

《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



宁夏专版

精讲精练

JINGJIANGJINGLIAN

高中英语
学生用书

必修④
(外研)

《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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创新学习模式——稳步提升计划

自主探究·夯基础

1. 词汇学习
根据音标写出汉字并写出正确意思。
1. *believe* (v.) 相信
2. *possibly* (adv.) 可能地
3. *possibly* (adv.) 可能地
4. *possibly* (adv.) 可能地
5. *possibly* (adv.) 可能地
6. *possibly* (adv.) 可能地
7. *possibly* (adv.) 可能地
8. *possibly* (adv.) 可能地
9. *possibly* (adv.) 可能地
10. *possibly* (adv.) 可能地

2. 句型学习
1. *believe that* 相信...
2. *possibly* 可能地
3. *possibly* 可能地
4. *possibly* 可能地
5. *possibly* 可能地
6. *possibly* 可能地
7. *possibly* 可能地
8. *possibly* 可能地
9. *possibly* 可能地
10. *possibly* 可能地

自主预习

预习新知
激发思维

预知重点词汇
萃取核心短语
把握高分句型
引导语篇阅读

要点精解·抓核心

1. 重点词汇
1. *alternative* (adj.) 可供选择的
2. *alternative* (n.) 可供选择的
3. *alternative* (n.) 可供选择的
4. *alternative* (n.) 可供选择的
5. *alternative* (n.) 可供选择的
6. *alternative* (n.) 可供选择的
7. *alternative* (n.) 可供选择的
8. *alternative* (n.) 可供选择的
9. *alternative* (n.) 可供选择的
10. *alternative* (n.) 可供选择的

2. 重点句型
1. *There is an alternative to...*
2. *There is an alternative to...*
3. *There is an alternative to...*
4. *There is an alternative to...*
5. *There is an alternative to...*
6. *There is an alternative to...*
7. *There is an alternative to...*
8. *There is an alternative to...*
9. *There is an alternative to...*
10. *There is an alternative to...*

课堂探究

要点透析
对点精练

整合重点难点
剖析疑点误区
精选典型例句
强化应用技能

语法精讲·析考点

1. 考点梳理
1. *There is an alternative to...*
2. *There is an alternative to...*
3. *There is an alternative to...*
4. *There is an alternative to...*
5. *There is an alternative to...*
6. *There is an alternative to...*
7. *There is an alternative to...*
8. *There is an alternative to...*
9. *There is an alternative to...*
10. *There is an alternative to...*

2. 考点分析
1. *There is an alternative to...*
2. *There is an alternative to...*
3. *There is an alternative to...*
4. *There is an alternative to...*
5. *There is an alternative to...*
6. *There is an alternative to...*
7. *There is an alternative to...*
8. *There is an alternative to...*
9. *There is an alternative to...*
10. *There is an alternative to...*

语法精讲

层级讲解
诠释疑点

解读语法规则
层析语法要义
体验高考热点
精练专项典题

写作指导·习佳作

1. 写作指导
1. *There is an alternative to...*
2. *There is an alternative to...*
3. *There is an alternative to...*
4. *There is an alternative to...*
5. *There is an alternative to...*
6. *There is an alternative to...*
7. *There is an alternative to...*
8. *There is an alternative to...*
9. *There is an alternative to...*
10. *There is an alternative to...*

2. 习佳作
1. *There is an alternative to...*
2. *There is an alternative to...*
3. *There is an alternative to...*
4. *There is an alternative to...*
5. *There is an alternative to...*
6. *There is an alternative to...*
7. *There is an alternative to...*
8. *There is an alternative to...*
9. *There is an alternative to...*
10. *There is an alternative to...*

写作指导

技法点拨
典例示范

直击写作思路
强化句式运用
点拨解题技法
提升表达能力

巩固总结·促提升

1. 巩固总结
1. *There is an alternative to...*
2. *There is an alternative to...*
3. *There is an alternative to...*
4. *There is an alternative to...*
5. *There is an alternative to...*
6. *There is an alternative to...*
7. *There is an alternative to...*
8. *There is an alternative to...*
9. *There is an alternative to...*
10. *There is an alternative to...*

2. 促提升
1. *There is an alternative to...*
2. *There is an alternative to...*
3. *There is an alternative to...*
4. *There is an alternative to...*
5. *There is an alternative to...*
6. *There is an alternative to...*
7. *There is an alternative to...*
8. *There is an alternative to...*
9. *There is an alternative to...*
10. *There is an alternative to...*

巩固总结

阶段巩固
全面提升

回顾基础词汇
串记核心用法
剖析易混句型
总结知识规律

目录

精讲精练 宁夏专版 高中英语必修4 (外研)

CONTENTS

课堂学习案



Module 1 Life in the Future

话题晨诵·激兴趣·1
Introduction & Reading and Vocabulary·1
Grammar·7
Integrating Skills·9
Module Review·14

Module 2 Traffic Jam

话题晨诵·激兴趣·15
Introduction & Reading and Vocabulary·15
Grammar·20
Integrating Skills·22
Module Review·26

Module 3 Body Language and Non-verbal Communication

话题晨诵·激兴趣·27
Introduction & Reading and Vocabulary·27
Grammar·32
Integrating Skills·34
Module Review·39

Module 4 Great Scientists

话题晨诵·激兴趣·40
Introduction & Reading and Vocabulary·40
Grammar·46
Integrating Skills·48
Module Review·53

Module 5 A Trip Along the Three Gorges

话题晨诵·激兴趣·54
Introduction & Reading and Vocabulary·54
Grammar·60
Integrating Skills·63
Module Review·67

Module 6 Unexplained Mysteries of the Natural World

话题晨诵·激兴趣·68
Introduction & Reading and Vocabulary·68
Grammar·74
Integrating Skills·76
Module Review·80

高效学习作业本(活页试卷)

P83~P138

答案解析(单独成册)

P139~P170

点燃

亿万学生追求新知的希望



汇集疑难突破技巧 聚焦高效学习策略

名师点津 · 解惑

- rely on 也可加形式宾语 5
- too...to... 结构表肯定含义 11
- 逻辑主语 + 非谓语动词形式 30
- quantity 短语用法 43
- 表语动词不定式, 何时可省“to” 44
- 巧点感官动词的宾语补足语 58
- 倒装亦有例外 58

易混辨析 · 对比

- run out /run out of 4
- provide /supply /offer 17
- stare /glare /glance 34
- grow up /bring up 43
- in brief /in short 49
- clear /clean 49
- be known for /be known as /be known to
..... 50

- on the edge of /at the edge of 56
- view /sight /scene /scenery 64
- calm /quiet /still /silent 70
- to + 动词原形 /to be doing /to have done
..... 72
- adapt /adopt 77

巧学助记 · 积累

- 图文并解 attach 4
- 形记 shape 9
- 三图巧解 blow 22
- 小图细品 figure 41
- exploit 含义面面观 56
- 图文巧解 edge 短语 57
- 趣图展风景 64
- “距离”亦分远近 64
- 图解 adapt 与 adopt 77





模块要点索引

按图索骥，快捷查找省时高效
有的放矢，点点击破网控全局

Module 1

alternative	3
load	3
command	3
charge	4
attach	4
run out	4
rely on/upon	4
for sure/certain	5
动词不定式作目的状语	5
It be + possible(for sb.) + to do sth.	5
语法:将来进行时	7
shape	9
look out	10
on the way out	10
for a start	10
too... to...	10
部分否定	11
which 引导限制性定语从句	11
with 复合结构	11
in progress	11

Module 2

permit	16
limit	16
provide	17
convenient	17
be connected to	17
be/get stuck in	17

get around	18
祈使句 + and/or + 简单句	18
it 作形式主语	18
过去分词短语作定语	18
语法:祈使句	20
blow	22
react	22
solution	23
switch off	23
keep cool	23
so... that... 引导结果状语从句	23

Module 3

vary	28
deal	29
involve	29
spread	29
hold up	29
give away	30
独立主格结构	30
语法:条件状语从句和让步状语从句	32
stare	34
blank	35
panic	35
request	35
favour	35
by accident	36
switch on	36
同位语	36
occasion 作先行词	36



模块要点索引



Module 4

figure	41
support	42
convert	42
replace	42
quantity	42
bring up	43
search for	43
as a result of	43
the key to...	44
不定式短语作表语	44
(one) way to do sth.	44
语法:被动语态(复习)和 by+v.-ing 的用法	46
brief	48
graduate	49
escape	49
clear	49
be known for	49
come to power	50
It is discovered that...	50
keep sb./sth. doing sth.	50
现在分词短语作结果状语	50

Module 5

surround	55
narrow	56
exploit	56
at the edge of	56
at least	57
go through	57
be heavy with	57

as	58
感官动词+宾语+宾语补足语	58
倒装句	58
语法:复习情态动词的用法	60
forbid	63
view	64
in the distance	64
go with	64
only if	64

Module 6

attack	69
claim	70
calm	70
cover	70
exist	70
dive	71
unlikely	71
stick out	71
be back in the news	71
close up	72
不定式的完成式	72
seem 的用法	72
语法:情态动词+have done 的用法归纳	74
adapt	76
reputation	77
indicate	77
identity	77
fortune	77
die out	78
throw light on	78
come straight to the point	78
of + 名词	78



课堂学习案

Module 1 Life in the Future

话题晨诵·激兴趣

开拓求知的视野,点亮心灯

储备智慧

导语 无人驾驶的汽车真的会出现吗? 各大汽车公司对未来的无人驾驶巡逻车的展望是什么样子的? 他们推出的概念车又是什么样子的呢?

Self-driving cars are barely on the road yet, but designers apparently think they'll be the future of police work. At the Los Angeles Car Show's annual design challenge, car companies were asked to predict the highway **patrol**¹ vehicle of 2025. As *The New York Times* reports, several of the concepts were **autonomous**², designed either to be completely unmanned or to help officers **monitor**³ the area.



BMW's (宝马) E-Patrol, for example, would include both "unicycle-like" robot vehicles and a flying unmanned machine that could be **deployed**⁴ by police to disable cars with an electromagnetic pulse(电磁脉冲).



In the same time, Honda's (本田) speculative CHP Drone Squad includes two- and four-wheeled autonomous vehicles.

The more **conservative**⁵ Subaru (斯巴鲁) merely imagined a self-driving car that would work in water.

GM (通用汽车公司) created a concept that would run on an **updated**⁶ version of the Chevrolet Volt's hybrid propulsion system (雪佛兰两用车推进系统).

As one can tell from the concept art gallery, the designs are

a bit **tongue-in-cheek**, built more for Hollywood than a real police force. Even so, they show that autonomous vehicles have very much entered the public imagination. And, if anything, the action-movie feel of most of them is a little unsettling, especially in light of the very real debates over **militarization**⁷ of the police force.



品读小思

- Who are the concepts designed for? (no more than 2 words)
- What's the meaning of the underlined word in the last paragraph? (no more than 2 words)
- How many concepts are introduced in the passage? (no more than 2 words)

词海拾贝

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. patrol /pə'trəʊl/ | n. 巡逻 |
| 2. autonomous /ɔ:'tɒnəməs/ | adj. 自动的; 自主的; 自治的 |
| 3. monitor /'mɒnɪtə(r)/ | v. 监控 |
| 4. deploy /dɪ'plɔɪ/ | v. 部署; 调动 |
| 5. conservative /kən'sɜ:vətɪv/ | adj. 保守的 |
| 6. updated /,ʌp'detɪd/ | adj. 更新的 |
| 7. militarization /mɪlɪ'təraɪ'zeɪʃn/ | n. 军事化 |

Introduction & Reading and Vocabulary

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) /ɔ'l'tɜ:nətɪv/ _____ (adj.) 替换的; 供选择的
- (2) /'ɜ:bən/ _____ (adj.) 都市的; 城市的
- (3) /ə'rest/ _____ (vt.) 逮捕; 拘留

- (4) /faɪə/ _____ (vt.) 开火; 启动
- (5) /kə'ma:nd/ _____ (n.) 命令; 指令
- (6) /tʃɑ:dʒ/ _____ (n.) 费用; 价钱 (vt.) 要价; 指控
- (7) /swɪtʃ/ _____ (n.) 开关 (vi.) 交换; 调换
- (8) /ə'tætʃ/ _____ (vt.) 系; 贴; 连接



2. 形意记忆。

- (1) crime (n.) 罪; 罪行 → _____ (n.) 罪犯; 犯人
 (2) _____ (n.) 预测 → predict (vt.) 预言; 预料
 (3) _____ (vt.) 装; 装载 → unload (vt.) 卸; 卸载 → download (vt.) 下载
 (4) _____ (adv.) 户外 → outdoor (adj.) 户外的
 (5) power (vt.) 供给动力 → _____ (adj.) 强大的
 (6) _____ (n.) 失去能力; 伤残 → ability (n.) 能力 → _____ (adj.) 能的 → unable (adj.) 不能的

II. 短语互译

- (某物)用完; 不多了; 没有了 _____
- 依靠 _____
- 除掉; 处理掉 _____
- 免费 _____
- 用完 _____
- for sure _____
- place order _____
- carry out _____
- attach... to... _____
- at the flick of a switch _____

III. 完成句子

- 为了清除垃圾, 城市将用巨型宇宙飞船装载废弃物并把它们朝太阳发射, 这样做防止了垃圾填埋和环境问题。
 _____, the city will load huge spaceships with waste materials and send them towards the sun, _____.
 _____ (不定式作目的状语; v.-ing 作结果状语)
- 每个人在出生时都会领到一个电话号码, 无论他们生活在什么地方, 这个号码都不会改变。
 Everyone will be given a telephone number at birth that will never change _____.
 (让步状语从句)
- 所有的汽车都将由电能、太阳能或风能提供动力, 并且只要轻轻一按开关就能够改变汽车的颜色。
 All cars will be powered by electricity, solar energy or wind, and _____
 at the flick of a switch. (it be + adj. + to do sth.)
- 随着每个城市拥有自己的远程手术门诊部, 医生将能在数千英里以外实施手术, 远程手术将会变得十分普遍。
 Distance surgery will become common as doctors carry out operations from thousands of miles away, _____.
 _____. (with 复合结构)
- 通过系在头上的高科技照相机, 老年人和身体有残疾的人就能周游世界。
 Senior citizens and people with disabilities will be able to go

anywhere in the world using high-tech cameras _____.
 _____. (过去分词作定语)

IV. 语篇填空

根据对文章的理解, 试着将下面表格补充完整。(每空不超过3个词)

Garbage ships	1. _____ huge spaceships with waste materials and send them towards the sun.
Batman Nets	Criminals will 2. _____ by firing nets.
Smoking	Smoking will not be allowed within a future city's 3. _____.
Shopping	Shopping will be done 4. _____ instead of in malls.
Telephones for life	Everyone will be given a telephone number 5. _____ and it will never change.
Recreation	All forms of recreation are 6. _____.
Cars	Cars will 7. _____ by electricity, solar energy or wind.
Telesurgery	You can stay at home and doctors will operate on you from a long 8. _____.
Holidays at home	The old and the disabled can go anywhere by using high-tech cameras 9. _____ their head.
Space travel	Ordinary people can travel in space. Each city will have its own 10. _____.

读而后思 ?

Everyone likes to predict the future because it is interesting to make predictions. Can you predict your future in ten years?



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. alternative *adj.* 替换的; 供选择的
n. 可选择(的东西)

语境领悟

- ① We will also have to rely more on **alternative** energy, such as solar and wind power.
我们也将不得不更多地依赖可替代能源, 如太阳能和风能。
- ② I'm afraid I **have no alternative but to** ask you to leave.
恐怕我别无选择, 只能让你离开。
- ③ You **have the alternative of** marrying or remaining single.
你可以结婚也可以单身, 任你选择。
- ④ We **took the alternative of** walking.
我们选择步行。

归纳拓展

have no alternative but to do sth. (= there is no alternative but to do sth. = have no choice but/except to do sth.)

除了做……之外别无选择; 只有做……

have/take the alternative of 选择……
an alternative to sth. ……的替换/选择

即学活用 句型转换。

- ① There is no alternative for me but to rely on him.
= I have no _____ but to rely on him.
- ② As there is less and less coal and oil, scientists are exploring new ways of making use of _____ energy, such as sunlight, wind and water for power and fuel.

- A. primary B. alternative
C. instant D. unique

2. load *vt.* 装; 装载; 使负担*n.* 负荷; 装载量; 工作量

语境领悟

- ① Her children **loaded** her **with** a lot of gifts.
她的孩子们送给她很多礼物。
- ② How long will it take to **load** the furniture **onto** the ship/**load** the ship **with** the furniture?
把这些家具装到船上需要多长时间?
- ③ She has **a load of** pictures.
她有很多的照片。
- ④ My work **load** has doubled since he left.
自从他走后, 我的工作量加倍了。
- ⑤ The difficult problem was solved, which **took a load off my mind**. 这个难题被解决了, 这使我如释重负。

归纳拓展

be loaded with (load ... with ...) (用某物) 装满
load sth. onto/into ... 把某物装上或装入

take a load off one's mind

使某人如释重负

a load of/loads of

许多, 大量

unload

vt. 卸下

即学活用 用适当的介词填空。

- ① Who will load the sand _____ the boat?
② The truck is loaded _____ bananas.
③ Mary's safe arrival was a load _____ her mother's mind.

3. command *n.* 命令; 指令; 掌握*vt.* 命令

语境领悟

- ① In the future all shopping will be done online, and catalogues will have voice **commands** to place orders.
将来所有的购物都将会在网上进行, 商品目录将会有语音指令供人下订单。
- ② Mr. Wang **has a good command of** the English language.
王先生精通英语。
- ③ Brown is **in command of** the company.
= The company is **in the command of** Brown.
布朗掌管公司。(公司在布朗的掌管之下。)
- ④ He **commanded that** the road (should) be rebuilt.
他命令重修这条路。
- ⑤ The general **commanded his soldiers to** attack the enemy.
将军命令他的士兵们攻击敌人。

归纳拓展

have a good command of 精通
in command of 某人掌管/统率某物
in the command of 某物在某人的掌管/统率之下
command that ... 命令……(从句谓语动词常用 should do, 且 should 可以省略)
command sb. to do sth. 命令某人做某事

想一想

一些表示“建议、要求、命令”的动词或名词后面的从句中的谓语动词常用 (should+) do 的形式。你能想出这些单词吗?

即学活用 完成句子。

- ① 他命令我立刻就走。

He commanded { me _____ at once.
that _____ at once.

- ② 据说这个教授精通数学。

It is said that the professor _____ maths.

4. charge n. 费用; 价钱; 负责; 指控/指责

v. 收费; 指控/指责; 猛攻; 充电

语境领悟

- All forms of recreation, such as cinemas, bowling, softball, concerts and others, will be provided **free of charge** by the city. 所有的娱乐形式, 如电影院、保龄球、垒球、音乐会和其他的, 都将由城市免费提供。
- His boss asked him to **take charge of/be in charge of** the office. 老板让他负责办公室事务。
- The project is **in the charge of** this young man. 这个项目由这个年轻人负责。
- The hotel **charged me \$ 40 for** a room a night. 这家旅馆一晚上一个房间收了我 40 美元。
- He is **charged with** taking up others' house illegally. 他被指控非法占用别人的房子。

归纳拓展

free of charge	免费地
take charge of	负责
in charge of sth.	负责某事
in the charge of sb. (in one's charge)	由某人负责
charge sb. money for sth.	为某物向某人收多少钱
charge sb. with...	指控/指责某人……

即学活用 写出下列句子中 charge 的含义。

- The **charge** for admission is \$ 10. ()
- How much do you **charge** for the flower? ()
- He's **charging** a car battery. ()
- A man was **charged** with a murder. ()
- Class 5 is in the **charge** of Mr. Smith. ()

5. attach vt. 系; 贴; 连接; 使依附, 使附着; 认为有重要性

语境领悟

- Senior citizens and people with disabilities will be able to go anywhere in the world using high-tech cameras **attached to** their head. 通过系在头上的高科技照相机, 老年人和身体有残疾的人就能周游世界。
- He **attached** a stamp **to** the envelope. 他在信封上贴上邮票。
- Many parents **attach great importance to** their children's all-round development. 许多家长重视他们孩子的全面发展。
- The middle school is **attached to** the key university. 这所中学附属于那所重点大学。

归纳拓展

attach ... to...	把……系到……上; 使附着; 使参加
attach importance/value/weight to	重视
be attached to	附属于; 依恋于
attachment	n. 依恋; 附件

巧学助记



图文并解 attach

The child is **attaching** some pictures **to** the paper. 这个孩子正在把一些画贴在纸上。

即学活用

- Parents _____ much importance to education. They will do their best to give their children that priceless gift.
- A. attach B. pay C. link D. apply

核心短语

6. run out (某物) 用完; 不多了; 没有了

语境领悟

- In the future, care for the environment will become very important as earth's natural resources **run out**. 在未来, 爱护环境将会很重要, 因为地球上的资源将濒临枯竭。
- Hurry up. Time is **running out**. 快点, 时间不多了。

易混辨析

run out	表示“某物用完”, 其主语是物, 并且要用主动语态。相当于 give out
run out of	表示“用完”, 其主语是人, 相当于 use up。若主语是物, 可以用被动语态。The food has been run out of.

- I **ran out of** my money last week. 上周我花光了我的钱。

即学活用 转换同义句。

- His strength gave out.
→ His strength _____.
 - Our vegetables have been run out of.
→ Our vegetables have _____.
 - (2012 · 江苏高考) —OK, I've had enough of it. I give up.
—You can't _____ your responsibilities.
- A. run off with B. run up against
C. run out of D. run away from

7. rely on/upon 依靠

语境领悟

- You should **rely on** your own effort. 你应该依靠自己的努力。
- When in trouble, you can **rely on me to** help you. 有困难时, 你可以依赖我帮助你。
- You may **rely on it that** the work will be finished ahead of time. 你可以放心, 这项工作将提前完成。



归纳拓展

rely on sb./sth. 依赖/依靠某人/物
rely on sb. to do sth. 依靠某人做某事
rely on it that... 放心……; 指望……

名师点津 > rely on 也可加形式宾语

(1) 在 rely on it + that-clause 中, it 是形式宾语, 真正的宾语是后面的 that 从句。有此用法的词(短语)还有: like/hate/appreciate/see to/depend on。(2) rely on/upon = depend on/upon = count on

即学活用

As some of these actors could not sing well enough, they had to _____ other musicians to help them.

- A. rely on B. work on
C. focus on D. go on

8. for sure/certain 肯定地, 有把握地

语境领悟

① Many people predict that the earth will be destroyed in the future, but no one knows **for sure**.
很多人预测地球在将来会被毁灭, 但是没有人确切地知道。

归纳拓展

be sure of/about sth. 对某事有把握
be sure to do sth. 一定会做某事
make sure 确保; 务必

- ② He's **sure of/about** his success.
他确信他能成功。
③ I'm going to **make sure** if I'm going to do this thing.
我要拿定主意是否去做这件事情。
④ Be patient. He **is sure to** come on time.
耐心点。他肯定会按时来的。

即学活用

- Are you going to take part in the speech contest?
—_____ It's too good an opportunity to miss.
A. No problem! B. That's for sure.
C. Why me? D. Why bother?

经典句式

9. To get rid of garbage problems, the city will load huge spaceships with waste materials and send them towards the sun, preventing landfill and environmental problems.

为了清除垃圾, 城市将用巨型宇宙飞船装载废弃物并把它们朝太阳发射, 这样做防止了垃圾填埋和环境问题。

句式分析



名师点津 > v.-ing 与不定式作结果状语的区别

v.-ing 作状语表示必然的结果, 前面可加 thus (因此); 动词不定式作状语表示意外的结果, 前面可加 only。

- ① He was caught in rain, thus **making him ill**.
他被雨淋了, 结果生病了。
② He hurried to the station, **only to find his friend had left**.
他匆忙赶到车站, 结果发现他的朋友已经离开了。

即学活用 仿写句子。

① 为了通过下周的考试, 每一位学生都在刻苦学习。
_____, every student is working hard.

- ② 他在雨中踢足球, 结果感冒了。
He played football in the rain, thus _____.
③ (2013 · 湖南高考) _____ warm at night, I would fill the woodstove, then set my alarm clock for midnight so I could refill it.

- A. Staying B. Stayed C. To stay D. Stay

10. All cars will be powered by electricity, solar energy or wind, and it will be possible to change the colour of cars at the flick of a switch.

所有的汽车都将由电能、太阳能或风能提供动力, 并且只要轻轻一按开关就能够改变汽车的颜色。

句式分析

- (1) 本句使用了固定句式: It be + possible (for sb.) + to do sth., 表示“做某事(对某人来说)是可能的”。
(2) at the flick of a switch 为固定短语, 意为“轻轻一按开关”。
① **It is possible for us to** realize our “China Dream”.
我们有可能实现“中国梦”。
② **It is possible that** we should pass the exam.
我们有可能通过这次考试。

易混辨析

possible	表示客观上的可能性, 常构成的结构有: It is possible (for sb.) to do sth.; It is possible + that-clause
likely	常指从表面迹象来判断有可能, 作“可能的”的意思解释时常用作表语形容词, 主要结构有: Sb./Sth. + be + likely + to do sth.; It is likely + that-clause
probable	表示“可能发生或实现的”, 比 possible 的可能性大。常构成的句型有: It is probable + that-clause

即学活用 用适当的单词填空。

- ① I am _____ to be late for the film.
② It is _____ for us to finish the work within three hours.
③ It is _____ that the headmaster will come to listen to our class.



学业测试·速达标

放飞激扬的梦想,沙场点兵

检测实效

I. 用所给词的适当形式填空

- The machine is _____ (load) with clothes.
- We must use our _____ (limit) time to finish this task.
- When we arrived, we found a note _____ (attach) to the door.
- No one believed the _____ (predict) that the world would end on December 21.
- We started early with his car _____ (charge).
- He was _____ (arrest) when the policeman found drugs in his bag.
- Caught in the act, he had no _____ (alternative) but to confess.
- Britain's natural _____ (resource) include oil, coal and so on.
- He was _____ (fire) for not coming to work on time.
- The troop was in the _____ (command) of General Brown.

II. 选择适当的短语并用其正确形式填空

free of charge, get rid of, use up, run out, carry out, for sure, rely on, in command of, charge... for, switch on

- We should _____ some bad habits and develop good ones.
- Who was _____ daily business, while our boss was on business?
- He usually telephones his parents before his money is _____.
- The man washes clothes for the visitors coming here _____.
- Nowadays, many young people _____ their parents to live.
- I think he will come back at 12:00 but I can't say _____.
- Don't _____ all your money. Leave some for your study.
- How much did they _____ you _____ your meal?
- If you can't see clearly, you'd better _____ the light.
- We need to _____ more researches.

III. 单项填空

- How much did they _____ you for blowing up your tyre?
—Twenty yuan. The price is acceptable.
A. charge B. spend C. cost D. pay
- All the factories _____ great importance to the car exhibition.
A. attached B. afforded
C. earned D. brought

- We shouldn't _____ oil and coal because they will give out in the future.
A. put on B. be relied on
C. rely on D. be put on
- He was _____. If he had followed my advice, he wouldn't have lost his job.
A. charged B. employed C. fired D. promoted
- The huge spaceships will _____ waste materials and sent into space.
A. be loaded onto B. be loaded with
C. be loading onto D. be loading with
- If I ruled the world, I would _____ the world _____ everything that is bad.
A. get rid of; by B. be rid of; by
C. rid; of D. get rid; of
- _____ the day going on, the weather got worse.
A. As B. Since C. With D. While
- _____ a better understanding, you should collect background information as much as possible.
A. To have B. Have C. Had D. Having
- It's a good idea. But who's going to _____ the plan?
—I think Tom and Grey will.
A. set aside B. carry out
C. take in D. get through
- On May 8, 2013, Guizhou was hit by a heavy rain, _____ many areas.
A. to flood B. flooding
C. flooded D. having flooded
- After questioning the crime suspect (嫌疑人) for five hours, the policemen got _____ they wanted.
A. whichever B. whatever C. which D. who
- The policeman _____ that the drunk driver get out of his car.
A. commanded B. connected
C. said D. thought
- The criminals _____ in a hotel the other day were connected with a murder (谋杀).
A. arrested B. to be arrested
C. being arrested D. arresting
- If we hadn't _____ energy, we would have won the match.
A. run out B. used up
C. let out D. carried out

语篇训练卷(一)

一课一练日积月累,披坚执锐稳固提能

将来进行时

攻克考点

7

学业测试·速达标

放飞激扬的梦想,沙场点兵

检测实效

I. 单项填空

- I can't wait to set off immediately! At this moment tomorrow morning, I _____ breakfast with my family at home.
A. will have B. am having
C. will be having D. have had
- I wonder if our English teacher _____ to our party this weekend.
—She will if she _____ free.
A. comes; will be B. comes; is
C. will come; is D. will come; will be
- Have you gone to see the doctor?
—No, but _____.
A. I will go B. I am going to see
C. I go to see D. I'm going to
- I hear Jane will go to England for her holiday. Do you know when she _____?
A. is leaving B. has left C. had left D. leaves
- I have bought a ticket for the concert tonight.
—How wonderful! You _____ it then.
A. will be enjoying B. enjoy
C. have enjoyed D. have been enjoying
- If I come back in an hour, do you think the manager will see me?
—I'm very sorry, sir, but he _____ a meeting then.
A. will be having B. is having
C. has had D. will have
- I'm very sorry, but the manager isn't here yet. Shall I have her call you when she comes back?
—No, I'll call back. If I call again in an hour, do you think she _____?
A. had arrived B. has arrived
C. will arrive D. will have arrived
- The final examination _____ on June 10. We must work hard to pass it.
A. will fall B. is falling C. falls D. fell
- Look out! That tree _____ fall down.
A. is going to B. will be C. shall D. would
- Try your best and you _____ out the problem.
A. work B. worked
C. will work D. will have worked

II. 用所给单词或短语的正确形式填空

- At eight o'clock tomorrow evening I _____ (do) my homework.
- We _____ (leave) early tomorrow morning.
- The plane _____ (take off) at 10:00 this morning.
- What do you think the boys _____ (do) when we get home?
- Don't bother to look for my ruler — it _____ (turn up) some day.

- By 9:00 tomorrow morning, my performance _____ (end) and I _____ (meet) reporters in the meeting room.
- Look at the clouds. I'm afraid there _____ (be) a heavy rain.
- She was ill yesterday, and now she is worse, so I _____ (send) her to hospital.
- Look! Here _____ (come) the bus.
- I'll tell him the news when he _____ (return) from his travel.

III. 完成句子

- 下周这个时候我们将正在参观美国。
We _____ America this time next week.
- 我们打算这个周末举行一个生日聚会。
We _____ a birthday party this weekend.
- 飞机在五点起飞。
The plane _____ at five.
- 考试结果快出来了。请耐心等待一会儿。
The result of this exam _____ out. Please have patience for a minute.
- 赶快! 到我们到达时, 他们将已经等了一个小时了。
Hurry up! They _____ for us for an hour by the time we arrive.
- 看那么多的车辆。又要交通堵塞了。
Look at so many cars. There _____ a traffic jam again.
- 如果他邀请我参加他的婚礼, 我会去的。
If he invites me to his wedding, I _____ it.
- 今晚九点钟你会在做什么?
_____ at 9 o'clock tonight?

IV. 语法填空

阅读下面材料, 在空白处填入适当的内容(不多于3个单词)或括号内单词的正确形式。

Debbie Hart is going to swim across the English Channel tomorrow. She 1. _____ (go) to set out from the French coast at five o'clock in the morning. Debbie is only eleven 2. _____ (year) old and she hopes to set up 3. _____ new world record. She is a strong swimmer and many people feel that she is sure to succeed. Debbie's father 4. _____ (set) out with her in a small boat. Mr. Hart 5. _____ (train) his daughter for years. Tomorrow he 6. _____ (watch) her anxiously as she swims the long distance to England. Debbie intends to take short rests every two hours. She will have something to drink 7. _____ she will not eat any solid food. Most of Debbie's school friends 8. _____ (wait) for her on the English coast. Among them will be Debbie's mother, who 9. _____ (swim) the Channel herself when she was a girl. Many people believe Debbie will 10. _____ (real) create a wonder.

语篇训练卷(二)

一课一练日积月累, 披坚执锐稳固提能



Integrating Skills

踏着坚实的步伐,稳健启程

自主初探·夯基础

预习新知

I. 速记单词

根据英语释义及首字母写出正确的单词。

- o _____ believing that good things will happen in the future
- d _____ certainly; with no chance of being wrong
- e _____ finally; at last
- p _____ to say that something will happen
- s _____ to make something have a particular shape

II. 短语互译

- 小心; 当心 _____
- 首先 _____
- 即将被淘汰 _____
- (梦想等) 实现 _____
- run out of _____
- throw away _____
- in progress _____

III. 完成句子

- 我现在忙于享受我的生活,以至于没空去担心未来!

I'm _____

worry about the future! (too... to... 结构)

- 并非所有的预言都能成真。

_____ (部分否定)

- 下面是人们在 20 世纪做的关于 21 世纪的几个不好的预言……

_____ people made in the twentieth century about the twenty-first century... (全部倒装句)

- 从现在起三十年后人们将穿着纸制的衣服,穿过两三次以后就可以把它们扔掉。

Thirty years from now people will be wearing clothes made of paper _____ after wearing them two or three times. (which 引导的定语从句)

- 伴随着 20 世纪 70 年代月球上将有第一批人类移民站的预测,解决人类移居月球后适合居住在什么类型的建筑物里的工作也正在进展之中。

_____, work is now in progress on the types of building _____ . (with 复合结构/过去分词作定语)

萃取知识的精华,细研深究

要点精解·抓核心

突破重点

重点单词

1. shape vt. 造成……形状;使成形;塑造

n. 形状

语境领悟

① By the year 2000, housewives will probably have a robot **shaped** like a box with one large eye on the top...

到 2000 年,家庭主妇可能拥有机器人,它的形状像盒子,顶部有一只大眼……

② Hard living conditions he had gone through **shaped** him **into** a man with great determination.

他所经历的艰难的生活条件把他塑造成了一个意志坚强的人。

③ Plenty of exercise will help you keep **in shape**.

充足的运动会帮助你保持健康。

④ People put the burning candles **in the shape of** a heart in honour of the dead in the earthquake.

人们把燃烧的蜡烛摆成心形来纪念地震中的死者。

⑤ The plan is beginning to **take shape** in my mind.

这个计划在我的脑子里逐渐有了眉目。

归纳拓展

shape... into...

把……塑(造)成……

in shape

健康;在外形上

in the shape of

以……形式

out of shape

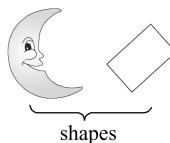
变形的;不健康

take shape

成形;变得更有条理

巧学助记

形记 shape



in the shape of a heart /
be shaped like a heart