

普通高中课程标准实验教科书英语 3
同步学案：必修

莫新玉 主编



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内容提要

本书为经教育部全国中小学教材审定委员会初审通过的重庆大学版高中英语课标教材《英语 3》的配套辅导用书。本书紧扣《普通高中英语课程标准》(实验稿)中对高一阶段英语学习目标要求,根据高中学生的认知发展水平,本着培养学生自学能力的原则,将讲解与练习相结合,通过精心设计的少而精的例题和检测题,提高学生自学能力、检测词汇掌握能力和阅读理解能力。本书供高中一年级学生第二学期上半期使用。

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前言

国家基础教育课程改革启动至今已有十年,新的教育理念正被越来越多的教育工作者和社会人士所接受。我国基础教育事业正经历着一次深刻的变革,这一变革的核心,对于教师来说,就是转换角色定位;对于学生来说,就是改变学习方式。

为帮助学生掌握英语基础知识和英语学习方法、提高英语学习能力,以适应中学全面实施素质教育,提高教育质量,根据《普通高中课程标准》(实验稿)的基本要求,经过认真研讨、精心设计,我们编写了这套独具特色的、体现高中英语新课标理念的《高中英语新课程同步学案》。

《高中英语新课程同步学案》是经教育部审定通过的重庆大学版《高中英语》教材的重要组成部分,与教材相配套。书中提供了紧扣教材的编写体例和自我检测板块,根据新课程标准要求,将课前预习、学习过程和学习检测相结合,通过精心设计的少而精的例题和检测题,提高学生自学能力、检测词汇掌握能力和阅读理解能力。

本书以学生用书每个单元的五大板块为参照,所有练习题和活动内容完全与教材内容同步,现以Reading 板块为例简单介绍如下:

- 1.学习任务:为每个单元的功能和知识目标,使学生对每一单元的重点和难点有总体了解。
- 2.课前预习:分为温故知新和预习要点两个部分,注重基础知识的复习和提升,为整个单元的学习奠定基础。
- 3.学习过程:通过知识把握、能力培养和情感升华三个部分,以及穿插其中起指导作用的名师点拨,侧重对重点词汇进行讲解和练习,帮助学生掌握词汇及句型,提高学生的语言运用能力。
- 4.学习检测:紧扣教材中心话题,让学生模仿造句、分析长难句或找主题句等练习形式,培养学生对课文的深层次理解,激发学生的学习兴趣。

在语法板块,本书提供了清晰的挂线图和详细的讲解,通过高考链接和语法精练来巩固学习成果。在功能板块,本书不仅提供了重点句式,而且提供了特别的文化链接和交际历练等,让学生在语言学习中感受英语国家的文化魅力。写作板块则配有写作方法指导和写作词汇储备等,加上范文分析及真实的写作体验,有效训练学生的写作能力。

《高中英语新课程同步学案》由中学英语教研员、有丰富教学经验的重点中学的一线特级教师、英语高级教师以及高校教师合作编写而成。但由于成书时间仓促,加之水平有限,且本套书的编写体例又是一种全新的尝试,不妥之处,敬请读者在使用中提出宝贵意见和建议,以便再版时修订。

编者

2014年9月

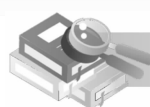
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Unit 1

Hope and Love

Section 1 Reading



学习任务

1. 学习目标

1) 功能目标: talking about Helen Keller and share her story

2) 知识目标

词汇: limitation; harbor; lead; simply; uncomprehending; rapidly; still; flow; living; vivid; connect; attack; permanently; imitate

短语: have no way of knowing; shine on; lead... into; succeed in; be flushed with; in the following days; a great many; flow over; set... free; give birth to; at the close of; live over; long for

句型: ① The most important day in my life was the one on which my teacher, Anne Mansfield Sullivan, came to me.

② When I finally succeeded in making the letters correctly, I was flushed with childish pleasure and pride.

③ That living word awakened my soul, gave it light, hope, joy and set it free!

④ I left the well-house, eager to learn.

⑤ That was because I saw everything with the strange, new sight that had come to me.

2. 学习重点与难点

1) Long and difficult sentences: It would have been difficult to find a happier child than I was as I lay in my bed at the close of the important day, and lived over the joys it had brought me, and for the first time longed for a new day to come.

2) Reading skills: skimming for main idea; scanning for detailed information; guessing the meaning of the new words via some hints.

3) Important points: understanding the importance of that day to Helen; understanding the last paragraph correctly.



课前预习

1. 温故知新

1) become/be aware of: 意识到, 清楚

I don't think you're aware of the importance of learning English.

2) depend on: 依靠

Whether we are happy depends on our attitudes towards life.

3) be eager to do: 急切地想要做某事

Learning Mr. Ma was ill, all the students were eager to see him.

2. 预习要点

1) 背景知识

About Anne Sullivan and Helen Keller

Anne Mansfield Sullivan

Anne Mansfield Sullivan (1866—1936), was a teacher best known as the instructor and companion of Helen

Keller. Sullivan was born in Feeding Hills, Massachusetts. She had visual (视力的) problems as a child and in 1880 became a student at the Perkins Institute for the Blind in Boston (now Perkins School for the Blind in Watertown, Massachusetts). For a while at Perkins, she roomed with Laura Bridgman, the first deaf-blind person to be educated in the United States. In 1881 and 1887, Sullivan underwent surgery (手术) that restored most of her vision.

In 1887, Sullivan went to Tuscumbia, to become the private teacher of Helen Keller.

In 1900, she accompanied Helen to Radcliffe College and spent four years there translating lectures for Helen by manual (用手的) communication. In 1905, Sullivan married John Macy, then an editor and a Harvard University instructor.

Sullivan Macy and Keller were lifelong companions who lived, worked, and traveled together.

By 1935, Sullivan Macy became completely blind just 1 year before her death. She died at age 70, with Keller holding her hand.

Helen Keller

The two most interesting characters of the 19th century are Napoleon and Helen Keller.

—Mark Twain

Helen Adams Keller was born in a cottage called “Ivy Green” in Tuscumbia, Alabama on June 27, 1880. When Helen was old, she was diagnosed with “brain fever”, which perhaps now would be called “scarlet fever”. At that time, it was thought that the fever “left its victim an idiot”. What it did was to leave the victim blind and deaf. Those around Helen didn’t know how to help her. By the time she was 7 years old, having very little understanding of the world around her, Helen’s anger manifested itself into treachery, obstinacy, and just plain wild behavior (seemingly confirming the old belief).

In March of 1887, Anne Mansfield Sullivan walked into Helen’s life. Sullivan, having regained useful sight through operations, was a 20-year-old graduate of the Perkins School for the Blind. From that March day forward, Helen Keller and Miss Sullivan were inseparable.

Miss Sullivan believed that with Helen holding or touching an object with one hand, and she simultaneously spelling the name of the object into Helen’s other hand, Helen would eventually be able to connect the objects with the words. Early on, Helen quickly learned to imitate this method, however, she was not comprehending that the letters were words, or that the words existed in the form of the objects.

Sometime later, while pumping water, Miss Sullivan, constantly teaching, put one of Helen’s hands under the water, and then spelled the word “w-a-t-e-r” in the other hand. She spelled the word slowly, again, Helen was not comprehending. Frustrated, Miss Sullivan spelled it again, faster, and again. Suddenly, Helen froze. She realized the cool liquid running over her hand was water—the symbols Miss Sullivan has motioned. Excited and hungry for more, she began touching object after object, demanding its name. By that evening, Helen had learned 30 words.

Thus began Helen Keller’s education. Helen quickly learned the alphabet, learned to read and write, and learned to speak. In 1900, She entered Radcliffe College and received her B.A. degree in 1904. In 1905, Miss Sullivan married John Macy, and Helen went to live with them.

Throughout Helen’s life, she continued to study and remain knowledgeable about all matters of importance to modern man. In recognition of her wide number of scholarly achievements, Helen received honorary doctoral degrees from Temple and Harvard Universities of USA, and from the Universities of Glasgow, Scotland; Berlin, Germany; Delhi, India; and Witwaters and Johannesburg, South Africa. She was also an Honorary Fellow of the Educational Institute of Scotland. Due to her education, courage, strength, and generosity, Helen Keller has also received hundreds of awards of distinction, wrote many popular books, and was portrayed in several bestselling novels and Oscar winning movies. Several institutions have dedicated grounds to her, her birthplace was made a permanent shrine, and she was one of the 20 women elected to the Women’s hall of Fame at the New York World’s Fair.

Helen Keller died on June 1, 1968 at Arcan Ridge, a few weeks short of her 88th birthday.

2) 能力要求

- ① Read through the passage and retell the hard process in which Helen learned words.
- ② 理解句子:

It would have been difficult to find a happier child than I was as I lay in my bed at the close of the important day, and lived over the joys it had brought me, and for the first time longed for a new day to come.



学习过程

1. 知识把握

1) The most important day in all my life was the one on which my teacher, Anne Mansfield Sullivan, came to me.

① On which 在句中相当于 when, 引导定语从句。In which 也有类似的用法。

These days has gone forever in which (when) we used oil.

我们用洋油的日子一去不复返了。

② the one 指代 the important day, one 用作代词时, 泛指可数名词单数; ones 指代可数名词复数。二者前面往往有修饰词。

I don't think this coat is fit for me, please show me another one.

我想这件衣服不适合我, 请重新给我一件。

One 还可以泛指“人们; 任何人; 一个人”, 但不能用来专指某个人或某一些人。

One must rest well if he wants to work well. 如果想工作好, 我们先要休息好。

【辨析】

① that 代替可数名词单数; those 指代可数名词复数。二者后面要有一定的修饰词; 指代不可数名词必须用 that。

The bike is cheaper than that made in our factory. 这自行车比我们厂生产的要便宜。

The population of China is larger than that of any other country.

中国的人口比世界上任何一个国家的人口多。

② it 代替前面的同一事物或同一人。

I have a very pretty dog. It is a gift from my friend. 我有一只很乖的小狗, 那是朋友送给我的礼物。

—Who is the person that shook hands with the foreigners? 那个与外宾握手的人是谁?

—It is our headmaster. 他是我们的校长。

2) Before she came, I was like a ship in a heavy fog and had no way of knowing where the harbour was.

她来之前, 我就像浓雾中的一艘航船, 找不到停泊的港湾。

like prep. 相似, 类似, 像

【翻译】

① 他们就像兄弟姐妹一样。 They _____ brothers and sisters.

② 迪克的举止如同绅士。 Dick acts _____ a gentleman.

③ 好像要下雨了。 It _____ rain.

④ 我现在不想跳舞。 I don't _____ dancing now.

【辨析】like 与 as

① like 为介词, 置于名词和代词前。

The robot can't work like man. 机器人不能像人一样干活。

② As 为连词和副词, 置于从句、另一副词或以介词引导的从句前。

All the plants and animals need air just as they need water.

就像需要水一样, 所有的动植物都需要空气。

way 的后置定语, “way+ to do sth.”, “way + of doing sth.” 或者 “way+定语从句”, 表示“……的方法”。

the way 在定语从句中的用法比较特殊, 高考题中经常出现它的身影。先看两个句子, 体会它的不同用法。

① I don't like the way (in which/that/省略) he deals with problems.

② The way (which/that/省略) he made use of was practical.

③ I will accept the way (that/which) is useful.

【名师点拨】

句①的划线部分为完整的句子,此时 the way 在定语从句中充当状语,故关系词有三种选择:in which/that/省略。而句②的划线部分不是一个完整的句子,此时 the way 在句中充当 make use of 的宾语,故关系词可以选择 which/that/省略。句③的划线部分也不是一个完整的句子,the way 在定语从句中充当主语,故关系词可以选择 that/which。

【练习】

- ① 辨一辨,体会这两个句子的不同意义。

The way he solves the problem is quite simple.

The way he tells me to solve the problem is quite simple.

- ② The way _____ you teach English is humorous. However, the way _____ you teach us to learn English is not useful.

A. in which; in which B. /; that C. which; that D. how; /

- ③ The way _____ is practical in solving that problem turned out to be a disappointment.

A. how B. in which C. / D. which

- ④ The way _____ he takes care of his little brother is opposite to the way _____ his mother tells him.

A. that; that B. /; in which C. in which; how D. which; that

- 3) When I finally succeeded in making the letters correctly... 当我终于成功地把字母拼写正确时……

succeed in doing (manage to do sth.) 做成了某事

He succeeded in passing the Entrance Examination to College and was admitted to Peking University.

他顺利通过了高考,并考上了北京大学。

- 4) In the following days I learned to spell in this uncomprehending way a great many words...

接下来的日子里我学会了拼写很多我不理解的单词……

【自我归纳】a great many 修饰_____。

In his lifetime he has traveled to a great many countries. 他一生中去过世界上许多地方。

【翻译】现在很多学生太依靠老师。

_____ students nowadays depend too much on their teachers.

- 5) But my teacher had been with me several weeks before I understood that everything had a name.

但是直到我的老师已经来了几个星期以后,我才了解到每样事物都是有名称的。

【自我归纳】阅读下列各句子,总结 before 做连词的用法。

- ① We do want to buy something now before prices go up. 在物价上涨之前我们的确想买点东西。

- ② It was midnight before he came back. 他半夜以后才回来。

- ③ You should do it before it is too late. 趁现在还不算太晚,你应该赶快做它。

- ④ Someone called me up in the middle of the night, but they hung up _____ I could answer the phone.

A. as B. since C. until D. before

- 6) I stood still. 我一动不动地站着。

【辨析】still, quiet, silent, calm

- ① still 指“静止不动的”。

Keep/Stay still while I take photos of you. 我为你拍照时,请勿动。

- ② quiet (环境) 安静,无声响;(性格) 安静

They lived a quiet life in the countryside. 他们在乡村过着宁静的生活。

- ③ silent 寂静无声;沉默不语

You'd better be silent about what's happened. 对已经发生的事,你最好保持沉默。

The children went out, and the room was silent. 孩子们都出去了,房子变得寂静无声。

- ④ calm (心情) 平静,镇定;风平浪静

The sea was very calm. 海面很平静。

The doctor did what he could to make the girl calm. 医生尽力让那女孩平静下来。

- ⑤ Keep still. (= Don't move.)
Keep calm. (= Don't be excited.)
Keep quiet. (= Keep silent.)

7) I left the well-house eager to learn. 我带着学习的渴望离开了井房。

【寓词于境】阅读下列各句,注意 eager 的意思和用法。

- ① There was a queue of eager pupils outside the library.
② Clara was eager to get back to work as soon as possible.
③ I am eager for news about them.

【自我归纳】eager 意为“热切的,渴望的,渴求的”,可在句中作_____,如句①;也可在句中作表语,跟_____或与_____引起的短语连用,如句②和句③。

【拓展】eager beaver 干活特别卖力的人,对工作极有热忱的人
eagerly *adv.* eagerness *n.*

【练习】用 eager 的适当形式完成下列句子。

- ① He's a bright kid and _____ to learn.
② He could see the _____ in her face.
③ The children were _____ looking forward to the party.
④ Rural towns are _____ for any business they can attract.
- 8) It would have been difficult to find a happier child than I was as I lay in my bed at the close of the important day, and lived over the joys it had brought me, and for the first time longed for a new day to come.
当这重要的一天结束时,我躺在自己的小床上,重温着学习带来的快乐,恐怕很难找出比我更快乐的孩子了。生平第一次我渴望着新一天的来临。

- ① lie—lay—lain—lying *vi.* 躺,平放,位于
His hat and gloves were lying on the table. 他的帽子和手套都放在桌上。
He lay down for a rest. 他躺下休息一会。
Japan lies to the east of China. 日本在中国的东面。

- ② lie—lied—lied—lying *vi.* 撒谎
He lied about his age. 他在年龄上撒了谎。

- ③ lay—laid—laid—laying *vt.* 放置;下蛋,产卵
Please lay the packages on the table. 请把包裹放在桌上。
The black hen lays an egg every day. 那只黑母鸡每天生一个蛋。

close 的用法

- ① *n.* 结束,终止
The national anthem was sung at the close of the meeting. 会议结束时唱国歌。
- ② *v.* 关闭;盖上;合上
She closed the door softly. 她轻轻地关上门。
- ③ *adj.* 近的,接近的(+to);(关系)密切的,亲密的
His house is close to the factory. 他家靠近该厂。
She is a close friend of theirs. 她是他们的挚友。

long for (look forward to) 渴望

- ① They long for a chance to visit Shanghai. 他们渴望有机会访问上海。
② He has been longing for her ever since she left. 自她走后,他一直在想念她。

【改错】They are long for good weather. _____

long to do (be eager to do) 盼望做

These young guys are longing to go to watch the football match. 这几个小伙子非常想去看足球赛。

2. 能力培养

1) 查阅词典,总结单词用法。

still long lead eager

2) It would have been difficult to find a happier child than I was as I lay in my bed at the close of the important

day, and lived over the joys it had brought me, and for the first time longed for a new day to come.

通过与同学讨论和向老师寻求帮助,分析上面句子的结构。

3. 情感升华

认真体会下列表述,并写一段 50 字左右的短文,谈谈你的理解。

- 1) The best and most beautiful things in the world can not be seen or even touched. They must be felt within the heart.
- 2) Keep your face to the sunshine and you will not see the shadows.



学习检测

1. 模仿例句造句

- 1) Before she came, I was like a ship in a heavy fog...
- 2) ... and had no way of knowing where the harbour was.
- 3) When I finally succeeded in making the letters correctly...
- 4) But my teacher had been with me several weeks before I understood that everything had a name.

2. 分析长难句

- 1) That was because I saw everything with the strange, new sight that had come to me.
- 2) It would have been difficult to find a happier child than I was as I lay in my bed at the close of the important day, and lived over the joys it had brought me, and for the first time longed for a new day to come.

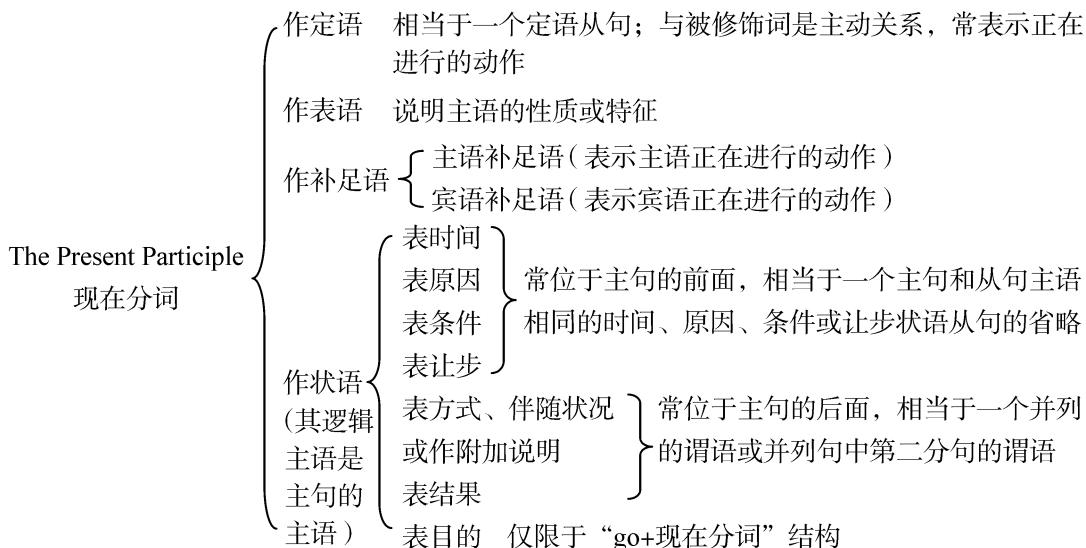
Section 2 Grammar

The “-ing” Participle (I) —The Present Participle

“动词+ing”形式既是动词的现在分词形式,也是动词的动名词形式,本单元主要学习动词的现在分词形式。

【名师点拨】现在分词是非谓语形式之一,兼有动词和形容词、副词的特征,可以有自己的修饰语,在句子中起形容词和副词的作用。

1. 语法点图解



2. 语法详解

现在分词既有动词的一些特征(有时态和语态之分,及物动词要带宾语,不及物动词可带状语等),又具

有形容词和副词的句法功能(可在句中作定语、表语、补足语及状语)。

现在分词的形式：

现在分词	及物动词 write		不及物动词 go
	主动语态	被动语态	主动语态
一般式	writing	being written	going
完成式	having written	having been written	having gone

否定式: not+现在分词

1) 现在分词的主动语态: 现在分词主动语态的一般式表示与谓语动词所表示的动作同时发生, 完成式表示的动作在谓语动词所表示的动作之前发生, 常作状语。例如:

They went to the park, **singing and talking**. 他们边唱边说向公园走去。

Having done his homework, he played basketball. 做完作业, 他开始打篮球。

2) 现在分词的被动语态: 一般式表示与谓语动词同时发生的被动的动作, 完成式表示发生在谓语动词之前的被动的动作。

The problem **being discussed** is very important. 正在被讨论的问题很重要。

Having been told many times, the naughty boy made the same mistake.

被告诉了好几遍, 这个淘气的孩子又犯了同一个错误。

现在分词的句法功能：

1) 作定语: 当单个的现在分词作定语时, 放在被修饰的名词的前面或不定代词的后面, 如果是现在分词短语作定语则放在被修饰词的后面。

The **sleeping baby** is really lovely.

There is **something exciting** in today's newspaper.

Do you know **the man talking to our teacher**?

现在分词作定语相当于一个定语从句的句法功能:

The baby (who is) **sleeping** is really lovely.

Do you know the man (who is) **talking to our teacher**?

2) 作表语: 说明主语的性质或特征。

The news sounded **encouraging**.

3) 作补足语: 有些动词常跟现在分词作宾语补足语(现在分词与宾语是主动关系, 且表示宾语正在进行的动作); 当句子变成被动语态后原来的宾语补足语就变成了主语补足语(现在分词与主语是主动关系, 且表示主语正在进行的动作)。

下列动词常跟补足语: see, hear, feel, find, notice, watch, observe, listen to, look at, leave, have, get, keep, catch 等。例如:

We heard **Mary singing** a song in the next room. (宾语补足语)

Mary was heard **singing** a song in the next room. (主语补足语)

He kept **the car waiting** at the gate.

Tom was caught **cheating** in the maths examination, so he was punished.

4) 作状语:

现在分词在作时间、原因、条件、让步状语时, 还可根据其在句中的功能加上相应的连词。

① 作时间状语: 相当于一个时间状语从句的省略。

Working in the factory, he learned a lot of practical experience.

★ **While** working in the factory, he learned a lot of practical experience.

= While he was working in the factory, he learned a lot of practical experience.

Having finished his homework, he watched TV.

★ **After** having finished his homework, he watched TV.

= After he had finished his homework, he watched TV.

- ② 作原因状语:相当于一个原因状语从句的省略。

Being a student, I must work hard at my lessons.

= As I am a student, I must work hard at my lessons.

- ③ 作条件状语:相当于一个条件状语从句的省略。

Not working hard, you'll fall behind your classmates.

★ **If** not working hard, you'll fall behind your classmates.

= If you don't work hard, you'll fall behind your classmates.

- ④ 作让步状语:

Working hard from morning till night, the poor man couldn't earn much money.

★ **Though/Although** working hard from morning till night, the poor man couldn't earn much money.

= Though the poor man worked hard from morning till night, he couldn't earn much money.

- ⑤ 作表方式、伴随状况或附加说明的状语,可相当于一个并列的谓语或并列句中第二分句的谓语。

After a day's hard work, the old man sat in the yard, **somking**.

After a day's hard work, the old man sat in the yard **and somked**.

The students came out of the classroom, **singing and dancing**.

The students came out of the classroom, **and they sang and danced**.

- ⑥ 作结果状语:表示一个自然的或意料之中的结果;相当于一个并列的谓语;分词前还可以用 *thus*, *therefore* 等副词。

He dropped the glass, **breaking** it into pieces.

He dropped the glass **and broke** it into pieces.

Water can absorb and give off a lot of heat without big changes in temperature, **thus creating** a stable environment.

Water can absorb and give off a lot of heat without big changes in temperature **and thus create** a stable environment.

- ⑦ 作目的状语:仅限于“go+现在分词”结构,go 之后是表示娱乐、运动或是 shop 的现在分词。

We went swimming the other day. 几天前他去游泳了。

go dancing/fishing/boating/sightseeing/surfing/sailing/shopping...

3. 高考链接

- (2014 北京卷) Last night, there were millions of people _____ the opening ceremony live on TV.
A. watch B. to watch C. watched D. watching
- (2014 大纲卷) Today there are more airplanes _____ more people than ever before in the skies.
A. carry B. carrying C. carried D. to be carrying
- (2014 福建卷) _____ the past year as an exchange student in Hong Kong, Linda appears more mature than those of her age.
A. Spending B. Spend C. Having spent D. To spend
- (2014 湖南卷) There is no greater pleasure than lying on my back in the middle of the grassland, _____ at the night sky.
A. to stare B. staring C. stared D. having stared
- (2014 江西卷) _____ nearly all our money, we couldn't afford to stay at a hotel.
A. Having spent B. To spent C. Spent D. To have spent
- (2014 山东卷) There's a note pinned to the door _____ when the shop will open again.
A. saying B. says C. said D. having said
- (2013 安徽卷) _____ the course very difficult, she decided to move to a lower level.
A. Find B. Finding C. To find D. Found
- (2013 福建卷) _____ basic first-aid techniques will help you respond quickly to emergencies.
A. Known B. Having known C. Knowing D. Being known
- (2013 湖南卷) The sun began to rise in the sky, _____ the mountain in golden light.
A. bathed B. bathing C. to have bathed D. having bathed
- (2013 江苏卷) Lionel Messi, _____ the record for the most goals in a calendar year, is considered the

most talented football player in Europe.

- A. set B. setting C. to set D. having set

11) (2013 辽宁卷) Laura was away in Paris for over a week. When she got home, there was a pile of mail _____ for her.

- A. waited B. to wait C. waiting D. was waiting

12) (2013 山东卷) The room is empty except for a bookshelf _____ in one corner.

- A. standing B. to stand C. stands D. stood

13) (2013 山东卷) _____ at the cafeteria before, Tina didn't want to eat there again.

- A. Having eaten B. To eat C. Eat D. Eating

14) (2013 上海卷) Sophia got an e-mail _____ her credit card account number.

- A. asking for B. ask for C. asked for D. having asked for

15) (2013 四川卷) _____ which university to attend, the girl asked her teacher for advice.

- A. Not knowing B. Knowing not C. Not known D. Known not

16) (2013 新课标 II 卷) I got to the office earlier that day, _____ the 7:30 train from Paddington.

- A. caught B. to have caught C. to catch D. having caught

17) (2013 新课标 I 卷) The sunlight is white and blinding, _____ hard-edged shadows on the ground.

- A. throwing B. being thrown C. to throw D. to be thrown

18) (2013 重庆卷) When I was little, my mother used to sit by my bed, _____ me stories till I fell asleep.

- A. having told B. telling C. told D. to tell

19) (2012 湖南卷) The lecture, _____ at 7:00 pm last night, was followed by an observation of the moon with 25 telescopes.

- A. starting B. being started C. to start D. to be started

20) (2012 天津卷) He got up late and hurried to his office, _____ the breakfast untouched.

- A. left B. to leave C. leaving D. having left

21) (2012 江西卷) John has really got the job because he showed me the official letter _____ him it.

- A. offered B. offering C. to offer D. to be offered

22) (2012 陕西卷) _____ in a long queue, we waited for the store to open to buy a New iPad.

- A. Standing B. To stand C. Stood D. Stand

23) (2012 四川卷) I looked up and noticed a snake _____ its way up the tree to catch its breakfast.

- A. to wind B. wind C. winding D. wound

24) (2012 辽宁卷) The old couple often take a walk after supper in the park with their pet dog _____ them.

- A. to follow B. following C. followed D. follow

25) (2012 江苏卷) _____ an important decision more on emotion than on reason, you will regret it sooner or later.

- A. Based B. Basing C. Base D. To base

26) (2012 上海卷) "Genius" is a complicated concept, _____ many different factors.

- A. involved B. involving C. to involve D. being involved

4. 语法精练

1) The flowers _____ sweet in the botanic garden attract the visitors to the beauty of nature.

- A. to smell B. smelling C. smelt D. to be smelt

2) —Who is the man talking to our head master?

—A professor from Chongqing University _____ a visit to our school.

- A. pays B. paid C. to pay D. paying

3) The houses _____ are for the teachers and the construction work will be completed next month.

- A. built B. being built C. to build D. to be built

4) The old doctor, _____ abroad for twenty years, is on the way back to his motherland.

- A. to work B. working C. to have worked D. having worked

5) She's upstairs _____ letters.

- A. writes B. is writing C. write D. writing

- 6) The secretary worked late into the night, _____ a long speech for the manager.
A. prepared B. was preparing C. to prepare D. preparing
- 7) "Can't you read?" Mary said _____ to the notice.
A. angrily pointing B. and point angrily C. angrily pointed D. an angrily pointing
- 8) On Saturday afternoon, Mr. Green went to the market, _____ some bananas and visited his cousin.
A. bought B. buying C. to buy D. buy
- 9) The visiting Minister expressed his satisfaction with his talks, _____ that he had enjoyed his stay here.
A. having added B. to add C. adding D. added
- 10) _____ several times the young scientist still kept on making his experiments.
A. Having been failed B. Having failed C. Though failed D. Because of failure

Section 3 Function

Giving Hope

1. 重点句式

why not do sth.

you'd better do sth.

what about...

shall we...

If I were..., I would...

why don't you do sth.

how about...

maybe you should do sth.

It's better for sb. to do sth.

2. 文化链接

Where there is life, there is hope.

Love makes the world go round.

God helps those who help themselves.

Love is a fruit in season at all times, and within the reach of every hand.

To love and to be loved is the greatest happiness of existence.

Love is the active concern for the life and the growth of that which we love.

Love is something like water in your hands. The more tightly you squeeze it, the more quickly it flows away.

Love cures people—both the ones who give it and the ones who receive it.

Love is like a violin. The music may stop now and then, but the strings remain forever.

He who would climb a ladder must begin at the bottom.

It does not matter the speed you go. The most important thing is to never stop.

Practice makes perfect.

If you want something done right, do it yourself.

If you risk nothing, then you risk everything.

3. 听说演练

1) 仔细听对话 1 和对话 2, 根据对话选择最佳答案。

① What does the man mean?

A. The woman's uncle will come for a visit.

B. He thinks the woman should visit her uncle.

C. He asks the woman to go over to his place.

② Why does the man want to keep the window shut?

A. He is ill.

B. He wants to open it himself.

C. The air inside is fresh enough.

2) 仔细听对话 3, 根据对话选择最佳答案。

① Why won't Mr. Stone come to the clinic tomorrow?

A. He can't spare the time.

B. The clinic will be closed.

C. Dr. Milton won't come to work.

- ② When is the clinic open in a week?
 A. From Monday to Friday.
 B. On weekdays except Thursday.
 C. During the whole week.
- ③ What time has finally been fixed for Mr. Stone to come?
 A. 5:30 pm, Wednesday. B. 6:15 pm, Wednesday. C. 6:15 pm, Thursday.
- 3) 听下面一段短文,根据短文选择最佳答案。
- ① What did Nicholas do at eighteen months?
 A. He began to learn French.
 B. He read the newspaper.
 C. He took telephone messages.
- ② Why was Nicholas bored and unhappy at the two schools?
 A. He had too much homework.
 B. He almost couldn't learn anything special.
 C. His teachers often corrected his spelling.
- ③ Who offered to help Nicholas finally?
 A. His classmates. B. His parents. C. A college.
- ④ What is Nicholas' life like now?
 A. Busy without any social life.
 B. Full but boring.
 C. Busy at college and free at home.

Section 4 Writing

Writing an Outline of One's Life and the Life Story

1. 方法解密

1) 列人物故事提纲宜以时间或主要事件为线索。

2) 在介绍人物时,应注意以下几个方面:

- ① 人称:可以用第一人称或第三人称。
- ② 时态:常用一般现在时和一般过去时,具体情况要依据写作的要求来确定。描写人物的外貌、性格、兴趣等常用一般现在时,而描写人物的出生、教育背景、经历、事迹等常用一般过去时。
- ③ 内容:一般遵循这样的原则:先介绍人物的出生年月、地点或家庭背景,再介绍人物的主要经历、事迹或成就,最后介绍人们对该人物的评价或你的个人感受。
- ④ 成文时要注意使用合适的连接词,使句、段成为有机的整体。

2. 话题词汇

背景: ... was born in/into a poor/rich family, when... was young, spent one's childhood in...

外貌: beautiful, pretty, good-looking, ordinary-looking, handsome, big nose, black eyes, healthy, near-sighted, strong, fat, thin, 1.80 metres tall...

性格: kind, honest, clever, humorous, happy, optimistic, easy-going, warm-hearted, independent, hard-working, responsible, reliable, patient, helpful, curious, popular, funny, interesting, calm, bright, clever, attractive, be ready to help others, friendly, generous, naughty, talkative, be strict in one's work...

爱好: be delighted in doing sth., be good at, have a gift for, be interested in, be fond of, be crazy about, be pleased with, do well in one's research work, enjoy doing, expect to do, feel surprised at, have a strong desire to do, look forward to doing sth....

教育背景: be admitted to... university, graduate from, get a... degree, major in, get on well with one's lessons, go abroad to further one's study, study hard at..., take an active part in...

经历与事迹: devote oneself to one's business, do sth. with great determination and perseverance, do research into this field, encourage sb. to do sth., fight for, make up one's mind to do sth., overcome many

difficulties, try one's best to do sth....

3. 作文实例

简介爱因斯坦的生平。文章要点:

- 1) 1879 年生于德国一个小镇。是 20 世纪世界著名科学家。
- 2) 在 21 岁时开始致力于物理学的研究。在 1905 年,发表了《相对论》,从而全世界闻名。
- 3) 1955 年在美国逝世,被认为是现代物理学之父。
- 4) 永远活在我们心中。

4. 写作向导

1) 题目研读

本篇文章是简介人物的生平。要注意表述条理、要点齐全。适当增加细节,使文章生动耐读。人称用第三人称,时态一般用过去时。

2) 要点信息

- ① 一位世界著名的科学家 a world-famous scientist
- ② 致力于 devote... to...
- ③ 现代物理学之父 Father of Modern Physics
- ④ 永远活在我们心中 live in our hearts forever

3) 连词成句

- ① 艾尔伯特·爱因斯坦,是世界著名科学家,1879 年生于德国一个小镇。(用 who 引导非限制性定语从句表达)

Allbert Einstein, who is a world-famous scientist, was born in 1879 in a small town in Germany.

- ② 虽然他逝世了,但是他将永远活在我们心中。(用 though 引导状语从句)

Though he died, he will live in our hearts forever.

4) 习作欣赏

Albert Einstein

① Allbert Einstein, who is a world-famous scientist of the 20th century, was born in 1879 in a small town in Germany. When he was 21 years old, he began to devote himself to the research in physics. In 1905, he published Theory of Relativity, which made him become famous in the world. ② Since then, Albert Einstein continued his exploration of physics, and made great contributions to the development of modern physics. In 1955, Albert Einstein, who is the greatest scientist and was considered to be Father of Modern Physics, died in America. ③ Though he died, he will live in our hearts forever and we never forget him!

点评:① 使用非限制性定语从句,使句式丰富,表达清楚。

② 使用高级词汇及连词,使文章生动活泼。

③ 使用并列句以及状语从句,使陈述变得流畅、连贯。

5. 写作体验

Write an outline of your own life first, then write the story.

Section 5 Further Reading

- 1) I came to understand love. 我渐渐明白了爱的真谛。

come to do 渐渐地做

come 的一些常见词组:

come about 发生;实现

come across 走过;偶然遇到

come around 绕道而行

come by 走过;经过

come after 跟着;跟随

come down 落,下来

come through 安然度过

come true 实现

come off 脱落

come over 走过;经过

come to(oneself) 苏醒

come up 发芽;走近

- 2) I now had the key to all language, ... 现在我掌握了开启语言的钥匙,.....

the key to钥匙;.....的答案;.....的关键

The key to success lies in hard work and perseverance. 成功的关键在于努力和坚持。

The teacher handed out the key to the questions. 老师分发了问题的答案。

类似的结构还有:

the answer to the question 问题的答案

the entrance to the valley 峡谷的入口

the way to the station 去车站的路

the notes to the text 课文的注释

- 3) ... I did not like to have anyone kiss me except my mother.

……除了妈妈,我不喜欢别人吻我。

- ① have sb. do = make sb. do = let sb. do = get sb. to do 让某人做某事

This company often have their staff take a holiday once a year. 这家公司常常让员工们一年休假一次。

- ② have sth./sb. done “让某事由别人做”或“遇到某种情况”

Last week she had her bike stolen. 她的自行车上周被盗了。

- ③ have/keep/leave sb./sth. doing “让某人一直做某事”或“维持某种状态”

He had me waiting for an hour. 他让我等了一个小时。

Don't leave water running when you brush your teeth. 刷牙时不要让水一直流着。

- ④ have sth. to do 有某事要做(自己做)

have sth. to be done 有某事要被做(别人做)

I have something important to tell you. 我有重要的事情要告诉你。

Do you have any clothes to be washed? 你有衣服要洗吗?

- 4) ... “It is here,” pointing to my heart. ……指着我的心说:“爱在这儿”。

pointing to my heart 现在分词短语作状语,表伴随。

The old man sat in front of the house, reading and smoking. 老人读着书,抽着烟坐在房屋前。

The children went home after school, singing and laughing. 放学后孩子们又唱又笑地回家去了。

现在分词短语用作状语的其他用法:

- ① 表原因

Not knowing his address, I couldn't find his house. 因为不知道他的地址,所以我找不到他的家。

- ② 表示时间

Working in the countryside, he used to go hunting and fishing. 当他在农村工作时,他常去打猎、钓鱼。

- ③ 表示方式

Following the guide, we visited the whole factory. 跟随导游,我们参观了整个工厂。

point 的相关短语:

- ① point to/at 指着

When the clock hands point to twelve, he might be back. 12点的时候,他就会回来。

The capital pointed at the map and told us where we would go.

上尉指着地图告诉我们该去什么地方。

- ② point out 指出

I'd like you to point out my shortcomings. 我希望你指出我的缺点。

- ③ point at 对准

The telescope pointed at the moon. 望远镜对准了月球。

- 5) Her words puzzled me very much because I did not understand anything at that time unless I touch it.

她的话让我很迷惑,因为那时候除能解摸到的东西外,我不太能理解其他东西。

- ① unless 引导的条件状语从句,意为“除非,如果不”,相当于 if... not.

We can't understand what the teacher says, unless we listen to him carefully.

除非我们仔细听老师讲解,否则就弄不明白。

- ② unless 不能和 or 连用,就如同于 because 不能和 so, although/though 不能和 but 连用一样。

Unless we study hard, or we can't go to college. (去掉 unless 或 or)

- 6) Pointing in the direction from which the warmth came, I asked again, “Isn't this love?”

我指着太阳的方向又问:“这也不是爱吗?”

- ① Pointing in the direction from which the warmth came 的用法与注释4)里 pointing to my heart 的用法相同。

- ② from which the warmth came 是一个“介词+关系代词”引导的定语从句,这种定语从句里的关系代词