

配人教®

经纶
学典

学生用书

必修3

高中英语

黄河出版传媒集团
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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。
积善成德，而神明自得，圣心备焉。故君子居则博学而日参省乎己，行则忠恕而推己及人，此其为学也。故君子居则学，而小人居则怠；学则爱人，而小人不学。故君子居则学，而小人居则怠；学则爱人，而小人不学。故君子居则学，而小人居则怠；学则爱人，而小人不学。

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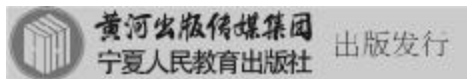
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目录

CONTENTS

■ **Unit 1 Festivals around the world**

Section I Warming Up, Reading & Comprehending /002

Section II Learning about Language /006

Section III Using Language /011

语法专题 情态动词(一) /014

■ **Unit 2 Healthy eating**

Section I Warming Up, Reading & Comprehending /020

Section II Learning about Language /024

Section III Using Language /028

语法专题 情态动词(二) /032

■ **Unit 3 The Million Pound Bank Note**

Section I Warming Up, Reading & Comprehending /037

Section II Learning about Language /042

Section III Using Language /044

语法专题 宾语从句和表语从句 /049

■ **Unit 4 Astronomy: the science of the stars**

Section I Warming Up, Reading & Comprehending /054

Section II Learning about Language /058

Section III Using Language /063

语法专题 主语从句 /067



Unit 5 Canada—“The True North”

Section I Warming Up, Reading & Comprehending/072

Section II Learning about Language/076

Section III Using Language/078

语法专题 同位语从句/084

Unit 1 测试卷/087

Unit 2 测试卷/095

Unit 3 测试卷/103

Unit 4 测试卷/111

Unit 5 测试卷/119

参考答案/127

→ Unit 1 Festivals around the world

知识梳理

Summary

重点单词

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

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

重点短语

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

重点句子

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

least one hour early.

乘飞机时,你至少应该提前一小时到达机场。

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

很明显,咖啡店的经理在等李方离开……

Section I Warming Up, Reading & Comprehending

知识精讲

Language In Use

重点单词

1. starve

- (1) *vt.* (使)挨饿;(使)饿死

The lady is starving herself trying to lose weight.
那位女士试图通过节食来减肥。

- (2) *vi.* 挨饿;饿得要死

可与介词 to 搭配。

They got lost in the desert and starved to death.
他们在沙漠中迷了路,饥饿而死。

2. satisfy *vt.* 使满意;使满足

She is easy to satisfy.
她很容易满足。

[拓展] *satisfied adj.* 满意的

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

be satisfied to do sth 满意去做某事

be satisfied with sb/sth 对某人/某事满意

My English teacher was satisfied with my English study.
我的英语老师对我的英语学习感到满意。

satisfying *adj.* 令人满意的

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

3. award

- (1) *vt.* 授予;判给

They awarded her a medal for bravery.
因为她表现勇敢,他们授予她奖章。

- (2) *n.* 奖励;奖;奖品;判定

Zheng Jie received an award of 360,000 RMB.
郑洁获得 36 万人民币的奖励。

[拓展] the first award 一等奖

be awarded the prize for sth 因某事而得奖

award a lot of money to sb 奖给某人很多钱

4. gather

- (1) *vt.* 收拢;搜集;增加(速度、势力等)

The farmers are busy gathering the crops in autumn.
秋天农民忙于秋收。

- (2) *vi.* 聚集;集合

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

见织女伤心欲绝,最后王母娘娘决定让这对夫妻每年跨过银河相会一次。

Thousands of people gathered for the pop music festival.
成千上万的人聚集来参加流行音乐节。

[辨析] **gather** 和 **collect**

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

She gathered her clothes before the rain.

她下雨前把衣服集中到了一起。

Tom's hobby is collecting coins.

汤姆的爱好是收集硬币。

A big crowd gathered/collected around the hero.

一大群人围着这位英雄。

5. admire *vt.* 钦佩;欣赏;赞美;羡慕

She is always looking in the mirror, admiring herself.
她经常对着镜子自我欣赏。

[拓展] **admire sb for sth** 因某事钦佩某人

admire to do sth 很想做某事

admire + 从句 钦佩……

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

Social customs are different in different countries.
各国社会风俗不同。

[辨析] **custom** 和 **habit**

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

7. celebrate *vt.* 庆贺;纪念;颂扬

My parents celebrate their wedding anniversary every year.
我的父母每年都庆祝他们的结婚纪念日。

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

学生们举行聚会来庆祝通过了大学入学考试。

[辨析] **celebrate** 和 **congratulate**

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

8. clothing *n.* [U] 衣服

衣服的总称,包括帽子、鞋子等。

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

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

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

这里的食物比英国便宜,服装却贵一些。

Food and clothing are very important to us all.

衣食对我们所有的人都很重要。

[辨析] clothing 和 clothes

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

► 重点短语

1. take place 发生; 举行

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

婚礼/竞赛/会议/仪式将于下周一举行。

The Olympic Games took place on August 8 in China.

奥运会8月8日在中国举行。

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

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

她不能参加会议,所以她的助手代她出席。

give place to sb/sth 让位于; 被……代替

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

是他让位给年轻人的时候了。

2. do harm 损害; 危害; 伤害

The heavy rain did much harm to the farm.

大雨给农场造成了很大的损害。

[拓展] mean no harm 并无恶意

out of harm's way 在安全的地方

be harmful to 对……有害处

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

对某人有害

类似 do harm to sb 结构的还有:

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

对某人有好处

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

委屈某人; 不公平对待某人; 虐待某人

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

帮某人忙; 给某人恩惠

[提示] be good to sb “对某人态度好”。

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

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

我们为纪念汶川大地震中的遇难同胞默哀3分钟。

[拓展] 结构为“in + n. + of”的短语:

in honour of 向……表示尊敬; 纪念

in praise of 称赞; 歌颂

in charge of 负责; 掌管

in need of 需要

in place of 代替

in search of 寻找; 追求

in case of 如果; 万一; 要是

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

trick 是可数名词,也可作 play tricks on sb.

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

捉弄残疾人是不对的。

[拓展] 意义相近的短语:

make fun of sb 取笑,捉弄某人

laugh at sb 嘲笑某人

make a fool of sb 愚弄某人; 出某人洋相

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

5. look forward to (以愉快的心情) 盼望; 期待; 期望

短语中的 to 是介词,后接名词、代词、动名词。

I'm looking forward to hearing from you soon.

我期待尽快收到你的来信。

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

他的音乐会下月举行,我盼望着它的到来。

[拓展] 含介词 to 的常用短语:

be/get used to 习惯于

lead to 通向; 导致

turn to 转向; 求助于

stick to 坚持

get down to 开始(做)

on one's way to 在某人……途中; 即将成为……

refer to 谈及; 参阅

devote... to... 把……献给

owe... to... 把……归功于

contribute... to... 把……贡献给

up to 多达; 轮到; 在干某事

see to 处理; 对付

► 重点句子

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

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

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

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

它(万圣节)现在已成为儿童的节日,这时,孩子们可以打扮一番到邻居家要糖果。

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

中国和日本有中秋节,这时,人们会赏月并且在中国还要品尝月饼。

(2008·江西)

[答案] B

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

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

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

(2008·天津)

[答案] D

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

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

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

(2008·全国 I)

[答案] C

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

5. —Have you got any idea for the summer vacation?

—I don't mind where we go _____ there's sun, sea and beach.

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

(2008·全国 I)

[答案] B

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

6. —Come on, please give me some ideas about the project.

—Sorry. With so much work _____ my mind, I almost break down.

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

(2007·福建)

[答案] B

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

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

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

(2008·江苏)

[答案] A

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

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

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

(2008·全国 II)

[答案] B

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

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

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

(2008·全国 II)

[答案] C

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

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

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

(2007·安徽)

[答案] A

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

知识精练

Practice

I. 单项填空

() 1. I should say sorry to you but I _____ trouble.

- A. didn't mean causing
B. didn't mean to cause
C. meant causing
D. meant to cause

() 2. I won't have this kind of thing _____ him again.

- A. happening to
B. happened to
C. taking place in
D. take place in

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

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

II. 完成句子

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

Section II Learning about Language

知识精讲

Language In Use

重点单词

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

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

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

with one's permission 经某人允许

ask sb for permission 请求某人准许

She asked me for permission to enter my office.

她请求我同意进入我的办公室。

without permission 未经允许

He entered my room without permission.

他未经允许就进入了我的房间。

give sb permission to do sth 允许某人去做某事

The teacher gave Tom permission to do the experiment alone.

老师允许汤姆单独做实验。

[辨析] permit 和 allow

permit 和 allow 都表示“允许”之意。permit 强调有条文

可遵循; allow 侧重于口头上的承诺。

[提示] permit 与 allow 用于下列结构:

permit/allow sb to do sth 允许某人做某事

permit/allow doing sth 允许做某事

2. possibility

(1) *n.* [U] 可能; 可能性

其后常接 短语或 *that* 引导的同位语从句。

I admit the possibility of your being right.

我承认你可能是对的。

Is there any possibility that he will be elected Chairman?

他有被选为主席的可能性吗?

(2) *n.* [C] 可能发生的事; 可能有的事
possibilities 意为“发展潜力; 发展前途”。

His retirement is a possibility.

他可能要退休。

I see great possibilities in this project.

我认为这个项目有很大的发展潜力。

[拓展] impossibility *n.* 不可能

possible *adj.* 可能的; 潜在的; 可能发生的

possibly *adv.* 可能地; 合理地

3. request

(1) *n.* (正式或礼貌的) 要求, 请求; 要求的事

He made a request for a cup of coffee.

他请求给杯咖啡。

My request was granted.

我的要求得到了满足。

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

应某人的要求

He was there at the manager's request.

他应经理的要求到了那里。

in great request(= much in request)

非常需要; 有大量需求

by request 应要求; 应请求

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

应大众要求我们再次出售这些头巾。

on request 经请求; 经索要

References are available on request.

有参考资料备索。

(2) *vt.* (正式或礼貌地) 请求, 要求

She eagerly requested a hand from the police.

她迫切请求警察给予帮助。

[拓展] request sth from/of sb 向某人要求某物

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

我只要求你准时。

request (sb) to do sth 请求(某人)做某事

request + *that* 从句 要求……

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

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

重点短语

1. think of

(1) 考虑

We are thinking of going to France for our holiday.

我们正考虑去法国度假。

You can't expect me to think of everything.

你不能指望我把什么都想到了。

(2) 觉得; 认为

What do you think of this plan?

你觉得这计划怎么样?

(3) 想起; 记起(常与 *can/could* 连用)

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

我一时想不起她的名字。

(4) 想出; 构思出

Can you think of a way to raise money?

你能想出个集资的办法吗?

Have you thought of a name for the baby yet?

你想好给孩子取什么名字了吗?

[拓展] think over 仔细考虑

think highly/much of 对……评价高; 重视

think nothing of 认为……没什么

think poorly/ill of 对……评价不好

think of... as 把……看作

think about 考虑

think aloud 自言自语

think twice 考虑再三

2. rather than 而不是

It seems blue rather than green.

那看起来是蓝色而不是绿色。

He is screaming rather than singing.

他是在尖叫, 而不是在歌唱。

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

I, rather than you, am to blame.

是我而不是你应该受到责备。

[拓展] ①“宁愿干某事而不愿干某事”的表达方式:

{ would do... rather than do

{ prefer to do... rather than do

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

他宁愿孤独地过日子, 也不愿娶那个女孩。

②“代替”的其他表达方式:

replace *vt.* 代替

instead *adv.* 代替; 替换; 更换(常位于句末)

instead of (+ 名词/代词)

in place of (+ 名词/代词)

take the place of (= take one's place) } 代替; 而不是

[答案] C

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

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

(2008·全国 II)

[答案] A

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

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

(2008·湖南)

[答案] C

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

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

(2008·全国 I)

[答案] D

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

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

(2008·海南)

[答案] A

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

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

(2008·重庆)

[答案] D

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

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

(2008·福建)

[答案] A

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

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

(2007·江西)

[答案] C

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

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

(2007·浙江)

[答案] C

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

知识精练 Practice

I. 单项填空

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

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

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

II. 汉译英

16. 他们装作若无其事的样子。(as if)

17. 如果明天你以这种方式处理问题,那可能弊大于利。(do harm)

18. 我将步行去那儿而不是乘公共汽车。(rather than)

19. 我盼望再见到你。(look forward to)

20. 你们昨天玩得开心吗?(have fun with)

21. 我们正考虑开一次英语晚会。(think of)

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

23. 离家在外,他没有人可以依靠。(when)

24. 她请求给点水。(request)

25. 这匹马累坏了,它日夜不停地跑。(have been doing)

Section III Using Language

知识精讲

Language In Use

重点单词

1. apologize (= apologise) *vi.* 道歉; 谢罪; 辩白

Why should I apologize?

我为什么要道歉?

Go and apologize to her.

去给她道歉。

I apologized to her for stepping on her foot.

我踩了她的脚, 所以向她道歉。

[拓展] apology *n.* 道歉

“为(做了)某事而向某人道歉”的表达方式:

- make an apology to sb for (doing) sth
- offer one's apology to sb for (doing) sth
- offer sb an apology for (doing) sth

2. drown

(1) *vi.* 淹死; 溺死

Two children drowned after falling into the river.

有两个孩子掉进河里淹死了。

(2) *vt.* 使淹死; 淹没; 浸泡; 使沉溺于

He was drowned at sea.

他淹死在海里。

All the streets were drowned by the floods.

所有街道都被洪水淹没了。

[拓展] drown... in 把……淹没在……里; 把……浸泡在……里; 把……淹死在……里

He tried to drown the dog in a bathtub.

他想方设法把狗溺死在浴缸中。

He drowned himself in work.

他埋头工作。

He drowned his sadness in wine.

他借酒消愁。

3. weep *vi.* 流泪; 哭泣

常与 over, for 连用。

The woman wept over her son's death.

这位女士为儿子的死而哭泣。

She started to weep when she heard the bad news.

听到这不幸的消息, 她哭了起来。

[辨析] weep 和 cry

weep 一般指小声或者无声地哭; cry 通常指哭出声音来。

4. forgive *vt.* 原谅; 饶恕; 宽恕

She forgave her husband.

她原谅了她的丈夫。

They forgave us our rudeness.

他们原谅了我们的无礼之处。

He forgave me for losing his notebook.

他原谅我丢失了他的笔记本。

[拓展] forgive sb (sth) 宽恕某人(某事)

forgive (sb) the debt 减免(某人的)债务

forgive and forget 不念旧恶; 不记旧仇

重点短语

1. turn up

(1) *vi.* 出现; 到场; 露面

You are always turning up late for everything!

你总是迟到! / 你做事总是慢吞吞的!

We planned to meet at half past seven, but she never turned up.

我们约好七点半见面, 但她根本就没有露面。

(2) *vi.* (被)发现; (被)找到

Don't worry about the letter—I'm sure it'll turn up.

别为那封信担心, 我相信会找到的。

(3) *vt.* 开大; 调高(音量、热量等)

Could you turn up the radio?

把收音机的音量调高点好吗?

[拓展] turn on 打开

turn down 调小(音量等); 拒绝; (袖子、领子等)翻下来

turn in 上交

turn over (使)翻身; 翻过

turn out 生产, 制造; 证明是

turn to sb for help 向某人寻求帮助

by turns/in turn/take turns 轮流地; 逐个地

2. keep one's word (= keep one's promise) 守信用; 履行诺言

言; 信守诺言

word 在此处为不可数名词。

She said she would arrive at twelve o'clock, and he thought she would keep her word.

她说她会在十二点到达, 他认为她会守信用的。

I promised to buy my son a bike. I must keep my word.

我答应给儿子买一辆自行车的, 我必须信守诺言。

[拓展] break one's word 食言; 失信

eat one's words 收回前言; 认错道歉

have a word with sb 同某人简短谈话

have words with sb 同某人吵架

in other words 换言之

3. hold one's breath 屏住呼吸; 屏气; 屏息

Hold your breath and count to ten.

屏住呼吸, 数到十。

He held his breath while the results were read out.

宣读结果时,他屏住了呼吸。

[拓展] lose one's breath 喘不过气来

out of breath 上气不接下气

short of breath 呼吸困难

take/draw a deep breath 深呼吸

catch one's breath 因惊恐或激动一时屏住呼吸

take one's breath away 使人吃惊或高兴地透不过气来

under one's breath 轻声地

4. fall in love 相爱

后接“with + sb/sth”。

They fell in love with each other the first time they met.

他们一见钟情。

[辨析] fall in love 和 be in love

①fall in love 表示相爱的动作。

They fell in love (with each other).

他们彼此相爱了。

②be in love 表示相爱的状态。

They have been in love for ten years.

他们相爱十年了。

5. set off 出发; 动身; 引发; 使爆炸

The teacher required that all the students set off at once.

老师要求所有的学生立刻动身出发。

They have set off/out on a journey round the world.

他们已出发作环球旅行。

His words set off the discussion.

他的讲话引起了大家的讨论。

On New Year's Eve, my brother sets off the firecrackers every year.

每年除夕都是我哥哥放鞭炮。

[拓展] set off for 动身到……

set off from... to... 从……动身到……

set out 动身; 出发

set out to do sth

set about doing sth

get down to doing sth

着手干某事

set... free 释放; 放走

set fire to sth (= set sth on fire) 放火烧某物

set an example to sb 为某人树立榜样

set up a company/the tent 成立公司/搭建帐篷

set aside 留出(时间、金钱); 忽视(要求、感受); 不顾;

抛弃

6. remind sb of sth 提醒某人某事; 使某人想起某事

The song reminded me of the days we spent together several years ago.

这首歌使我想起了几年前我们一起度过的时光。

Please remind me of this afternoon's meeting.

请提醒我下午的会议。

[拓展] remind sb to do sth 提醒某人做某事

Remind me to send my regards to my cousins.

提醒我向我的堂兄弟们问好。

remind sb that... 提醒某人……

I remind him that he must go home before dark.

我提醒他天黑以前他必须回家。

重点句子

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

很明显,咖啡店的经理在等李方离开……

“It is obvious that...”句型中,it 是形式主语,that 引导的句子为真正主语。

It was obvious that he hadn't been ready for the interview.

很显然,他没有为此次面试作好准备。

[拓展] 类似此结构用法的还有:

It's no wonder that... 难怪……

It's likely that... 很可能……

It's certain that... 肯定是……

It's hoped that... 人们希望……

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

见织女伤心欲绝,最后王母娘娘决定让这对夫妻每年跨过银河相会一次。

现在分词短语 finding that... 在句中作原因状语。

Having missed the last subway, she had to take a taxi home.

她误了最后一班地铁,只得打的回家。

真题再现

Examples

1. _____ that she was going off to sleep, I asked if she'd like that little doll on her bed.

A. Seeing

B. To see

C. See

D. Seen

(2008·北京)

[答案] A

[解析] 本题考查非谓语动词的用法。see 这一动作由主语的主语 I 发出,故空格处用现在分词作伴随状语。

2. —What are you reading, Tom?

—I'm not really reading, just _____ the pages.

A. turning off

B. turning around

C. turning over

D. turning up

(2008·全国 II)

[答案] C

[解析] 本题考查 turn 构成的动词短语辨析。答句意为:我没在真正看书,我只是在翻书。turn over, “翻;翻过(一页纸)”,符合题意。turn off, “关闭”; turn around, “完成;提供;生产出”; turn up, “调大;出现;发生”。

3. Reggie Miller, a worker of the local newspaper, heard the screams, too. He rushed back to the office to _____ the

police.

- A. remind B. phone
C. invite D. beg

(2008·湖北)

[答案] B

[解析] 本题考查动词词义辨析。由题意知, Reggie Miller 到办公室自然是给警察打电话(phone)。

4. He passed the important exam, which made his parents very _____.
- A. happied B. happily
C. happy D. gladly

(2007·武汉)

[答案] C

[解析] 本题考查“make/have + 复合宾语(sb/sth + 宾语补足语)”结构。happy 是形容词, 作宾语补足语。

5. —Four dollars a pair? I think it's a bit too much.
—If you buy three pairs, the price for each will _____ to three fifty.
- A. come down B. take down
C. turn over D. go over

(2006·安徽)

[答案] A

[解析] 本题考查动词短语辨析。come down, “下降; 倒塌”; take down, “写下; 记下”; turn over, “把……翻过来”; go over, “复习”。

6. With no one to _____ in such a frightening situation, she felt very helpless.
- A. turn to B. turn on
C. turn off D. turn over

(2006·陕西)

[答案] A

[解析] 本题考查动词短语辨析。句意为: 在如此可怕的环境下她无人可以求助, 感到非常的无助。turn to, “求助于”; turn on, “打开(开关、电源)”; turn off, “关掉”; turn over, “翻身; 翻转”。

7. We often provide our children with toys, footballs or basketballs, _____ that all children like these things.
- A. thinking B. think
C. to think D. thought

(2006·全国II)

[答案] A

[解析] 本题考查非谓语动词的用法。think 表示的动作与前面主语 we 为主谓关系, 故用现在分词作伴随状语。

知识精练

Practice

I. 单项填空

- () 1. Kathy _____ a lot of Spanish by playing with the native boys and girls.

- A. picked up B. took up
C. made up D. turned up

- () 2. Little Tom doesn't have to be made _____. He always works hard.

- A. learn B. to learn
C. learning D. learned

- () 3. The captain _____ an apology to the passengers for the delay caused by bad weather.

- A. made B. said
C. put D. passed

- () 4. This reminds me _____ what we did together during our holidays.

- A. with B. to
C. of D. in

- () 5. The doctor told him to _____ deeply and then breathe out.

- A. breathe B. breath in
C. breathe in D. breath

- () 6. Happy birthday, Alice! So you have _____ twenty-one already!

- A. become B. turned
C. grown D. passed

- () 7. —I must apologize for _____ ahead of time.
—That's all right.

- A. letting you not know
B. not letting you know
C. letting you know not
D. letting not you know

- () 8. —Excuse me, could you tell me the way to the British Museum?

—Sorry, I'm a stranger here.

—_____.

- A. Thanks, anyway
B. It doesn't matter
C. Never mind
D. No problem

- () 9. Cathy is taking notes of the grammatical rules in class at Sunshine School, where she _____ English for a year.

- A. studies
B. studied
C. is studying
D. has been studying

- () 10. _____ fire, all exits must be kept clear.