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总主编◎李朝东



本册主编：姚允峰

学生用书

选修7

高中英语

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。
牙之利，筋骨之

精讲精练



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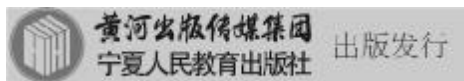
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李朝东 主编

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封面设计 杭永鸿

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目录

CONTENTS

Unit 1 Living well

Section I Warming Up, Reading & Comprehending/002

Section II Learning about Language/007

Section III Using Language/010

语法专题 复习动词不定式/014

Unit 2 Robots

Section I Warming Up, Reading & Comprehending/018

Section II Learning about Language/024

Section III Using Language/026

语法专题 复习动词不定式的被动语态/030

Unit 3 Under the sea

Section I Warming Up, Reading & Comprehending/034

Section II Learning about Language/038

Section III Using Language/042

语法专题 复习动名词及现在分词的被动语态/046

Unit 4 Sharing

Section I Warming Up, Reading & Comprehending/050

Section II Learning about Language/055

Section III Using Language/058

语法专题 复习限制性定语从句/061



Unit 5 Travelling abroad

Section I Warming Up, Reading & Comprehending/065

Section II Learning about Language/069

Section III Using Language/072

语法专题 复习非限制性定语从句/076

Unit 1 测试卷/079

Unit 2 测试卷/087

Unit 3 测试卷/095

Unit 4 测试卷/103

Unit 5 测试卷/111

参考答案/119

Unit 1 Living well

知识梳理

Summary

重点单词

1. _____ *n.* 伤残; 无力; 无能
2. _____ *adj.* 伤残的
3. _____ *n.* 听力; 听觉
4. _____ *n.* 视力
5. _____ *n.* 跑道的一圈; 重叠部分; (人坐着时) 大腿的上方
6. _____ *n.* 雄心; 野心
7. _____ *adj.* 有雄心的; 有野心的
8. _____ *n.* 口授; 听写(的文字)
9. _____ *adj.* 吵闹的; 嘈杂的
10. _____ *adj.* 适合的; 适宜的
11. _____ *n.* 项目; 进入; 入口
12. _____ *adj.* 有益的; 受益的
13. _____ *adj.* 笨拙的
14. _____ *adj.* 外向的; 友好的; 外出的; 离开的
15. _____ *vt.* 使适应; 改编
16. _____ *n.* 长凳
17. _____ *n.* 显微镜
18. _____ *n.* 缺席; 不在某处
19. _____ *adj.* 同伴的; 同类的
_____ *n.* 同伴; 同志; 伙伴
20. _____ *vt.* 使……不悦; 惹恼
21. _____ *adj.* 颇为生气的
22. _____ *n.* 公司
_____ *adj.* 结实的; 坚固的; 坚定的
23. _____ *n.* 软件
24. _____ *n.* 鹦鹉
25. _____ *n.* (盛液体、气体的) 大容器; 缸; 大桶
26. _____ *n.* 陆龟; 龟
27. _____ *n.* 心理(学)
28. _____ *adv.* 心理(学)地; 精神上地
29. _____ *n.* 鼓励; 奖励
30. _____ *n.* 行为; 品行
_____ *vt.* 指挥; 管理; 主持
31. _____ *n.* 政治(学)
32. _____ *vt.* 废除; 废止
33. _____ *vi. & vt.* 辞职; 辞去(工作、职位等)
34. _____ *n.* 奴隶制
35. _____ *n.* 文学(作品); 著作; 文献
36. _____ *n.* 同伴; 伙伴
37. _____ *n.* 协助; 援助

38. _____ *vt.* 祝贺; 庆贺
39. _____ *n.* 祝贺; 贺词
40. _____ *n.* 保龄球
41. _____ *n.* 毕业; 毕业典礼
42. _____ *n.* 证书
43. _____ *n.* 建筑师
44. _____ *adj.* 足够的; 充分的
45. _____ *n.* (接近的) 方法; 通路; 可接近性
46. _____ *adj.* 可接近的; 可进入的; 可使用的
47. _____ *adj.* 方便的; 有用的
48. _____ *n.* 一行; 一排
_____ *vt. & vi.* 划(船)
49. _____ *n.* 地下室
50. _____ *adv.* 向外
51. _____ *n.* 出口; 离开; 退场
52. _____ *n.* 赞成; 认可
53. _____ *n.* 尊严; 高贵的品质
54. _____ *n.* 收益; 利润; 盈利
55. _____ *n.* 社区; 团体; 社会

重点短语

1. in other words _____
2. adapt to _____
3. used to do _____
4. dream about _____
5. cut out _____
6. out of breath _____
7. all in all _____
8. sit around _____
9. as well as _____
10. in many ways _____
11. make fun of _____
12. never mind _____
13. in pain _____
14. all the best _____
15. in particular _____
16. rather than _____
17. meet with _____

重点句子

1. Sometimes, too, I was **too** weak **to** go to school so my education suffered.
还有的时候, 我因身体太弱了不能去上学, 因此学业变差了。
2. I have a very busy life with no time to sit around **feeling** sorry for myself.

我的生活很充实,没有时间闲坐着顾影自怜。

3. ... **having a disability** does not mean your life is not satisfying.
……身患残疾并不意味着你的生活不如意。
4. Just accept them for who they are, and give them encouragement to live **as** rich and full a life **as** you do.
要接受他们,给他们以鼓励,使他们的生活能像你们的一样过得丰富多彩、充实美满。
5. There was **a time when** children with mental disabilities were prevented from living a normal life in many ways.
曾经有一段时间,具有心理残疾的孩子们在许多方面不能过正常的生活。
6. **Remember to use** infinitives correctly.
务必记着正确地使用动词不定式的形式。

7. I read in the newspaper today that you **are to be** the architect for the new Bankstown cinema.
我从今天的报纸上了解到你将是班克斯敦新电影院的建筑设计师。
8. The buttons in the lifts **should** be easy for a person in a wheelchair to reach, ...
电梯的按钮应当让坐在轮椅上的残疾人容易够到……
9. Earphones for people who **have trouble hearing**.
为听力有困难的人提供耳机。
10. This would **allow** hearing-impaired customers **to enjoy** the company of their hearing friends rather than having to sit in a special area.
这样可以让听力不好的观众能和他们听力好的朋友一起享受电影,而不是让他们坐在一个特殊的区域。

Section I Warming Up, Reading & Comprehending

知识精讲

Language In Use

重点单词

1. disability *n.* 伤残; 无能; 无力
disability 既可以用作可数名词,也可以用作不可数名词。
We should offer to help our classmates with learning disabilities.
我们应主动帮助丧失学习能力的同学。
Joseph is a handsome man with a mental disability.
约瑟夫很英俊,但患有心理残疾。
[拓展] disable *vt.* 使伤残; 使残疾
disabled *adj.* 残疾的; 伤残的
enable *vt.* 使能够; 使有机会
This disease can kill or disable the young.
这种疾病能使年轻人丧命或留下残疾。
That car accident left Jim severely disabled.
那场车祸使吉姆严重残疾。
2. ambition
(1) *n.* [U] 雄心; 野心
He is full of ambition to become an actor.
他一心想成为一名演员。
(2) *n.* [C] 志向; 愿望
He sets to achieve all his ambitions.
他决心实现他所有的愿望。
[拓展] ambitious *adj.* 有雄心的; 有野心的; 雄心勃勃的
Her son is ambitious of being a soldier though he is a little weak.
她的儿子一心想当兵,尽管他的身体有点虚弱。
3. suitable *adj.* 适合的; 适宜的
This is a suitable place for picnic.

这是一个适合野餐的地方。

We need to find someone suitable to manage the company.
我们需要找个合适的人选去管理这个公司。

[搭配] be suitable for... 适合……

The film is suitable for the young.
这部电影适合年轻人。

[拓展] suit *vt.* 适合; 对……方便; 中……的意

It's necessary to find a form of exercise that suits your lifestyle.

找到一种适合你生活方式的运动形式是有必要的。

[辨析] match, suit 与 fit

match 多指大小、色调、形状、性质等方面的搭配; suit 多指合乎需要、口味、性质、条件、地位等; fit 多指大小、形状合适,引申为“吻合”、“协调”。

It's vital to match the software to the task.

使软件与任务相匹配是至关重要的。

The book is so small that it can fit in my pocket.

这本书如此小,它可以放在我的口袋里。

4. beneficial *adj.* 有益的; 受益的

[搭配] be beneficial to 对……有利

Fresh air is beneficial to our health.

新鲜空气有利于我们的健康。

[拓展] benefit *n.* 利益

v. 获益

The cultural centre will bring lasting benefit to the local people.

这个文化中心将给当地居民带来持久利益。

Thousands of households can benefit from the scheme.

成千上万的户家庭可以从该计划中受益。

5. adapt *vt.* 使适应; 改编

[搭配] adapt... to 使……适应……

adapt... as 把……改编成……

adapt... from 从……改编……

I find it difficult to adapt myself to the new surroundings.

我感到自己难以适应周围的新环境。

The novel has been adapted as a film.

这部小说已经被改编成电影了。

The film is adapted from a novel.

这部电影是由小说改编而来的。

[拓展] adaptable *adj.* 能适应的; 可改编的

adapted *adj.* 特别适合……的

adaptation *n.* [U] 改编; 适应(性)

n. [C] 改编本

They are adaptable and willing to learn new skills.

他们适应性强, 愿意学习新技术。

6. absence *n.* 缺席; 不在某处

After an absence of 7 years I went home.

外出七年后我重返故乡。

[搭配] in/during one's absence 某人不在的时候

absence from school/meeting 缺课/缺席会议

absence of mind 心不在焉

I'll be in charge in your absence.

你不在期间由我来负责。

[拓展] absent *adj.* 缺席的; 漫不经心的

absent-minded *adj.* 心不在焉的; 健忘的

He has been absent from school for 2 days.

他已经两天没来上课了。

7. annoy *vt.* 使……不悦; 惹恼

The flies are annoying me.

这些苍蝇使我心烦。

Don't annoy your neighbours by singing loudly.

不要大声唱歌, 以免打扰邻居。

[拓展] be annoyed at/by sth 对某事感到烦恼

be annoyed with sb 对某人感到生气

[辨析] annoyed 与 annoying

①annoyed, 形容词, “烦恼的”, 用来描述人的情感。

We are all annoyed with him for forgetting the appointment.

他忘了我们的预约, 我们都很生他的气。

②annoying, 形容词, “令人烦恼的”, 用来描述物或事的性质。

How annoying it was that I made the same mistake again!

我又犯了同样的错误, 真是恼人!

8. encouragement *n.* 鼓励; 奖励

The disabled need encouragement to live a normal life.

残疾人需要鼓励去过一种正常的生活。

[搭配] offer/give sb encouragement to do 鼓励某人去干……

[拓展] encourage *vt.* 鼓励; 鼓舞

encourage sb to do 鼓励某人去干……

Teachers always encourage us to discuss in class.

课堂上老师们总是鼓励我们讨论。

[辨析] encouraged 与 encouraging

encouraged “感到受鼓励的”, 用于描述人的情感; encouraging “鼓励人的”, 用于描述事或物的性质。

I felt encouraged at the encouraging news that I had passed the driving test.

听到我通过了驾照考试这个令人鼓舞的消息, 我感到备受鼓励。

9. conduct

(1) *n.* 行为; 品行

His conduct disagrees with his words.

他言行不一。

(2) *vt.* 指挥; 管理; 主持; (物理) 传导

My teacher will conduct the orchestra at the party.

在晚会上我的老师将指挥这支管弦乐队。

The manager conducts his business very successfully.

这位经理把他的企业经营得很成功。

Metal conducts electricity.

金属导电。

[提示] ①conduct 指“行为”时为不可数名词, 谓语动词用单数。

②conduct 词性不同, 读音也不同。[ˈkɒndʌkt] 为名词读音; [kənˈdʌkt] 为动词读音。

重点短语

1. in other words 换句话说

She's in grief at the moment; in other words, she now feels very sad.

她此刻处于悲痛之中, 换言之, 她现在感到很悲伤。

[拓展] that's to say 也就是说

namely 即; 也就是说(用于进一步解释)

Some groups, namely students and pensioners, will benefit from the new plan.

有些群体, 即学生和领退休金的人, 将从新计划中受益。

2. used to do 过去常常做……

表示“以前时常做某事”, 暗含“现在已不做了”之意。

I used to go fishing on Sundays.

我以前常在周日去钓鱼。

My mother used to tell me interesting stories at bedtime when I was young.

小时候, 我妈妈常在睡觉前给我讲故事。

[提示] used to 的两种否定形式和疑问形式分别是:

(1) 否定形式:

①used not to + 动词原形 = usedn't to + 动词原形

②didn't use to + 动词原形 = did not use to + 动词原形

(2) 疑问形式:

①Used + 主语 + to + 动词原形?

②Did + 主语 + use + to + 动词原形?

[拓展] 表示“过去在某地方存在(有)……”时, 常用 there used to be 结构。

There used to be a stone bridge near the old pine tree.

在老松树附近曾经有一座石桥。

[辨析] **get used to (doing) sth, be used to (doing) sth 与 be used to do sth**

get used to (doing) sth 表示“渐渐习惯于(干)某事”,强调动作的变化,与 be accustomed to (doing) sth 同义, get 可以被 become 代替; be used to (doing) sth 表示“习惯了(干)某事”,强调状态; be used to do sth 表示“被用来干某事”。

The old couple have been used to living a simple life.

这对老夫妇已经习惯过简朴的生活。

I think you'll get used to your new job soon.

我认为你会很快习惯你的新工作的。

Knives aren't always used to cut apples.

刀子并不总是用来削苹果的。

3. dream about 梦见; 梦想

后接名词或动名词, 等于 dream of.

I never dreamed about/of getting the first place in the competition.

我从未想过会在这次竞赛中获得第一名。

I never dreamed about/of hurting you.

我从未想到会伤害你。

[拓展] dream *n.* 梦; 睡梦

A dream comes true.

梦想成真。

4. cut out 切去; 割去; 剪去; 删去; 停止使用, 戒除; 停止(做某事); 省略

They have cut out some scenes from the film.

他们已将影片中的一些镜头剪去了。

I cut the article out of a magazine for you.

我从杂志上为你剪下了这篇文章。

I've cut out chocolate completely.

我已经完全不吃巧克力了。

[拓展] cut off 切掉; 割去; 剪去; 砍掉

cut down 降低; 减少; 砍倒(树木)

cut away 切除; 剪去; 砍掉

Why did you cut off all your hair?

你为什么把头发全剪掉了?

The doctor advised him to cut down drinking.

医生建议他少饮酒。

Cut away the dead branches on the trees!

砍掉树上的枯枝!

5. out of breath 上气不接下气

常作表语、状语或宾语补足语。

The 10-mile run left me out of breath.

十英里长跑使我上气不接下气。

[辨析] **breathe 与 breath**

breathe [bri:ð] *v.* 呼吸

breath [breθ] *n.* 气息; 呼吸

Let's go out and breathe fresh air.

我们出去呼吸一下新鲜空气吧。

Take a deep breath and dive into the water.

深吸一口气然后潜入水中。

6. all in all 总而言之; 从各方面来看

All in all, I think it has been a very successful conference.

从各方面来说, 我认为这是一次非常成功的会议。

[拓展] in general 一般情况下; 对大部分人来说; 总的来讲

generally (speaking) 大致上讲; 总的来说

in a word 总之

In general, the standard of your work is very high.

总的来说, 你的作品水准很高。

—Do you like Vince?

你喜欢文斯吗?

—In a word, no.

一句话, 不。

7. sit around 闲坐着; 闲坐在

During the holiday, some students sit around at home watching TV all day.

假期里, 一些学生整天在家闲坐着看电视。

Some of them were sitting around a table talking and laughing.

他们中的一些人正围坐在一张桌子旁又说又笑。

[拓展] sit back 闲坐着; 不作努力

sit by 袖手旁观; 无动于衷

Why can you sit back with the final exam coming?

期末考试临近了, 你为什么还不作努力?

Don't sit by. Come and help me, Jack.

杰克, 别袖手旁观了, 过来帮一下忙。

8. as well as (+ sb/sth/doing) 也; 还; 和

She is a talented musician as well as a photographer.

她不仅是个摄影师, 还是个很有天赋的音乐家。

She had all her schoolwork done, as well as looking after her sick mother.

她不仅照顾生病的母亲, 还把作业完成了。

[提示] (1) 在翻译带有“as well as + sb/sth/doing”的句子时, 先翻译“as well as + sb/sth/doing”部分。

(2) 此时“as well as + sb/sth/doing” = “in addition to/apart from/besides + sb/sth/doing”。

[辨析] **as well 与 as good as**

① as well “也; 又”, 往往放于句末, 常和 and 连用。

I'd like a cup of coffee, and a glass of water as well.

我想来一杯咖啡, 再来一杯水。

② as good as “同……一样好; 与……几乎一样; 几乎; 简直”。

Henry is as good a worker as Peter.

亨利和彼得都是好工人。

All the work is as good as finished.

所有工作几乎就要完成了。

9. in many ways 在很多方面

相当于 in many aspects.

In many ways, the party was very successful.

在许多方面,这个晚会是很成功的。

[拓展] in a way 从某一角度;在某种程度上

in no way 一点也不;决不(位于句首,句子要倒装)

in some ways 在一些方面

In no way can theory be separated from practice.

理论和实践是决不能脱离的。

10. make fun of 取笑;嘲笑

We shouldn't make fun of the disabled.

我们不应开残疾人的玩笑。

The other children often make fun of her because she is always so serious.

因为她总是一本正经,所以其他孩子经常取笑她。

[拓展] play a joke on sb 戏弄某人

play a trick on sb 捉弄某人;对某人恶作剧

make a fool of sb 愚弄某人;欺骗某人

laugh at sb 嘲笑某人

重点句子

1. Sometimes, too, I was too weak to go to school so my education suffered.

有的时候,我因身体太弱了不能去上学,因此学业变差了。

too...to..., “太……以至于不能……”,可以和 so...that... 句式换用。

He is too old to do that work.

他年纪太大了,干不了那件工作。

= He is so old that he can't do that work.

他年纪如此大,以至于干不了那件工作。

[提示] 在 too...to... 结构中,too 后接形容词或副词的原级,但当形容词是表示人的情绪、情感类的词,如 anxious, eager, pleased, willing, happy 等时,不定式表达肯定意义。

We're too eager to know the result of the election.

我们急于想知道这次选举的结果。

They're too willing to help people in trouble.

他们很乐于帮助有困难的人。

2. I have a very busy life with no time to sit around feeling sorry for myself.

我的生活很充实,没有时间闲坐着顾影自怜。

feeling sorry for myself 是一个现在分词短语,在句中作状语,表示伴随的情况。

Don't sit there doing nothing. Come and help me with the table.

不要坐在那儿无所事事,来帮我清理桌子。

[拓展] 现在分词短语在句中用作状语时还可以表示其他情况,如表示时间、原因、让步、结果等。

Be careful when crossing the road.

过马路时要小心。

Having been separated from other continents for millions of years, Australia has many plants and animals not found in any other country in the world.

因为与其他大陆分离开了数百万年,澳大利亚有许多在世界上其他国家所没有发现的动物和植物。

Having been told many times, he still repeated the same mistake.

尽管被告知了许多次,他仍然犯同样的错误。

Her husband died, leaving her four children.

她的丈夫死了,留给她四个孩子。

3. ...having a disability does not mean your life is not satisfying.

……身患残疾并不意味着你的生活不如意。

having a disability 为动名词短语,在句中作主语,此时谓语动词用单数。

Reading aloud is very important in learning a foreign language.

大声朗读对学习外语很重要。

Studying abroad is very difficult in the first few months.

在国外学习,最初几个月是很难的。

[提示] 动名词和不定式都可以在句中作主语。动名词表示一般性、经常性的动作;不定式表示具体的、一次性的动作。在下列句式常用动名词形式。

$$\text{It is/was} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{no use/good} \\ \text{not any use/good} \\ \text{of little use/good} \\ \text{useless} \end{array} \right\} + \text{doing sth.}$$

It's no use crying over spilt milk.

覆水难收。

It's no good quarrelling with each other.

相互争吵是没有什么好处的。

4. Just accept them for who they are, and give them encouragement to live as rich and full a life as you do.

要接受他们,给他们以鼓励,使他们的生活能像你们的一样过得丰富多彩、充实美满。

“as + 形容词 + a/an + 可数名词单数 + as”和“as + 形容词/副词 + as”结构,用于同等程度的比较。当形容词修饰可数名词的单数时,其顺序排列是: as + 形容词 + a/an + 可数名词单数 + as。

It is as pleasant a day as I have ever had.

这是我所度过的最愉快的一天。

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

人们普遍认为教学同科学一样是一门艺术。

[拓展] 当 how, so, too 与形容词连用,且形容词修饰一可数名词单数时,其词序排列是: how/so/too + 形容词 + a/an + 可数名词单数。

Look! How amazing a sight!

看!多么令人惊叹的情景啊!

It was so cold a day that we had to cancel our trip.

如此冷的天气,我们不得不取消我们的旅行。

She is too young a girl to go to school alone.

她太小而不能单独去上学。

真题再现

Examples

1. —The last one _____ pays the meal.
—Agreed!
A. arrived B. arrives
C. to arrive D. arriving

(全国 I)

[答案] C

[解析] 考查不定式作定语表示将要发生的事情。上句意为:最后一位到的付款。A 项为过去分词,表示动作的被动或完成;D 为现在分词,作定语时表示正在进行或主动;B 为谓语形式,与 pays 重叠。

2. The father as well as his three children _____ skating on the frozen river every Sunday afternoon in winter.
A. is going B. go
C. goes D. are going

(辽宁)

[答案] C

[解析] 考查动词时态及主谓一致。由 every Sunday afternoon in winter 知该动作是习惯性、经常性的,应用一般现在时,可以排除 A、D 两项。as well as “和”,跟在名词、代词后一起构成句子主语时,句子谓语应与 as well as 前的名词、代词在人称与数上保持一致,此句谓语形式应于 the father 保持一致。

3. He was busy writing a story, only _____ once in a while to smoke a cigarette.
A. to stop B. stopping
C. to have stopped D. having stopped

(辽宁)

[答案] B

[解析] 句意为:他正忙于写一本小说,只有偶尔停一下抽支烟。不定式作状语表目的、表意外结果,都不合题意。现在分词作状语表目的、原因、时间、伴随等,此处表伴随,而 having stopped 表示 stop 动作先于 was busy 发生,不合题意。

4. Some people choose jobs for other reasons _____ money these days.
A. for B. except
C. besides D. with

(全国 II)

[答案] C

[解析] 句意为:一些人选择工作除了因为钱之外,还有其他理由。A、D 两项不合题意。B 项 except 意为“不为钱”。只有 C 项 besides 符合题意。此题要注意到 other 这个关键词。

知识精练

Practice

I. 根据句意及汉语提示完成单句

1. A suitable holiday has a _____ (有益的) effect on one's health.

2. During his _____ (缺席), who took his place and conducted the business of the company?
3. He is used to taking a deep _____ (呼吸) before answering any question.
4. These are my school _____ (伙伴; 同伴).
5. You'd better not get _____ (生气的) at this ignorance.

II. 用所给动词的适当形式填空

6. I think it will be hard for us _____ (adapt) the story.
7. All of us are _____ (satisfy), since everything seems to be going on smoothly.
8. It might be better trying to talk to him in his language as he isn't used to _____ (speak) in English.
9. The price is \$10,000 _____ (include) tax.
10. You'd better make a brief note after _____ (read) the text.

III. 单项填空

- () 11. Some able-bodied people can't imagine what a challenging life many _____ people have lived.
A. disability B. disable
C. disabled D. unabled
() 12. One of his _____ is to become a minister.
A. ambitions B. ambition
C. wishes D. wish
() 13. Practise speaking English after class, and you will _____ a lot from it.
A. profit B. benefit
C. derive D. receive
() 14. Have you adapted _____ in a different country?
A. to live B. to living
C. living D. in living
() 15. Marty _____ for weeks, so he missed a lot of lessons.
A. was absence of school
B. was absent from school
C. had absence of school
D. had absent from school
() 16. The boss was _____ with Julie for her applying for the same job.
A. annoying B. annoyed
C. bothered D. bothering
() 17. The drunk man looks _____ dead. You can't wake him up.
A. as well as
B. as good as
C. as far as
D. as soon as
() 18. I was just talking to Margaret when Jackson _____.
A. cut in B. cut down
C. cut out D. cut up

- () 19. _____ the company at such an evening party, he has been choosing a suit which will _____ him best.
A. Representing; agree
B. Represented; fit
C. Represent; match
D. To represent; suit
- () 20. In _____ way should you have come late. The meeting was so vital.
A. any
B. no
C. some
D. one
- () 21. Hearing his _____ words, I feel _____.
A. encourage; encouraged
B. encouraging; encouraged
C. encouraged; encouraging
D. encouragement; encouraged

- () 22. Anyone can't bear being made fun _____, me included.
A. on
B. at
C. of
D. /
- () 23. It's no good _____ today's work for tomorrow.
A. to leave
B. leaving
C. that you leave
D. leave
- () 24. "Hope for the best and prepare for the worst." is a proverb, _____ life is beautiful and full of frustrations as well.
A. means
B. to mean
C. meaning
D. meant
- () 25. —What do you suppose made her worried?
—_____ a gold ring.
A. Lose
B. Lost
C. Losing
D. Because of losing

Section II Learning about Language

知识精讲

Language in Use

重点单词

1. abolish *vt.* 废除; 废止(法律、制度、习俗)

Abolishing income tax will greatly benefit common people.

废除收入所得税将给普通民众带来很大好处。

It was Abraham Lincoln who abolished slavery in the United States.

正是亚伯拉罕·林肯废除了美国的奴隶制度。

[拓展] abolition *n.* (法律、习惯) 废除; 废止; 取消

abolisher *n.* 废除者

abolitionist *n.* 废奴主义者; 主张废除死刑者

the abolition of the death penalty 死刑的废除

2. resign *vi. & vt.* 辞职; 辞去(工作、职位等)

Robert resigned the chairmanship.

罗伯特辞去了主席的职务。

[搭配] resign one's position/post 辞去某人的职务

resign from the office/the committee 从办公室/委员会

辞职

She resigned from the government.

她辞去了政府的职务。

[拓展] resignation *n.* 辞呈

He handed in his resignation yesterday.

他昨天递交了他的辞呈。

重点短语

1. never mind 不必担心

用于安慰。

The shop is closed, but never mind, we can come back tomorrow.

这家商店关门了, 不过不要紧, 我们可以明天再来。

Never mind, you will be all right.

不要担心, 你会好起来的。

[提示] never mind 在口语中适用于很多场合:

(1) 更不必说, 更谈不上

用于强调某一观点。

I can't afford my own clothes, never mind some for my brother, too.

我连自己的衣服都买不起, 更不必说再给弟弟买一些了。

(2) 不用啦; 不需要啦

—Do you still want that shopping done?

你还想去购物吗?

—No, never mind—it's too late.

不, 不用啦, 天太晚了。

(3) 别管

Never mind them, you do your own business.

别管他们, 干好你自己的事。

2. in pain 痛苦的; 痛苦地

可以作表语或状语。

I don't think she's in sharp pain.

我认为她不是很痛。

Suddenly, we heard someone scream in pain.

突然, 我们听到有人在痛苦地尖叫。

[拓展] “in + 名词”可以表示处于某种状态或情形, 说话、做事的方式或做事时的感情等。

I'm sorry my room is in such a mess.

很抱歉, 我的房间乱七八糟的。

Their lives are in danger.

他们有生命危险。

We all sat in silence, thinking how to deal with the matter.

我们都静静地坐在那儿思考着怎样处理这件事。

She spoke more in disappointment than in anger.

她说话时语气中更多的是失望而不是生气。

【辨析】 on 与 in

二者都表示处于某种状态。

①on 用于表示动态,如正在从事某种活动或处于某种运动状态之中。如: on business “出差”; on strike “在罢工”; on sale “在降价出售”; on show “在展出”; on fire “在着火”; on holiday/on vacation “在度假”。

②in 多用于表示静止状态,如: in trouble “陷入困境”; in order “有条理,有秩序”; in surprise “惊讶地”; in high/low spirits “情绪高涨/低落”; in tears “热泪盈眶”; in fear “恐惧中”; in need “处于困境的”; in flower “开着花的”; in doubt “疑惑中”。

重点句子

1. There was a time when children with mental disabilities were prevented from living a normal life in many ways.

曾经有一段时间,具有心理残疾的孩子们在许多方面不能过正常的生活。

when 引导限制性定语从句,修饰先行词 time,相当于 during which 或 that,在定语从句中充当时间状语。应注意,当 when 修饰先行词引导非限制性定语从句时,不能被 that 替换,也不能被省略。

He came at a time when/that/at which we needed help.

他在我们需要人帮忙的时候来了。(以上关系副词也可以省略)

I'll never forget the exciting time, when we used to go swimming in the river near our village.

我决不会忘记那段令人兴奋的时光,那时我们常常去村边的小河里游泳。(when 可以换为 during which 但不可以换为 that 或省略)

【拓展】 (1) when 也可以充当关系代词,引导定语从句。

We came back on Tuesday, since when we have been working in the repair shop.

我们星期二回来的,从那时起就一直在修配间干活。

(2) when 可以作为连接副词,引导名词性从句。

When we'll start out hasn't been decided.

我们什么时候出发还没有决定。

(3) when 可以充当从属连词,引导状语从句。

I'll give Tom the key to his house when he returns.

当汤姆回来时,我就把他的房门钥匙给他。

【提示】 当先行词是 time 时,若 time 表“次数”,应用关系代词引导定语从句,that 可以省略。

This is the first time (that) the President has visited the country.

这是这位总统第一次访问这个国家。

I could hardly remember how many times (that) I've failed.

我几乎记不清我失败了多少次了。

2. Remember to use infinitives correctly.

务必记着正确地使用动词不定式的形式。

remember to do “记着去干……”。

Remember to write to me when you get there.

记着当你到那儿时给我写信。

【拓展】 有些动词后跟动名词和动词不定式作宾语时,意义不一样,如: forget, regret, like, love, hate, try, want, mean。一般说来,动名词表示一般性、习惯性或抽象性行为,含有多次反复的意味;或表示经常性动作或已经发生过某事。不定式则表示某个特定场合的动作或表示动作还未发生。

I like singing. I often practise singing, but I don't like to sing now, because I'm very busy.

我喜欢唱歌,我也经常练习唱歌,但我现在不想唱,因为我很忙。

Her desk is broken. She wants to repair it.

她的书桌坏了,她想修一下。(动作尚未发生)

The house is messy. It wants cleaning thoroughly.

这房子太乱了,它需要彻底打扫。(表被动)

【辨析】 remember to do 与 remember doing

remember to do 表示“记着去干……”,动作还未发生; remember doing 表示“记着干过……”,动作已经发生。

Remember to post the letter for me on your way home.

记着在回家的路上给我寄这封信。(未发生)

I shall forever remember visiting London for the first time.

我决不会忘记第一次参观伦敦的事。(已发生)

真题再现

Examples

1. —Sorry, I made a mistake again.

—_____. Practice more and you'll succeed.

A. Never mind

B. Certainly not

C. Not at all

D. Don't mention it

(全国 I)

【答案】 A

【解析】 考查交际用语。Certainly not 常表示不许可; Not at all 常用于客套话,表示客气之意; Don't mention it 常用来回答别人的感谢; Never mind 常用来回答道歉,表示“别介意,没关系,不要紧”。

2. —I think you'd better type this letter again before Mr Smith sees it.

—Oh, dear! _____

A. Who cares?

B. No problem.

C. I don't mind at all.

D. Is it as bad as that?

(江西)

【答案】 D

【解析】 考查情景交际。Oh, dear “哎呀!”是用来表示惊

奇、害怕以及其他强烈感情的惊叹语,暗示着下文的答语应与此一致。选项 B、C 无惊叹之意,而 A 项与上下文语境不符。

3. People try to avoid public transportation delays by using their own cars, and this _____ creates further problems.

- A. in short B. in case
C. in doubt D. in turn

(湖北)

[答案] D

[解析] 考查介词短语。语境表示“这样一来又造成更深层次的问题”。D 表示“反过来;轮流;依次”,符合语境。A 表示“简单地说”;B 表示“以防万一”;C 表示“怀疑”。

4. _____ 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

(北京)

[答案] A

[解析] 考查非谓语动词。seeing 与主句主语是主谓关系,表时间,因此用现在分词的一般式作状语。

5. The book was written in 1946, _____ the education system has witnessed great changes.

- A. when B. during which
C. since then D. since when

(山东)

[答案] D

[解析] 考查非限制性定语从句。句意为:这本书于 1946 年,从那时起教育体制发生了巨大变化。因为从句中时态为现在完成时,故选 since when 引导定语从句,when 充当关系代词。A、B 两项引导的从句应使用过去时的某种形式。C 项只能充当后面从句的时间状语,而不能充当引导词。

6. How can you expect to learn anything _____ you never listen?

- A. in case B. even if
C. unless D. when

(山东)

[答案] D

[解析] 考查 when 的用法。when 充当从属连词,引导让步状语从句,意为“既然”。句意为:既然你从不听,怎能指望学到东西呢?又如:Why did you ask the teacher when you had already known the answer? “既然你已经知道答案,为什么还问老师呢?”in case, “以防万一”;even if, “即使”;unless, “除非”,不符合题意。

7. —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

(辽宁)

[答案] A

[解析] 考查交际用语。“Thanks, anyway.”意思是“无论如何,我还是要谢谢你。”常用于向别人寻求帮助,而别人爱莫能助时的答语,相当于 Thank you all the same. It doesn't matter. 和 Never mind. 的意思是“没什么;没关系。”常用于回答别人的道歉;而 No problem. 的意思是“没问题。”

知识精练

Practice

I. 用所给单词的适当形式填空

- He is a new worker, so he's a little _____ (clumsiness).
- The teacher is _____ (ambition) for her students.
- We need to find someone _____ (suitability) to take the place of Robert.
- The hall was so _____ (noise) that I had to speak aloud, too.
- I suggest our government should take _____ (firmness) measures to protect our environment.

II. 单项填空

- The manager of the company will _____ at the end of the month and leave the city because the company's profits have fallen.
A. reserve B. resign
C. relocate D. remove
- The teacher advised the classroom _____ at once and all the students began to work right away.
A. to be cleaned B. cleaned
C. to clean D. being cleaned
- You were stupid not _____ your car.
A. to lock B. to have locked
C. locking D. having locked
- We should thank these people for what they have done _____ the lake cleaner.
A. make B. making
C. to make D. from making
- It's high time we _____ the unfair contracts between our two countries.
A. can cancel B. should abolish
C. abolish D. could cancel
- We've missed the show!
—_____ We can go next time.
A. That's all right.
B. Don't be afraid.
C. Never mind!
D. Don't mention it.
- Though the doctors tried their best to treat the patient he is still _____ danger.
A. under B. in

- C. on D. /
- () 13. —What did you mean by saying so?
—I meant no harm. I only _____.
A. meant helping
B. want to help
C. meant to help
D. want helping
- () 14. We were in _____ when we left that we forgot the airline tickets.
A. a rush so anxious
B. a such anxious rush
C. so an anxious rush
D. such an anxious rush
- () 15. Distance learning is being _____ in several countries to help children in remote rural areas obtain higher education.
A. attended B. adopted
C. adapted D. admitted
- () 16. If you asked your teacher, you _____ permission.
A. may get B. might get
C. should have got D. may be got
- () 17. Staying in the country for some time will be _____ to one's health.
A. available B. accessible
C. beneficial D. especial
- () 18. He is said _____ in another company for several years before he came to our company.
A. to work

- B. to be working
C. to have worked
D. working
- () 19. Your performance in the driving test didn't reach the required standard, _____, you failed.
A. all in all
B. in other words
C. in my opinion
D. in a word
- () 20. I was all _____ when I ran to the top of the building.
A. out of my breath
B. out of breath
C. without breath
D. held my breath

III. 汉译英

21. 我们不应该看不起残疾人。

22. 我的抱负是当一位著名的作家。

23. 在许多方面,你做得比我好。

24. 塑料不导电,也不传热。

25. 如果没有你的鼓励,我是不可能做成那件事的。

Section III Using Language

知识精讲

Language In Use

重点单词

1. congratulate *vt.* 祝贺; 庆贺

[搭配] congratulate sb on sth/having done sth 庆祝某人某事; 庆祝某人干了某事

I'm writing to congratulate you on your achievement.

我写信祝贺你所取得的成就。

I congratulated him on having passed the examination.

我祝贺他通过了这次考试。

[拓展] congratulation *n.* 贺词; 祝贺(常用复数)

I heard that you passed your entrance exam. Congratulations!

我听说你通过了入学考试。祝贺你!

Really I hardly know how to express my congratulations.

真的,我简直不知道如何表达我的祝贺。

Congratulations to everyone!

祝贺大家!

[提示] 在祝贺某人的成就、成功,用名词 congratulation 时,其后介词常用 on。

I'd like to convey my congratulations on your achievement.

对你所取得的成就我表示祝贺。

[辨析] congratulate 与 celebrate

congratulate, “庆贺; 祝贺”,其后常跟 sb,意为“祝贺某人(事业成功,完成某事)”;celebrate 作“庆祝; 庆贺”解时,其宾语常是表示事物的词,如节日、生日、事件等。

We celebrated his birthday with a party.

我们举行宴会庆祝他的生日。

We celebrated the 50th anniversary of the college.

我们庆祝学院建院 50 周年。

2. adequate *adj.* 足够的; 充分的

[搭配] be adequate for... 对……来说是足够的
be adequate to do 足以干……

The big house is perfectly adequate for both us.
对于我们两个人来说,这座大房子绰绰有余了。
My wages are adequate to support my family.
我的工资足够养家糊口了。

[辨析] adequate 与 enough

①adequate, “足够的; 适当的”,指数量之多足以符合特定的(有时指较低限度的)标准; enough, “足够的; 充分的”,指在数量和程度上足以满足某种需要。

To be healthy, one must have an adequate diet.
为了身体健康,必须饮食得当。

Don't worry. We have enough time to do the experiment.
别担心,我们有足够的时间去做这个实验。

②adequate 有“适合的; 胜任的”之意; 而 enough 无此意。
He is adequate for the position.
他适合这个职位。

3. access *n.* (接近的)方法; 通路; 可接近性
常与 to 连用,且其前通常不加冠词。

Access is by means of a door at the back of the stage.
入口就是舞台后面的一扇门。

[搭配] get access to sb 接近某人; 遇到某人
have (no) access to... 有(没有)接近……的机会
be easy of access 易于接近

Now most Chinese children have access to preschool education.
现在大部分中国孩子能享受学前教育。

[拓展] accessible *adj.* 可进入的; 可使用的; 易接近的

The collection of paintings in the museum is not accessible to the public.

公众是无法见到博物馆里的那批藏画的。

The principal is always accessible to the students.
校长对学生总是很平易近人。

[提示] be accessible to sb 中,句子主语是被接近者, sb 是接近者; 而 access 也常与介词 to 连用,但其句子主语是接近者,而到后面的宾语是被接近者,如: Only high officials had access to the Emperor. “只有高级官员才可以接近皇帝。”

重点短语

1. in particular

(1) 副词,“特别是,特别(地)”,相当于 particularly, especially 或 specially。

I liked the last candidate in particular.
我特别喜欢最后一位候选人。

(2) 形容词“特别的; 重要的”,相当于 special 或 important。

Are you going anywhere in particular?
你打算去什么特别的地方吗?

(3) 副词,相当于 in details, 与 in general 相对。

The speaker talked about sports in general and football in particular.

这位演讲者大概地谈了一下体育,详细谈了足球。

2. rather than

(1) 用于固定句式,构成 would rather do than do 或 would... rather than... 结构,“宁愿……而不愿……”,表示主观愿望。

She would lose her work rather than tell any lies.
她宁愿失去工作也不愿说任何假话。
I'd go to Qingdao in summer rather than in winter.
我宁愿夏季去青岛,而不愿冬季去。

(2) 表示客观事实,“是……而不是……; 与其……不如……”,可以连接两个并列成分,如名词、代词、形容词、介词(短语)、动名词、分词、不定式。

I think we'd call it a lecture rather than a talk.
我认为,与其说这是一次交谈,倒不如说是一次讲座。
I decided to phone rather than to write.
我决定打电话而不愿写信。
He ran rather than walked.
他是跑来的而不是走来的。

[提示] (1) rather than 在连接两个名词或代词作主语时,谓语动词的人称与数应与 rather than 前面的名词或代词保持一致。

He rather than I is going shopping.
是他而不是我去商店。

(2) rather than 连接两个不定式时, to 可以省略,但当 rather than 位于句首时, to 必须去掉。

Rather than lose the job, she'd like to tell a lie.
为了不失去这份工作,她会撒谎。

3. meet with

(1) meet with sth 意外遇到某(麻烦、困难、危险等不愉快的事)

与 come across sth, run across sth 及 run into sth 近义。
He met with an accident yesterday on his way home.
他昨天在回家的路上出事故了。

In the course of the experiments, they came across a series of problems.

在实验过程中,他们碰到了一系列问题。

I ran across the book when I was tidying my room.
当我打扫房间时,偶然发现了这本书。

In that way they will only run into fresh difficulties.
那样的话他们只会遇到新的困难。

(2) meet with sb 与某人会晤,与某人会见(较正式)
The president met with three guests from America.
总统会见了三位美国客人。

[辨析] meet 与 meet with

①meet sb “与某人见面”,可以指事先约好与某人见面,也可以指偶然见面。指偶然见面时,用法等同于 come across sb, run into sb, run across sb。

②meet 也可以指“遭遇到(常指不好的事); 受到; 获得”,可以与 meet with 通用。

The law met with strong opposition from common people.

这个法律遭到了广大老百姓的强烈反对。

The teacher's suggestion met (with) the students' approval.

老师的建议获得同学们的赞成。

► 重点句子

1. I read in the newspaper today that you are to be the architect for the new Bankstown cinema.

我从今天的报纸上了解到你将是班克斯敦新电影院的建筑设计师。

be to do 是将来时的一种,表示可能或应该发生的事。

Who is to be the chairman of the meeting?

谁将做会议的主席?

She's nowhere to be found.

哪儿也找不到她。

[拓展] “be + to do”结构还有以下用法:

①表示“按计划、安排打算做……”,如正式的公务安排。

These representatives are to meet in Beijing next Tuesday.

这些代表下周二将在北京会晤。

②表示命令、吩咐、禁止。

You're to deliver these flowers before 10 am. (命令)

务必上午 10 点前将这些花送出。

These tablets are to be taken twice a day. (吩咐)

这些药丸每天吃两次。

You're not to tell him anything about our plans. (禁止)

你不要告诉他关于我们计划的任何事。

③表示命中注定、不可避免的事。

He is to be a success.

他注定会成为成功人士。

2. The buttons in the lifts should be easy for a person in a wheelchair to reach, ...

电梯的按钮应当让坐在轮椅上的残疾人容易够到……

should, (“义务上”)应该”,表示必要性,语气比 must (必须)要弱。

We should keep our word.

我们应该信守诺言。

Young people should master a foreign language at least.

年轻人应该至少掌握一门外语。

[拓展] should 还可以表示委婉语气,用于提出自己的意见;也可以表示惊异、赞叹、不满等情绪。

I should advise you not to go now.

我劝你现在别去了。

It's wonderful that you should have achieved so much in these years. (表赞叹)

这几年你的进步如此大,真了不起。

[辨析] “should + do”与“should + have done”

“should + do”表示现在或将来应该做某事,“should + have + done”表示过去本应该做某事而没做。

I should go and visit my parents this weekend, but I wonder if I will be free. (表将来)

我应该在周末去探望一下我的父母,但我不知道我是

否有空。

You should have attended the conference, but you didn't.

What was the reason for your absence?

你本应该参加这次会议的,但你没有,什么原因呢?

3. Earphones for people who have trouble hearing.

为听力有困难的人提供耳机。

have trouble (in) doing... “在于……方面有困难”。

in 有时可以省略,后接动名词。trouble 前面还可以加 no, some, much 等词来修饰。还可以用 have trouble with sth 结构表示,with 后面需要接名词。

We had much trouble (in) finding our way to her house.

我们费了很大劲才找到她的家。

We had no trouble with the driving test.

我们很轻松地通过了驾驶证考试。

[拓展] difficulty, problem 也有类似用法。

He had much difficulty (in) walking as a result of the illness.

他因生病而行走困难。

4. This would allow hearing-impaired customers to enjoy the company of their hearing friends rather than having to sit in a special area.

这样可以让听力不好的观众能和他们听力好的朋友一起享受电影,而不是让他们坐在一个特殊的区域。

allow sb to do sth 意为“允许某人干某事;使……成为可能”。

Fortunately, they allowed me to explain the thinking behind my decision.

幸运的是,他们允许我解释我的决定背后的想法。

Video allows us to record programmes and watch them later.

录像能让我们录下节目以后再看。

[辨析] allow sb to do 与 allow doing

allow sb to do “允许某人干……”,to do 的逻辑主语为 sb; allow doing “允许干……”,其逻辑主语也包括句子主语。

My parents won't allow me to watch TV deep into the night. (to watch TV 的逻辑主语是 me)

父母不准我看电视到深夜。

They don't allow smoking in the office. (smoking 的逻辑主语也包括 they)

他们不允许在办公室吸烟。

真题再现

Examples

1. In modern times, people have to learn to _____ all kinds of pressure although they are leading a comfortable life.

A. keep with

B. stay with

C. meet with

D. live with

(湖北)

[答案] D

[解析] 考查动词短语意义辨析。句意为:在现代社会,人们尽管过着舒适的生活,但他们还得学会忍受各种各样的压力。live with 在此意为“忍受”。

2. She _____ have left school, for her bike is still here.

- A. can't B. wouldn't
C. shouldn't D. needn't

(天津)

[答案] A

[解析] 考查情态动词。句意为:她不可能离开了学校,因为她的自行车还在学校。can't have done 表示对过去情况的否定推测;shouldn't have done, “本不应该干某事”。

3. We finished the run in less than half the time _____.

- A. allowing B. to allow
C. allowed D. allows

(江西)

[答案] C

[解析] 考查非谓语动词的过去分词作定语。句意为:我们用不到规定时间的一半就跑完了全程。time 与 allow 之间为动宾关系,故选 C 项,相当于定语从句 which was allowed。

4. It is not socially _____ for parents to leave children untended at that age.

- A. accessible B. adorable
C. adaptable D. acceptable

(山东)

[答案] D

[解析] 考查词义。句意为:父母置那个年龄的孩子于不顾是不为社会所接受的。accessible, “易到达的;易进入的”; adorable, “值得爱慕的;可爱的”; adaptable, “能适应的;适应性强的”; acceptable, “可接受的”。

5. Although this _____ sound like a simple task, great care is needed.

- A. must B. may
C. shall D. should

(四川)

[答案] B

[解析] 考查情态动词。句意为:尽管这项任务可能听起来简单,但需要非常小心。may 表示可能性;should, “应该”,表示义务。

6. —I'm sorry. I _____ at you the other day.

—Forget it. I was a bit out of control myself.

- A. shouldn't shout
B. shouldn't have shouted
C. mustn't shout
D. mustn't have shouted

(江苏)

[答案] B

[解析] 考查情态动词。由语境可以看出这是对已经发生的事进行描述。句意为:前几天我不应该对你大叫。而 A 是对现在或将来的事进行描述。

7. —I don't care what people think.

—Well, you _____.

- A. could B. would
C. should D. might

[答案] C

[解析] 考查情态动词。句意为:—我不在乎人们怎么想。—对,应该这样。could “能”;would “希望”;should “应当”;might “可能”。只有 C 项符合句意。

知识精练

Practice

I. 用方框中单词的适当形式填空

graduation suit accessible approve assist

- In the old days most children have no _____ to education.
- Our English teacher is a _____ of Shandong Teachers' University.
- Without other's _____, can you make it?
- Any time is _____ for me. I have nothing to do these days.
- Do your plans meet with your manager's _____?

II. 单项填空

- _____ the examination, all the students are studying hard.
A. Don't fail B. Not failed
C. Not failing D. Not to fail
- Congratulations to you _____ such a complete victory!
A. for achieving B. on achieving
C. to achieve D. for having achieved
- I would like you, _____ Jim to visit the factory.
A. other than B. or else
C. rather than D. more than
- They said goodbye, little knowing that they were never _____ again.
A. met B. meeting
C. to meet D. to be met
- “You can't catch me!” Janet shouted, _____ away.
A. run B. running
C. to run D. ran
- He didn't give a(n) _____ answer to the question.
A. enough B. adequate
C. usual D. adequately
- We must overcome the difficulties we have _____ the work.
A. finish B. to finish
C. finishing D. finished
- The new comers found it impossible to _____ themselves to the climate sufficiently to make permanent homes in the new country.
A. suit B. adapt
C. regulate D. relate