1、“情境导学”设置学生熟悉的情境,以激发其自主学习的兴趣和动力;

2、“问题导学”本着“教材内容问题化,基本知识能力化”的原则,将教材内容设置成一系列的问题,引导学生自主探究,并在探究的过程中体验到成功的喜悦和学习的快乐;

3、“案例导学”通过经典案例的剖析来突破重难点,打通思维通道,掌握学习要领。

本丛书具有以下特点:

● **科学设计 全程优化** 丛书与课堂教学同步,并从宏观上进行了科学安排,以达到“堂堂达标、单元过关”的目标。这不仅符合学生的认知规律和学习特点,还符合大多数地方的教学实际,尤其适合有教师指导下的课堂教学使用。

● **能力立意 激活思维** 学生解决问题的过程就是思考的过程、提高认识的过程。丛书通过对教材知识的挖掘和梳理,将知识设置成了一个一个问题。学生在探究问题的过程中,不仅激活了思维,挖掘出了潜能,还能改变传统的学习方式,提高学习的效率。



● 源于基础 构建网络 丛书在深入挖掘学科知识点的基础上,还特别注意梳

理各部分知识间的内在联系,使零散、孤立的知识整合在一起,并形成了具有系统性、条理性的网络结构,供学生在解决问题时迅速地检索、提取和应用。

● 循序渐进 逐级提升 丛书遵循由浅入深、由易到难、由简到繁的原则,例题和习题都设置了科学、合理的梯度与坡度,最大限度地兼顾了不同层次和不同水平的学生,既能让一般水平的学生吃饱、吃好,又能使学有余力的学生胃口大开。

● 一种思想 万千气象 丛书的各学科既遵循统一的指导思想和编写理念,又根据各自的特点和创编者的个性,在栏目设置、体例设计、布局谋篇上形成自己独特的风格,使各学科分册呈现出异彩纷呈、百花争妍的态势,又自然和谐地组成一个有机的整体。

愿《导学大课堂》成就你的梦想!

丛书编委会



用智慧和爱心铸造中国教辅第一品牌

A POEM

A Poem: Teacher's Prayer

I want to teach my students how to live this life on earth,
To face its struggle and its strife and improve their worth.
Not just the lesson in a book or how the rivers flow,
But how to choose the proper path wherever they may go.
To understand eternal truth and know the right from wrong,
And gather all the beauty of a flower and a song.
For if I help the world to grow in wisdom and in grace,
Then, I shall feel that I have won and I have filled my place.
And so I ask my guidance, God, that I may do my part,
For character and confidence and happiness of heart.

教师的心愿

我想教会学生如何去生活，
如何面对困难，完善自我。
不只是书本知识或是自然奥秘，
而是如何走好人生之旅。
学会去辨别是非，找寻真理，
从平凡的点滴中发掘美的韵律。
如果我的存在使这个世界更加绚丽，
那么我也就实现了自己的人生目的。
所以苍天作证，我已全心全意，
诠释了品格、信心和幸福的真谛。



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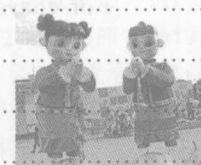
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Unit 1 Lifestyles



工作和生活之间总有一个平衡点,很多时候,来自各方面的压力让我们不得不过多顾及了工作而忽略了生活。工作压力、飞快的生活节奏,好像周围的人都在向你鼓吹和赞美这种生活方式。如果这不是你想要的,没必要随波逐流。有意识的放慢节奏,慢点走,慢点开车,慢点说话,关注一下周围发生的事情;尝试一下瑜伽和冥想;你不需要跑着生活。



背景知识

Workaholic

workaholic 是根据 alcoholic 这个词衍生出来的。alcoholic 是指饮酒上瘾的人,当然 workaholic 就是指对工作上瘾的人。有些人在工作上喜欢花很多时间,他们干工作的时间比别人长。他们一开口就谈工作,不谈别的,好像对工作有瘾一样。

根据高克毅写的《通俗美语辞典》,大约二十年前有一个名字叫做韦恩·奥茨的美国教会辅导员。他每天从早到晚忙个不停,是一个典型的工作狂。有一天,他那五岁的儿子要见他,但是他非得通过他爸爸的秘书约好一个时间后才能见到他。这件事使韦恩·奥茨省悟了过来,于是他写了《一个工作病狂者的忏悔录》,英文名字是:Confessions of a Workaholic。这是 workaholic 这个单词第一次出现,实际上就是把 alcoholic 这个单词前面的四个字母 a-l-c-o 改成了 w-o-r-k。从那时候起,workaholic 就开始用来指一个只知道工作,忽视家庭,没有正常生活的人。下面就是一个很好的例子。

My brother Bill designs computers and he's turned into a real workaholic. He works twelve hours a day, talks about nothing else and pays no attention to his wife and three kids, or his old friends. (我的弟弟比尔是设计电脑的。他可真是变成了一个工作狂。每天工作十二个小时,一开口除了讲他的工作外没有任何别的内容。他把妻子、三个孩子以及他的一些老朋友完全抛在脑后。)



引入型阅读

STRESSFUL



People with less education suffer fewer stressful days, according to a report in the current issue of the *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*.

However, the study also found that when less-educated people did suffer stress, it was more severe and had a stronger effect on their health.

From this, researchers have concluded that the day-to-day factors that cause stress are regular. Where you are in society determines the kinds of problems that you have each day, and how well you will cope with them.

The research team interviewed a national sample of 1031 adults daily for eight days about their stress level and health. People without a high school diploma reported stress on 30 percent of the study days, people with a high school

degree reported stress on 38 percent of the time, and people with college degrees reported stress on 44 percent of the time.

"Less advantaged people are less healthy on a daily basis and are more likely to have downward turns in their health." Leading researcher Dr. Joseph Grzywacz of Wake Forest University Baptist Medical Center, said in a prepared statement, "The downward turns in health were connected with daily stressors (紧张刺激物), and the effect of daily stressors on their health is much more damaging for the less advantaged."

Grzywacz suggested follow-up research to determine why less-educated people report fewer days of stress when it is known that their stress is more acute and chronic (急性和慢性).

"If something happens every day, maybe it's not seen as a stressor," Grzywacz says, "Maybe it is just life."

- 1 Stress level is closely related to _____.
A. family size B. social position C. body weight D. work experience
- 2 Which group reported the biggest number of stressful days?
A. People without any education. B. People without high school degrees.
C. People with high school degrees. D. People with college degrees.
- 3 Less-educated people report fewer days of stress possibly because _____.
A. they don't want to tell the truth
B. they don't want to face the truth
C. stress is too common a factor in their life
D. their stress is more acute



课前导引

一、词汇扫描

根据句意及各题后括号中所给的汉语意思,从下面的方框中选择合适的单词或词组,用其适当的形式填空。

fill... with... personality switch on suffer from
add up complain about be supposed to support
be used to whenever proud professional deter-
mined take up amount portable challenge
prepare regularly depend on

- 1 My brother is a _____ (职业的) tennis player.
- 2 Brian got downstairs and _____ (打开) the TV.
- 3 He spent all morning _____ (加) numbers and checking accounts.
- 4 Bob's wife is always _____ (抱怨) his job.
- 5 Meetings and appointments _____ (占) a large amount of his time every day.
- 6 A business executive _____ (承受) a lot of stress.
- 7 Students _____ (应当) finish their homework on time.
- 8 The accident changed her whole _____ (性格).
- 9 The bottle is _____ (盛满) water.
- 10 Tom _____ (习惯于) getting up early.
- 11 I will discuss it with you _____ (无论何时) you like.
- 12 You did a good job. I'm really _____ (骄傲) of you.
- 13 The post arrives _____ (定期的) at eight every morning.
- 14 I haven't got a car, so I have to _____ (依靠) the buses.

- 15 She likes her job to be a _____ (挑战).
- 16 We need a large _____ (大量的) of money to rebuild that museum.
- 17 Xiao Li likes taking his _____ (手提的) radio everywhere.
- 18 I work hard every day. I am _____ (决心) to succeed.
- 19 He was so weak with hunger, so I had to _____ (支撑) him.
- 20 The students have been _____ (准备) for the exam.

二、句型聚焦

观察下列句子,试着归纳其画线部分所包含的句型结构。

- 1 I really can't stand talking in front of the class.

- 2 I prefer meeting people in small groups.

- 3 As soon as I hear my alarm clock, I jump out of my bed.

- 4 But I try to work hard so that I can make more money for them.

- 5 It's my dream to see the Great Wall one day.

三、语法平台

观察下列句子中的画线部分并将句子译成汉语。

- 1 He watches soap operas.
- 2 We have no money but we're happy.
- 3 Mum can't come to the phone because she's having a shower.

- 4 We're training every day this week to prepare for our next match.
- 5 I'm getting married in June.
- 6 The train arrives at 6 p. m.



文本感知

I. A Perfect Day?

- 1 Which of the following statements is true?
 - A. When Brian wakes up, he gets up immediately.
 - B. Brian Blakey doesn't have breakfast at all.
 - C. He only watches TV at night.
 - D. After he gets up, he usually does some exercise.
- 2 From the passage we can see that Brian Blakey _____.
 - A. works very hard
 - B. has an industrious wife
 - C. is a laid-off worker
 - D. has many hobbies
- 3 If Brian has a portable computer while going out for a walk every afternoon, what do you think he will probably do with it?
 - A. He has to do with some of his office work.
 - B. He uses it to check some of his e-mails.
 - C. He hopes to contact with his friends at any moment.
 - D. He is expected to watch TV programs on line.
- 4 Which of the following statements is true?
 - A. Bob Black devotes most of his time and energy to his work.
 - B. Bob Black's wife is satisfied with his husband because he makes a lot of money.
 - C. Sometimes Bob goes to work late because his alarm clock doesn't work well.
 - D. Bob has a colorful life because he has many after-work activities.
- 5 If we use one word to describe Bob Black, the word probably will be _____.
 - A. competitive
 - B. outgoing
 - C. lazy
 - D. workaholic

II. City and Country

- 1 Why is Debbie always tired before she arrives at work?
 - A. Because she always works late at night.
 - B. Because she has to walk a long way to go to work.
 - C. Because the tube is usually crowded and she has to stand for about fifty minutes.
 - D. Because she has to carry a heavy suitcase when going to work every day.
- 2 From the passage we can know that Debbie _____.
 - A. has a big lunch leisurely every weekday
 - B. can speak French quite well
 - C. seldom has time to go to see a movie
 - D. pay little attention to her health because she is too busy
- 3 From the passage we can infer that Debbie _____.
 - A. doesn't like the underground
 - B. usually gets up 3 hours earlier before she goes to work
 - C. usually has a party on weekends
 - D. follows a routine every week in her life
- 4 In what way do you think that Paul's life is similar to Debbie's?
 - A. They both have to work very hard.
 - B. They both have several children.
 - C. They usually go to work by underground.
 - D. They can often see a film in the cinema.
- 5 According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
 - A. Paul has a miserable life because he has to work hard to support his big family.
 - B. Every day Paul works much longer than Debbie.
 - C. Both Paul and Debbie like to have a big breakfast in their house.
 - D. Both Paul and Debbie like to plant flowers in their garden.



难句透视

1. Then I get up, go downstairs and switch on the TV in the living room.

接着我起床,下楼,打开起居室的电视。

剖析:该句子中有三个并列的动词作谓语: get up, go, switch。注意连词 and 的使用及位置。

2. I always take my portable TV and I sit on the stone wall while the dog walks round in a circle.

我总是带着我的手提电视,坐在石墙上,而这时小狗在周围转着圈遛着。

剖析:该句为并列句。while 为并列连词,表示“然而,可是”,强调前后两者进行对比或对照。

3. Of course, I couldn't live this lifestyle without a good wife.

当然,没有一位好妻子,我是不能这样来生活的。

剖析:该句为双重否定句。也可以用肯定句的句式或意义来理解或翻译。

4. It takes me less than fifteen minutes to wash, get changed, have breakfast, leave home and get on a bus.

在不到 15 分钟的时间里,我必须洗刷,换好衣服,吃早饭,离开家去赶公交车。

剖析:该句中 it 是形式主语,真正的主语是不定式短语 to wash, get changed, have breakfast, leave home

and get on a bus。此处,用了一系列的动作说明“I”的忙碌。

5. That's what people call the underground in London.

那就是在伦敦人们称之为“underground”的东西。

剖析:该句子是主从复合句。what 引导了表语从句,并且在从句中作 call 的宾语。

6. We like to visit nice, quiet places far away from the city and go walking where there are no shops, crowds or the tube.

我们喜欢参观那些远离城市,环境优美、宁静的地方。并且喜欢到那些没有商店、人群和地铁的地方走走。

剖析:该句结构较为复杂。far away from the city 作定语修饰 places; where 引导状语从句。

7. We don't have the same work hours that office workers in the city have.

我们不像城里办公室里的职员们一样(每天)有固定的工作时间。

剖析:该句为复合句。that 引导定语从句,修饰 work hours。同时要注意 the same... that... 结构的使用。



要点解读

一、词汇详解

1. alone *adj.* 单独的,独自的;只有,仅仅

adv. 单独地

【经典范例】

(1) Tom was alone in the living room.

汤姆一个人在起居室里。

(2) You can not live on meat alone. Eat more vegetables.

你不能仅靠吃肉生活,多吃点蔬菜吧。

(3) She alone was able to answer the question.

只有她能回答这个问题。

(4) It was too big a job for me to do alone.

这项工作要我单独做,负担是太重了。

(5) Leave her alone; she will be all right soon.

别理会她(让她一个人去吧),她很快就会没事的。

(6) The baby can't even walk, let alone run.

这个孩子走都不会,更不用说跑了。

【知识归纳】

(1) alone 作形容词时,通常作表语或后置定语。

(2) leave/let... alone 不理睬,不干涉,顺其自然

(3) let alone 表示“更不用说,更不可能”。

【相关链接】

alone/lonely 辨析

活学巧用

单项选择题

- (1) She didn't feel _____ when she was _____.
- A. alone; lonely
B. lonely; alone
C. being alone; lonely
D. to be lonely; alone

- (2) She sat there _____, with tears _____ down her cheeks.
- A. alone; to run
B. lonely; to run
C. alone; running
D. lonely; running

完成句子

- (3) 在大城市里生活有时真很孤寂。

Living in a big city can be _____.

alone 提及人时只表示“单独的,独自一个人”,不涉及人的内心情感。lonely 则表示心理上的“寂寞,孤独”之感。lonely 作定语时还有“荒凉”之意。

She lives alone, but she doesn't feel lonely.

她虽然一个人生活,但却并不感到孤独。

2. suppose vt. 认为,猜测,相信;假设

【经典范例】

(1) I don't suppose he will like such a lifestyle.

我认为他是不会喜欢这种生活方式的。

(2) All of his friends will suppose her (to be) his wife.

他所有的朋友都会以为她是他的太太。

(3) She was supposed to have left the country.

她被认为已离开了这个国家。

(4) Suppose the poor girl (to be) your sister.

假设这个可怜的女孩是你的妹妹。

(5) He is supposed to be here on time.

按理他应当准时到这儿。

【知识归纳】

(1) suppose + 宾语 + (to be) + adj. / n. 以为,假设……为……

(2) be supposed to 应当,按理应该

(3) 注意 suppose 用在否定前移句型时的反意疑问,以及用作插入语情形下的主谓一致和语序问题。

3. control v. & n. 控制;支配;管理;管制;统制;统治

【经典范例】

(1) He controlled several U. S. newspapers.

他控制好几家美国报纸。

(2) With great efforts, he controlled his anger (temper).

他极力控制自己的怒火。

(3) He could hardly control himself. 他几乎控制不住自己。

(4) Indignation took away his control.

他愤怒得不能自制。

(5) He has no control over (of) the company. 他不能管理那家公司。

【知识归纳】

lose control of 失去对……的控制(统治,管理等)

gain control over oneself 克制住自己

beyond control 无法控制

in control (of) 控制着……;管理着……

out of control 不受支配

under control 被控制住

under the control of 受……的控制(管理,支配等)

birth control 计划生育

traffic control 交通管理

4. be filled with 充满……

【经典范例】

(1) The cup is filled with water.

杯子里装满了水。

(2) The room was filled with laughter.

房间里充满了笑声。

(3) They were filled with wonder when they saw the palaces.

他们看到那些宫殿时,感到非常惊讶。

单项选择

(1) I don't suppose Alice is a workaholic, _____?

A. do I

B. don't I

C. is she

D. isn't she

(2) We are not _____ to play football on weekdays.

A. supposed

B. thought

C. supposing

D. thinking

单项选择

(1) It was a long time before they got the flood _____.

A. beyond control

B. out of control

C. control

D. under control

完成句子

(2) 火势很快就被控制了。

The fire was soon brought _____.

(3) 这里谁负责?

Who is _____ here?

(4) 那些孩子曾经无法管教。

The children were _____.

单项选择

(1) The classroom was _____ students.

A. filled

B. full with

C. filled of

D. filled with

【知识归纳】

be filled with 的主动语态形式为 fill... with... “用……把……装满”。另外,注意区别类似短语 be full of “充满”。

5. take up 开始做某事;占据(时间,空间等);拿起,捡起;打断某人

【经典范例】

(1) She took up playing the guitar when she was eight.

她 8 岁时开始学吉他。

(2) The part-time job took up most of his spare time.

这项兼职占据了他大部分业余时间。

(3) This box of yours takes up too much space.

你的这个箱子太占地方了。

(4) We must take up arms. 我们必须拿起武器。

【知识归纳】

take back... 使……回想起

take for 以为;错认为

take off 起飞

take out 拿出,取出

take over 接手;接管

take to 开始;染上

take on 接受;答应

take in 收容;留宿;欺骗

take down 记下;写下

6. challenge n. [U][C] 挑战,艰巨的任务,挑战性,邀请赛

vt. 向某人挑战,提出质疑

【经典范例】

(1) a challenge to a game of tennis 网球邀请赛

(2) One of the biggest challenges facing the present government is that of creating new jobs and new industries.

创造新的工作(机会)和产业是现任政府面临的最大挑战之一。

(3) I challenge you to race me across the bridge.

我和你比赛谁先穿过这座桥。

(4) The story he told challenged my interest.

他讲的故事引起了我的兴趣。

【知识归纳】

(1) give sb. a challenge 向某人挑战

(2) accept one's challenge (to do sth.) 接受某人的挑战(做某事)

(3) challenge sb. to do sth. 向某人挑战(比赛)做某事

(4) challenge one's interest/attention 引起某人的兴趣/注意

7. sort of 几分地,有点,略微(多用于口语)

【经典范例】

(1) The man was sort of strange.

那个男人有点古怪。

(2) I felt sort of stressful. 我感到有点压力。

【拓展】

sort 种类,类别(=kind)

a sort of 一种

people of all sorts(=all sorts of people)形形色色的人

people of your sort 像你这样的人

8. suffer vi. 受苦,遭受伤(损)害

vt. 遭受,经受,忍受(痛苦,损害等)

【经典范例】

(1) The sick man was still suffering.

单句改错

(2) Filling for the moment with extraordinary strength he raised himself completely.

介副词填空

(1) Seeing the picture took me _____ to my days as a student in the university.

(2) At first they took him _____ a foreigner.

(3) The aeroplane takes _____ at 10:45.

(4) Please take _____ your book.

(5) Alan took _____ the farm when his father died.

(6) He gave up engineering and took _____ medicine.

(7) Diana always takes _____ too much work.

(8) There she was taken _____ by an aged couple.

(9) She took _____ my address.

翻译句子

(1) It's not enough of a challenge.

(2) He challenged me to another game of chess.

(3) They challenged him about the fairness of his remarks.

(4) This task challenges your further effort.

(5) He challenged me to play another tennis game.

完成句子

(1) It's _____ he didn't come. (他没有来有点奇怪。)

(2) He looks _____. (他看起来有点病似的。)

翻译

(3) 形形色色的人组成了这个世界

单项选择

(1) _____ from a bad cold, he couldn't attend school.

A. Suffer

那个生病的男人还在受着折磨。

(2) The village is suffering from lack of water.

这个山村正在经受缺水的痛苦。

(3) The city suffered serious damage from the earthquake.

这个城市因地震而经受了严重的破坏。

(4) suffer loss 遭受损失

【知识归纳】

(1) suffer 作动词时尽管有及物与不及物之分,但在使用的时候,最多见的还是它的主动语态,学习时注意总结体会。

(2) suffer from 受……之苦(折磨)

9. prevent vt. 阻止,预防

【经典范例】

(1) We should try our best to prevent accidents.

我们应尽我们最大的努力来预防事故(的发生)。

(2) What can we do to prevent him(from) doing that?

我们做什么才能阻止他做那件事呢?

【知识归纳】

(1) prevent sth. 阻止某事

(2) prevent sb. (from) doing sth. 阻止某人做某事

【相关链接】

(1) 表示“阻止某人做某事”的常见短语还有:

keep sb. from doing sth.

stop sb. (from) doing sth.

(2) stop sb. from doing sth. / prevent sb. from doing / keep sb. from doing sth.

stop sb. from doing sth. 和 prevent sb. from doing sth. 中的 from 在主动句中可以省略,而不影响其意义,而 keep sb. from doing sth. 中的 from 则不可以省略。

keep sb. doing 意为“让某人持续做某事”,意思刚好相反。

注意:在被动句中则以上三个短语中的 from 都不可以省略。

10. depend vi. 依赖,依靠:取决于……,视……而定

【经典范例】

(1) One can not depend on one's parents for ever.

一个人不能永远依赖父母。

(2) We are depending on you to finish the job.

我们得依靠你完成工作呢。

(3) You may depend on it that he will join our club.

你可以指望他加入我们的俱乐部。

(4) I may come, but that depends.

我可能会来,但得看情况而定。

【知识归纳】

(1) depend on/upon 依赖,依靠;视……而定

(2) depend on/upon sb. to do/doing sth. 指望某人做某事

(3) depend on it that... 指望某事

(4) depend on wh-从句 指望某事

(5) It(all) depends. = That(all) depends.

那得看情况(而定)。/说不准。

11. prefer vt. 宁愿,更喜欢……

【经典范例】

(1) —Would you like meat or fish? 你喜欢肉还是鱼呢?

B. To suffer

C. Suffering

D. Suffered

(2) Camels can _____ in the desert for many days with no water.

A. survive

B. exist

C. suffer

D. last

单项选择

(1) Unless we get more money, we'll _____ finishing our experimental programme.

A. prevent from

B. be stopped

C. be prevented from

D. be kept to

单句纠错

(2) Unfortunately, I was prevented going on a holiday.

(3) We must keep the air from polluting.

单项选择

(1) —Do you think living in the country has advantages?

—_____.

A. Yes, perfectly

B. Yes, it is

C. Nothing at all

D. Well, that depends

(2) —Will what he predicts really happen in the future?

—Don't believe him. His words are only _____ on fantasy.

A. found

B. founded

C. basing

D. depended

单项选择

(1) I prefer _____ to the movies to _____ home.