

《宁夏回族自治区教育厅中小学教辅材料评议推荐目录》

推荐教辅图书

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主  
编◎李朝东



(人教)

必修4



黄河出版传媒集团  
宁夏人民出版社

高中英语 宁夏专版



君子曰：学不可以已。青，取之于蓝而青于蓝；冰，水为之而寒于水。木直中绳，揉以为轮，其曲中规；虽有槁暴，不复挺者，揉使之然也。故木受绳则直，金就砺则利，君子博学而日参省乎己，则知明而行无过矣。

吾尝终日而思矣，不如须臾之所学也；吾尝跂而望矣，不如登高之博见也。登高而招，臂非加长也，而见者远；顺风而呼，声非加疾也，而闻者彰。假舆马者，非利足也，而致千里；假舟楫者，非能水也，而绝江河。君子生非异也，善假于物也。

积土成山，风雨兴焉；  
小流，无以成江海；  
锲而不舍，金石可镂；  
积善成德，而神明自得，  
圣心不可渝，  
学不可以已。

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高中阶段的师生对教学过程的需求呈现出与其他学段不同的特点，我们理解为以下两个方面：

1. 科目增多，单科学习时间减少，教师上课，一个知识点可能只能讲一遍，高中学习更多地体现在老师进行方法点拨，学生自主学习，举一反三，不会像初中那样面面俱到。

2. 现在新课标的教材内容都是不确定的，短短的课堂时间，老师不能够把重难点知识和这些不确定知识讲明白，或者是讲明白了，学生没有听懂。学生没听懂，还没有办法从教材上获取解决的方法。

我们依此设计本套丛书，主要的功能就是解决复习的问题，课后对课堂知识进行及时复习、消化，弥补课堂教学不足，弥补教材讲解的不足，同时还兼顾预习功能和提高功能。课前引导学生进行有效预习，课后对部分重难点知识进行拓展、解题方法进行归纳总结，起到提高、升华的作用。

与同类书相比，本套丛书有三大特色：

一、练习更加注重针对性和有效性。同类图书一般只注重知识点讲解部分，忽视练习部分。我们认为这类图书的关键部分应该是练习，其次是知识点的讲解。我们的练习，紧扣教材，知识点全面，重难点突出，层次清晰，考查方式多样，材料新颖。形式上更加好用，单元测试卷和参考答案活页装订，便于阶段测试。

二、讲解的深度符合同步教学。本套丛书的定位在于新课的内容讲解，适度拓展，不像同类书，一讲就达到高考的程度。其目的是帮助学生巩固课堂所学。

三、每个学科都有其鲜明的学科特点。每个学科的栏目设置不同，以充分体现本学科的学科特点为原则，例如：地理增加了对图表的解读，政治增加了对热点问题的链接，语文、英语也各具特点。

一本好书的形成不光是编者的事情，更多的是使用者积极参与，您在使用过程中有好的建议，请不吝赐教。

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## Unit 1

## Women of achievement

## / Warming Up &amp; Reading /

## 课标词汇

## 熟记单词

- |          |     |          |          |          |          |
|----------|-----|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | n.  | 福利;福利事业  | 5. _____ | adj.     | 值得的;值得做的 |
| 2. _____ | n.  | 项目;工程    | 6. _____ | adj.     | 直言的;坦诚   |
| 3. _____ | n.  | 运动;战役;活动 | 7. _____ | vt. & n. | 尊敬;尊重;敬意 |
|          |     | 运动       | 8. _____ | n.       | 人群;观众    |
| 4. _____ | n.  | 阴凉处      |          | vt.      | 挤满;使拥挤   |
|          | vt. | 遮住光线     |          |          |          |

## 词形变化

- |           |          |            |   |       |      |                    |
|-----------|----------|------------|---|-------|------|--------------------|
| 1. _____  | n.       | 成就;功绩      | → | _____ | vt.  | 到达;取得              |
| 2. _____  | n.       | 专家         | → | _____ | adj. | 特别的                |
|           |          |            | → | _____ | vt.  | 专攻;专门从事            |
| 3. _____  | n.       | 连接;关系      | → | _____ | v.   | 连接;联系              |
| 4. _____  | n.       | 组织;机构;团体   | → | _____ | v.   | 组织                 |
| 5. _____  | v.       | 举动;表现      | → | _____ | n.   | 举止                 |
| 6. _____  | vt.      | 观察;观测;遵守   | → | _____ | n.   | 观察;观测              |
|           |          |            | → | _____ | n.   | 观察者                |
| 7. _____  | v.       | 讨论;辩论;争论   | → | _____ | n.   | 争论;争辩;争吵           |
| 8. _____  | n.       | 款待;娱乐;娱乐表演 | → | _____ | v.   | 款待;娱乐              |
| 9. _____  | vt.      | 鼓舞;激发;启示   | → | _____ | n.   | 灵感;鼓舞              |
|           |          |            | → | _____ | adj. | 直觉的                |
|           | adj.     | 鼓舞人心的      |   |       |      |                    |
| 10. _____ | n. & vt. | 支持;拥护      | → | _____ | adj. | 支持的;支援的            |
| 11. _____ | vt. & n. | 尊敬;尊重;敬意   | → | _____ | adj. | 恭敬的;尊敬的;尊重人的;有礼貌的  |
|           |          |            | → | _____ | adj. | 可敬的;有名望的;高尚的;值得尊敬的 |

## 必会短语

- 与污染有关 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ pollution
- 致力于, 献身于 \_\_\_\_\_
- 彼此有共同之处 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ with each other
- 起程去香港 \_\_\_\_\_ to Hong Kong
- 过着简朴的生活 \_\_\_\_\_
- 涌上心头 \_\_\_\_\_
- 支持这个项目 \_\_\_\_\_  
the project

## 知识精讲

一、behave *vt. & vi.* 举动; (举止或行为) 表现

**原句** Jane has studied these families of chimps for many years and helped people understand how much they behave like humans. (P2)

简研究这些黑猩猩家族已经很多年了, 她帮助人们了解它们的行为跟人类的是多么相似。

Much to my surprise, he behaved as if nothing had happened.

使我非常吃惊的是, 他表现得好像什么也没发生。

His three children was noisy and badly behaved in the party.

他的三个孩子在宴会上吵闹而且表现差。

## 搭配

behave oneself 守规矩

behave well/badly (towards sb.) (对某人) 态度/举止好/恶劣

be on one's best behaviour 举止规矩

You'd better behave yourself while I am away.

我不在家时你最好要守规矩些。

**习题精选** 1. David is quite well \_\_\_\_\_ in school. He obeys the teachers and gets As in all his subjects.

- A. behaved                      B. concerned  
C. involved                      D. respected

二、worthwhile *adj.* 值得的; 值得做的

**原句** However, the evening makes it all worthwhile. (P2)

然而那天晚上使这一切都值得了。

There is a heating discussion about if it is worthwhile for man to explore space going on.

关于人类探索宇宙太空是否值得的激烈讨论在继续。

## 搭配

be worthwhile to do/doing sth. 值得做某事

It's worthwhile to have a detailed plan for the long journey.

为这次长途旅行进行周密的计划是值得做的。



## 辨析 worth, worthy 及 worthwhile

1. worth 是一个只能作表语的形容词, 意为“值……的”, 相当于“……的价值的, 有……价值的; 值得……的”。后接名词或动名词的主动形式。

常用搭配 be worth sth./doing sth. 表示“值得做某事”。

Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well.

任何值得做的事就值得做好。

2. worthy 可作表语, 也可作定语。作定语时意思为“有价值的; 值得尊敬的; 应受到赏识的”; 用作表语时意思为“值得……的, 应得到……的”, 其后接 of sth., 也可以后接 to do sth., 构成 be worthy of sth./ being done sth., “值得做某事”。

Their efforts are worthy of your support.

他们这样努力应得到你的支持。

3. worthwhile 与 worthy 一样, 既可作表语又可作定语。表示某事因重要、有趣或受益大而值得花时间、金钱或努力去做, 一般作“值得的; 值得做的; 有意义的”解。用作表语时, 可接动名词或动词不定式。

You'd better spend your time on some worthwhile reading.

你最好把时间花在读一些有价值的书上。

**习题精选** 2. It is worth considering what makes “convenience” foods so popular, and \_\_\_\_\_ better ones of your own.

- A. introduces
- B. to introduce
- C. introducing
- D. introduced

3. (2010 湖南) Mistakes don't just happen; they occur for a reason. Find out the reason, and then making

the mistake becomes \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. favorable
- B. precious
- C. essential
- D. worthwhile

## ► 三、observe v. 观察; 遵守; 庆祝; 评述, 评论

**原句** She spent years observing and recording their daily activities. (P2)

她花了多年的时间来观察并记录它们的日常活动。

## (1) 观察, 观测

When he was young in the countryside, he would observe the night sky.

当他小时候在乡下, 他常常观察夜空。

## (2) 遵守

We should observe their customs to show our respect when we live with others.

当我们和别人一起生活时, 要遵守他们的习俗以表示我们的尊敬。

## (3) 评论, 评述

“He is a fine young man,” observed Stephen.

“他是个很不错的小伙子。”斯蒂芬评论道。

## (4) 庆祝

American forces are observing Christmas quietly.

美国部队正在悄悄地庆祝圣诞节。

## 搭配

observe sb. do/doing sth.	观察某人做/正在做某事
observe the speed limit	遵守车速限制
observe Christmas (the National Day)	庆祝圣诞节(国庆节)

We observed her talking with the stranger for nearly two hours.

我们观察到她和那个陌生人谈了接近两个小时。

The pretty girl was observed to enter the office building quietly.

有人看到那个漂亮女孩悄悄地进入了办公大楼。

### 拓展

observation n. 观察; 监视

be under observation 受到监视

escape one's observation 避开某人的注意

**习题精选** 4. Though having lived abroad for years, many Chinese still \_\_\_\_\_ the traditional customs.

- A. perform
- B. possess
- C. observe
- D. support

► **四、respect** vt. & n. 尊敬; 尊重, 不违背; 敬意; (事物的) 方面

(1) vt. 尊敬; 尊重; 不违背

I want him to respect me as a career woman.

我希望他把我当作一个职业女性来尊重。

He is highly respected by everyone for his integrity.

他因其正直而深受大家的尊敬。

The new leader has promised to respect the constitution.

新的领导人承诺遵守宪法。

(2) n. 尊敬; 敬意

They treated me with respect.

他们对我很敬重。

(3) n. 方面

The two plans differ in one major respect.

这两个计划在一个主要方面有所不同。

With respect to income and work, the two groups were similar.

这两组在收入和工作上是相似的。

### 搭配

have/show respect for sb./sth. 尊敬/敬重某人/某物

respect sb./sth. for sth. 因某事而尊敬某人/某物

in this respect 在这方面

in all/many respects 在各个/许多方面

in respect of 关于; 就……而言

with respect to sth. 至于, 关于

with all due respect (通常表示强烈不同意前) 恕我直言

**习题精选** 5. Hiking by oneself can be fun and good for health. It may also be good for \_\_\_\_\_ building.

- A. respect
- B. friendship
- C. reputation
- D. character

► **五、argue** vt. & vi. 主张; 讨论, 辩论, 争论

**原句** She has argued that wild animals should be left in the wild and not used for entertainment or advertisements. (P2)

她主张应该让野生动物留在野外生活, 而不能用于娱乐或广告。

The speaker argued that more foreigners should be admitted to the country.

演讲者主张应该允许更多的外国人入境。

They were still arguing; I could hear them down the road.

他们还在争吵; 我在马路的那头都能听见他们的声音。

The two of them sitting in their office were arguing this point.

他们两人坐在办公室里讨论这一点。



## 搭配

argue with sb. 与某人争论  
 argue for 为……辩护  
 argue against sth. 争辩某事  
 argue about/over sth. 就某事争论  
 argue sb. into/out of doing sth. 说服某人做/不做某事

It's no use arguing about the question with him for he won't change his opinion.

关于这个问题和他争论是没有用的,他不会改变自己的观点的。

Do you want to argue me into agreeing to your proposal?  
 你想说服我同意你的提议吗?

## 辨析

**argue, quarrel, debate, dispute 与 discuss**

1. argue 指提出理由或证据为自己或自己一方的看法或立场辩护,着重说理、论证和企图说服。

She find it useless argue with them.  
 她发现和他们争论没用。

2. quarrel 指两人之间或两个团体之间不友好地、吵吵嚷嚷地大声争论某事,尤指“吵嘴,吵架”。

I would rather be laughed at than quarrel with him.  
 我宁愿被嘲笑,也不愿和他吵架。

3. debate 侧重指意见等对立的双方之间正式或公开的争辩。

He received a challenge to a TV debate.  
 他接到电视辩论的挑战。

4. dispute 侧重对分歧进行激烈或热烈的争论或争辩,带有一定的感情色彩,常隐含“各持己见”或“争论不休”的意味。

The exact cause of the accident is still in dispute.  
 事故的真正起因仍有争议。

5. discuss 是常用词,指就某一或某些问题表明观点、看法等,以便统一认识,解决问题。

I have something personal to discuss with you.  
 我有点私事和你商量。

**习题精选** 6. Gun control is a subject \_\_\_\_\_ Americans have argued for a long time.

- A. of which
- B. with which
- C. about which
- D. into which

7. (2011 湖北) The minister said, "We are ready for discussions with any legal parties, but we'll never \_\_\_\_\_ with criminals."

- A. negotiate
- B. quarrel
- C. argue
- D. consult

**六、lead/live a...life 过着……的生活**

**原句** She is leading a busy life but...(P2)

她过着忙碌的生活,但是……

After he graduated, he lived a busy life working at his research.

毕业后,他从事他的研究,过着忙碌的生活。

## 搭配

lead a hard life 过着艰难的生活  
 lead a quiet life 过着平静的生活  
 lead a happy life 过着开心的生活  
 lead a simple life 过着简朴的生活

At last they got married and led a happy life.

最后他们结婚了,过着幸福的生活。

Now they have retired and want to lead a quiet life.

如今他们退休了,想过一种平静的生活。

They led a simple life in the remote village.

他们在偏远的山村过着简朴的生活。

**习题精选** 8. They lead \_\_\_\_\_ busy and colourful life on \_\_\_\_\_ campus.

- A. a; a  
B. /; the  
C. a; the  
D. the; /

**七、Only after her mother came to help her for the first few months was she allowed to begin her project. (P2)**

她母亲头几个月来帮她的忙,这才使她得以开始自己的计划。

**语言点** 该句是一个复合句。主句是 she was allowed to begin her project。“only+状语”放在句首时,主句部分要用部分倒装,即将助动词、情态动词或连系动词置于主语之前。但“only+主语”放在句首时,主句不倒装。

Only in this way can we improve the environment we live in.

只有这样,我们才能改善我们的居住的环境。

Only then did I remember that I had left my cellphone in the restaurant.

到那时我才记起我把手机忘在餐馆里了。

**习题精选** 9. (2012 天津) Only after Mary read her composition the second time \_\_\_\_\_ the spelling mistake.

- A. did she notice  
B. she noticed  
C. does she notice  
D. she has noticed

**八、For forty years Jane Goodall has been outspoken about making the rest of the world understand and respect the life of these animals. (P2)**

40年来,简·古道尔一直在呼吁世人了解并尊重这些动物的生活。

**语言点1** 本句用的是现在完成时,即 has/have done。现在完成时表示过去发生并且已经完成的动作对现在造成影响或后果,还可表示过去某一时间开始并一直持续到现在并且有可能还会持续的动作或状态,常与 for, since 引导的时间状语连用,句中动词必须为延续性动词。

He has taught in our school for 30 years.

他在我们学校教书已有30年了。

He has been busy since last week.

自上个星期以来他一直很忙。

He has worked for us ever since he left school.

他离开学校以后就一直为我们工作。

**习题精选** 10. (2012 江西) —Look! Somebody \_\_\_\_\_ the sofa.

—Well, it wasn't me. I didn't do it.

- A. is cleaning  
B. was cleaning  
C. has cleaned  
D. had cleaned

**语言点2** the rest of...表示“剩下的……”,后面接可数名词复数形式时,谓语动词用复数形式;后接可数名词的单数形式或不可数名词时,谓语动词用单数形式。

The rest of the apples are bad.

剩下的苹果都坏了。



The rest of the tour was cancelled.

剩余的演出也被取消了。

Three are American; and the rest of my classmates are from England.

我的同学中三个是美国人,剩下的都是英国人。

**习题精选** 11. The factory used 65 percent of the raw ma-

terials, and the rest of them \_\_\_\_\_ saved for other purposes.

- A. is
- B. are
- C. was
- D. were

### 过关评测

#### 一、根据首字母或汉语提示写出正确的单词

- 1 There are a c \_\_\_\_\_ of children playing in front of the building.
- 2 The old woman entered the room \_\_\_\_\_ (搀扶) by her grandson.
- 3 We felt a great sense of \_\_\_\_\_ (成就) when we reached the top of the mountain.
- 4 Listen! He is a \_\_\_\_\_ with his classmate about something.
- 5 There's a strong \_\_\_\_\_ (争论) for lowering the price.
- 6 We have c \_\_\_\_\_ against whaling for the last 15 years.
- 7 The girl is interested in the sky and often o \_\_\_\_\_ the stars.
- 8 "Mind your b \_\_\_\_\_," the mother said to her naughty boy.
- 9 We're trying to \_\_\_\_\_ (鼓舞) him with confidence.
- 10 We have c \_\_\_\_\_ with various international organizations in Europe.

#### 二、根据汉语提示完成句子

- 1 尽管条件艰苦,但他们仍过着快乐的生活。  
They \_\_\_\_\_ though the conditions were very harsh.
- 2 昨天我表弟表现出了巨大的勇气。  
My cousin \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.
- 3 这小男孩受到激励,比以往任何时候更加努力地学习。  
The little boy was \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 他就这个问题同我们争论了很长时间。  
He \_\_\_\_\_ for a long time.
- 5 我们到达车站时,火车已经开走了。  
When we got to the station, \_\_\_\_\_.

#### 三、单项填空

- 1 Could you tell me how you usually \_\_\_\_\_ Thanksgiving Day in your country?  
A. congratulate                      B. observe  
C. honour                              D. remind
- 2 Thinking of the advantages, the Prime Minister gave his full \_\_\_\_\_ to the government's reforms.  
A. life                                      B. effort  
C. concern                              D. support

- 3 She was young and pretty, and she loved children. My pupils, Donnie included, all \_\_\_\_\_ her very much.
- A. respected                      B. disliked  
C. avoided                        D. minded
- 4 On hearing the exciting news, people \_\_\_\_\_ the streets, celebrating.
- A. moved off                      B. crowded in  
C. woke up                        D. dressed up
- 5 —Mum, can I have another piece of bread?  
—\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Behave yourself              B. Help yourself  
C. You got it                      D. You are welcome
- 6 —What do you think of the book?  
—Oh, excellent. It's worth \_\_\_\_\_ a second time.
- A. to read                        B. to be read  
C. reading                        D. being read
- 7 Jay Chou is an \_\_\_\_\_ singer and his \_\_\_\_\_ songs spread through all the country.
- A. inspired; inspired  
B. inspiring; inspired  
C. inspired; inspiring  
D. inspiring; inspiring
- 8 Only when he started to explain \_\_\_\_\_ the reason for this.
- A. she realized                      B. did she realize  
C. she had realized                D. had she realized
- 9 He only took a little, the rest of the fortune \_\_\_\_\_ given to the charity.
- A. is                                B. are  
C. was                              D. were

#### 四、阅读理解

Erica David lives in Pinedale, Wyoming, USA,

where winter can bring temperatures of below 35 degrees Fahrenheit, howling winds, and a lot of snow. So it was just natural that she chose to study snow for her school science fair in the sixth grade.

Now a junior in high school, Erica is in her sixth year of snow experiments, and is well on her way to becoming a snow expert. She started with a basic question: Could snow fences be built to work better?

Snow fences are used to keep snowdrifts (雪堆) from covering areas like roads or train tracks, or to help build up snow where it can help with water shortages in spring when it melts (融化). "Also, I wanted to protect my animals better from blowing snow," says Erica, who raises goats, sheep, and pigs.

Before she could test fence designs, Erica had to figure out what would act like real snow in her experiments. "I tested flour, sugar, and salt before I settled on dishwasher powder," she explains.

Science fairs offer students the chance to test theories, present findings to judges, and meet other researchers. Erica's many achievements include competing at the Discovery Channel Young Scientist Challenge for middle school students and the Intel International Science and Engineering Fair, where students from around the world present their science research.

But perhaps the best reward is that her research is already being put to good use. She has come up with an improved snow fence design, and this year she's helping think out how to provide water supply to native plants, which have been killed off by drilling at nearby natural gas fields.

"Science fairs are an amazing experience," says Erica. "Just pick your true feeling and go for it."



1 What does the passage suggest to us?

- A. Science fairs are held for high school students in America.
- B. Erica is the youngest snow expert well known in America.
- C. The environment brought much convenience for Erica to study snow.
- D. The hope to contribute to her hometown made Erica experiment on snow.

2 In Erica's hometown, snow fences may play a part in \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. reducing the harm blowing snow does to animals
- b. supplying water resource to the nearby gas fields
- c. making up for the lack of water resource.
- d. keeping the traffic smooth

A. a, b, c

B. a, b, d

C. b, c, d

D. a, c, d

3 Science fairs are attractive to students because they \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. can have their research put into practical use
- B. can have their scientific ideas tested out
- C. are allowed to help protect the local wildlife
- D. can learn about the most advanced technology

4 Which of the following material can best replace snowing in Erica's experiment?

- A. Flour.
- B. Sugar.
- C. Salt.
- D. Dishwasher powder.

## / Learning about Language /

### 课标词汇

#### 熟记单词

1. \_\_\_\_\_ n. 观众;听众;读者

2. \_\_\_\_\_ v. 影响

#### 词形变化

1. \_\_\_\_\_ v. 允许;准允 → \_\_\_\_\_ n. 许可证

2. \_\_\_\_\_ vi. 谈到;查阅;参考 → \_\_\_\_\_ n. 参考,参照

#### 必会短语

1. 看不起他 \_\_\_\_\_ him

2. 参考笔记本 \_\_\_\_\_ the notebook