



宁夏固原市回民中学新课程校本教材

总主编
◎ 晁广斌

X I N K E T A N G

新课堂 3

必修

英语

主编 王映红



黄河出版传媒集团
宁夏人民出版社



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固原市回民中学是固原市市直唯一一所民族中学,自治区第三所财政特补中学,固原市委、市政府重点建设的民族示范性高级中学。学校坐落在固原新区大明城。国家投资 1.2 亿元,在 338 亩的土地上,给山区广大青少年建设了一个花园式学校,可谓学习的乐园。

回民中学以兼容的心胸、并蓄的姿态,广泛吸纳全国各地贤俊之才,培养了一支优秀的教师队伍,其中,中国人民大学、北京师范大学、华东师范大学、华中师范大学、东北师范大学、陕西师范大学、兰州大学和西安外国语大学等全国重点大学的优秀毕业生来我校从教的就超过 40 人。目前,在宁南山区高级中学里,回民中学拥有学历结构最优的教师队伍,可谓师资雄厚。

新的领导班子以狠抓教学质量为突破口,以提高教师教学质量为首要工作,以培养优秀人才为目标,组织了一批长期工作在教学第一线、教学经验丰富、学习成绩突出的骨干教师,依据新课程标准和《2009 年宁夏高考考试说明》,开展课题研究,集体攻关,精心编写了这套高中教辅丛书——《新课堂》。

《新课堂》是经宁夏新闻出版局审定同意,由宁夏人民教育出版社出版的我校第一套校本教材,本丛书与人教版高中新课程教材配套使用,凝聚了我校一大批名师的心血,具有自己鲜明的特色。

一、《新课堂》是回民中学教师教育教学的经验积累

《新课堂》注重知识与技能、过程与方法、情感态度与价值观三维目标的和谐发展。通过构建系统化的知识结构,提供多样化的学习材料,精心设计研讨式的问题情境,帮助学生理解课程内容,培养学生的探究意识、创新精神和实践能力。

二、《新课堂》是回民中学教师集体智慧的结晶

我们强调,最有价值的课题是在实践中产生的,课题研究的生命力在于给实践以指导。在《新课堂》编写过程中,我们突出新课程理念,全面贯彻和落实新课程精神,从我校实际出发,注重学法指导,提倡自主探究,强调能力培养,突显创新设计,力求让广大师生耳目一新。



三、《新课堂》是回民中学学生打好基础的坚实保证

《新课堂》更加注重针对性和实效性,紧扣教材,知识点全面,层次清晰,选择每节课的重点和难点进行剖析,循序渐进,加深学生对主干知识的理解和认识。同时,考查方式多样,内容新颖,形式上更加实用。单元测试卷和参考答案活页装订,便于阶段检测。

四、《新课堂》是回民中学学生通向成功的高速公路

《新课堂》促进学生学习方式的转变,倡导积极主动的学习态度和自主、合作、探究的学习方式。本套丛书各栏目的设置特别注重调动学生学习的积极性,发挥学生的主体作用,挖掘他们的学习潜能,通过点拨学习思路、方法和技巧,诠释课程的重点和难点,引导学生获取知识,夯实基础,逐步形成自觉学习的习惯。

本套丛书融历史与未来的辩证理念为一体,是内容和形式的完美结合,编排和设计大气、新颖。我们自信而来,期待与您一起分享这份精彩。

《新课堂》丛书一定有许多不足,广大师生在使用过程中有好的建议和宝贵意见,请不吝赐教,以便修订,使丛书的质量不断提高,日臻完善。

编者

2009年8月

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Unit 1 Festivals around the world

知识梳理

Summary

重点单词

1. _____ *n.* 美;美人
2. _____ *n. & vt. & vi.* 收获;收割
3. _____ *n.* 庆祝;祝贺
4. _____ *n.* 狩猎者;猎人
5. _____ *vi. & vt.* (使)饿死;饿得要死
6. _____ *n.* 起源;由来;起因
7. _____ *adj.* 宗教上的;信奉宗教的;虔诚的
8. _____ *n.* 祖先;祖宗
9. _____ *n.* 节日;盛宴
10. _____ *n.* 骨;骨头
11. _____ *n.* 信任;信心;信仰
12. _____ *n.* 诡计;恶作剧;窍门
_____ *vt.* 欺骗;诈骗
13. _____ *n.* 诗人
14. _____ *n.* 到来;到达;到达者
15. _____ *vt.* 获得;得到
16. _____ *n.* 独立;自主
17. _____ *adj.* 独立的;自主的
18. _____ *vt. & vi. & n.* 搜集;集合;聚集
19. _____ *n.* 农业;农艺;农学
20. _____ *adj.* 农业的;农艺的
21. _____ *n.* 奖;奖品
_____ *vt.* 授予;判定
22. _____ *n.* 雄禽;公鸡
23. _____ *vt.* 赞美;钦佩;羡慕
24. _____ *adj.* 充满活力的;精力充沛的;积极的
25. _____ *n.* (耶稣)复活节
26. _____ *n.* 衣服
27. _____ *n.* 基督徒;信徒
_____ *adj.* 基督教的;信基督教的
28. _____ *n.* 习惯;风俗
29. _____ *adj.* 遍及全世界的;世界性的
30. _____ *n.* 愚人;白痴;受骗者
_____ *vt.* 愚弄;欺骗
_____ *vi.* 干傻事;开玩笑
_____ *adj.* 傻的
31. _____ *n.* 许可;允许
32. _____ *vi.* 道歉;辩白
33. _____ *vt. & vi.* 淹没;溺死;淹死
34. _____ *n.* 悲哀;悲伤
35. _____ *adj.* 明显的;显而易见的

36. _____ *vt.* 擦;揩;擦去
37. _____ *vi.* 哭泣;流泪
_____ *n.* 哭;哭泣
38. _____ *vt.* 提醒;使想起
39. _____ *vt.* 原谅;饶恕

重点短语

1. take place _____
2. in memory of _____
3. dress up _____
4. play a trick on _____
5. look forward to _____
6. day and night _____
7. as though _____
8. have fun with _____
9. turn up _____
10. keep one's word _____
11. hold one's breath _____
12. set off _____
13. remind... of... _____

重点句子

1. Some festivals are held to honour the dead or to satisfy **the ancestors**, **who** might return either to help or to do harm.
有些节日,是为了纪念死者,或使祖先得到满足,因为祖先们可能回到世上提供帮助,也可能带来危害。
2. On this important feast day, people eat food in the shape of skulls and cakes **with "bones" on them**.
在这个重要的节庆日子里,人们吃制成颅骨形状的食物和装点有“骨头”的蛋糕。
3. The most energetic and important festivals are **the ones that** look forward to the end of winter and to the coming of spring.
最富有生气而又最重要的节日就是告别冬天、迎来春天的日子。
4. **The country, covered with** cherry tree flowers, looks **as though** it is covered with pink snow.
整个国家到处是盛开的樱花,看上去像是覆盖了一层粉红色的雪。
5. ... **when it comes** you know you'll be dead.
……当那一天到来之时,你知道你的生命也将终止。
6. Our history test was **so** long last week **that** no one could finish it.
上周的历史测验题量太大以至于没有人能够做完。
7. The hunters **have been lost** for days.
这些猎手们已经失踪几天了。
8. **When going by plane**, you should arrive at the airport at

least one hour early.

乘飞机时,你至少应该提前一小时到达机场。

9. **It was obvious that** the manager of the coffee shop was waiting for Li Fang to leave...

很明显,咖啡店的经理在等李方离开……

10. **Finding that** Zhintü was heart-broken, her grandmother finally decided to let the couple cross the Milky Way to meet once a year.

见织女伤心欲绝,最后王母娘娘决定让这对夫妻每年跨过银河相会一次。

Section I Warming Up, Reading & Comprehending

知识精讲

Language In Use

重点单词

1. starve

- (1) *vt.* (使)挨饿;(使)饿死

The lady is starving herself trying to lose weight.

那位女士试图通过节食来减肥。

- (2) *vi.* 挨饿;饿得要死

可与介词 to 搭配。

They got lost in the desert and starved to death.

他们在沙漠中迷了路,饥饿而死。

2. satisfy *vt.* 使满意;使满足

She is easy to satisfy.

她很容易满足。

- [拓展] *satisfied adj.* 满意的

a satisfied smile 一个自己感到满意而发出的微笑(表示微笑者自己的感觉)

be satisfied to do sth 满意去做某事

be satisfied with sb/sth 对某人/某事满意

My English teacher was satisfied with my English study.

我的英语老师对我的英语学习感到满意。

satisfying *adj.* 令人满意的

a satisfying smile 一个使人满意的微笑(表示别人的感觉,不涉及微笑的那个人)

3. award

- (1) *vt.* 授予;判给

They awarded her a medal for bravery.

因为她表现勇敢,他们授予她奖章。

- (2) *n.* 奖励;奖;奖品;判定

Zheng Jie received an award of 360,000 RMB.

郑洁获得 36 万人民币的奖励。

- [拓展] the first award 一等奖

be awarded the prize for sth 因某事而得奖

award a lot of money to sb 奖给某人很多钱

4. gather

- (1) *vt.* 收拢;搜集;增加(速度、势力等)

The farmers are busy gathering the crops in autumn.

秋天农民忙于秋收。

- (2) *vi.* 聚集;集合

Thousands of people gathered for the pop music festival.

成千上万的人聚集来参加流行音乐节。

- [辨析] **gather** 和 **collect**

作及物动词时, **gather** 侧重指把分散的东西集中到一起; **collect** 侧重指精心地、有选择地收集。作不及物动词时,两者常可以互换。

She gathered her clothes before the rain.

她下雨前把衣服集中到了一起。

Tom's hobby is collecting coins.

汤姆的爱好是收集硬币。

A big crowd gathered/collected around the hero.

一大群人围着这位英雄。

5. admire *vt.* 钦佩;欣赏;赞美;羡慕

She is always looking in the mirror, admiring herself.

她经常对着镜子自我欣赏。

- [拓展] **admire sb for sth** 因某事钦佩某人

admire to do sth 很想做某事

admire + 从句 钦佩……

6. custom *n.* [C,U] (社会的) 风俗, 习俗; [C] (个人的) 习惯

Social customs are different in different countries.

各国社会风俗不同。

- [辨析] **custom** 和 **habit**

custom 既可指社会的风俗、习俗,也可指个人习惯; **habit** 指个人的、固定的、重复而不易改变的习惯。

7. celebrate *vt.* 庆祝;纪念;颂扬

My parents celebrate their wedding anniversary every year.

我的父母每年都庆祝他们的结婚纪念日。

The students celebrated passing the college entrance examination with a party.

学生们举行聚会来庆祝通过了大学入学考试。

- [辨析] **celebrate** 和 **congratulate**

celebrate 作及物动词,后跟节日、生日、胜利、成功或事件,不接人或 **that** 从句; **congratulate** 作及物动词,后跟被庆贺的人,即用 **congratulate sb (on sth)** 结构。

8. clothing *n.* [U] 衣服

衣服的总称,包括帽子、鞋子等。

an article of clothing/a piece of clothing 一件衣服

two articles of clothing/two pieces of clothing 两件衣服

Food here is cheaper than in Britain; clothing, on the other hand is dearer.

这里的食物比英国便宜,服装却贵一些。

Food and clothing are very important to us all.

衣食对我们所有的人都很重要。

[辨析] **clothing** 和 **clothes**

clothing 是衣服的总称,是集合名词,没有复数形式,除了衣服之外还包括鞋、帽等;clothes 指上衣、下衣、外衣、内衣等,只有复数形式,不用数词修饰,但可以被 many, few, a suit of, two suits of 等修饰。

► **重点短语**

1. take place 发生;举行

The wedding/contest/meeting/ceremony will take place next Monday.

婚礼/竞赛/会议/仪式将于下周一举行。

The Olympic Games took place on August 8 in China.

奥运会 8 月 8 日在中国举行。

[拓展] take the place of sb = take sb's place 坐某人的座位;代替某人的位置

She couldn't attend the meeting, so her assistant took her place.

她不能参加会议,所以她的助手代她出席。

give place to sb/sth 让位于;被……代替

It's time he gave place to a younger man.

是他让位给年轻人的时候了。

2. do harm 损害;危害;伤害

The heavy rain did much harm to the farm.

大雨给农场造成了很大的损害。

[拓展] mean no harm 并无恶意

out of harm's way 在安全的地方

be harmful to 对……有害处

do harm to sb(= do sb harm = be harmful to sb)

对某人有害

类似 do harm to sb 结构的还有:

do good to sb(= do sb good = be good for sb)

对某人有好处

do wrong to sb(= do sb wrong)(wrong 也可换成 wrongs 或 a wrong)

委屈某人;不公平对待某人;虐待某人

do sb a favour(= do a favour for sb)

帮某人忙;给某人恩惠

[提示] be good to sb, “对某人态度好”。

3. in memory of (= to memorize; in honour of; to honour) 纪念;追念

All of us stood in silence for 3 minutes in memory of the dead in Wenchuan earthquake.

我们为纪念汶川大地震中的遇难同胞默哀 3 分钟。

[拓展] 结构为“in + n. + of”的短语:

in honour of 向……表示尊敬;纪念

in praise of 称赞;歌颂

in charge of 负责;掌管

in need of 需要

in place of 代替

in search of 寻找;追求

in case of 如果;万一;要是

4. play a trick on (sb) 捉弄(某人);开(某人)玩笑;搞恶作剧;诈骗

trick 是可数名词,也可作 play tricks on sb.

It's not right to play tricks on the disabled.

捉弄残疾人是不对的。

[拓展] 意义相近的短语:

make fun of sb 取笑,捉弄某人

laugh at sb 嘲笑某人

make a fool of sb 愚弄某人;出某人洋相

play a joke with sb(= joke with sb) 和某人开玩笑

5. look forward to (以愉快的心情)盼望;期待;期望

短语中的 to 是介词,后接名词、代词、动名词。

I'm looking forward to hearing from you soon.

我期待尽快收到你的来信。

His concert will be held next month. I am looking forward to it.

他的音乐会下月举行,我盼望着它的到来。

[拓展] 含介词 to 的常用短语:

be/get used to 习惯于

lead to 通向;导致

turn to 转向;求助于

stick to 坚持

get down to 开始(做)

on one's way to 在某人……途中;即将成为……

refer to 谈及;参阅

devote...to... 把……献给

owe...to... 把……归功于

contribute...to... 把……贡献给

up to 多达;轮到;在干某事

see to 处理;对付

► **重点句子**

1. Some festivals are held to honour the dead or to satisfy the ancestors, who might return either to help or to do harm.

有些节日,是为了纪念死者,或使祖先得到满足,因为祖先们可能回到世上提供帮助,也可能带来危害。

本句中 who 引导的是非限制性定语从句,修饰 the ancestors. 课文中含有这种定语从句的句子还有:

It is now a children's festival, when they can dress up and go to their neighbours' homes to ask for sweets.

它(万圣节)现在已成为儿童的节日,这时,孩子们可以打扮一番到邻居家要糖果。

China and Japan have mid-autumn festivals, when people admire the moon and in China, enjoy mooncakes.

中国和日本有中秋节,这时,人们会赏月并且在中国还要

- A. ambitious B. experienced
C. potential D. energetic

(2008·江西)

[答案] B

[解析] 本题考查形容词词义辨析。句意为:他们是有经验的劳动者……。A项表示“有抱负的”;B项表示“有经验的”;C项表示“有潜力的”;D项表示“精力充沛的”。

3. Many Chinese universities provide scholarships for students _____ financial aid.

- A. in favour of B. in honour of
C. in face of D. in need of

(2008·天津)

[答案] D

[解析] 本题考查结构为“in + 名词 + of”的短语辨析。句意为:许多中国大学向那些需要经济帮助的学生提供奖学金。in favour of, “支持”; in honour of, “纪念”; in face of, “面对”; in need of, “需要”。

4. Let's learn to use the problem we are facing _____ a stepping-stone to future success.

- A. to B. for
C. as D. by

(2008·全国 I)

[答案] C

[解析] 本题考查动词与介词的搭配。难点在于 the problem 后出现的定语从句容易干扰考生思维而使考生误以为考查 face 与介词 to 的搭配。use... as... 意为“把……当作/用作……”。

5. —Have you got any idea for the summer vacation?
—I don't mind where we go _____ there's sun, sea and beach.

- A. as if B. as long as
C. now that D. in order that

(2008·全国 I)

[答案] B

[解析] 本题考查连词的用法及句意理解。as long as 意为“只要”。

6. —Come on, please give me some ideas about the project.
—Sorry. With so much work _____ my mind, I almost break down.

- A. filled B. filling
C. to fill D. being filled

(2007·福建)

[答案] B

[解析] 本题考查 with 复合结构。下句意为:很抱歉,脑子里装这么多工作我几乎要垮掉了。在 with 复合结构中, so much work 与动词 fill 之间是主谓关系。A、D 两项表示被动, C 项表示将要发生,均与题意不符。故选 B 项。

7. The Science Museum, _____ we visited during a recent trip to Britain, is one of London's tourist attractions.

- A. which B. what

- C. that D. where

(2008·江苏)

[答案] A

[解析] 本题考查限制性定语从句与非限制性定语从句中引导词的区别。which 引导非限制性定语从句,指代先行词 the Science Museum, 同时又在从句中作 visited 的宾语;where 是关系副词,不能作宾语;that 不能引导非限制性定语从句;what 不能引导定语从句。

8. Little Johnny felt the bag, curious to know what it _____.

- A. collected B. contained
C. loaded D. gathered

(2008·全国 II)

[答案] B

[解析] 本题考查动词词义辨析。句意为:小约翰尼摸着袋子,非常想知道里面装着什么东西。collect, “搜集;整理”; load, “装载”; gather, “聚集;集中”; contain, “包含;含有”, 符合句意。

9. The road conditions there turned out to be very good, _____ was more than we could expect.

- A. it B. what
C. which D. that

(2008·全国 II)

[答案] C

[解析] 本题考查非限制性定语从句。句意为:那里的路况证明是非常好的,这超出了我们的想像。which 引导非限制性定语从句,指代前面整个主句的内容;that 不能引导非限制性定语从句;it, what 不能引导定语从句。

10. John received an invitation to dinner, and with his work _____, he gladly accepted it.

- A. finished B. finishing
C. having finished D. was finished

(2007·安徽)

[答案] A

[解析] 本题考查 with 复合结构。句意为:约翰收到一份宴请函,由于他的工作已经完成,就欣然接受了。with 复合结构中,过去分词作宾语补足语,表示被动或完成了的动作。

知识精练

Practice

I. 单项填空

- () 1. I should say sorry to you but I _____ trouble.
A. didn't mean causing
B. didn't mean to cause
C. meant causing
D. meant to cause
- () 2. I won't have this kind of thing _____ him again.
A. happening to
B. happened to
C. taking place in
D. take place in

- () 3. The soldiers who have fought for our country should be shown _____ to.
A. reputation B. fame
C. honour D. favour
- () 4. They gave a banquet(宴会) _____ the guests from Britain.
A. in honour of
B. in an honour of
C. in honour to
D. in honour for
- () 5. There is no doubt that the new _____ much better than the old.
A. is B. are
C. will D. would
- () 6. The _____ were ruled by the _____ in those days in that country.
A. oppressing; oppressed
B. oppressed; oppressed
C. oppressing; oppressing
D. oppressed; oppressing
- () 7. It's known that taking exercise _____ your health.
A. do good to
B. does good to
C. is good to
D. are good for
- () 8. Catherine should make an apology to Jim for the great wrongs _____ to him.
A. done B. being done
C. made D. being made
- () 9. The film was made _____ Comrade Kong Fansen. Which is Not correct?
A. in honour of B. in memory of
C. in praise of D. in charge of
- () 10. Students should always remember that hard work is the basic way which _____ success.
A. leads B. leading

- C. leads to D. lead to
- () 11. He offered _____ me 3,000 dollars _____ the car.
A. to; for B. /; on
C. to; on D. /; for
- () 12. It's quite an informal gathering; you needn't _____ for it.
A. dress down B. dress up
C. dress D. dress on
- () 13. She looks forward to his return as he himself _____ her.
A. to see B. to seeing
C. sees D. seeing

II. 完成句子

14. Do you know _____ (……的起因) the custom of giving presents at Christmas?
15. The little boy likes to eat bread _____ (做成小鸟状的).
16. The next year saw a series of _____ (坏收成).
17. Independence Day _____ (庆祝) in America on July 4 every year.
18. It never occurred to me that they were _____ (捉弄) me.
19. The boy studies hard _____ (使满意) his teacher and parents.
20. Cathy _____ (羡慕她姐姐的美).
21. Cuba _____ (从……获得独立) Spain in 1898.
22. We should take our umbrellas with us _____ (以防) the rain.
23. He acts _____ (好像) he were drunk.

Section II Learning about Language

知识精讲

Language In Use

重点单词

1. **permission** *n.* 允许; 许可; 同意
常接不定式作定语。

The teacher gave me permission to go home early.
老师允许我早点回家。

- [拓展] **permit** *vt. & vi.* 允许; 许可; 容许
n. 执照; 许可证

with one's permission 经某人允许
ask sb for permission 请求某人准许

She asked me for permission to enter my office.
她请求我同意进入我的办公室。

without permission 未经允许

He entered my room without permission.

他未经允许就进入了我的房间。

give sb permission to do sth 允许某人去做某事

The teacher gave Tom permission to do the experiment alone.

老师允许汤姆单独做实验。

[辨析] permit 和 allow

permit 和 allow 都表示“允许”之意。permit 强调有条文

可遵循;allow 侧重于口头上的承诺。

[提示] permit 与 allow 用于下列结构:

permit/allow sb to do sth 允许某人做某事

permit/allow doing sth 允许做某事

2. possibility

(1)n. [U]可能;可能性

其后常接 of 短语或 that 引导的同位语从句。

I admit the possibility of your being right.

我承认你可能是对的。

Is there any possibility that he will be elected Chairman?

他有被选为主席的可能性吗?

(2)n. [C]可能发生的事情;可能有的事

possibilities 意为“发展潜力;发展前途”。

His retirement is a possibility.

他可能要退休。

I see great possibilities in this project.

我认为这个项目有很大的发展潜力。

[拓展] impossibility n. 不可能

possible adj. 可能的;潜在的;可能发生的

possibly adv. 可能地;合理地

3. request

(1)n. (正式或礼貌的)要求,请求;要求的事

He made a request for a cup of coffee.

他请求给杯咖啡。

My request was granted.

我的要求得到了满足。

[拓展] at sb's request (= at the request of sb)

应某人的要求

He was there at the manager's request.

他应经理的要求到了那里。

in great request (= much in request)

非常需要;有大量需求

by request 应要求;应请求

We're offering these scarves for sale again by request.

应大众要求我们再次出售这些头巾。

on request 经请求;经索要

References are available on request.

有参考资料备索。

(2)vt. (正式或礼貌地)请求,要求

She eagerly requested a hand from the police.

她迫切请求警察给予帮助。

[拓展] request sth from/of sb 向某人要求某物

All I request of you is that you (should) be punctual.

我只要求你准时。

request (sb) to do sth 请求(某人)做某事

request + that 从句 要求……

[提示] request 后接 that 引导的宾语从句时,从句中用虚拟语气,其谓语动词用“should + 动词原形”,should 可以省略。类似用法的动词还有:insist(坚持),demand(要求),require

(要求),order(命令),propose(提议),command(命令),advise(建议),prefer(更喜欢),suggest(建议)。以上动词的首字母可构成“I drop caps”,以便于记忆。

重点短语

1. think of

(1)考虑

We are thinking of going to France for our holiday.

我们正考虑去法国度假。

You can't expect me to think of everything.

你不能指望我把什么都想到了。

(2)觉得;认为

What do you think of this plan?

你觉得这计划怎么样?

(3)想起;记起(常与 can/could 连用)

I can't think of her name at the moment.

我一时想不起她的名字。

(4)想出;构思出

Can you think of a way to raise money?

你能想出个集资的办法吗?

Have you thought of a name for the baby yet?

你想好给孩子取什么名字了吗?

[拓展] think over 仔细考虑

think highly/much of 对……评价高;重视

think nothing of 认为……没什么

think poorly/ill of 对……评价不好

think of...as 把……看作

think about 考虑

think aloud 自言自语

think twice 考虑再三

2. rather than 而不是

It seems blue rather than green.

那看起来是蓝色而不是绿色。

He is screaming rather than singing.

他是在尖叫,而不是在歌唱。

[提示] rather than 连接两个并列的主语时,由 rather than 前面的主语来决定谓语动词的单复数,即遵循“就远原则”。此用法还适用于 more than, as well as, with 等短语。

I, rather than you, am to blame.

是我而不是你应该受到责备。

[拓展] ①“宁愿干某事而不愿干某事”的表达方式:

would do...rather than do

prefer to do...rather than do

Rather than marry that girl, he preferred to live lonely.

他宁愿孤独地过日子,也不愿娶那个女孩。

②“代替”的其他表达方式:

replace vt. 代替

instead adv. 代替;替换;更换(常位于句末)

instead of (+名词/代词)

in place of (+名词/代词)

take the place of (=take one's place)

} 代替;而不是

重点句子

1. ... when it comes you know you'll be dead.

……当那一天到来之时,你知道你的生命也将终止。

when 引导时间状语从句,此处用一般现在时代替一般将来时。在英语中,时间状语从句和条件状语从句中都会出现时态的替代问题。一般情况下,时间状语从句和条件状语从句中不会出现将来时,习惯上用一般现在时代替一般将来时;用一般过去时代替过去将来时;而用现在完成时代替将来完成时。

He has saved much money, for when he retires he could buy himself a house.

他攒了一些钱以备退休之后给自己买一座房子。

He said if you went to Shanghai tomorrow, he would see you off.

他说如果你明天去上海的话,他将为你送行。

2. Our history test was so long last week that no one could finish it.

上周的历史测验量太大以至于没有人能够做完。

本句中 so...that 引导了一个结果状语从句。但是 so that 既可以引导结果状语从句,也可以引导目的状语从句。

①so that 引导结果状语从句时,从句前可用逗号与主句隔开,that 还可以省略。

Nothing was heard from him, so (that) we began to doubt if he was dead.

我们再也收不到他的任何消息,以至于我们开始怀疑他是否已经死了。

②so that 引导结果状语从句时,根据句意需要还可用 so...that 或 such...that。

Tom's first step made such a terrible noise that she almost died of fright.

汤姆的第一步发出那么可怕的响声,差点把她吓死。

He drove so carelessly that he almost killed himself.

他开车如此地不小心以至于差点丢了性命。

[提示] 当名词前有 many, much, few, little 修饰表示“多少”时,用 so,不用 such。

There were so many deer that they ate up all the wild roses.
鹿太多了,把所有的野玫瑰都吃光了。

③在 so...that 句型中,若 so 提至句首,则构成部分倒装。

So loudly did he speak that people in the next room could hear him.

他说话声音如此之大,以至于隔壁的人都能听见。

④so that 引导目的状语从句时,相当于 in order that,从句中常用 may/might, can/could 等情态动词。

I hired a boat so that I could go fishing.

我租了一条船,为的是可以去钓鱼。

I am saving money so that I can buy a house.

我正在攒钱买房子。

3. The hunters have been lost for days.

这些猎手们已经失踪几天了。

本句中 have been lost 是现在完成时,lost 为形容词,

been lost 是 be lost 的过去分词形式。现在完成时的结构为:have/has + done,表示过去发生的动作对现在造成的结果或带来的影响。

The prices have gone down, but I wonder if they'll remain so.
价格已经降下来,但我不知是否会继续保持这样。

[拓展] 现在完成进行时的结构为:have/has been + 现在分词,表示过去发生,一直持续到现在,可能还要持续下去的动作。

Yao Ming has been playing basketball in NBA since he went to America. (还要打下去)

姚明自去美国后一直在 NBA 打球。

[提示] ①现在完成进行时强调动作的延续性,而现在完成时强调动作的完成性。

I have read the book. (动作结束了)

我看过这本书。

I have been reading the book. (动作还在延续)

我一直在读这本书。

②有些延续性动词,如 work, study, live, teach 等用现在完成进行时和现在完成时意思差不多。

I have worked here for three years.

= I have been working here for three years.

我已经在这儿工作三年了。

③表示短暂动作的动词,如 finish, marry, come, go 等不能用现在完成进行时态。

4. When going by plane, you should arrive at the airport at least one hour early.

乘飞机时,你至少应该提前一小时到达机场。

when going by plane 从句中省略了 you are,原句应为:when you are going by plane。在 when, while, if, as if, though, although, as, until, once, whether, unless, where 等连词连接的状语从句中,当主句和从句主语一致时,可以省略从句中的“主语 + be 动词”。

When (water is) pure, water is a colorless liquid.
水纯净时,是无色的液体。

When (I am) in trouble, I always turn to her for help.
每当遇到困难时,我总是向她寻求帮助。

The letter is to be left here until (it is) called for.
这封信留在这里待领。

Henry looked about as if (he was) in search of something.
亨利向四周环视,似乎在寻找什么。

She studies hard though (she is) still rather weak.
她尽管体弱,但学习仍十分努力。

真题再现

Examples

1. By the time he realizes he _____ into a trap, it will be too late for him to do anything about it.

A. walks

B. walked

C. has walked

D. had walked

(2008·山东)

[答案] C

[解析] 本题考查动词的时态。由 realizes 可知应用现在时态,排除 B、D 两项。再由句意知,空白处强调已经完成的动作,故用现在完成时。

2. If their marketing plans succeed, they _____ their sales by 20 percent.
- A. will increase
B. have been increasing
C. have increased
D. would be increasing

(2008 · 全国 II)

[答案] A

[解析] 本题考查动词的时态。句意为:如果他们的市场计划运行成功,他们的销售将会增加 20%。条件状语从句和时间状语从句用一般现在时表示一般将来时,主句必须用一般将来时。

3. —Do you have any problems if you _____ this job?
—Well, I'm thinking about the salary...
- A. offer
B. will offer
C. are offered
D. will be offered

(2008 · 湖南)

[答案] C

[解析] 本题考查动词的时态与语态。问句意为:如果你被提供给这份工作的话有什么问题吗? if 引导的条件状语从句中,应用一般现在时表示一般将来时。you 和 offer 之间为动宾关系,应用 offer 的被动形式。

4. The weather was _____ cold that I didn't like to leave my room.
- A. really
B. such
C. too
D. so

(2008 · 全国 I)

[答案] D

[解析] 本题考查 so...that 引导的结果状语从句。该句型有两种形式:“so + adj./adv. + that 从句”或“such + a/an + adj. + 可数名词单数 + that 从句”。

5. The wet weather will continue tomorrow, when a cold front _____ to arrive.
- A. is expected
B. is expecting
C. expects
D. will be expected

(2008 · 海南)

[答案] A

[解析] 本题考查动词的时态与语态。由题意知,冷锋被预计要到来,是指现在预料而不是明天,故用一般现在时的被动语态。

6. The old man was almost in tears as he begged the conductor to let him take the bus home, but the driver took the conductor's side and repeated the conductor's _____.
- A. request
B. action
C. suggestion
D. command

(2008 · 重庆)

[答案] D

[解析] 本题考查词义辨析。句意为:老人请求售票员让他乘车回家,但是司机站在售票员的一边并重复售票员的命令。由题意可知此处为语气很强硬的“命令”。A 项表示“要求;请求”;B 项表示“行为;动作”;C 项表示“意见;建议”;D 项表示“命令;指令”。

7. —Who should be responsible for the accident?
—The boss, not the workers. They just carried out the order _____.
- A. as told
B. as are told
C. as telling
D. as they told

(2008 · 福建)

[答案] A

[解析] 本题考查 as 引导的方式状语从句及其省略。as 引导的方式状语从句中,当主句和从句的主语一致时,从句中可以省略“主语 + be 动词”。此处 A 项 as told 相当于 as they were told。

8. —I have got a headache.
—No wonder. You _____ in front of that computer too long.
- A. work
B. are working
C. have been working
D. worked

(2007 · 江西)

[答案] C

[解析] 本题考查现在完成进行时的用法。句意为:—我头痛。—不足为奇,你在电脑前工作太长时间了。由语境可以看出,工作始于过去并一直延续到现在,故用现在完成进行时。

9. Many of them turned a deaf ear to his advice, _____ they knew it to be valuable.
- A. as if
B. now that
C. even though
D. so that

(2007 · 浙江)

[答案] C

[解析] 本题考查连词的辨析。句意为:他们中的许多人不听他的建议,尽管他们知道那很有价值。as if,“好像”;now that,“既然”;even though,“尽管”;so that,“结果是”。

知识精练

Practice

I. 单项填空

- () 1. Our school forbids _____; that is to say, we are not allowed _____ at school.
- A. smoking; smoking
B. students smoking; to smoke
C. students to smoke; smoking
D. students to smoke; to smoke
- () 2. Is _____ any possibility that we can get there in time?
- A. it
B. there
C. that
D. this

- () 3. When _____, he has nothing to live on.
A. being outside home
B. leaves home
C. he leave home
D. outside home
- () 4. Only when your identity has been checked, _____.
A. you are allowed in
B. you will be allowed in
C. will you allow in
D. will you be allowed in
- () 5. The research is so designed that once _____ nothing can be done to change it.
A. begins
B. having begun
C. beginning
D. begun
- () 6. It _____ long before we _____ the result of the experiment.
A. will not be; will know
B. is; will know
C. will not be; know
D. is; know
- () 7. Mr Baker _____ in his old clothes, while his wife _____ a very beautiful skirt.
A. dressed; was wearing
B. was dressed; was having on
C. was dressed; was wearing
D. was wearing; was dressed
- () 8. He paid for a seat when he _____ have entered free.
A. could
B. would
C. must
D. need
- () 9. We are all looking forward _____ the Great Wall during the National Day.
A. to visiting
B. to visit
C. for visiting
D. visiting
- () 10. Mr Smith gradually _____ a knowledge of the subject.
A. attained
B. achieved
C. required
D. acquired
- () 11. It looks _____ you are ill. You should go to see the doctor.
A. as
B. as though
C. which
D. whether
- () 12. —Catherine, I have cleaned the room for you.
—Thanks. You _____ it. I could manage it myself.

- A. needn't to
B. needn't have done
C. mustn't do
D. shouldn't have done

- () 13. —I've taken someone else's green sweater by mistake.
—It _____ Harry's. He always wears green.
A. could be
B. will be
C. mustn't be
D. has to be
- () 14. —I don't mind telling you what I know.
—You _____. I'm not asking you for it.
A. mustn't
B. may not
C. can't
D. needn't
- () 15. John, look at the time. _____ you play the piano at such a late hour?
A. Must
B. Can
C. May
D. Need

II. 汉译英

16. 他对待学生就像自己的孩子。(as if)

17. 吸烟对身体有害。(do harm)

18. 我将步行去那儿而不是乘公共汽车。(rather than)

19. 我盼望再见到你。(look forward to)

20. 你们昨天玩得开心吗? (have fun with)

21. 我们正考虑开一次英语晚会。(think of)

22. 汤姆请求父亲允许他去游泳。(ask sb for permission)

23. 每当遇到麻烦,他总是寻求帮助。(when)

24. 她请求给点水。(request)

25. 昨天雨下了一整天。(have been doing)