

普通高中课程标准实验教科书英语 4
同步学案：必修

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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,通过名师点拨和精心选择的高考练习题,训练学生学习和运用词汇的能力,力求最大限度地提高学生的词汇水平和理解能力。

本书供高中一年级学生第二学期下半期使用。

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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,使学生对每个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,通过让学生模仿造句、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。

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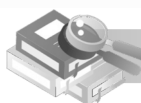
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Unit 1

Places of Interest

Section 1 Reading



学习任务

1. 学习目标

1) 话题目标: ① Talk about some famous countries and places of interest .

② Learn about the way how to check in at a hotel .

2) 知识目标: After learning, students are able to use the following to describe places of interest .

词汇: bathe; bath; scenery; attraction; vivid; elegant; flood; colleague; sunrise; impress; unfortunately; peak; summit; nationality; passport; prisoner; industrial; situate; commercial; chemical; equipment; link; political; reputation; vast; steep; desert; construct; defend; existence; dynasty; ruin

短语: similar to; be equipped with; point out; pass by; serve as; under control; feel thrilled about sth. ; get chilled to the bone; at times; set out; fill in; check out; wind its way; cut across; defend... from...; in that; in length; come into existence; according to; put down; as well as; a vast stretch of

句型: ① The most interesting thing about the trip is that we took a tour by gondola , a small narrow boat similar to our dragon boat. 简析: 表语从句。

② Bathing in the sunshine , watching the water softly kissing the stones of the buildings , I felt harmony , peace and satisfaction. 简析: 分词作状语。

③ It is so named because on the summit of the peak stands a stone that looks like a beautiful young woman. 简析: 状语从句是一个倒装句, 倒装句中又含有一个定语从句。

④ At the beginning , we had the impression that the rain was stopping and some very early daylight seemed to be reaching us. 简析: 名词性从句。

2. 学习策略

1) Use all sorts of learning channels and information resources .

2) Organize the data collected , summarized and classified .

3) Expand the opportunity of meeting people , observing and learning others advanced learning methods .

4) The initiative to grasp the chance to learn and use English .



课前预习

1. 温故知新

1) similar *adj.* 类似的; 同类的; 相似的; 同样的

① be similar to 与……相似

My new dress is similar to the one you have . 我的新衣服和你的那件相似。

② be similar in 在某方面与……相似

Gold is similar in colour to brass. 金与黄铜的颜色相似。

similar 的变化形式 副词: similarly; 名词: similarity

比较级: more similar 最高级: most similar 如:

The DNA in chimpanzee is more similar to human than apes.

黑猩猩的 DNA 比猿更接近人类。

Congeneric species will have the most similar resource requirements.

同源物种对资源的要求最相似。

2) travel, journey, trip, tour, voyage

- ① travel 一般指到国外或远方旅行,它与 journey 的不同之处在于不着重某一目的地,有到各地“游历”的意思,作名词时常用复数形式。

He has just returned from his travels. 他刚刚旅行回来。

One day in his travels in China, he got to Guangzhou. 他在中国旅行期间,有一天他到达广州。

- ② journey 应用范围很广,指“有预定地点的陆上、水上或空中的单程长、短途旅行”,一般来说,它着重指“长距离的陆上的旅行”,如:

He decided to make a journey to New York by air. 他决定乘飞机去纽约。

a long journey 长途旅行

have a good/pleasant journey 一路顺风,一路平安

make a journey to 到(某处)旅行,作旅行

- ③ trip 为一般用语,指“任何方式的,从事业务或游览的旅行”,往往着重于“短途旅行”,在口语中,可与 journey 互换,如:

He made a trip to the Great Wall yesterday. 昨天他游览了长城。

- ④ tour 指“以游览、视察、购物等为目的的旅行”,常含有“最后回到出发点”的意思,如:

He is going to make a round-the-world tour. 他要周游全球。

- ⑤ voyage 主要指“乘船作水上旅行”,如:

He got seasick during the voyage. 在航行中他晕船。

2. 预习要点

A. 知识要点

1) 思考下列问题。

Read through the three diaries and pay special attention to the format of the diary.

2) 预习课文,从文中找出下列词组和表达,通过预习掌握其用法。

①be equipped with ②point out ③as much as ④under control

3) Background information:

Taj Mahal is regarded as one of the eight wonders of the world, and some Western historians have noted that its architectural beauty has never been surpassed. The Taj is the most beautiful monument built by the Mughals, the Muslim rulers of India. Taj Mahal is built entirely of white marble. Its stunning architectural beauty is beyond adequate description, particularly at dawn and sunset. The Taj seems to glow in the light of the full moon. On a foggy morning, the visitors experience the Taj as if suspended when viewed from across the Jamuna river.

Taj Mahal was built by a Muslim, Emperor Shah Jahan (died 1666 C. E.) in the memory of his dear wife and Queen Mumtaz Mahal at Agra, India. It is an “elegy in marble” or some say an expression of a “dream”. Taj Mahal (meaning Crown Palace) is a Mausoleum that houses the grave of queen Mumtaz Mahal at the lower chamber. The grave of Shah Jahan was added to it later. The Queen’s real name was Arjumand Banu. In the tradition of the Mughals, important ladies of the royal family were given another name at their marriage or at some other significant event in their lives, and that new name was commonly used by the public. Shah Jahan’s real name was Shahab-ud-din, and he was known as Prince Khurram before ascending to the throne in 1628.

Taj Mahal was constructed over a period of twenty-two years, employing twenty thousand workers. It was completed in 1648 C. E. at a cost of 32 Million Rupees. The construction documents show that its master architect was Ustad Isa, the renowned Islamic architect of his time. The documents contain names of those employed and the inventory of construction materials and their origin. Expert craftsmen from Delhi, Qannauj, Lahore, and Multan were employed. In addition, many renowned Muslim craftsmen from Baghdad, Shiraz and Bukhara worked on many specialized tasks.

The Taj stands on a raised, square platform (186 × 186 feet) with its four corners truncated, forming an unequal octagon. The architectural design uses the interlocking arabesque concept, in which each element stands

on its own and perfectly integrates with the main structure. It uses the principles of self-replicating geometry and a symmetry of architectural elements.

Its central dome is fifty-eight feet in diameter and rises to a height of 213 feet. It is flanked by four subsidiary domed chambers. The four graceful, slender minarets are 162.5 feet each. The entire mausoleum (inside as well as outside) is decorated with inlaid design of flowers and calligraphy using precious gems such as agate and jasper. The main archways, chiseled with passages from the Holy Quran and the bold scroll work of flowery pattern, give a captivating charm to its beauty. The central domed chamber and four adjoining chambers include many walls and panels of Islamic decoration.

The mausoleum is a part of a vast complex comprising of a main gateway, an elaborate garden, a mosque (to the left), a guest house (to the right), and several other palatial buildings. The Taj is at the farthest end of this complex, with the river Jamuna behind it. The large garden contains four reflecting pools dividing it at the center. Each of these four sections is further subdivided into four sections and then each into yet another four sections. Like the Taj, the garden elements serve like Arabesque, standing on their own and also constituting the whole.

B. 能力要求

1) Skimming

Read through the three diaries quickly and find out the places that each diary refers to.

Diary 1 _____

Diary 2 _____

Diary 3 _____

2) Scanning

Just read diary 1 and circle the transportation vehicles.

3) 理解句子:

- ① The most interesting thing about the trip is that we took a tour by gondola, a small narrow boat similar to our dragon boat.
- ② It was so small and narrow that we had to be careful to keep our balance.
- ③ It is so named because on the summit of the peak stands a stone that looks like a beautiful young woman.
- ④ At the beginning, we had the impression that the rain was stopping and some very early daylight seemed to be reaching us.



学习过程

1. 知识把握

1) The gondola was beautifully equipped with bright red chairs for five people.

贡多拉小船上配有精美的供五个人坐的红色椅子。

equip sth. with sth. 用某物装备某物

We're going to equip the room with air-conditioning.

我们打算给这个房间装上空调。

He equipped his bike with a head light.

他给自行车装了前灯。

被动形式: be equipped with 装备; 配备; 安装

The soldiers are equipped with the latest weapons.

战士们装备着最新式的武器。

Each room is equipped with smoking detection system.

每间客房均设有烟感报警器。

equipment 的意思是“设备, 装备”, 指的是用于某种特殊用途或特殊目的所需要的全套设备, 尤用来指实用或技术性的装备、设备。是不可数名词, 不能说 equipments 或 an equipment, “一件设备”应说 a piece of equipment.

2) The boatman pointed out the buildings we passed, and I noticed there was one called “Marco Polo”.

船夫指出我们经过的建筑物中我注意到有一个叫“马可波罗”。

point out 表示的是给某人指示方向,要点或错误等,意为“指出”,out 是副词。

The teacher pointed out many mistakes in my homework. 老师指出我作业里的许多错误。

Will you please point out the man who saved the boy's life? 请你指出那个救男孩性命的人好吗?

point at, point to 和 point out 的意思都与“指”有关,但有一定区别。

point at 习惯上表示指向离说话人较近的事物,意为“指着”,at 是介词,着重于指的对象。

Don't point at the words while you are reading. 读书时不要用手指着字。

The teacher pointed at the blackboard and said, "You must look carefully."

老师指着黑板说:“你必须看仔细。”

point to 多用来表示指向离说话人较远的事物,意为“指向”,to 也是介词,着重于指的方向。

He pointed to the house on the other side of the river and said, "That's my home."

他指着河对岸的房子说:“那是我家。”

As he started the operation, the hour hand of the clock pointed to 9. 他开始手术时,时针指着九点。

注意:

a. 一般情况下 point at 和 point to 可互换,但事物名词作主语时,用 point to 要常见些。

The building points to the east. 这所大楼朝东。

b. point at 可分开使用,point 后直接跟名词或代词作宾语,at 表示方向,而 point to 却没有这种用法,但它还表示“显示、说明”的意思。

They pointed their guns at her head but she was not afraid.

他们把枪指着她的头,但她并不害怕。

All the facts point to the same conclusion. 所有事实都说明同样的结论。

【自我测试】根据句意,用 point at, point to 或 point out 的适当形式填空。

①The teacher is _____ the map on the wall.

②The needle of a compass _____ the north.

③He _____ the door.

④When both the hour hand and the minute hand _____ twelve, it was noon.

⑤Can you _____ the man you suspect?

- 3) Bathing in the sunshine, watching the water softly kissing the stones of the buildings, I felt harmony, peace and satisfaction.

沐浴在阳光下,看着海水轻轻地亲吻着房屋的基石,一种和谐、宁静和满足的感觉油然而生。

此句中 Bathing in the sunshine 和 watching the water softly kissing the stones of the buildings, 为分词作状语,表伴随。分词作状语还可表示时间、条件、原因、让步、结果、方式状语等。

He sat in the armchair, reading a newspaper. 他坐在扶手椅里读报。(伴随)

Walking in the street, I saw him. 当我在街上走时,我看到他了。(时间)

Working hard, you will succeed. (只要)努力工作,你就会成功。(条件)

Being ill, she stayed at home. (因为)生病,她留在家。(原因)

Having failed many times, he didn't lose heart. 虽然失败很多次,但他没有灰心。(让步)

His friend died, getting him a lot of money. 他的朋友死了,(所以)给了他很多钱。(结果)

Please answer the question using another way. 请用另一种方式回答这个问题。(方式)

- 4) Many mountains are as much as 500 metres high above the river, and the Yangtze River runs through them.

许多山脉差不多高出水面 500 米,长江从它们中间穿过。

as much as 常用在“雨量、水量、时间量、重量、钱数、价格”等方面,表示总量和单位量的大小,意思是“和……差不多”,“几乎等于”。

as many as 常用在人或物的具体数量前,侧重于具体数目,意思是“和……一样多”“多达……”。

Along Amazon rain is plentiful, often as much as seventy inches every year.

亚马逊河流域雨水充足,年降水量常达 70 英寸之多。

The highest price of a jacket in the shop is as much as 5,000 yuan.

该店夹克的最高价达 5 000 元。

In the countries of Africa, there are as many as 700 languages.

非洲国家的语言多达 700 种。

The kings of Egypt built as many as 80 pyramids.

埃及国王们建造的金字塔多达 80 座。

- 5) It is so named because on the summit of the peak stands a stone that looks like a beautiful young woman .

这样命名是因为在最高峰矗立着一块像美丽少女的石头。

本句中原因状语从句为一个倒装句,其正常的语序应是:(It is so named because) a stone that looks like a beautiful young woman stands on the summit of the peak. 现对倒装句归纳如下:

- a. 完全倒装将句子中的谓语全部置于主语之前。此结构通常只用于一般现在时和一般过去时。

- ① here, there, now, then, thus 等副词置于句首,谓语动词常用 be, come, go, lie, run。

Then came the chairman.

Here is your letter.

There goes the bell.

- ② 表示运动方向的副词或地点状语置于句首,谓语表示运动的动词。

Out rushed a missile from under the bomber.

Ahead sat an old woman.

注意:上述全部倒装的句型结构的主语必须是名词,如果主语是人称代词则不能完全倒装。

Here he comes.

Away they went.

- b. 部分倒装将谓语的一部分如助动词或情态动词倒装至主语之前。如果句中的谓语没有助动词或情态动词,则需添加助动词 do, does 或 did,并将其置于主语之前。句首为否定或半否定词语, no, not, never, seldom, little, hardly, at no time, in no way, not until 等。

注意:如否定词不在句首不倒装。

- ① Not until the early years of the 19th century _____ what heat is.

A. man did know

B. man know

C. didn't man know

D. did man know

解析:答案是 D。此句正常语序为 Man did not know what heat is until the early years of the 19th.

- ② 以否定词开头作部分倒装,如 not only... but also, hardly/ scarcely... when, no sooner... than

No sooner _____ than it began to rain heavily.

A. the game began

B. has the game begun

C. did the game begin

D. had the game begun

解析:答案是 D。以具有否定意义的副词放在句首时,一般采用倒装句(主句谓语前置)。

- ③ so, neither, nor 作部分倒装,表示“也”“也不”的句子要部分倒装。

—Do you know Jim quarreled with his brother?

—I don't know, _____.

A. nor don't I care

B. nor do I care

C. I don't care neither

D. I don't care also

解析:nor 为增补意思“也不关心”,因此句子应倒装。A 错在用 don't 再次否定, C 用法不对且缺乏连词。D 缺乏连词。所以答案是 B。

- ④ 用于以 only 所修饰的副词、介词短语或状语从句的句子中。

Only in this way can you learn English well.

Only after being asked three times did he come to the meeting.

- ⑤ as 引导让步状语从句时要倒装(形容词/副词/名词/动词 + as + 主语 + 谓语)。

Proud as they are, they are afraid to see me.

Child as he is, he seems to know everything. (child 前不加冠词)

Hard as he worked, he made little progress.

- ⑥ so... that 句型中的 so 位于句首时,需倒装。

So frightened was he that he did not dare to move an inch.

- 6) She once gave a magic book to Yu the Great and helped him to get the flood under control .

她曾经给了大禹一本神奇的书并且帮助他控制住了洪水。

under control 得到控制,被控制住。“under + 名词”的短语往往含有被动意味。

The building is under construction. = The building is being constructed.

这幢建筑物正在修建中。

The problem is under discussion. = The problem is being discussed.

这个问题正在讨论中。

2. 能力培养

1) 查阅词典,总结单词用法。

scenery _____

vivid _____

impress _____

unfortunately _____

2) Pay attention to the structure of the following sentences .

① Bathing in the sunshine , watching the water softly kissing the stones of the buildings , I felt harmony , peace and satisfaction .

② It is so named because on the summit of the peak stands a stone that looks like a beautiful young woman .

③ When we finally found ourselves under the highest layer of clouds , we saw glorious views of hills which had a kind of unimaginable beauty .

3. 情感升华

认真阅读下面的文章,看看和日记中描写的有什么不同。

The Three Gorges of the Yangtze River

The Three Gorges are situated in the middle reaches of the Yangtze River , and are famous throughout the world.

The Three Gorges are : the Xiling Gorge (西陵峡), Wu Gorge (巫峡) and Qutang Gorge (瞿塘峡). Along with them there are a number of beautiful places of interest , such as , Zhaojun Village , Qu Yuan Temple and Baidi Town.

The Gezhouba Dam is at the entrance to the Gorges . A big power station has been built here . Since the reform and open policies began to be carried out , great changes have taken place and the Three Gorges of the Yangtze River have taken on a new look . At present a large multipurpose water conservancy project is under construction . The Three Gorges will benefit the people more and make greater contributions to China .



学习检测

1. 模仿例句造句。

1) It was so small and narrow that we had to be careful to keep our balance .

2) Bathing in the sunshine , watching the water softly kissing the stones of the buildings , I felt harmony , peace and satisfaction .

3) It is so named because on the summit of the peak stands a stone that looks like a beautiful young woman .

2. 分析长难句。

Tips

长难句的分析就是要求我们能够抓住句子的主要信息,舍去次要信息,以便能够化难为易,从而达到准确理解篇章的作用。一般而言,就是要求学生能够找句子主干信息:主语、谓语、宾语等。要正确理解长句和难句的意义,必须掌握好英语中的句子结构;而要正确理解句子结构,就离不开对句子的语法分析和对句子意义上的逻辑判断。

1) It is so named because on the summit of the peak stands a stone that looks like a beautiful young woman .

句中 because 引导的原因状语从句是一个倒装句,倒装句中又含有一个定语从句 that looks like a beautiful young woman。其正常的语序应该是:It is so named because a stone that looks like a beautiful young woman stands on the summit of the peak .

译文:这样命名是因为在最高峰矗立着一块像美丽少女的石头。

- 2) When we finally found ourselves under the highest layer of clouds, we saw glorious views of hills which had a kind of unimaginable beauty.

这是一个时间状语从句,在从句中有一个复合结构 found ourselves under the highest layer of clouds (find + O + Oc), ourselves 是宾语,介词短语 under the highest layer of clouds 作宾补;在主句中有一个定语从句 which had a kind of unimaginable beauty 修饰 hills。

3. 阅读下列短文,完成后面的习题。

Place of interest	Water Cube (水立方)	West Lake	Disneyland	Dragon Tower
Location	Beijing	Hangzhou	Hong Kong	Harbin
Phone Number	010—28135589	0571—68345579	00852—28029822	0451—81187899
Price of ticket	¥ 60	¥ 50	¥ 300	¥ 150
Feature	Special bubbly (气泡状的) design	The Broken Bridge	Cartoon characters	Skywalk

- 1) It is said that the love story about Xu Xian and the White Snake happened on _____.
A. Dragon Tower B. West Lake C. Water Cube D. Disneyland
- 2) If a person in Hangzhou feels like visiting Water Cube, he should call _____ to get information.
A. 0451—81187899 B. 00852—2802982
C. 0571—68345579 D. 010—28135589
- 3) Two travelers plan to have a bird's-eye view of Harbin, and they need to pay _____ from the information above.
A. ¥ 60 B. ¥ 50 C. ¥ 300 D. ¥ 150
- 4) Which of the following is TRUE according to the travel information?
A. Water Cube is special in design.
B. The price of a ticket for West Lake is highest.
C. In Disneyland, you can't see any cartoon characters.
D. The price of a ticket for Dragon Tower is the lowest.



回顾反思

In this period, I have learned:

Vocabulary: _____

Reading skills: _____

Section 2 Grammar

Link Verbs & Passive Voice

I. Link Verbs

1. 语法详解

系动词亦称连系动词(Link Verb),英语系动词的功能主要是把表语(名词、形容词、介词短语、非谓语动词、从句)和它的主语联系在一起。作为系动词,它本身有词义,但不能单独用作谓语,后面必须跟表语(亦称补语),构成系表结构说明主语的状况、性质、特征等情况。

1) 状态系动词:用来表示主语状态,只有 be 一词,例如:

He is a teacher. 他是一名教师。

2) 持续系动词:用来表示主语继续或保持一种状况或态度,主要有 keep, rest, remain, stay, lie, stand, 例如:

He always kept silent at meeting. 他开会时总保持沉默。

This matter rests a mystery. 此事仍是一个谜。

Whatever achievements you've made, you should remain modest.

无论你取得多么大的成就,都该保持谦虚。

The window stayed open all the night. 窗户一整夜都开着。

The book lay open on the table. 那书在桌子上打开着。

She stopped and stood quite still. 她停下来然后一丝不动地站着。

3) 表像系动词:用来表示“看起来像”这一概念,主要有 seem, appear, look, 例如:

He looks tired. 他看起来很累。

He seems to be very sad. 他看起来很伤心。

He appeared tired and sleepy. 他显得疲倦而且好像要睡觉了。

4) 感官系动词:感官系动词主要有 look, feel, smell, sound, taste, 例如:

The girl bit her lips and looked thoughtful. 这位女孩咬着嘴唇,看上去若有所思。

This kind of cloth feels very soft. 这种布手感很软。

These flowers smells sweet. 这些花闻起来很香。

The music sounds sweet. 这首诗听起来真悦耳。

The apples taste very good. 这些苹果很好吃。

5) 变化系动词:这些系动词表示主语变成什么样,变化系动词主要有 become, grow, turn, fall, get, go, come, run. 例如:

He became mad after that. 自那之后,他疯了。

She grew rich within a short time. 她没多长时间就富了。

The old men, unable to express himself, fell silent. 那位老人说不清自己的意思,就不做声了。

The tire went flat. 轮胎瘪了。

His wish to become a pilot has come true. 他想当飞行员的愿望实现了。

Maple trees turn red in autumn. 枫叶在秋天变红了。

6) 终止系动词:表示主语已终止动作,主要有 prove, turn out, 表达“证实”,“变成”之意,例如:

The rumor proved false. 这谣言证实有假。

His plan turned out a success. 他的计划终于成功了。(turn out 表终止性结果)

说明:有些系动词既是系动词又是实义动词,作实义动词时有词义,可单独作谓语。例如:

He fell ill yesterday. 他昨天病了。(fell 是系动词,后跟补足语,说明主语情况。)

He fell off the ladder. 他从梯子上摔下来。(fell 是实义动词,单独作谓语。)

2. 高考链接

① The story sounds _____.

A. to be true

B. as true

C. being true

D. true

② —Are you feeling _____ ?

—Yes, I'm fine now.

A. any well

B. any better

C. quite good

D. quite better

③ —Do you like the material?

—Yes, it _____ very soft.

A. is feeling

B. felt

C. feels

D. is felt

④ Cleaning women in big cities usually get _____ by the hour.

A. pay

B. paying

C. paid

D. to pay

⑤ Why don't you put the meat in the fridge? It will _____ for several days.

A. be stayed

B. stay

C. be staying

D. have stayed

3. 语法精练

- ① What you have said _____.
A. is sounded interesting B. sounds interesting
C. sound interested D. listens interested
- ② The class begins. Please keep _____.
A. silent B. silence C. the silence D. silently
- ③ Look! Several people in the crowd seemed _____.
A. to be fighting B. to have fought C. being fought D. having fought
- ④ How _____ the song she sings sounds! I have never _____ a better voice.
A. beautifully; sounded B. beautiful; sounded
C. sweet; listened to D. sweet; heard
- ⑤ Her feeling about the marriage _____ rather strange.
A. is looked B. is seemed C. seems D. is appeared
- ⑥ The new shirt _____ right.
A. doesn't feel B. isn't felt C. isn't feeling D. doesn't touch
- ⑦ How happy it _____ for me to be home again after twenty years abroad!
A. gives B. feels C. is felt D. is given
- ⑧ John _____ driver since two months ago.
A. became a B. has become a C. has turned D. has been a
- ⑨ He _____ he felt very _____ over the death of the boy.
A. seemed that; sad B. seemed as if; sadly
C. looked as though; sad D. looked that; sadness
- ⑩ The ice _____ thick on the river.
A. is lain B. lay C. laid D. lie

II. Passive Voice

1. 语法详解

- 1) 概念: 当句子的主语是动作的执行者时, 谓语的形式叫主动语态; 当句子的主语是动作的承受者时, 谓语的形式叫作被动语态。
- 2) 构成: “助动词 be + 及物动词的过去分词(p. p.)” 助动词 be 有时态、人称和数的变化, 也可以构成否定或疑问句。被动语态的不同时态是通过 be 的时态变化来表示的, 其人称和数方面应与主语保持一致。其具体变化为:
- 一般现在时: am/is/are + p. p.
一般过去时: was/were + p. p.
一般将来时: shall/will be + p. p.
现在完成时: have/has been + p. p.
现在进行时: am/is/are + being + p. p.
过去将来时: should/would be + p. p.
含情态动词的被动结构: 情态动词 + be + p. p.
不同时态的被动语态例句:
- The Great Wall is known all over the world.
This city was liberated in 1948.
The matter will be discussed tomorrow.
The question is being discussed at present.
The boy was being operated on when his parents hurried to the hospital.
The bridge has been built this month.
The tickets had been sold out before I came to the cinema.
He said the book would be returned as soon as he finished it.
- 3) 具体用法:

① 需要强调动作的承受者;

Rice is grown in the south of the country. 水稻在这个国家的南部种植。

② 只知道动作的承受者,不知道谁是动作的执行者;

A new railway will be built next year. 明年将建成一条新的铁路。

③ 论述科技内容的文体需要强调客观性和科学性。

It is believed that computers solve problems only because they are “programmed” to do so.

人们认为,电脑之所以能够解决问题是因为给他们输入了解决问题的“程序”。

The first explosive in the world was made in China.

炸药最早是在中国制造的。

4) 不能用于被动语态的及物动词或动词短语:

fit, have, hold, marry, own, wish, cost, notice, watch agree with, arrive at/in, shake hands with, succeed in, suffer from, happen to, take part in, walk into, belong to

例: This key just fits the lock.

Your story agrees with what had already been heard.

5) 系动词无被动语态:

appear, be become, fall, feel, get, grow, keep, look, remain, seem, smell, sound, stay, taste, turn

例: It sounds good.

The steel feels cold.

The method proved (to be) effective.

6) 带同源宾语的及物动词、反身代词、相互代词,不能用于被动语态: die, death, dream, live, life。

例: She dreamed a bad dream last night.

7) “be + 过去分词”并不一定都是被动语态,有时是系表结构。当“be + 过去分词”表示动作时为被动语态;当“be + 过去分词”表示主语所处的状态时为系表结构。其区分办法如下:

① 如果强调动作或句中有介词 by 引导出动作的执行者,该句一般为被动语态,否则为系表结构。如:

The glass is broken. 玻璃杯碎了。(系表结构)

The glass was broken by the boy. 玻璃杯被那男孩打碎了。(被动语态)

② 如果句中有地点、频率或时间状语时,一般为被动语态。如:

The magazine is published in Shanghai. 这家杂志出版于上海。(被动语态)

The door is locked. 门锁着。(系表结构)

The door has already/just been locked. 门已经/刚刚被锁上。(被动语态)

③ 被动语态除用于一般时态和完成时态外,还可以用于其他各种时态,而系表结构中的系动词 be 只有一般时态和完成时态。所以下列句子都是被动语态:

The machine is being repaired. 机器正在修。

A new school will be built here. 这里将要建一所新学校。

8) 用某些不及物动词表示被动意义,如 carry, cut, drive, iron, keep, lock, open, pick, read, sell, shut, tear, wash, wear, write 等。这类动词形式上虽为主动,却表示被动意义,不能用于被动语态。如:

Meat cuts easily. 肉容易切。

His novel sells well. 他的小说畅销。

在上述句子中,主语通常指物,起动作承受者的作用,也可以说是不及物动词的逻辑宾语。

9) 动词 get, come, go 之后接过去分词,表示被动意义。get 的这种用法局限于口语和非正式的书面语言,更强调动作的结果而非动作本身,并常用来表示突发性的、出乎意料的偶然事件。而 come 和 go 常接含否定意义的过去分词。如:

They got delayed because of the holiday traffic. 由于节日交通阻塞,他们被耽误了。

The buttons on my coat came undone. 我上衣的扣子松开了。

The woman's complaints went unnoticed. 那位女士的投诉无人理睬。

2. 高考链接

① A talk on Chinese history _____ in the school hall next week.

A. be given

B. has been given

C. will be given

D. will give

② To make our city more beautiful, rubbish _____ into the river.

A. needn't be thrown

B. mustn't be thrown

C. can't throw

D. may not throw

③ You may go fishing if your work _____.

A. is done

B. will be done

C. has done

D. have done

3. 语法精练

① The rivers smells terrible. People must _____ dirty things into it.

A. be stopped to throw

B. be stopped from throwing

C. stop to throw

D. stop form throwing

② Paper _____ first invented in China.

A. is

B. are

C. was

D. were

③ —Do you like the flower?

—Yes, it _____ sweet.

A. is smelling

B. smelt

C. is smelt

D. smells

④ It snowed heavily last night. The ground _____ thick snow.

A. was covered with

B. was filled with

C. was made of

D. covered with

⑤ The light in the room _____ before you leave.

A. must turn off

B. will turn off

C. are turned off

D. must be turned off

⑥ _____ the kind of question often _____ in your class, Ann?

A. Does; ask

B. Is; asked

C. Has; asked

D. Will; ask

⑦ The bridge _____ in three weeks.

A. will build

B. is built

C. will be built

D. builds

⑧ The old men and the children must _____ in our country.

A. take good care

B. be taken good care

C. take good care of

D. be taken good care of

⑨ Paul doesn't have to be made _____. He always works hard.

A. learn

B. to learn

C. learned

D. learning

⑩ The girl was unhappy because she _____ by some boys in the class.

A. is laughed

B. was laughed

C. laughed at

D. was laughed at

Section 3 Listening and Speaking

1. 日常交际表达的重要句式

I have a reservation here.

You have booked a single room for two nights.

Do you have any identification?

Would you fill in the registration form, please?

Could you please tell me the check-out time?

Enjoy your stay here.

2. 文化链接

下面是住宾馆的对话,有助于更好体验、理解真实的交际。

Checking in at a Hotel

Mr. Woods: I'd like a double room for tonight.

Clerk: Do you have a reservation?

Mr. Woods: Yes. I called you last week from New York. My name is George Woods.

Clerk: Wait a second, please. (She checks the computer.) Yes, Mr. Woods, we have a room reserved for you. How long do you plan to stay?

Mr. Woods: Probably two days. My wife will join me tomorrow. Then we'll decide when to leave for Seattle.

Clerk: Would you sign the register, please?

Mr. Woods: By the way, does my room have a private bath?

Clerk: Certainly. Every room in this hotel has a private bath.

Mr. Woods: Does my room have twin beds or a double? I prefer a room with twin beds.

Clerk: Your room has twin beds, Mr. Woods. It also has a view. I'm sure you'll like it... This is your key. It's on the eighth floor, room 801. The elevator is over there.

Mr. Woods: Thank you. One more thing, where is your restaurant?

Clerk: The restaurant is on the second floor. We also have a cafeteria on the top floor. If you would like something to drink, you can either call room service or come down here. The bar is right behind the lobby.

Mr. Woods: Thank you. You're very kind.

Clerk: You're welcome.

3. 听力练习

1) 仔细听对话 1 和对话 2, 根据对话选择最佳答案。

① How much will the man pay if he rents the room for two weeks?

A. \$50

B. \$100

C. \$160

② Why can't the woman go to the movie today?

A. She has another plan.

B. She is tired.

C. She feels bad.

2) 仔细听对话 3, 根据对话选择最佳答案。

① When will the lady who lives there move out?

A. On Monday.

B. On Tuesday.

C. On Sunday.

② What will the woman speaker do on Friday?

A. Start a new job.

B. Clean the apartment.

C. Move into the new department.

③ What's the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Friends.

B. House owner and renter.

C. Strangers.

3) 听下面一段短文, 根据所听内容填空。

Liu Xiang takes the Gold Medal in 110 m Hurdles Finals at the Asian Games on November 24th, 2010. He ① the gold medal of men's 110 m Hurdles Finals in a season best of 13.09 at the Asian Games.

It was only Liu's second ② in the year. He withdrew from the heat of the men's 110 m hurdles at 2008 Olympic Games due to injury. Do you want to know more about Liu Xiang? He, a Shanghai ③, was born on July 13, 1983. His height is 188 cm, weight ④ kg. Singing and computer are his hobbies. In March, 1999, he entered Shanghai Track and Field Team. And one year later, he was admitted to the National Youth Team. Sun Haiping has been training him. He has broken the current world ⑤ in the 110 m hurdles with a time of 12.88 in 2006.

Section 4 Writing

Writing a Passage to Introduce a Place

1. 方法解密

If we want to introduce a place that others aren't familiar with, we should introduce its location, area, population, climate, history, culture, natural resources, some famous places of interest, etc.

2. 写作素材

1) 表示位置

Fujian Province lies in the southeast of China. 福建省位于中国的东南部。

South of the school lies/runs a railway. 学校的南边有一条铁路。

On the top of the mountain lies a temple. 山顶有一座庙。

The teaching building is located at the back of the school. 教学楼坐落于校园的后面。

China lies in the east of Asia. 中国位于亚洲东部。

China is located/situated in the east of Asia. 中国位于亚洲东部。

2) 表示历史

The city has/possesses/owns a history of more than 1,000 years. 这个城市有 1 000 多年的历史。

The city with a history of more than 1,000 years is our pride.

这座有 1 000 多年历史的城市是我们的骄傲。

The book covers a long period of more than 1,000 years from 1000 to 2006.

这本书涉及了从 1000 年到 2006 年 1 000 多年历史。

China has a long history of 5,000 years. 中国有着五千年的历史。

China is an Asian country with a long history. 中国是一个有悠久历史的亚洲国家。

The city dates back to the late nineteenth century. 这座城市可以追溯到 19 世纪末。

3) 表示面积

① The size of... is... square kilometers.

② ... covers/has an area of...

③ ..., which takes up... square kilometers, is very large in size.

④ ..., with/covering an area of..., is the largest in the world.

4) 表示人口

① ... has a population of...

② The population of... has grown to...

③ The city, with a population of..., is...

5) 风景胜地

① ... is well-known/famous for...

② ..., known as..., attracts millions of visitors all over the world.

③ You are sure to have a wonderful time in...

3. 写作体验

根据下面表格信息,写一篇介绍西藏的用短文,字数在 120 左右。

归属	中华人民共和国
地理位置	中国西南方,被誉为世界屋脊(Roof of the World)
人口	约 2 800 000
面积	120 多万平方公里
省会	拉萨(Lhasa),被誉为世界上最高的城市
特征	700 多年的悠久历史;风景秀丽,有很多享誉海内外的名胜古迹,如布达拉宫(the Potala Palace)
发展	1951 年 5 月 23 日解放以来,西藏在政治、经济(economy)、文化等方面都取得了很大的进步