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宁夏专版

精讲精练

JINGJIANGJINGLIAN

高中英语
学生用书

选修⑦
(人教)

《精讲精练》编写组 编



黄河出版传媒集团
宁夏人民教育出版社



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ISBN 978-7-5544-1037-0



9 787554 410370 >

定价：14.76 元

宁夏回族自治区教育厅中小学教辅材料评议推荐图书

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

精讲精练: 人教版: 宁夏专版. 高中英语. 7: 选修 / 《精讲精练》编写组编. -- 银川: 宁夏人民教育出版社, 2014.12

ISBN 978-7-5544-1037-0

I. ①精… II. ①精… III. ①英语课—高中—教学参考资料 IV. ①G634

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2014)第310190号

精讲精练 宁夏专版 高中英语 选修7(人教)

《精讲精练》编写组 编

责任编辑 王 慧

封面设计 晨 皓

责任印制 殷 戈

黄河出版传媒集团 出版发行
宁夏人民教育出版社

地 址 宁夏银川市北京东路139号出版大厦(750001)

网 址 www.yrpubm.com

网上书店 www.hh-book.com

电子信箱 jiaoyushe@yrpubm.com

邮购电话 0951-5014284

经 销 全国新华书店

印刷装订 宁夏雅昌彩色印务有限公司

印刷委托书号 (宁)0000525

开 本 890 mm × 1240 mm 1/16

印 张 10.5

字 数 360千字

版 次 2014年12月第1版

印 次 2014年12月第1次印刷

书 号 ISBN 978-7-5544-1037-0/G·2816

定 价 14.76元

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创新学习模式——稳步提升计划

自主预习·夯基础

1. 词汇整理

① (adj.) 重要的; 关键的; 至关重要的
② (adj.) 重要的; 关键的; 至关重要的
③ (adj.) 重要的; 关键的; 至关重要的
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⑨ (adj.) 重要的; 关键的; 至关重要的
⑩ (adj.) 重要的; 关键的; 至关重要的

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激发思维

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把握高分句型
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② (adj.) 重要的; 关键的; 至关重要的
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有的放矢，点点突破网控全局

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课堂学习案

Unit 1 Living well

话题晨诵·激兴趣

开拓求知的视野,点亮心灯

储备智慧

导语 “摆在我面前的只有两条路:要么赶紧去死,要么精彩地活着。”当怀揣梦想追逐梦想的刘伟登上达人秀舞台时,奇迹发生了。身残志坚的他还获得“2011感动中国十大人物”称号。

I won't give up

They say life isn't fair—but it can still be good. This is particularly true for Liu Wei.



Most people could hardly imagine using their feet to eat dinner or play the piano. But Liu doesn't think of these things as a problem. They are just part of life for the young man who is missing both arms, but does not lack **optimism**.

Liu became well known after his piano skills won him the title of champion in the reality TV show “China's Got Talent” in December, 2010. Besides, he was named one of CCTV's “Top Ten People Who Moved China in 2011”.

At the age of 10, Liu lost his arms in an accident. He became **depressed** but **eventually** told himself: “At least I have a pair of legs.”

“I believe that I can do whatever you can, and I can also do what you can't,” said Liu in an interview with CCTV. “As long as I make up my mind to do something, I won't give up.”

At the age of 19 he began to teach himself to play the piano. Within three days he managed to play his first piece. On January 25, 2011, he played *Butterfly Lovers* to international audiences at the Golden Concert Hall in Vienna, Austria.

“I want to improve my piano skills so in the future people will just enjoy the music without noticing that my arms are missing,” Liu said.

品读小思

What's the main idea of the passage? (no more than 15 words)

词海拾贝

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. optimism /'ɒptɪmɪzəm/ | <i>n.</i> 乐观, 乐观主义 |
| 2. depressed /dɪ'prest/ | <i>adj.</i> 沮丧的 |
| 3. eventually /ɪ'ventʃuəli/ | <i>adv.</i> 最后, 终于 |

Warming Up & Reading

自主初探·夯基础

踏着坚实的步伐,稳健启程

预习新知

I. 速记单词

1. 音意记忆。

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|
| (1) /'nɔɪz/ | (<i>adj.</i>) 吵闹的; 嘈杂的 |
| (2) /'sju:təbl/ | (<i>adj.</i>) 适合的; 适宜的 |
| (3) /'klʌmz/ | (<i>adj.</i>) 笨拙的 |
| (4) /ə'dæpt/ | (<i>vt.</i>) 使适应; 改编 |
| (5) /'kɒndʌkt/ | (<i>n.</i>) 行为; 品行 |
| /kən'dʌkt/ | (<i>vt.</i>) 指挥; 管理; 主持 |

2. 形意记忆。

- (1) disability (*n.*) 伤残, 无力; 无能 → _____ (*adj.*) 伤残的
- (2) ambition (*n.*) 雄心; 野心 → _____ (*adj.*) 有雄心的; 有野心的
- (3) _____ (*adj.*) 有益的; 受益的 → benefit (*v.*) 有益于; 获益 (*n.*) 益处, 好处

- (4) absence (*n.*) 缺席; 不在某处 → _____ (*adj.*) 缺席的
- (5) annoy (*vt.*) 使……不悦; 惹恼 → _____ (*adj.*) 颇为生气的
- (6) encouragement (*n.*) 鼓励; 奖励 → _____ (*vt.*) 鼓励

II. 短语互译

- | | |
|-------------------|-------|
| 1. in other words | _____ |
| 2. adapt to | _____ |
| 3. cut out | _____ |
| 4. out of breath | _____ |
| 5. all in all | _____ |
| 6. 闲坐着 | _____ |
| 7. 和; 也 | _____ |
| 8. 在很多方面 | _____ |
| 9. 取笑 | _____ |
| 10. 每次 | _____ |

III. 完成句子

1. 这种残疾使他们做某些事情有困难吗?

Does this disability _____ some things? (make+it+adj. +for sb. to do...)

2. 今年她参加了多次比赛,而且打破了两圈(800米)赛跑的纪录,对此她感到很自豪。

She is proud _____ competitions and to have broken a record by running two laps (800 metres) this year. (不定式短语作原因状语)

3. 每次缺课后回到学校,我都感觉自己很笨,因为我比别人落后了。

_____ after an absence, I felt stupid because I was behind the others. (every time 引导时间状语从句)

4. 我的生活很充实,没有时间闲坐着顾影自怜。

I have a very busy life with no time to sit around _____. (动词-ing 形式短语作伴随状语)

5. 接受他们,给予他们鼓励,让他们能像你一样过得丰富多彩、充实美满。

Just accept them for who they are, and give them encouragement to live _____ you do. ("as+adj. +a/an+n. +as"结构用来说明前后两者在某方面相同)

IV. 语篇填空

Read the passage and fill in the following blanks. Please answer within 3 words.

Title: Marty's Story

Outline	Supporting details
Para. 1: An <u>1</u> to Marty and his disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He cannot do some things as quickly as others. • He has learned to <u>2</u> his disability.

Para. 2: How his disability developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He didn't look <u>3</u> from others until ten. Then he started to get weak and went into hospital. • It's hard for him to hold his <u>4</u>.
Para. 3: Some <u>5</u> at his primary school	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He looks the same as other students but he was often <u>6</u> after a short run. • He was often laughed at.
Para. 4: His life at high school	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is much easier because his <u>7</u> have accepted him. • He did something to <u>8</u> his ambition.
Para. 5: Good <u>9</u> of his disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He has become more independent. • He works hard to make himself live a <u>10</u> life.

读而后思

What characteristics do you think the disabled should have if they want to be successful?

要点精解·抓核心

萃取知识的精华, 细研深究

突破重点

重点单词

1. suitable adj. 适合的; 适宜的

语境领悟

① Although some may think the cinema is noisy, it is **suitable** for Sally's condition.

尽管有人可能认为电影院里太吵了,但它很适合萨莉的身体状况。

② We need to find someone **suitable to replace** Mary.

我们需要找适合的人来接替玛丽。

归纳拓展

- (1) be suitable for 适合于
be suitable to do sth. 适合做某事
(2) suitably adv. 合适地; 适宜地; 适当地
(3) suit vt. 对(某人)方便; 满足(某人)需要;

合(某人)心意

suit sb. fine

很适合某人

suit oneself

自便; 随某人的便

③ You can **suit yourself** whether you come or not, 来不来随你便。

即学活用 完成句子。

① Such violent films are not _____ teenagers to see. 此类暴力影片不适合青少年观看。

② I work part time, which _____. 我做兼职工作, 这很适合我。

③ (原创) With its blue sky and fresh clean air, Weihai seems to me more _____ for living than Beijing, which has been full of smoggy air in the past few days.

A. responsible

B. particular

C. suitable

D. transparent

2. beneficial adj. 有益的; 受益的

语境领悟

① The law of the jungle is not the way to govern human society; only mutually **beneficial** cooperation will make the world a better place.

丛林法则不是统治人类社会的方式; 只有互利合作才能创造一个更美好的世界。

② Sunshine and fresh air **are beneficial to** your recovery from illness.

阳光和新鲜空气对你的病情恢复有益。

归纳拓展

(1) be beneficial to sth. /sb. (=be of benefit to sth. /sb.)

对……有益

(2) benefit

n. 益处, 好处

vt. 有益于

vi. 受益

for the benefit of sb. = for sb.'s benefit 为了某人的利益

A benefits B = B benefits from/by A A 对 B 有益

③ He went there **for the benefit of** his health.

因为对健康有好处所以他去了那儿。

④ We should spend the money on something that will **benefit** everyone. 我们应该把这笔钱花在大家都能受益的事情上。

即学活用 完成句子。

① The new credit card will _____ to our customers.
新的信用卡将使我们的顾客受益。

② There is no doubt that the villagers will _____ the new highway.

毫无疑问, 村民将从这条新公路中受益。

③ (2012·福建高考) China has been pushing the reform of public hospitals _____ all its citizens.

A. in charge of

B. for the purpose of

C. in honor of

D. for the benefit of

3. adapt vt. 使适应; 改编 vi. 适应

语境领悟

① "The goal of this tournament is to make players **adapt to** the game, so I will send every player to play," said Lang Ping. "这个比赛的目标是让队员适应比赛, 所以我将派每位队员上场," 郎平说。

② They are trying to **adapt** this novel **for** a TV play. 他们正在试图把这部小说改编成电视剧。

③ When he moved to Canada, the children **adapted themselves to** the change very well.

他移居加拿大后, 孩子们很能适应变化。

④ The film *You Are the Apple of My Eye* **is adapted from** a novel with the same name.

电影《那些年我们一起追过的女孩》是根据同名小说改编的。

归纳拓展

adapt to

适应

adapt oneself to

使……适应或习惯于

adapt sth. for sth.

把……改编成……

adapt sth. from sth.

根据……改编

易混辨析

adapt	指修改或改变以适应新条件
adjust	作“适应”讲时可与 adapt 互换; 此外, 它还可指调整、调节使之适应

即学活用 选词填空 (adapt/adjust)。

① It took her a while to _____ herself to her new surroundings.

② You can't see through the telescope until it is _____ to your eyes.

③ The good thing about children is that they _____ very easily to the new environment.

A. adapt

B. appeal

C. attach

D. apply

4. absence n. 缺席; 不在某处; 缺乏

语境领悟

① I'm doing Julie's job **in her absence**.

朱莉不在, 我正在做她的工作。

② His frequent **absence from** school is all because of his illness. 他经常缺课都是因为他的病。

③ The **absence** of colour in that drawing makes it dull. 那幅画因没有着色而显得晦暗。

归纳拓展

(1) during/in one's absence (=in the absence of sb.)

当某人缺席/不在的时候

absence from

缺席, 不在

absence of mind

心不在焉

(2) absent

adj. 缺席的, 不在的

be absent from

缺席, 不在

absent-minded

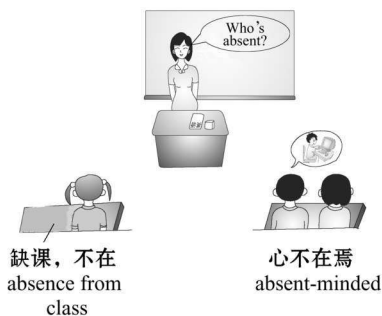
adj. 心不在焉的

④ How many of them **are absent from** the meeting without permission? 他们中有多少人擅自缺席会议?

名师点津 ▶ absent 的反义词为 present (出席的, 在场的);
absence 的反义词为 presence (出席; 到场)。

巧学助记

心不在焉的 absence



即学活用 完成句子。

① Please look after my house _____.
我不在时, 请帮我照看房子。

② _____ caused the plants to die.
缺少雨水使这些植物干死了。

③ He _____ for three days so far.
到现在为止他已经旷课 3 天了。

5. annoy vt. 使……不悦; 惹恼

语境领悟

- ① The few who cannot see the real person inside my body do not make me **annoyed**, and I just ignore them.
少数同学看不到我的内心世界,但是我并不生气,只是不去理会他们罢了。
- ② It really **annoys** me when people forget to say thank you.
当有人连谢谢都忘记说时,我确实感到不愉快。
- ③ We're **annoyed at** his treatment of his old friends.
他用这种态度对待他的老朋友,我们都颇为生气。
- ④ He was beginning to **get very annoyed with** me about my carelessness. 因为我粗心大意,他已开始恼火了。

归纳拓展

- (1) It annoys sb. that/when/how...
某事使某人恼怒
- (2) annoyed *adj.* 颇为生气的
be annoyed with sb. 对某人生气
be annoyed at/about sth. 因……而生气
be annoyed that 因……而恼怒
- (3) annoying *adj.* 令人恼怒的; 令人烦恼的
- (4) annoyance *n.* 烦恼
to one's annoyance 令某人恼怒的是

即学活用

- 用 annoy 的适当形式填空。
- ① She was _____ with him because he was late.
- ② Her most _____ habit was eating with her mouth open.
- ③ To her _____, Mary found that the others had gone without her.

6. conduct n. 行为; 品行 vt. 指挥; 管理; 主持; 实施; 带领; 表现

语境领悟

- ① Why has his fellow students' **conduct** changed towards Marty? 为什么同学们对马蒂的言行有了改变?
- ② The young woman conductor **has conducted** over 100 concerts. 这位年轻的女指挥已经指挥过一百多场音乐会了。
- ③ The guide **conducted us around** the ruins of the ancient city.
导游带领我们游览了古城废墟。
- ④ The children **conducted themselves** well at the evening party.
孩子们在晚会上表现很好。

归纳拓展

- conduct sb. around... 带某人参观……
conduct oneself 举止; 表现

即学活用

- 完成句子。
- ① They hired agents to _____.
他们雇佣代理人来管理他们的公司。
- ② He _____ far better than expected.
他表现得比预料的要好得多。
- ③ On Saturday, China _____ a test flight of the Y-20, which can perform various long-distance transportation tasks.
- A. strengthened B. developed
C. applied D. conducted

核心短语

7. in other words (= that is to say) 换句话说

语境领悟

- ① **In other words**, there are not many people like me.
换句话说,像我这样的人并不多见。
- ② He failed in the exam. **In other words**, he won't be allowed to go on studying here.
他没通过考试。换句话说,他不能继续在这儿学习了。

归纳拓展

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| in a word | 简言之,总之 |
| beyond words | 无法用语言描述 |
| have a word with sb. | 与某人说话 |
| have words with sb. | 与某人吵嘴 |
| keep/break one's word | 遵守诺言/失信 |
- ③ —Would you like to help us?
—**In a word**, no.
——你愿意帮助我们吗?
——一个字,不。

- ④ The Chinese peace-keeping police **keep their word** to protect the people's safety.
中国维和警察坚守诺言,保护人民的安全。

即学活用

- 完成句子。
- ① _____ Li Ping and see what she thinks.
和李萍谈一谈,看她是怎么想的。
- ② _____, we should improve the quality of our service.
总之,我们应该改善我们的服务质量。

8. cut out 切去; 省略; 停止 (做某事)

语境领悟

- ① Couldn't you **cut out** smoking since you know the danger of smoking? 既然你知道吸烟的危害,你就不能戒烟吗?
- ② You'd better **cut out** the last paragraph of your composition.
你最好删去你作文的最后一段。

归纳拓展

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------|
| cut across | 抄近路穿过,横越 |
| cut down | 砍倒; 削减 |
| cut in | 插话 |
| cut off | 切断(……的供应); 切掉; 隔断 |
| cut up | 切碎 |
| cut through | 走近路,从……中开辟出路 |
- ③ We **cut across** the field to save time.
为了节省时间我们抄近路从田地中穿过。
- ④ At this stage, your child will need someone to **cut up** her food for her. 这个阶段,你的孩子需要有人帮她把食物切碎。

即学活用

- 用 cut 的适当短语填空。
- ① People have been suggesting that we should _____ economic aid.
- ② I usually _____ the park on my way home.



- ③ The chairman spoke so fast that nobody could _____.
 ④ All the trees were _____. They will have to answer for their foolish action.

9. out of breath 上气不接下气

语境领悟

- ① Sometimes some students would laugh when I got **out of breath** after running a short way. 我跑了很短的一段路之后就上气不接下气了,有时一些学生见了我这种情况就会笑。

归纳拓展

- (1) hold one's breath 屏息
 take a deep breath 深深地吸了一口气
 lose one's breath 喘不过气来;呼吸困难
 (2) breathe v. 呼吸

- ② **Hold your breath** and count to ten.

屏住呼吸,数到十。

- ③ She **took a long slow breath** to calm down.

她慢慢地长吸一口气,让自己镇静下来。

想一想 out of breath 是由“out of + 名词”构成的短语。动脑想一想,我们还学过哪些这样的短语? 请把它们写下来。

即学活用 完成句子。

- ① He came running into the classroom, _____.
 他上气不接下气地跑进教室。
 ② Simon _____ and dived under the surface.
 西蒙屏住呼吸,潜入水中。

10. all in all 总而言之;总的来说

语境领悟

- ① **All in all** I have a good life. 总而言之,我生活得很好。
 ② He has his faults, but **all in all**, he is a good helper.
 他虽有缺点,但总的说来,他是一个好帮手。

归纳拓展

- above all 首先;最重要的是
 after all 毕竟;终究
 at all 根本,丝毫(常用于否定句、条件句以加强语气)
 first of all 首先
 in all 总共
 all at once 突然;同时

- ③ You shouldn't scold her. **After all** she is only five years old.
 你不应该责怪她,毕竟,她只有 5 岁。

- ④ Children need many things, but **above all**, they need love.
 孩子需要许多东西,最重要的是,需要爱。

巧学助记

串记 all 短语

You shouldn't have scolded the boy **at all**, who is only a child **after all**; **above all**, he made only two mistakes **in all**. **All in all**, you were wrong.

你根本不应该责备那个男孩,他毕竟还是孩子;最重要的是,他总共才出了两个错。总之,你错了。

即学活用 完成句子。

- ① _____, we had a good time at the party.
 总的来说,我们在聚会时很愉快。
 ② _____, there are over 120 languages spoken in London's schools.
 伦敦的学校里总共有 120 多种语言在使用。
 ③ To be great, you must be smart, confident, and, _____, honest.
 A. therefore B. above all C. however D. after all

11. as well as 和;也;除……之外;和……一样好

语境领悟

- ① **As well as** going to the movies and football matches with my friends, I spend a lot of time with my pets. 除了同我的朋友一起去看电影和足球比赛,我还花很多时间和我的宠物在一起。
 ② Jiang Wen directed **as well as** acting in the film *Let the Bullets Fly*. 姜文不但在电影《让子弹飞》中扮演了角色,而且还导演了这部电影。
 ③ The teacher **as well as** his students is fond of pop music.
 这位老师和他的学生都喜欢流行音乐。
 ④ He plays football **as well as**, if not better than, Jack.
 他足球踢得至少和杰克一样好。

名师点津

as well as 的主谓一致

- (1) as well as 作介词时,后面通常接名词或动名词,特别是放在句首时。
 (2) as well as 作连词时,可用来连接两个相同的成分。连接的部分作主语时,谓语动词应与前面的主语在人称和数上保持一致。

即学活用 用所给动词的适当形式填空。

- ① As well as _____ (break) his leg, he hurt his arm.
 ② The teacher, as well as his students, _____ (be) a football fan.
 ③ (2013 · 福建高考) The famous musician, as well as his students, _____ to perform at the opening ceremony of the 2012 Taipei Flower Expo.
 A. were invited B. was invited
 C. have been invited D. has been invited

12. make fun of 取笑

语境领悟

- ① So don't feel sorry for the disabled or **make fun of** them, and don't ignore them either.
 因此,不要感到残疾人可怜,或者取笑他们,也不要不理他们。

归纳拓展

- have fun 玩得开心
 for/in fun 为了玩乐,开玩笑地
 play a joke on sb. 戏弄某人
 play a trick on sb. 捉弄某人
 make a fool of sb. 愚弄(或欺骗)某人
 laugh at sb. 嘲笑某人
 ② Don't be angry. I only said so **for fun**.

不要生气,我这样说只是为了好玩。

③I felt that Sally **had made a complete fool of** me.
我觉得萨莉完全愚弄了我。

即学活用 完成句子。

①It is cruel _____ people with disabilities.
取笑残疾人是很不人道的。

②As a matter of fact, we _____ for years.
事实上,我们好多年没有玩得这么高兴了。

③Nobody likes _____ and it is rude to laugh at others.
A. making fun of B. being made fun of
C. to make fun of D. to be made fun

经典句式

13. She is proud to have taken part in competitions and to have broken a record by running two laps (800 metres) this year. 今年她参加了多次比赛,而且打破了两圈(800米)赛跑的纪录,为此她感到非常自豪。

句式分析

(1)此句为简单句,动词不定式在句中作原因状语。

(2)句中的 to have taken part in... 和 to have broken... 是不定式的完成时,表示不定式的动作发生在谓语动词所表示的动作之前。

①I am proud **to be** a member of this organisation.
我以成为这个组织的一员而感到自豪。(不定式短语作原因状语)

②Charles Babbage is generally considered **to have invented** the first computer.
人们普遍认为查尔斯·巴贝奇发明了第一台电脑。

③Mary happened **to have seen** the film, so she stayed at home.
玛丽碰巧看过这部电影,所以她留在了家里。

即学活用 仿写句子。

①对不起,让你久等了。

②据说莫言的作品被译成了多种文字。

③Many more popular terms were reported _____ on the Internet last year.

A. to be created B. to have been created
C. having been created D. created

14. **Every time** I returned after an absence, I felt stupid because I was behind the others. 每次缺课后回到学校,我都感觉自己很笨,因为我比别人落后了。

句式分析

(1)该句为复合句, every time 引导时间状语从句, because 引导原因状语从句, 主句部分为简单句 I felt stupid.

(2)every time 此处作连词,意为“每次……,每当……时候”,引导时间状语从句。涉及 time 的从属连词还有 each time(每次), the first time(第一次), next time(下次), the last time(上次)等。

①**Every time** he submitted an order, he received a failure notice. 他每次提交一个订单就收到系统退信。

②He left a deep impression on me **the first time** I met him.
我第一次见到他时,他就给我留下了很深的印象。

③Be sure to call on us **next time** you come here.
下次来这儿请一定来找我们。

即学活用 用 time 短语引导的从句完成句子。

①_____, he would come to help me.
每次我遇到麻烦,他都会来帮我。

②He didn't tell me about it _____.
我上次见到他时他没有告诉我这件事。

③Just use this room for the time being, and we'll offer you a bigger one _____ it becomes available.
A. for the moment B. at the moment
C. the moment D. every time

15. **Just accept them for who they are, and give them encouragement to live as rich and full a life as you do.** 接受他们,给予他们鼓励,让他们能像你一样过得丰富多彩、充实美满。

句式分析

(1)本句为复合句, who 引导的宾语从句作介词 for 的宾语。

(2)as...as 结构用来说明前后两者在某方面相同。这种结构与形容词和名词单数连用时,形容词要放在冠词之前,构成“as+adj.+a/an+n.+as”结构。

①It is generally believed that teaching is **as much an art as** it is a science.

人们一般认为教书既是一门科学,也是一门艺术。

②I haven't seen **as old a car as** this one for years.
我好多年没见过这么旧的小汽车了。

归纳拓展

类似的结构还有:

how+adj.+a/an+n.

however+adj.+a/an+n.

so+adj.+a/an+n.

too+adj.+a/an+n.

③**How interesting a book** you gave me!

你给了我一本多么有趣的书呀!

④I have never had **so fantastic an experience.**

我从来没有过这样有趣的经历。

即学活用 完成句子。

①Running is _____ swimming.
跑步就像游泳一样是有益的运动。

②Tom is _____ join the army.
汤姆太小,不能参军。

③Busy as he is, music has always been _____ his work.

A. as much as a part of his life
B. as a part of his life much as
C. as much a part of his life as
D. so much a part of his life as



I. 用所给词的适当形式填空

- My job is to improve the quality of life for all _____ (disability) people.
- The movie is perfectly _____ (suit) for a boy of his age.
- We needed you there to offer words of _____ (encourage).
- The television _____ (adapt) of the stage play was very successful.
- His son was clever but suffered from a lack of _____ (ambitious).
- We didn't receive any news during his _____ (absent).
- We believe that these measures should prove _____ (benefit) to the economy.
- What he said at the meeting really made me _____ (annoy) that day.

II. 完成句子

- _____, he would pay a visit to her. (come)
每次他来上海,总要去拜访她。
- Mr. Davies _____ the books were missing. (annoy)
那些书不见了,戴维斯先生很懊恼。
- This novel _____ from the Russian original. (adapt)
这部小说已由俄文原著改编成无线电广播节目。
- She lay in bed _____ the last leaf on the tree. (stare)
她躺在床上,眼睛盯着树上那最后一片叶子。
- Mr. Smith _____ while he was away on holiday. (break)
在史密斯先生外出度假期间,他的房子被破门而入。
- I _____ the classroom every day. (feel)
我觉得每天打扫教室是我们的职责。
- My parents _____ in the room and chatting with each other when I came in. (sit)
当我进来时,父母正闲坐在房间里聊天。
- She doesn't like _____ in public. (fun)
她不喜欢在公众面前被取笑。
- I am happy _____ I can do really well. (find)
我发现许多事我真的能做好,为此我很高兴。
- The young manager _____, which earned him a good profit. (conduct)
那位年轻的经理处理业务细心,这为他赢得了高额的利润。

III. 单项填空

- (原创) The new traffic regulation remains controversial because drivers find _____ difficult to predict yellow lights and stop their cars in time.
A. them B. it C. this D. that
- Wouldn't you feel rather _____ if you rushed to the airport to meet your friends only to find that they had already been picked up by other people?

- A. satisfied B. ashamed C. annoyed D. bored
- Everyone is the victim of polluted air, and everyone is _____ of reducing the smoggy air.
A. ashamed B. suitable C. anxious D. capable
- Did the actor say anything that _____ you on the stage?
—Not really. Actually I slept through his performance.
A. adapted to B. attached to
C. referred to D. appealed to
- It is a pity that Kobe Bryant had his left foot _____ while playing against the Golden State Warriors.
A. injure B. injuring
C. injured D. to be injured
- Look! Tom is _____.
—So would you if you had a long run.
A. out of shape B. out of order
C. out of breath D. out of temper
- Believe it or not, _____ I pass by the factory, I can't help thinking of the days that we spent there together.
A. in case B. every time
C. now that D. even if
- Is Peter still teaching?
—I'm afraid not. He is said _____ the school already and he has become a manager of a company.
A. to have left B. to leave
C. to have been left D. to be left
- It's hard for me to go to sleep.
—Try to _____ the amount of coffee you drink during the day.
A. cut out B. cut in C. cut off D. cut down
- As nobody here knows what is wrong with the machine, we must send for an engineer to _____ the problem.
A. settle B. conduct C. request D. ignore
- We all feel Jack as well as his parents _____ for the little boy's bad performance at school.
A. is to blame B. is to be blamed
C. are to be blamed D. are to blame
- I wonder what makes you a successful manager.
—I _____ as a waiter for five years, which contributes a lot to my today's work.
A. serve B. have served
C. had served D. served
- People may have different opinions about Karen, but I admire her. _____, she is a great musician.
A. After all B. As a result
C. In other words D. As usual

语篇训练卷(一)

一课一练日积月累,披坚执锐稳固提能

Learning about Language

动词不定式

语法精讲·析考点

沿着智慧的航线,潜心专研

攻克考点

探究寻规

用所给动词的适当形式填空,并写出其在下列句子中所作的成分。

1. It is difficult _____ (know) what the future will be like. ()
2. Her ambition is _____ (become) part of the national team for the next Paralympic Games. ()
3. I have learned _____ (adapt) to my disability. ()
4. I am happy _____ (find) many things I can do, like writing and computer programming. ()
5. Just accept them for who they are, and give them encouragement _____ (live) as rich and full a life as you do. ()
6. My disability has helped me _____ (grow) stronger psychologically and become more independent. ()

语法精点

一、基础点拨

(一) 概述

1. 动词不定式由“to+动词原形”构成(有时可以省略 to),其否定形式为 not to do。

2. 动词不定式具有名词、形容词和副词等的功能,可在句中作主语、宾语、状语、表语和定语,但不单独作谓语,没有人称和数的变化,但有时态和语态的变化。

3. 动词不定式具有动词的特点,可以有自己的宾语和状语,组成动词不定式短语。

(二) 不定式的时态和语态

(以动词 do 为例说明不定式的时态、语态形式)

	主动语态	被动语态	意义
一般时	to do	to be done	表示动作与谓语动作同时发生或发生在谓语动作之后
完成时	to have done	to have been done	表示动作发生在谓语动作之前
进行时	to be doing		表示谓语动作发生时,不定式的动作正在进行

* I hope **to see** you next week. 我希望下周能见到你。

* Don't pretend **to be working hard**. 别假装正在努力工作。

* I am sorry **to have given** you so much trouble. 真对不起,给你带来这么多麻烦。

* The room seems **to have been cleaned already**. 这个房间似乎已经被打扫过。

(三) 句法功能

1. 不定式作主语。

(1) 直接作主语

* **To learn a foreign language** is not easy.

学外语不容易。

(2) 用 it 作形式主语,不定式后置作真正主语

* Is **it necessary to complete** the design before National Day? 有必要在国庆节之前完成这个设计吗?

2. 不定式作宾语。

(1) 动词不定式作宾语时,往往跟在某些及物动词的后面,常见的有: afford, agree, ask, decide, hope, fail, manage, pretend, refuse 等。

* The boy pretended **to be reading** when his mother came in. 他妈妈进来时,男孩假装在读书。

(2) 在句型“主语+v.+it+adj./n.+to do sth.”中, it 为形式宾语, to do 为真正的宾语。能用于这一句型的动词有: think, find, make, believe, consider, suppose, feel 等。

* I **found it possible to work out** the problem without a computer. 我发现有可能不用计算机而解出这道题目。

3. 不定式作表语。

(1) 直接放在 be 动词之后,起解释说明的作用。

* My work is **to clean the room** every day. 我的工作是每天清扫房间。

(2) 位于 seem, appear, remain, prove 等系动词之后。

* Several problems remain **to be settled**. 还有几个问题待解决。

* The boy proved **to be an honest student**. 事实证明那个男孩是个诚实的学生。

4. 不定式作宾语补足语。

(1) 常跟不定式作宾语补足语的动词有: ask, tell, invite, get, advise, allow, want, permit, warn, encourage, prefer, expect, order, wish 等;有些动词常跟“宾语+to be+形容词”构成复合结构,如 think, consider, imagine, find, suppose 等。

* The teacher ordered him **to get out of the classroom**. 老师命令他离开教室。

* He told me not **to bring** you anything. 他叫我不给你带任何东西。

* We believe him **to be innocent**. 我们认为他是无辜的。

(2) 在 make, let, have, see, hear, watch, notice, feel, observe, listen 等动词(词组)后的复合宾语中,不定式不带 to。在 help 后,不定式可以带 to,也可以不带 to。

* I often hear him **sing** the song. 我经常听见他唱这首歌。

名师点津 这些词在变为被动语态时, to 不能省略,此时不定式作主语补足语。

* He is often heard **to sing** the song. 他经常被人听见唱这首歌。

巧学助记 不带 to 的不定式作宾语补足语

一感二听三让四看,有些动词跟不定式作宾语补足语时省去

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