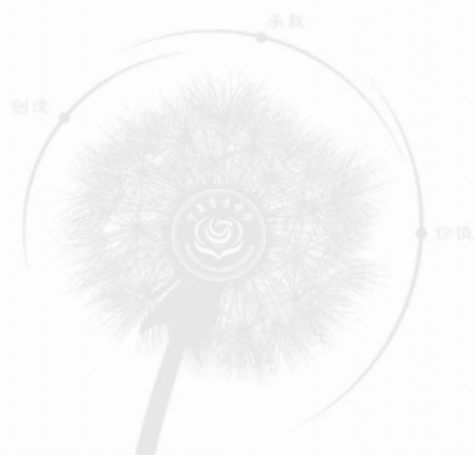




宁夏育才中学系列教材辅导丛书



育才学案

GAO ZHONG YING YU

高中英语

必修4 (人教版)

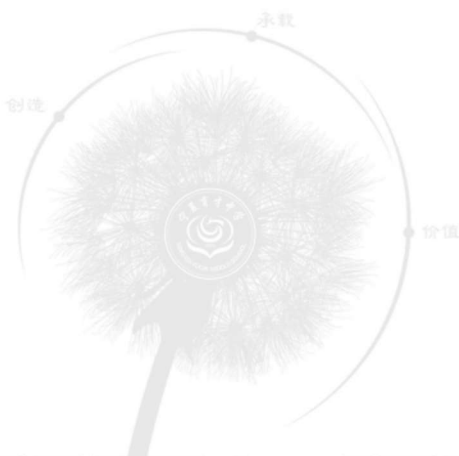
丛书主编 杨 静
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黄河出版传媒集团
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亲爱的同学们：

在学习的过程中，面对浩瀚的知识海洋，你是否有过这样的感觉：

——当老师布置了一些预习的内容之后，勤奋好学的你捧起课本便看起来，可由于教材内容的高度概括性，有些知识你难以理解。

——课堂上你感觉已经听得很明白了的一些内容，课后你在巩固与迁移运用时，有些知识却怎么也不听调遣。

——因为课堂内容的不断增加，你所学知识容易零散化，善于学习的你想系统地归纳所学内容，但常常感到力不从心。

——刚刚学过的知识需要及时巩固，但浩如烟海的练习缺乏针对性，很少有与教材内容完全同步的习题，更少有切合你的学习需求的辅助资料。

这些时候，你是多么希望能有一位“导师”和“帮手”，给你指点迷津、解惑答疑，帮你归纳要点或梳理知识、总结方法啊……

随着高中新课程改革的不断深入，高中学生迫切需要从被动接受向主动学习转变。宁夏育才中学经过近十年的研究与实践，针对较为特殊的生源特点，借助“学生发展指导”课题的深入开展，在学生学习指导方面积累了宝贵的成功经验，在实践中也取得了一定的成效。为满足我校学生学习的实际需求，我们本着“授人以渔”的原则，特意为同学们编写了《育才学案》系列丛书。

丛书遵循“学生在学习中需要什么，我们就提供什么”的基本思路，在课标解读、目标导航、探索研究、要点归纳、基础巩固、好题推荐、拓展提高等诸多方面，突破了传统意义上的习题模式，努力成为一种学习资源汇编和学习方法指引相结合的综合性较强的辅助资料。

这是一套你自己能够看得懂、学得会，能用于课前预习和课后复习，适合自学和训练巩固的教材辅导书，是为你的学习精心构筑的一个互动平台，有了它，相信你的诸多学习问题都会迎刃而解。

“天道酬勤，汗水凝金。”真诚地希望本丛书能成为你学习的良师益友，帮助你解答学习中的疑难问题，点燃你的学习热情，激发你的学习动力，为你的持续进步助力。

杨 静

二〇一五年八月

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Unit 1 Women of achievement

类 别	课程标准要求掌握的项目
话 题	Women of achievement
词 汇	名 词: campaign, shade, crowd
	动 词: behave, observe, respect, argue, support, deliver, intend
	形容词: worthwhile
	介 词: by chance
	短 语: refer to, come across, carry on, look down upon / on, lead a...life, move off
功 能	<p>描述人 (Describe a person)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What does she look like? 2. Why do you admire her? 3. What are her strengths / weakness? 4. Can you give an example to show...?
句 型	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Everybody sits and waits in the shade of the trees while the family begins to wake up and move off. 此句型中 while 引导时间状语从句。 2. Only after her mother came to help her for the first few months was she allowed to begin her project. 此句型中 only 修饰状语或状语从句, 且位于句首时要部分倒装。 3. Once I stop, it all comes crowding in and I remember the chimps in laboratories. 此句型中 once 是连词 “一旦”的意思, 引导条件状语从句。 4. Suddenly it hit me how difficult it was for a woman to get medical training at that time. It hits sb. ... 意为“某人想起某事”。 5. Why not study at medical college like Lin Qiaozhi and carry on her good work? Why not... ? 用来提出请求或建议。
语 法	掌握主谓一致的基本用法。
写作要求	借助本单元的单词、短语、句型及语法等, 能从外貌、言行举止和态度等各个角度去描述人物, 写一篇小短文。

Section I Warming up, Pre-reading & Reading

基础知识归纳

1. Jane has studied these families of chimps for many years and helped people understand how much they behave like humans.

用法归纳

①She has been behaving well recently.

②I told them to behave themselves.

③This kind of misbehavior should not be tolerated.

【总结】例句①中 behave 是 _____ 词性, 可以用副词 well, badly 修饰。

例句②中 behave 是 _____ 词性, behave oneself 意为“规矩点, 举止要得体”。

例句③中 misbehavior 是 _____ 词性, 是 behavior 的 _____ (同义还是反义词)。

活学活用

完成句子。

①Children who _____ (behave) well will be given a red flower and an apple as encouragement.

②Jane spent many years observing the _____ (behave) of the chimps.

③Please _____. 请注意你的言行举止。

2. Everybody sits and waits in the shade of the trees while the family begins to wake up and move off.

用法归纳

(1) While 的用法。

例句①While she was listening to the radio, she fell asleep.

例句②While the teacher is over 50 years old, he is full of energy.

例句③Some people waste food while others haven't enough.

【总结】课文句型中的 while 和例句①中的 while 都引导 _____ 从句。

例句②中 while 引导 _____ 从句。

例句③中 while 引导 _____ 从句, 表示前后对比。

(2) shade 与 shadow 的区别。

shade 意为“阴凉处”, 指任何遮住阳光的地方; shadow 意为“影子”, 指因挡住光线而形成的阴影, 是一个平面。

(3) 此句中的 move off 相当于 set off, 意为“动身, 出发, 启程”。

活学活用

完成句子。

①_____ (when, while) volleyball is her main focus, she's also good at basketball.

②He could find no _____ to stand in while waiting.

③The kid was having fun, chasing his father's _____.

④I wanted to _____ early in order to avoid the traffic.

3. However, the evening makes it all worthwhile.

用法归纳

worth: be worth doing sth. / be worth + n. (表示价格的名词)

It is worthwhile to do sth. = It is worthwhile doing sth.

be worthy to be done = be worthy of being done

* It is worthwhile to read the book.

= It is worthwhile reading the book.

= Reading the book is worthwhile.

= The book is worth reading.

* The incident is worthy of being remembered. = The incident is worthy to be remembered.

4. She spent years observing and recording their daily activities.

用法归纳

observe *vt.* 观察; 观测; 遵守

* Did you observe a woman enter the building?

* The young man observed a thief trying to force the lock of the door.

* They were observed to enter the bank.

* We should strictly observe the discipline.

* We managed to escape observation.

* According to observers, the plane exploded shortly after it took off.

observe 常接 _____ 或动词的 _____ 作宾语补足语, 如果 observe 用于被动结构, 后面跟的动词不定式要加 _____. 其名词形式有两个, _____ 和 _____.

活学活用

完成句子。

①It was reported that the man was _____ (observe, enter) the bank by the police and was caught on the scene.

②Most information was collected by direct _____ (observe) of the animals' behavior.

③The young college student observed a thief _____ (cut) a girl's backbag.

5. Only after her mother came to help her for the first few months was she allowed to begin her project.

用法归纳

only 引导的状语或状语从句置于句首, 主句倒装, 从句不倒装, 且主句部分倒装, 若修饰的名词或代词作主语, 则句子不需倒装。

活学活用

完成句子。

① Only when he reached the tea-house _____ (他才意识到) it was the same place he'd been in the year before.

② Only by increasing the number of doctors by 50 percent _____ (病人才能得到治疗) properly in this hospital.

③ Only your mother _____ (care for) you most.

6. For forty years Jane Goodall has been outspoken about making the rest of the world understand and respect the life of these animals.

用法归纳

respect *vt. & n.* 尊敬; 尊重; 敬意

* The old should be respected and taken care of.

* The people show respect to the disabled girl.

7. She has argued that wild animals should be left in the wild and not used for entertainment of advertisements.

用法归纳

argue for / against 为……而辩护/为反对……而辩论

argue (*vi.*) +with sb. about / over sth. 同某人辩论某事

* They are arguing with their classmates about the solution to the problem.

* Some people argue against free trade.

* That famous lawyer will argue for the poor man.

活学活用

完成句子。

① Mike often argues _____ his friends _____ small things which makes all of us very unhappy.

② He argued _____ smoking, and insisted that it was beyond argument that smoking was harmful to health.

8. Once I stop, it all comes crowding in and I remember the chimps in laboratories.

用法归纳

此句是一个主从复合句结构, 主句是由 *and* 连接的两个并列分句, 从句是 *once* 引导的时间状语从句, 即 *Once I stop*。在主句中 *crowding in* 是动词-ing 短语, 作状语修饰 *comes*。*once* 用作连词时, 意为“一旦……就……”, 用于连接时间状语从句。如:

* Once water begins to boil, its temperature no longer rises.

* The crowd crowded into the crowded hall.

第二个例句中的第一个 *crowd* 是 _____ (词性), 第二个 *crowd* 是 _____ (词性), 第三个 *crowded* 是 _____ (词性)。

活学活用

完成句子。

① I don't want to live in a _____ (crowd) city.

② Passengers _____ (crowd) the platform.

课时训练一

I. 根据句意和汉语提示写出单词。

1. People who live in the _____ (拥挤的) city would like to spend some days in the countryside every year.
2. Stand in the _____ (阴凉处), or you'll get sunburned.
3. She _____ (观察到) that all the chairs were already occupied.
4. We have started a _____ (活动, 运动) against smoking in public places.
5. The young lady _____ (表现) bravely in the face of danger.
6. The old man entered the room _____ (搀扶) by his grandson.
7. Listen! He is _____ (辩论) with his brother about something.
8. The old are _____ (尊敬) by us in our country.
9. The scientist's early _____ (童年) was very happy.
10. His encouraging remarks _____ (激发) confidence in me.

II. 单句改错。

1. Human being should learn to respect animals on the earth.

2. He supported of the government in its plan to build more railway lines.

3. The young men treat me with a respect.

4. As you know, the villagers here lead happy life.

5. They were observed enter the manager's office.

6. I prefer to walk to taking a crowded bus, for it is not a long way to go there.

7. All the students were inspired by the inspired speech given by the headmaster.

8. They aruged at each other about where to spend the golden week.



9. Most people think that it is worth to spend some time surfing the Internet, but we shouldn't be too dependent on it.

10. It is said that the young man managed to lead happy life.

11. If you want to go to the party with me, you should behave yourself good.

12. The girl's parents are both ill so she has to support of the family by selling newspapers.

III. 翻译句子。

1. 他们正在为了工人的生活状况而发起运动。(campaign)

2. 已经告知那个男孩要举止得体。(behave oneself)

3. 我们都应该遵守学校的规章制度。(observe)

4. 他因为努力工作而受到人们的尊敬。(respect)

5. 你们打算什么时候动身?(move off)

IV. 阅读理解。

A

Florence Nightingale was born on May 12th, 1820 in Florence, Italy. She was born to a wealthy and well-educated English family. When she was young she became interested in caring for the sick and wanted to work in nursing, but her parents would not allow her to be a nurse. They expected her to get married and live a traditional woman's life.

However, Nightingale had made up her mind, so her parents had to give in. She travelled throughout Europe during her early years and learned many languages including Greek, Latin, French and Italian. She also visited many of the hospitals in these cities and took many notes of the sanitary (卫生的) conditions in these hospitals. In 1849, she travelled to Europe to study the European hospital system. In 1854, she worked as a manager at the Hospital for Invalid Gentlewomen in London.

The following year, the Crimean War (克里米亚战争) broke out. Florence led 38 nurses and travelled to Scutari to help the wounded soldiers. When they arrived there they found the hospital conditions were very poor. Many of the wounded did not have beds and were lying on the ground. Florence and her nurses managed to improve

the conditions. Florence also cared about the social welfare of the soldiers and would visit them during the night after everyone else had gone to sleep. She was referred to as “The Lady with the Lamp”.

In 1860 she founded the Nightingale School for nurses at St Thomas’ Hospital in London. Once the nurses were trained, they were sent to hospitals all over Britain where they introduced what they had learnt. Nightingale’s concerns for sanitation, military (军队的) health and hospital planning practices are still in existence today. She died on the 13th August, 1910.

- () 1. What are we told in the passage?
- A. Nightingale had the same name as the city of her birth.
 B. Nightingale’s parents supported her decisions all the time.
 C. Nightingale didn’t want to marry.
 D. Nightingale only visited the wounded at night.
- () 2. At least how many languages did Nightingale know?
- A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
- () 3. What was the purpose of Nightingale’s trip to Europe in 1849?
- A. To learn many languages.
 B. To study the hospital system there.
 C. To examine the hospitals there.
 D. To manage the hospitals there.
- () 4. What can we infer from the passage?
- A. Nightingale was the only woman who founded the school for nurses in history.
 B. It was the war that helped Nightingale achieve her goals.
 C. Nightingale’s ideas affected Britain greatly.
 D. Nightingale was 80 when she died.

B

Alice Walker makes her living by writing. And her poems, short stories, and novels have won many prizes for her. She was born in Eatonton, Georgia; she went to public schools there, and then to Spelman College in Atlanta before coming to New York to attend Sarah Lawrence College, from which she graduated in 1966. For a time she lived in Jackson, Mississippi, with her lawyer husband and small daughter.

About Langston Hughes, American poet, his first book for children, she says, “After my first meeting with Langston Hughes, I promised I would write a book for children someday. Why? Because I, at twenty-two, knew next to nothing of his work, and he didn’t scold me. He just gave me a pile of his books. And he was kind to me. I will always be thankful that in his warmth he fulfilled my deepest dream (and need) of what a poet should be.”

“To me he is not dead at all. Hardly a day goes by that I don’t think of him or speak of him. Once, just before he died, when he was sick with the flu, I took him a full basket of oranges. The joy I felt in giving that



simple gift is undiminished (没有减弱) by time. He said he liked orange, too.”

- () 1. What is the main topic of the passage?
- A. Langston Hughes books about Alice Walker.
 - B. The childhood of Alice Walker and Langston Hughes.
 - C. Langston Hughes, American poet.
 - D. Alice Walkers reflection on Langston Hughes.
- () 2. In the passage, Alice Walker is ____.
- A. a researcher at Sarah Lawrence College
 - B. a professor at Sarah Lawrence College
 - C. a prize-winning writer
 - D. a writer of plays for children
- () 3. Before attending college, Alice Walker went to school in ____.
- A. Atlanta, Georgia
 - B. Eatonton, Georgia
 - C. Jackson, Mississippi
 - D. Lawrence, Massachusetts
- () 4. From the passage we can conclude that Alice Walker was twenty-two years old when ____.
- A. she moved to Jackson, Mississippi
 - B. she moved to New York
 - C. she first met with Langston Hughes
 - D. Langston Hughes died

Section II Learning about language

基础知识归纳

1. Many people look down upon poor people.

用法归纳

短语 look down on / upon 中的介词可 on 也可以用 upon。

* I wish you couldn't look down on / upon this kind of work.

2. If the word group refers to different members, use a plural verb.

用法归纳

refer *vi.* 谈到; 参考

* That journalist referred to his experience in Britain during World War.

* I am referring to a dictionary for the spelling of the word.

* The person is not the one that I was just referring to.

refer 常与介词连用, refer 在变现在分词和过去分词时, 需要_____最后一个辅音字母。

活学活用

选词填空 (refer to / look up)。

① The teacher asked us not to _____ our books or dictionaries when we are in the exam.

② Mr. Smith suggested the student _____ be given a prize.

③ You can _____ what you are puzzled about on the Internet.

3. 语法: 主谓一致。

所谓主谓一致是指主语和谓语动词之间, 即主语的人称和单复数形式决定着谓语动词对应的形式。即语法, 概念临近一致原则。

(1) 谓语动词常用复数的情况。

① 主语为复数名词或代词。

* The teachers are respected in the world.

② 当 people, police, cattle 等集体名词作主语, 形式上为单数而意义却是复数, 谓语动词用复数。

* The police are looking for the missing child.

* The cattle are kept in his farm.

③ 山脉、群岛、瀑布、运动会等-s 结尾的复数名词作主语。

* The Olympic Games are held once every four years.

* The Rocky mountains stand in the west of the north America.

④ the+*adj.* 表示一类人或物作主语时, 如 the+ blind, deaf, living, dead, wounded, poor, rich, old, young 等。

* The dead are soon forgotten.

* The rich are not always happy.

⑤the+姓的复数形式表示一家人。

* The Whites are going to make a trip to London.

* The Greens were watching TV when a fire broke out.

(2) 谓语动词常用单数的情况。

①表示时间、距离、金钱、长度、重量等复数名词作主语,表达一个整体概念时。

* Twenty years is only a short time in human history.

②主语从句、动词不定式、动名词形式作主语时,谓语动词用单数。

* Looking after the children is my full time job.

* To die for the people is a worthy death.

* When and where to hold the meeting is unknown.

* Whatever was left was taken away.

③以-s 结尾的单数名词,形式为复数而意义为单数,如表示学科、国家、机构、书籍、报刊等名称作主语,谓语动词用单数。

④clothing, furniture, traffic, jewellery, baggage, equipment, luggage 等无生命的集合名词作主语。

* Clothing is badly needed in this flooded area.

⑤each / neither +of + the+复数名词或代词。

* Each of us has a dictionary.

* Neither of the books on the table belongs to me.

* Neither of them is fit for the job.

⑥many a / each / every /either / neither / more than one +单数名词。

* Many a student has seen the film.

* Neither story is true.

* More than one student has seen the film.

* More students than one have seen the film.

⑦由 and 连接两个表示单数概念的名词作主语,其主语由 every, each, no 等词修饰时,谓语动词用单数形式。

⑧由 some, any, no, every + one / thing / body 所构成的复合代词作主语时,谓语动词用单数。

* Nobody wants to go there.

* Something has been done to end the strike.

(3) 其他情况。

①用 and 或 both...and...连接的两个名词作主语时,谓语动词用复数形式。但是如果 and 连接的两个名词作主语,指同一个人或事或整体概念,谓语动词用单数(一人兼二职)。

* The manager and secretary is as busy as a bee all day.

②单、复数同形名词作主语时,按意义一致的原则。作单数意义时,谓语动词用单数,反之谓语动词用复数。这类名词有:sheep, fish, deer, means(方法), species(种类), works(工厂), Chinese, Japanese 等。

③表示成双成套的名词,如 chopsticks(筷子), compasses, clothes, glasses, jeans, scissors, shoes, socks, trousers, gloves, shorts 等,作主语时,谓语动词通常用复数形式。但如与 a kind of, a pair of, the pair of, a series of 连用,作主语时,谓语动词用单数形式。如:

* This kind of books is useful.

④某些集体名词(如 family, team 等)作主语时,如果作为一个整体看待,谓语动词用单数形式;如果就其中一个成员而言,谓语动词用复数。类似动词还有: class, club, company, crowd, enemy, government, group, party, public, team 等。

* His family is (be) a big family.

* His family are (be) listening to music when he came back.

⑤就近原则。

下列连词连接两个主语时或 there be 句型有多个并列主语,谓语动词应与最靠近的主语保持一致。

A or B either A or B neither A nor B not only A but also B there be A, B and C not A but B

活学活用

完成句子。

A. Either the girl or the boy _____ in Canada. (is / are)

B. Neither he nor I _____ the answer. (knows / know)

C. Not only I but also Jane and Mary _____ tired of having one examination after another.

D. _____ either he or you right? (be) (注意就近原则在疑问中的使用)

⑥就远原则,当主语后面跟有 as well as, as much as, no less than, along with, with, like, rather than, together with, but, except, besides, including, in addition to 等词组时,其谓语动词的单复数按主语的单复数而定。

* The teacher, with 6 girls and 8 boys of her class, was visiting a museum when the earthquake struck.

* I, rather than you, am responsible for the accident.

* Nobody but John and Helen was absent.

* None of the cars was / were damaged.

* None of the food has gone bad.

⑦a number of + n. 作主语,谓语动词用复数。

the number of + n. 作主语,谓语动词用单数。

活学活用

单项选择。

The number of the people invited _____ fifty, but a number of them _____ absent for different reasons.

A. were; was

B. was; was

C. was; were

D. were; were

⑧关系代词作主语,定语从句谓语动词的形式取决于其先行词的单复数。

* He is one of the few persons who have a good knowledge of Italian.

* He is the only one of the boys who was given a prize.

⑨倒装句中,必须认准哪是主语。如:

* Between the two buildings stands (stand) a monument.

活学活用

完成句子。

A. On the ship (be) over 2,200 people.

B. Among those (be) the young woman.

课时训练二

I. 用所给动词的适当形式填空。

- Mary and her sister (be) interested in playing chess.
- The peasant and writer (be) making a speech in the meeting room.
- Not only the students but also the teacher come yet.
- Every boy and every girl (be) given a ticket.
- The manager together with some workers (be) visiting a factory.
- Physics (be) my favorite subject.
- Learning English (be) not very difficult as long as you work hard.
- The sick (be) taken good care of in this hospital.
- A number of scientists (be) invited to attend the conference.
- The number of wild animals (be) becoming smaller and smaller now.
- Many a boy (be) playing basketball on the playground.
- Two miles (be) too far for the old man.
- He is one of the students who (come) from England.
- He is the only one of the boys who (study) English well.
- The pair of glasses (suit) you well. You look nice.

II. 单句改错。

- Those who enjoys singing may join us.

- Very few knows his address in the town.

- Not only I but also Jane and Mary am tired of having one examination after another.

- The black were looked down as in the USA before the Civil War.
