



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

5

必修

英语

主编 吴小红



黄河出版传媒集团
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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、教学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。

前言



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 Great scientists

知识梳理

Summary

重点单词

- _____ *n.* 特征;特性
- _____ *n.* 画家;油漆匠
- _____ *adj.* 科学的
- _____ *n.* 结论;结束
- _____ *vt.* 分析
- _____ *vt.* 打败;战胜;使受挫 *n.* 失败
- _____ *adj.* 熟练的;知识或经验丰富的
n. 专家;行家
- _____ *vt.* 照顾;护理;出席;参加
- _____ *n.* 医生;内科医师
- _____ *vt.* 暴露;揭露;使曝光
- _____ *n.* 治愈;痊愈 *vt.* 治愈;治疗
- _____ *n.* 受害者
- _____ *vt.* 吸收;吸引;使专心
- _____ *vt.* 怀疑 *n.* 被怀疑者;嫌疑犯
- _____ *n.* 询问
- _____ *adj.* 严重的;剧烈的;严厉的
- _____ *vt.* 责备;谴责 *n.* 过失;责备
- _____ *vt.* 污染;弄脏
- _____ *n.* 柄;把手 *vt.* 处理;操纵
- _____ *vt. & vi.* 连接;联系
- _____ *vt.* 宣布;通告
- _____ *vt.* 命令;指示;教导
- _____ *vt.* 建设;修建
- _____ *n.* 建设;建筑物
- _____ *vt. & vi.* 捐献;贡献;捐助
- _____ *n.* 图表
- _____ *adj.* 积极的;肯定的;确实的
- _____ *vt. & vi.* (使)旋转;纺(纱或线)
- _____ *adj.* 热情的;热心的
- _____ *adj.* 小心的;谨慎的
- _____ *vt.* 拒绝;不接受;抛弃
- _____ *n.* 宇宙;世界

重点短语

- put forward _____
- draw a conclusion _____
- expose... to... _____
- be determined to _____
- link... to... _____
- apart from _____
- (be) strict with _____

- make sense _____
- look into _____
- take in _____
- instead of _____
- make sure _____
- wear out _____
- lead to _____
- point of view _____

重点句子

- Neither** its cause **nor** its cure was understood.
人们既不知道它的起因,也不知道它的治疗方法。
- So many** thousands of terrified people died **every time** there was an outbreak.
每当瘟疫爆发,数以千计的人都在恐惧中死去。
- He knew that cholera would **never** be controlled **until** its cause was found.
他知道只有找到霍乱的病因,才能将其控制住。
- It seemed that** the water was to blame.
看起来(霍乱的流行)要归咎于饮用水了。
- A woman, **who** had moved away from Broad Street, liked the water from the pump so much that she **had it delivered** to her house every day.
有一位妇女是从宽街搬过去的,她特别喜欢那里的水,每天都要派人从水泵处打水运到家里来。
- To **prevent** this **from** happening again, John Snow **suggested** that the source of all the water supplies be examined.
为了防止这种情况再度发生,约翰·斯诺建议所有水源都要经过检测。
- What disease **do you think** is similar to cholera today?
你认为现在什么疾病和霍乱相似?
- Only** if you put the sun there did the movements of the other planets in the sky make sense.
只有当你把太阳放在中心位置上,天空中其他行星的运动才能说得清楚。
- He placed a fixed sun at the centre of the solar system **with the planets going round** it and only the moon still going round the earth.
他把太阳固定在太阳系的中心位置上,而行星则围绕着太阳转,只有月球仍然绕着地球转。
- Yet Copernicus' theory is now the basis **on which** all our ideas of the universe are built.
然而哥白尼的理论却是现在我们宇宙观赖以存在的基础。

Section I Warming up & Reading

知识精讲

Language In Use

重点单词

1. **characteristic** *n.* 特征;特性 *adj.* (of)特有的,典型的

Who used peas to show how physical characteristics are passed from parents to their children?

谁利用豌豆来展示身体特征是怎样从父母传给他们的孩子的?

He has many good characteristics.

他有很多很好的特点。

Honest is one of his characteristics.

诚实是他的特点之一。

She spoke with characteristic enthusiasm.

她说话带着特有的热情。

[拓展] **characteristically** *adv.* 特有地

characterize *v.* 是……的特征,以……为典型,使……具有特点

Characteristically, she paid for everyone.

按照她惯常的做法,她为每一个人付了钱。

[辨析] **characteristic** 与 **character**

characteristic:指某人、某物经常存在的特点或特征、个性或性质,而这种性质使之有别于其他的人或物。

character:指人们天生的或习染而成的心智与情绪特点的结合,即人的本来面目;亦可指小说、戏剧中的人物。

One may have a character, but may have many characteristics, all of which constitute one's character.

一个人可能只有一种性格,但可能有多种特性,所有这些特征便构成了一个人的总的特征和品质。

2. **scientific** *adj.* 科学的

Do you know how to improve a new idea in scientific research?

你知道怎样改进在科研方面的新观点吗?

They are very scientific in their approach.

他们的方法很科学。

We need to be more scientific about this problem.

在这个问题上我们需要更为严谨一些。

[拓展] **science** *n.* 科学

scientist *n.* 科学家

scientifically *adv.* 科学地

Franklin was a great scientist and made many scientific discoveries which were very important in science.

富兰克林是位伟大的科学家,并且在科学上作出了许多非常重要的发现。

3. **analyse** *vt.* 分析,研究

We analysed the causes of our failure.

我们分析了失败的原因。

By analysing the parts of the sentence we can learn more about English grammar.

通过分析句子成分我们就能了解更多的英语语法知识。

He tried to analyse his feelings.

他试图分析自己的感情。

[拓展] **analysis** *n.* 分析,分解,解析 (*pl.*)analyses

in the last analysis 总之,归根结底

In the last analysis, profit is motive.

总之,利润就是动机。

You can ask for a chemical analysis of your tap water.

你可以要求给你的自来水作化学分析。

4. **defeat** *vt.* 打败,战胜,使受挫 *n.* 失败

John Snow defeats "king cholera".

约翰·斯诺战胜“霍乱王”。

He defeated the ex-champion in the final.

在决赛中他打败了前冠军。

He has been soundly defeated at chess.

他在国际象棋比赛中一败涂地。

I never consider the possibility of defeat.

我从不考虑失败的可能性。

[辨析] **defeat, win, beat** 与 **gain**

defeat:多以人作宾语,指“战胜、击败比赛中或战争中的对手”。

win:指“赢得赛事或某物”;后接人时,意为“争取/赢得……的好感或支持”。

beat:指“战胜、击败比赛中的对手”,可与 **defeat** 互换。

gain:表示“获得需要之物”,宾语可用 **experience, knowledge, attention** 等词。表示“赢得”时必须及物动词。

Our team won the game 8 to 7.

我们队以8比7赢了那场比赛。

You beat me in the race, but I'll beat you at tennis.

赛跑我输给你,但打网球我将赢你。

If you don't try your best, you will be defeated.

如果你不尽力,你会被击败的。

5. **attend** *vt.* 照顾,护理;出席,参加

... that he attended Queen Victoria as her personal physician.

……作为她的私人医生,他照顾过维多利亚女王。

They had a quiet wedding—only a few friends attended it.

他们的婚礼是悄悄举行的——只有几个朋友参加。

I must attend the younger brother when my mother is not at home.

当母亲不在家时,我就必须照顾弟弟。

[拓展] **attendance** *n.* 出席人数;照顾,护理

attendant *n.* 服务人员,侍者 *adj.* 伴随的

[辨析] **attend, join, join in** 与 **take part in**

attend: 正式用语, 作及物动词, 指参加会议或仪式, 如婚礼、葬礼、典礼, 上课、上学、听报告等。

join: 指加入某个组织或团体, 如军队、团队、党等。

join in: 指参加比赛或活动, 常用于日常口语, 可用 join sb. in sth. 表示“加入某人的某项活动”。

take part in: 指参加正式的有组织的活动。

It was in March that he joined the club.

他是在三月加入俱乐部的。

Everyone takes part in/joins in the game.

每个人都参加了游戏。

6. expose vt. 暴露, 揭露, 使曝光

But he became inspired when he thought about helping ordinary people exposed to cholera.

但当他一想到要帮助受到霍乱威胁的普通百姓, 他就感到振奋。

He smiled suddenly, exposing a set of amazingly white teeth.

他突然一笑, 露出一口雪白的牙齿。

His fatness exposes him to a lot of joking at the office.

他长得肥胖, 因此在办公室常被人取笑。

[拓展] exposed adj. 暴露的, 无遮蔽的

expose to 使易受, 使受……; 揭露

expose sth. to sb. 向某人揭发某事

7. cure n. 治愈, 痊愈 vt. 治愈, 治疗

Neither its cause nor its cure was understood.

人们既不知道其起因, 也不知道其治疗方法。

I'm sure the pure girl's wound will be cured.

我肯定这个纯洁的女儿的伤会被治愈的。

That fatal disease can't be cured.

那种致命的疾病治不好。

[辨析] treat, cure 与 heal

treat: “治疗”的意思, 但不一定“治愈”。

cure: 常指治疗疾病、痛苦或革除恶习等。

heal: 指治愈伤口, 尤其是灼伤, 使之愈合或恢复正常。

The doctor treated her headache with a new medicine but didn't cure her.

医生用一种新药为她治头疼, 但没把病治好。

8. absorb vt. 吸收, 吸引, 使专心

The second suggested that people absorbed this disease into their bodies with their meals.

第二种看法是人们是在吃饭时把这种病引入体内的。

The task absorbed all his energies.

他把全部精力都投入到这项工作上了。

The surrounding small towns have been absorbed into the city.

四周的小城镇已并入这座城市。

[拓展] absorbed adj. 精神集中的

absorbing adj. 引人入胜的

absorption n. 吸收, 专心

absorb... from 从……中吸收

be absorbed in 全神贯注于……

absorb one's attention/energies 吸引某人的注意/精力

9. severe adj. 严重的, 剧烈的, 严厉的

In two particular streets, the cholera outbreak was so severe that more than 500 people died in ten days.

在两个特定的街区, 霍乱发生得特别严重, 以至于 10 天内死了 500 多人。

I think you are too severe on the boy.

我认为你对那个男孩子太严厉了。

The party suffered severe losses during the last election.

该党在上次选举中遭到惨败。

[拓展] be severe with 对……要求严格

be severe on/upon 对……很严厉

severe looks 严肃的神色

a severe sentence 重刑判决

a severe wound 重伤

a severe winter 严冬

10. blame vt. 责备, 谴责 n. 过失, 责备

It seemed that the water was to blame.

看起来(霍乱的流行)要归咎于饮用水了。

If you fail the exam, you will only have yourself to blame.

如果你考试失败了, 你只有责怪你自己了。

He blamed his brother for breaking the window.

他责备他兄弟打破了窗玻璃。

If that happens, the coach takes the blame for it.

如果发生那样的事, 教练将对此负责。

[拓展] blame sb. for sth. 因某事责备某人

blame sth. on sb. 把某事怪到某人头上, 把某事的责任归咎于某人

be to blame (for sth.) (因某事) 应受责备

lay/put the blame on sb. for sth. 把某事归咎于某人

11. announce vt. 宣布, 通告

John Snow was able to announce with certainty that polluted water carried the virus.

约翰·斯诺肯定地宣布, 被污染的水携带着这种病菌。

The government yesterday announced it to the media that it plans to create a million new jobs.

政府昨天向媒体宣布了新增一百万个工作机会的计划。

Warm sunshine announces the coming of spring.

温暖的阳光宣告着春天即将到来。

[拓展] announcement n. 通知, 布告, 告示

announcer n. 广播员, 播音员

[辨析] announce 与 declare

announce: 指预告性的宣布或公开宣告大家关心的事, 如商品、产品、喜讯等消息。

declare: 指正式宣布, 当众宣布。通常指官方正式宣布、宣告的事。

The government announced its new economic policies.
政府发布了新的经济政策。
The result of the election will be declared soon.
选举的结果很快会公布。

12. instruct *vt.* 命令,指示,教导

The water companies were instructed not to expose people to polluted water any more.
自来水公司被指示不要让人们再接触污染的水。
I've instructed them to keep the room locked.
我已嘱咐他们那房间要一直锁上。
She instructed me in the use of the telephone.
她教我使用电话。

[拓展] instruct+that从句(从句中用 should do 形式) 指示……

We have been instructed that a decision should not be made before the end of the week.

我们已获悉周末前不会作出决定。

instruction *n.* 教授;指导;用法说明,操作指南

instructor *n.* 辅导员,讲师

instructive *adj.* 说明性的,指示性的

重点短语

1. put forward 提出(意见,建议);提名,推荐;拨快,提前

Who put forward a theory about black holes?
是谁提出的一条有关黑洞的理论?
Shall we put Mr. Zhang forward as the candidate for the chairman of the committee?
我们提名张先生为委员会主席的候选人好吗?
We've put forward the date of our wedding by one week.
我们将婚礼日期提前了一周。

[拓展] 与 put 搭配的常用短语:

- put away 把……收起来;储存……备用;吃掉,喝掉
- put back 拨回,向后移;推迟,延期,拖延
- put down 写下,记下;控制,镇压
- put in 插嘴;提出(要求)
- put off 延期,推迟;推诿
- put on 演出;穿上;假装,伪装
- put out 熄灭,扑灭;发表,出版
- put over 解释,说明
- put through 接通某人(电话),打电话
- put up 举起,抬起;张贴;接待;推荐,提名
- put up with 忍受,受苦

2. draw a conclusion 得出结论

It's hard for me to draw a conclusion at once.
我很难马上得出结论。

[拓展] in conclusion 最后,总之

- bring to a conclusion 使结束,谈定(买卖等)
- at the conclusion of 当……结束时
- come to the conclusion that... 所得结论是……,断定是……

jump to a conclusion 贸然断定,过早下结论
arrive at a conclusion
come to a conclusion
make/draw/reach a conclusion } 得出结论

3. look into 朝……里面看;调查,研究,了解,浏览

Next, John Snow looked into the source of the water for these two streets.
另外,约翰·斯诺调查了这两条街的水源。
The girl stood on a chair, looking into the room.
那女孩站在椅子上向屋里看。
His disappearance is being looked into by the police.
警察正在调查他失踪一事。

[拓展] 常见的与 look 连用的短语:

- look ahead 向前看,展望未来
- look up 查字典
- look on 观看,旁观
- look down upon/on 俯视;蔑视,看不起
- look out 向外望;注意,当心,警惕
- look around 到处寻找
- look through 从头看完;查看,审核
- look upon/on 看作,认为是……
- look up to 敬仰,尊重

4. link... to... 把……与……连接起来,联系

In another part of London he found supporting evidence from two other deaths that were linked to the Broad Street outbreak.
他发现有关证据支持在伦敦的另一个地区的两个死亡病例与宽街爆发的霍乱有关系。
Fingerprints linked the suspect to the crime.
指纹证实了嫌疑犯的罪行。
He thinks that his illness is linked to the use of computer.
他认为他的病与使用电脑有关。

[拓展] link... with... 把……与……连接起来,联系

- join... to... 把……与……连接/结合
- connect... to... 把……与……连接
- connect... with... 把……与……相联系/关联

重点句子

1. Neither its cause nor its cure was understood.

人们既不知道它的起因,也不知道它的治疗方法。
neither... nor... 意为“既不……也不……”。
Neither the parents nor the boy was satisfied with the result.
父母和儿子都不满意此种结果。

neither... nor... 用来连接两个相同的成分,表示“既不……也不……”,当它连接两个主语时,要注意主语和谓语在数上的一致性。通常的规则是谓语动词要和邻近的那个主语在数上保持一致。
Neither you nor he is wholly right.
你和他都不完全正确。

[注意] neither 为否定副词置于句首时用倒装。

If you don't support the plan, neither will I.
如果你不支持这个计划,我也不支持。

[拓展] 与 neither... nor... 相类似的还有:

either... or... 或者……或者……

both... and... 既……又……

not only... but also... 不仅……而且……

not... but... 不是……而是……

... or... ……或者……

[注意] either... or..., not only... but also..., not... but... 在连接两个主语时,谓动词也遵循“就近一致”原则。

Either you or I am to be punished.

要么是你要么是我将受到处罚。

Not his parents but his elder brother doesn't permit him to go out.

不是他的父母亲而是他的哥哥不许他出去。

2. So many thousands of terrified people died every time there was an outbreak.

每当瘟疫爆发,数以千计的人都在恐惧中死去。

本句为复合句。So many thousands of terrified people died 为主句,so many 意为“如此之多,那么多”。every time 引导时间状语从句,意思是“每当……”,相当于 when,起连词作用。

I couldn't help being angry every time he laughed at me.
每当他嘲笑我时,我总忍不住生气。

部分名词词组或副词可作连词用,引导时间状语从句,最常用的有以下几种情况:

every/each/any time 每次,每当

the moment 一……就……

the+序数词+time/next time 第……次/下次

immediately, directly, instantly 一……就……

the+day/week/month... ……的那天/周/月

I came directly I got your letter.

我一接到你的信就来了。

I thought her nice and honest the first time I met her.

我第一次遇见她,就认为她善良诚实。

3. He knew that cholera would never be controlled until its cause was found.

他知道只有找到霍乱的病因,才能将其控制住。

never... until... 意为“直到……才……”。

—Was his father strict with him when he was at school?

—Yes. He had never praised him until he became one of the top students in his grade.

—他在上学时,他父亲对他要求严格吗?

—是的,直到他成为年级中拔尖的学生他父亲才表扬他。

4. It seemed that the water was to blame.

看起来(霍乱的流行)要归咎于饮用水了。

seem 作为连系动词,意为“看起来像……,似乎……,好像……”,后面可以接名词、代词、不定式、形容词、介词

短语、过去分词构成系表结构。seem 构成的常用短语和句型有:

seem+(to be)+adj./n. 看起来像……,似乎……

seem+to do 好像……,似乎……

seem+like+n. 好像……,似乎……

It seems(to sb.)+that 从句 (在某人看来)好像……

It seems+as if/though 从句 看样子似乎是……(从句中可用虚拟语气)

It seems possible/impossible/necessary+that 从句 好像有可能/不可能/有必要……

There seems to be 似乎有……

sb./sth. seems to do sth. 某人/物似乎在做事

[辨析] seem, look 与 appear 作系动词的用法区别

seem:暗含有一定的根据,往往是接近实际情况的判断。

look:着重由视察而得出的印象,可与 like 连用,但不能与不定式连用。

appear:强调外表给人的印象,而结果并非如此。

You seem to be in great hurry.

你好像很急。

That man looks young.

那人看起来很年轻。

The moon appears quite small tonight.

今晚月亮似乎很小。

5. A woman, who had moved away from Broad Street, liked the water from the pump so much that she had it delivered to her house every day.

有一位妇女是从宽街搬过去的,她特别喜欢那里的水,每天都要派人从水泵处打水运到家里来。

(1)who 引导非限制性定语从句。

(2)在 had it delivered 结构中,delivered 是过去分词作宾语补足语,与 it 形成逻辑上的动宾关系。

I had my hair cut yesterday.

昨天我去理发了。

She had her house damaged in the storm.

她的房屋在暴风雨中遭到了破坏。

(3)have sth. done(=get sth. done),“叫某人做某事,使某人/事被做”。have 可作使役动词,在“have+宾语”结构中有三种动词形式可以用来作宾语补足语。若宾语与宾补之间是主动关系,则用现在分词作宾补,表示“让某人一直做某事”;用不带 to 的不定式作宾补,表示“让某人做某事”;若宾语与宾补之间是被动关系,则用过去分词作宾补表示被动完成的动作。另外,还可接形容词、副词、介词短语作宾补。

The two men had the lights burning all night long.

那两个人让灯通宵亮着。

Mother had me post the letter at once.

妈妈要我立即将信寄出去。

I must have the work finished before Sunday.

我一定要在周日前完成这项工作。

I want to have my room clean and tidy.

我想使我的房间清洁整齐。

6. To prevent this from happening again. John Snow suggested that the source of all the water supplies be examined.

为了防止这种情况再度发生,约翰·斯诺建议所有水源都要经过检测。

(1)to prevent... 是动词不定式作目的状语。

(2)prevent... from doing sth. ,“阻止……做某事”。相同意思的短语还有:stop/keep... from doing sth. 。在主动语态的句子中,prevent/stop sb. from doing sth. 中的 from 可省略,但是在被动语态的句子中,from 不可省略。keep sb. from doing sth. 中省去 from 后,则表示“让某人一直做某事”,故此短语不论是在主动语态还是在被动语态的句子中 from 都不可省略。

The students are prevented from screaming at night.
学生们被禁止在夜晚尖叫。

[拓展] save sb./sth. from doing sth. 挽救……使免受……

protect sb./sth. from doing sth. 保护……使免受……
defend sb./sth. from doing sth. 保卫……使免受……

(3)suggest,“建议;暗示;表明”。

I suggested putting off the conference to next week.
我建议把会议推迟到下周。

Are you suggesting that I'm not telling the truth?
你的意思是说我没说实话?

suggest 作“表明,暗示”讲时,后面从句不用虚拟语气,动词用所需时态。

suggest 作“建议,提议”讲时,后面从句要用虚拟语气,即“should+动词原形”,should 可省略。

[注意] suggest 不可用于 suggest to do sth. 结构中,应用于 suggest (sb./sb.'s) doing sth. 或 suggest that 从句结构。

All the evidence suggests (that) he stole the money.
所有的证据都表明是他偷了钱。

真题再现

Examples

1. Would you please _____ the paper for me and see if there are any obvious mistakes?

- A. look around B. look into
C. look up D. look through

(湖北)

[答案] D

[解析] 本句意思是“请帮我审核下论文,看看有无明显的错误。”look through,“审核”。

2. _____, you need to give all you have and try your best.

- A. Being a winner B. To be a winner
C. Be a winner D. Having been a winner

(辽宁)

[答案] B

[解析] 本题考查动词不定式。从本句看此处考查了动词不定式作目的状语。

3. Don't be so discouraged. If you _____ such feelings, you will do better next time.

- A. carry on B. get back
C. break down D. put away

(安徽)

[答案] D

[解析] “不要如此泄气,如果你抛开这种情绪,下次一定会做得更好的。”carry on,“继续进行,从事”;get back,“回来”;break down,“出故障;垮掉;分解”;put away,“抛弃,放弃,处理掉”。

4. The meal over, the managers went back to the meeting room to _____ their discussion.

- A. put away B. take down
C. look over D. carry on

(天津)

[答案] D

[解析] “吃完饭后,经理们回到会议室继续他们的讨论。”put away,“把……收好”;take down,“写下,记下”;look over,“快速地查看”;carry on,“继续”。

5. The present situation is very complex, so I think it will take me some time to _____ its reality.

- A. make up B. figure out
C. look through D. put off

(湖北)

[答案] B

[解析] “现在的情况非常复杂,因此我想过一段时间我才能够弄清楚它的实际情况。”make up,“编造”;figure out,“弄清楚,弄明白”;look through,“浏览,快速查看”;put off,“推迟”。由句意可知 B 项正确。

6. It was not until midnight _____ they reached the camp site.

- A. that B. when
C. while D. as

(重庆)

[答案] A

[解析] “他们直到半夜才到达宿营地。”本句考查强调句结构,可以还原为:They didn't reach the camp site until midnight. 强调句的结构为“It is/was+被强调成分+that/who+其他成分”。

7. —Do you have a minute? I've got something to tell you.

—OK, _____ you make it short.

- A. now that B. if only
C. so long as D. every time

(安徽)

[答案] C

[解析] “—你有时间吗?我有事要向你讲。—好的,只要你长话短说。”考查一组短语作连词的用法。now that,“既然;由于”,引导原因状语从句;if only,“要是……就好了”,用虚拟语气,表示与事实相反的情况;so long as,“只要”,表示条件;every time,“每次;每当”,引导时间状语从句。

知识精练

Practice

I. 用所给词的正确形式填空

- Windy days are _____ (character) of March.
- She _____ (announcement) that she would give up the job soon.
- What _____ (conclude) do you draw from the research?
- The doorbell rang, and he answered it _____ (immediate).
- Many people _____ (attendance) the meeting.
- The story he said is _____ (absorb).

II. 辨析填空

7. 用 defeat, beat, win 的适当形式填空。

- Who do you think will _____ the beauty contest?
- He _____ all his opponents in the election.
- We could not have _____ without the old man's help.
- Peasants _____ the drought and had a good harvest.
- The enemy's plot was _____ soon.

8. 用 attend, join, join in, take part in 的适当形式填空。

- He intends to _____ the club.
- May I _____ your conversation?
- She was sick so she didn't _____ her classes.
- We are going to _____ the singing group.

9. 用 put out, put off, put across, put away, put aside, put down 适当形式填空。

- He couldn't _____ his ideas to us all.
- She _____ her work _____ and made some coffee.
- The girl _____ the food in the cupboard after she finished his dinner.
- _____ me _____ the next corner, please.
- Never _____ till tomorrow what you can do today.
- She _____ all the lights before going to bed.

III. 单项选择

- ()10. The doctor telephoned to say that he couldn't _____ the meeting because he had to _____ a patient.
A. come; attend to
B. attend; attend
C. join; treat
D. attend on; look after
- ()11. The careless driver is _____ for the traffic accident that _____ yesterday.
A. to blame; happened
B. to blame; was happening
C. to be blamed; was happened
D. to be blamed; happened
- ()12. The ideal person for the job has these _____ — ten years' experience and an advanced degree.
A. characteristics B. characters
C. marks D. signs

- ()13. —Did you remember to give Mary the money you owed her?
—Yes, I gave it to her _____ I saw her.
A. while B. the moment
C. suddenly D. once
- ()14. Most people didn't accept the theory when it was first _____.
A. set about B. set off
C. put forward D. put out
- ()15. I have _____ all my papers but I still can't find my notes.
A. looked through B. looked for
C. looked after D. looked out
- ()16. After _____ to drive out of town, I began to acquire confidence.
A. having been instructed
B. having instructed
C. instructing
D. being instructed
- ()17. Eating too much fat can _____ heart disease and cause high blood pressure.
A. attend to B. devote to
C. dedicate to D. contribute to
- ()18. We _____ from his red face that he had been lying.
A. came to conclusion B. drew a conclusion
C. jump a conclusion D. reached a conclusion
- ()19. Don't leave it _____ to the sun, or it will get burnt.
A. exposing B. exposed
C. being exposed D. exposes
- ()20. China _____ that she will never be the first to use nuclear weapons.
A. has declared B. had announced
C. declared D. announced
- ()21. —Was his father strict with him when he was at school?
—Yes. He had never praised him _____ he became one of the top students in his grade.
A. after B. unless
C. until D. when

IV. 翻译句子

22. 不要把皮肤直接暴露在阳光下。(expose... to)

23. 长跑之后他非常累,希望有人来照顾他一下。(attend on)

24. 杰克每次来城里都会来看我。(every time)

25. 他全神贯注地看书,没有听到我喊他。(be absorbed in)

26. 两人在打架,但大家都袖手旁观。(look on)

27. 已宣布会议被推迟到明天。(put off)

28. 一项通告将很快被发表。(announcement)

29. 他决心实现自己的梦想。(be determined)

30. 别担心,老师会教你怎么做。(instruct)

Section II Learning about Language

知识精讲

Language In Use

重点单词

contribute *vt. & vi.* 捐献, 贡献, 捐助; 是……的原因

Have you contributed any money to the poor?

你有没有给那些穷人捐钱?

Everyone should contribute what he or she can afford.

人人都应该尽自己的能力作贡献。

[拓展] contribute to 有助于, 导致
contribute sth. to 把某物捐献给……All this contributed to the accident
这一切导致了这场事故的发生。

[辨析] contribute 与 devote

contribute: 作及物动词时意为“贡献”, 其后不接 one's life 或 oneself 作宾语。

devote: 只作及物动词使用, 表示“献身于某一事业或目标”, 常用短语为 devote oneself to 或 be devoted to。

重点短语

1. **take in** 收留; 欺骗; 改小; 理解, 领会; 包括, 吸收

There she was taken in by an aged couple.

在那儿她被一对老夫妇收留。

Don't let yourself be taken in by his tricks.

不要被他的花招蒙骗。

The students found it easy to take in what their teacher had taught.

学生们发现很容易就能明白老师讲的内容。

[拓展] 由 take 构成的短语:

take after (外貌或行为)像父亲或母亲

take on 雇佣; 呈现; 具有

take off 脱下; 起飞; 迅速流行

take over 接管, 接收

take up 继续; 占用(时间/空间); 开始做, 开始从事

2. **apart from** 除……之外, 撇开……来说, 此外

Apart from the construction mentioned above, you have also learned the following phrases.

除了上面提到的结构外, 你们还学了下面的短语。

Apart from a few faults, he is a trustworthy teacher.

除了少数缺点外, 他是个值得信赖的老师。

[拓展] in addition to 除……之外(包括在内)

except for 除……之外, 只是

besides 除……之外(包括在内)

but for 如果不是, 由于

except 除了……之外(不包括在内)

except that/what/when/where 除了

tell/know... apart 识别, 区别

3. **instead of** 代替, 而不是

Give me the red one instead of the green one.

给我那个红的, 而不是绿的。

He came by train instead of by bus.

他坐火车来的, 而没坐汽车。

[辨析] instead of, instead, in place of 与 take the place of

(1) instead of: 表示“代替”讲时, 后接名词或代词; 表示“而不是”讲时, 后接动名词。它用以否定后文。

(2) instead: 表示“代替, 而不是, 相反”的意思。在句中作状语, 可位于句首, 也可位于句末, 用以否定前文。

(3) in place of: 表示“以甲代替乙”的意思。是介词短语, 不能单独作谓语。

(4) take the place of: 表示“代替”的意思。是动词短语, 用以表示代替某人或某物的位置, 后接名词; 若使用代词时, 则用 take one's place 的形式。

Oh, well, we'll have to ask Zhang Li instead.

噢! 好吧! 我们得去请张丽来顶替。

In making furniture, we use metal in place of wood.

做家具时, 我们用金属代替木材。

It is certain that TV sets can never take the place of the cinema.

电视永远也代替不了电影院, 这一点是肯定的。

4. **make sure** 确信, 确保; 查明, 核实

They scored another goal and made sure of victory.

他们又进了一球, 确保了胜利。

Our staff will do their best to make sure you enjoy your visit.

我们的人员会竭尽全力使您访问愉快。

He look around to make sure that he was alone.

他往四下看看是不是只有他一个人。

[拓展] 由 make 构成的短语:

make up 组成, 构成; 和解; 弥补; 化妆; 整理, 收拾

make up for 偿还, 赔偿, 弥补

make for 走向, 趋向; 有利于

make up one's mind 下决心

make... into 把……制成

make... from/of 用……制成

make out 辨认出; 填写; 理解

make use of 利用

5. **wear out** 穿破, 用坏, 磨损; 使疲乏, 使厌烦

He wore out two pairs of shoes last year.

去年他穿坏了两双鞋。

The kids have totally worn me out.

孩子们简直把我烦透了。

You'll wear yourself out if you carry on working so hard.

你要是继续这样拼命工作, 身体会吃不消的。