



中学教材

标准学案

ZHONGXUE JIAOCAI
BIAOZHUN XUEAN

英语

高二上册

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亲爱的中学生朋友：

摆在你们面前的这本全新的教学辅导用书，是一群有实战经验的大朋友为你们在课堂上学好教材而编写的。课堂生活是你们学校生活的最基本构成，它的质量，直接影响着当下及今后你们的多方面发展和成长。请记住：选择一套好的课堂辅助用书，就如选好一个得力的学习“帮手”。

教学是由教与学两个主体的互动来完成的。传统的教辅用书，多以教师为中心，从教师的教出发去编写，忽视了学生作为学习主体的存在。为此，一本完全站在你们的角度，从你们课堂学习需要出发而设计的全新辅导用书——《中学教材标准学案》诞生了。

“学案”，顾名思义就是一种学习方案，它体现了对你们学习过程的规划、学习思路的梳理、学习方法的点拨、学习规律的总结、训练样题的设计。

“标准”，是说这套书内容的组织、材料的选择、流程的设计都是符合你们课堂学习及考试规律的。目前，你们的学习还不是完全独立的，要在教师的指导下进行；学习的内容也不是随意的，而是按照教学大纲精心选择的；课堂学习过程也是有目的、有计划、有组织进行的，不像日常生活可以任意安排。因此，我们在设计这套书时，抱定的宗旨是：与你们的课堂学习生活靠近些、再靠近些；标准些，再标准些。

在正式阅读本书正文之前，请仔细阅读下面的阅读地图！

章节标题

预习导航	以填空、例题、设问、解答等多种方式帮助你预习教材，提取教材关键信息
通解设计	对教材进行逐字逐句逐段的详细解读，讲知识、讲概念、讲思路、讲方法——或是对线索脉络的梳理，或是对概念的阐释与运用，或是对内涵本质的挖掘与联系，或是对记忆、思维技巧的培养和导引，为突出其可操作性，强调的是案例举证式、解剖麻雀式的实例点评，并依据双栏双色设计，体现实例与点评之间的互动
整合全案	重组、综合、迁移教材所学知识，彰显高中学习的归纳意识、综合意识、反省意识、主干知识导学、导练意识、试题编制与解析的权威意识、高考资讯的传递意识等
同步达标	高度重视同步性，A级题一看就懂，一做就会；B级题体现创新与应用，略有难度
趣味阅读	选取与本章节相关的有趣的或科技前沿内容，以拓展视野，开发潜智
本章综合测评	提供带有参考答案的规范考卷，进行过程性学习评价
本章习题答案	标明课本上的课后习题的页码及序号
本章高考题精选	汇集高考名题，提供标准答案，明确考试方向，突出学习重点

考虑到学科特点，以上栏目的略有不同。

同学们，本学案以你们课堂学习模式为标准，以你们的学习进步为己任，将不遗余力地引领你们走向成功的彼岸。

编者

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Unit 1 Making a difference



预习导航 (走进去, 眼前一道亮丽的风景)

Read the background knowledge and pay close attention to the underlined words and expressions.

Stephen William Hawking was born on 8 January 1942 (300 years after the death of Galileo) in Oxford, England. His parents' house was in north London, but during the Second World War Oxford was considered a safer place to have babies. When he was eight, his family moved to St Albans, a town about 20 miles north of London. At eleven Stephen went to St Albans School, and then on to University College, Oxford, his father's old college. Stephen wanted to do mathematics, although his father would have preferred medicine. Mathematics was not available at University College, so he did physics instead. After three years and not very much work he was awarded a first class honours degree in Natural Science. Stephen then went on to Cambridge to do research in cosmology, there being no one working in that area in Oxford at the time. His supervisor was Denis Sciama, although he had hoped to get Fred Hoyle who was working in Cambridge. After gaining his Ph D he became first a Research Fellow, and later on a Professorial Fellow at Gonville and Caius College. After leaving the Institute of Astronomy in 1973 Stephen came to the Department of Applied Mathematics and Theoretical Physics, and since 1979 has held the post of Lucasian Professor of Mathematics. The chair was founded in 1663 with money left in the will of the Reverend Henry Lucas, who had been the Member of Parliament for the University. It was first held by Isaac Barrow, and then in 1669 by Isaac Newton.

Stephen Hawking has worked on the basic laws which govern the universe. With Roger Penrose he showed that Einstein's General Theory of Relativity implied space and time would have a beginning in the Big Bang and an end in black holes. These results indicated it was necessary to unify General Relativity with Quantum Theory, the other great scientific development of the first half of the 20th century. One consequence of such a unification that he discovered was that black holes should not be completely black, but should emit radiation and eventually evaporate and disappear. Another conjecture is that the universe has no edge or boundary in imaginary time. This would imply that the way the universe began was completely determined by the laws of science. His many publications include The Large Scale Structure of Spacetime with G F R Ellis, General Relativity; An Einstein Centenary Survey, with W Israel, and 300 Years of Gravity, with W Israel. Stephen Hawking has three popular books published; his best seller A Brief History of Time, Black Holes and Baby Universes and Other Essays and most recently in 2001, the Universe in a Nutshell. There are PDF and PS versions of his full. Professor Hawking has twelve honorary degrees, was awarded the CBE in 1982, and was made a companion of Honour in 1989. He is the recipient of many awards, medals and prizes and is a Fellow of The Royal Society and a Member of the US National Academy of Sciences.

Stephen Hawking continues to combine family life (he has three children and one grandchild), and his research into theoretical physics together with an extensive programme of travel and public lectures.

Keys:

1. 可获得的
2. 给予/授予
3. 天文
4. 导师
5. 研究员
6. 应用数学和理论物理
7. 量子理论
8. 结果
9. 统一
10. 发射
11. 蒸发
12. 猜想
13. 出版物

Fill in the blanks according to the first letters given.

1. Will you tell us something about the experiment you are u _____ in your lab?
2. No one can p _____ when and where the next earthquake will happen.
3. Can you help me to find a tie which will m _____ my suit?
4. It is o _____ that you are mistaken.
5. It is commonly accepted that science has no b _____.
6. You won't escaped being p _____ for your crime.
7. It took a long time before Galileo's t _____ of falling objects was accepted by people.
8. They're d _____ whether to increase the price of petrol.
9. Having g _____ from university, he set out to build his own business.
10. He s _____ the sky attentively, looking for the enemy plane.

Keys:

1. undertaking
2. predict
3. match
4. obvious
5. boundary
6. punished
7. theory
8. debating
9. graduated
10. scanned

通解设计 (名师点拨解疑, 重点、难点轻松过关)

Warming up

1. Some things need to be believed to be seen.
= Some things need to be believed before they are seen by us.

- ① Some stars are too far to be seen.
 - ② A lot of work remains to be done.
 - ③ He ought to be sent to hospital to be examined.
 - ④ The car was reported to have been stolen.
- = It was reported that the car has been stolen.

2. It takes a very unusual mind to undertake the analysis of the obvious.

- ① It takes talent and dedication to become a top artist.
- ② His strange behavior is going to take a bit of explaining.
- ③ Just be patient a while. These things take time.
- ④ It took us three years to complete the bridge.

Listening

1. This great mind was on fire for...

- ① The boy is on fire for pop songs, wherever he goes, he is humming one.
- ② This young lady is on fire for physics, and she is Hawking fan.

2. What do these great minds have in common?

- ① The two have nothing in common.
- ② I don't think they've got much in common with their neighbors.
- ③ In common with everyone else, I hold that you shouldn't have done that.
- ④ This swimming pool is used in common by all the children in the neighborhood.

Speaking

1. You are going to debate each other to see which branch of science is the most important and useful for society.

【辨析】debate, argue, quarrel

- ① They're debating whether to build a new car park.
- ② Tom could debate about politics all night.
- ③ We agreed without much further argument.
- ④ I won't argue with you about this matter.

学法点拨

→ 【点拨】一些东西需要被人们相信了才能被理解。

句中 to be believed 不定式被动式作 need 的宾语, 和句子主语是被动关系。to be seen 不定式被动式作状语, 也和主语是被动关系。

- ① 一些星星太远而不能被看见。
- ② 好多工作还有待去做。
- ③ 他应该被送到医院去检查。
- ④ 据说这辆车被偷了。

→ 【点拨】进行对明显存在的事物的分析需要非凡的头脑。

该句为简单句。it 作形式主语, 真正的主语是不定式短语: to undertake the...

take vt. 需要 (need sth.), 后跟名词或代词作宾语。

- ① 成为一个顶尖的艺术家需要天赋和献身精神。
- ② 他的奇怪的行为需要一些解释。
- ③ 就耐心一会儿, 这些事情需要时间。
- ④ 我们用了三年建造这座桥。

→ 【点拨】on fire (1) 起火, 着火; (2) 非常激动, 充满激情

① 这个男孩为流行歌曲而疯狂, 无论他走到哪里, 他总是在哼一首。

② 这位女士为物理而痴迷, 她还是一个霍金迷。

→ 【点拨】in common 共同

have sth. in common (with sb./sth.) (与……) 有共同之处; in common with 与……一样; 公用

- ① 两者没有共同之处。
- ② 我认为他们与邻居之间没有多少共同之处。
- ③ 同大家一样, 我认为你不该那么做。
- ④ 该游泳池由附近的孩子们共用。

→ 【辨析】

debate 辩论 (talk or argue about sth. with sb. usually in an effort to persuade other people)

argue 争吵, 争论 (talk often angrily about sth. you disagree with sb.)

quarrel 吵架 (angry argument followed by bad relations)

⑤What are you quarrelling about with them?

⑥A bitter quarrel ended their friendship.

2. There is no doubt that...

1)

①I have no doubt that this will be successful.

②There is no doubt that children are deep in love with computers.

2)

③There is no doubt about his honesty.

3)

④I never doubt the correctness of his theory.

⑤He says he can cure my disease, but I still doubt him.

⑥We don't doubt that he can do a good job of it.

⑦I doubt very much whether/if I'll be able to come.

⑧I doubt if I can go.

【练习】

I doubt that Tom will come(汤姆恐怕不会来。)

【练习】

①no doubt

②in doubt

③beyond(all) doubt

④hang in doubt

⑤without (a) doubt

【练习】

用上面的词组填空。

①You have _____ heard the news.

②When _____ about the meaning of a word, consult a dictionary.

③The truth of the story is _____. Everyone is sure of that.

3. It's clear that... 很清楚……

①It is strange that he didn't come yesterday.

②It is important that we should keep the balance of nature.

③It is necessary that you should go on a diet.

Reading

1. Imagine this; you are twenty-one years old and a promising graduate student at one of the top universities in the world.

1) promising *adj.*

①a young promising movie star

②the promising crops

③The weather is promising.

2) promise *v.*

①他们在争论是否要建新的停车场。

②汤姆可以为政事辩论一整夜。

③我们没怎么进一步争论就达成了协议。

④我不会为这事同你争辩了。

⑤你们在和他们为什么事情争吵?

⑥一场不愉快的争吵结束了他们的友谊。

⇒ 【练习】 doubt *n.* 怀疑; 疑惑; 疑问

(1)后跟 that 引导的同位语从句, 解释说明 doubt 的内容。

①我相信这事会成功的。

②毫无疑问孩子们深深地爱上了电脑。

(2)还常说 There is no doubt about... 关于……是毫无疑问的。

③关于他的诚实是毋庸置疑的。

(3) doubt *vt.* 怀疑, 不相信……, 后跟名词/代词/从句。

④我决不怀疑他的理论的正确性。

⑤他说能治好我的病, 但我还是不相信他。

⑥我们并不怀疑他能干得很好。

⑦我拿不准是否能来。

⑧我认为我未必能去。

【练习】

在后置句中, 在否定句中用 that 引导从句; 在肯定句中用 whether 或 if 引导的从句, 有时肯定句中也能跟 that 引导的从句, 这是表示“恐怕……不会”。

【练习】 ①肯定地, 想必 ②怀疑; 不肯定; 拿不准的 ③毫无疑问地 ④悬而未决 ⑤无疑地

【答案】

①no doubt 你总已听到这个消息了吧!

②in doubt 当对一个字的意思拿不准时, 就查字典。

③beyond doubt 这个故事的真实性是毋庸置疑的。

⇒ 【练习】 这是一个主语从句句型, it 是形式主语, that 引导主语从句。

①他昨天没来很奇怪。

②我们应该保持生态平衡是重要的。

③你有必要节食。

⇒ 【练习】 1. 1) promising *adj.* 有希望的, 有出息的, 有前途的 (full of promise, showing signs of advance towards success)

①一位大有前途的青年影星

②长势好的庄稼

③天气可望好转。

2) promise *v.* 允诺, 答应

- ① He promised me a computer.
= He promised to buy me a computer.
= He promised that he would buy me a computer.
= He made a promise that he would buy me a computer.

3) promise *v.*

- ① This year promises to be another good one for harvests.
② The dark clouds promise rain.
③ The clear sky promises fine weather.

4) promise *n.*

- ① The boy is showing great promise as a footballer.
② The plan holds some promise of success.

[]

1) graduate *n.*

- ① a graduate in medicine
② a graduate school
③ a graduate student = a postgraduate
④ an undergraduate
⑤ take a graduate course

2) graduate *v.*

- ① He graduated from Nanjing University.
② He graduated in physics.
③ He was graduated with honors.

2. What would you do? Most of us would probably feel very sad and give up our dreams and hopes for the future.

1) 情态动词 would

- ① Such would be our home in the future.
② That would be in spring 1964.
③ I would be about ten when my brother left home.
④ That would be the book you are looking for.

2) give up

- ① They had no choice but to give up.
② Don't give up your studies.
③ The doctor advised him to give up smoking/drinking.
④ On the bus he gave up his seat to an old man today.
⑤ The boy was given up for lost/for dead.

[] I give oneself up

The thief gave himself up to the police.

3. There didn't seem much point in working on my PhD—I didn't expect to survive that long. Yet two years had gone by and I was not that much worse.

1) There is no point in doing sth.

- ① There is no point in arguing further.
② There is very little point in protesting. It won't help much.

2) That 与 This

- ① I didn't expect he was that rude.
② I don't think hard work can change a person that much.

① 他答应给我(买)一台电脑。

3) promise *v.* 有……可能, 给人们……的希望 (cause one to expect or hope for sth.)

(注意 promise 之后的搭配)

① 今年看来又是一个丰收年。

② 乌云密布看来会下雨。

③ 天空晴朗看来是好天气。

4) *n.* (有)希望, (有)前途, (有)出息

① 这个男孩显示出是个大有出息的足球运动员。

② 这计划有希望获得成功。

2. 1) graduate *n.* (英)大学毕业生, (美)大学、中学毕业生

[]

① 医科毕业生

② 研究生院

③ 研究生

④ 在校大学生

⑤ 学习研究生课程

2) graduate *v.* 毕业, (美)准予……毕业, 授予……学位

graduation *n.* 毕业, 毕业典礼

① 他毕业于南京大学。

② 他物理系毕业。

③ 他以优异成绩毕业。

→ 【 】 1) would 情态动词, 表示推测, 汉语意思是“会”、“可能”。

① 我们未来的家就是这样。

② 那大概是 1964 年春天的事。

③ 我哥哥离家时, 我大概十岁光景。

④ 那该是你所寻找的书吧。

2) give up (doing) sth. 放弃, 停止(做某事), 让出, 对……不抱希望

① 他们没有别的选择只好投降。

② 不要放弃你的学业。

③ 医生劝他戒烟/酒。

④ 今天在车上他把座位让给了一位老人。

⑤ 人们认为这男孩已经失踪/死了。

【 】 报案; 自首

小偷向警察自首了。

→ 【 】 争取博士学位对我来说没有什么意义, 我没有期望活那么长。可两年过去后, 我的病情没有发展那么严重。

1. 句型 There is no point in doing sth. 表示“做某事没有作用或意义”。注意用“there be”结构。

① 继续争执下去没有意义了。

② 抗议没什么用, 于事无补。

2. that (那么) 和 this (这么) 可用作副词,

3) go by

- ① I went by the post office on the way home.
- ② As time goes by, we grow much cleverer.
- ③ Going by what Tom said, we should be there by noon.
- ④ We have to go by the rules.

4. Things were going rather well for me and I had gotten engaged to a very nice girl.

I. 1)

- ① Things are getting better.
- ② Things are going from bad to worse.
- ③ How are things going at your school?

2)

- ① Pack your things. We're going.
- ② Have you packed your things for the camping?
- ③ tea things/kitchen things

II. 1) engage

- ① Tom got engaged (to Anne).
- ② My daughter is engaged (to a doctor).

2)

- ① We're engaged in writing a book.
- ② No, I'm engaged. (= I've arranged to do sth.)

3) Sorry! The line/number is engaged.

4)

- ① engage sb. as a technical adviser
- ② engage a new secretary
- ③ Reading engages all my spare time.
- ④ The new toy engaged the child's attention.

5)

- ① Have you heard that John had broken off his engagement to Mary?
- ② I can't come out on Monday because I have an engagement.

5. Instead of giving up, Hawking went on with his research, got his PhD and married the girl. Nor did he let the disease stop him from living the kind of life he had always dreamt of.

She had understood nothing, nor/neither had she sought to understand.

6. Sitting in his now-famous wheelchair— his disease has disabled him and he has to speak through a computer— Hawking told the students about his theories

修饰形容词或副词, 相当于 so.

① 我没有料到他会那么粗鲁。

② 我认为艰苦工作不会改变一个人那么大。

3. go by 走过, 经过 (move past a place or stop there for a short time during a journey) 过去, 根据, 按……行事

① 我在回家路上经过了邮局。

② 随着时间的推移, 我们变得更聪明了。

③ 根据汤姆的话, 我们在中午之前能到那儿。

④ 我们需要按规则行事。

→ 【点读】情况发展还挺顺利, 我和一位好姑娘订了婚。

I. things n. 1) 局面, 情况, 形势 (the general state of affairs)

① 情况越来越好。

② 时局每况愈下。

③ 你们学校情况如何?

2) (个人的) 东西, 用品, 财产 (one's belongings)

① 把你的东西收拾好, 我们要走了。

② 你把野营用品打好包了吗?

③ 茶具/厨房用具

II. engage

1) be/get engaged (to sb.) (与……) 订婚 (having agreed to marry)

① 汤姆已(与安妮)订婚了。

② 我女儿(与一个医生)订了婚。

2) be engaged (in/doing sth.)

忙于……的事 (be busy doing sth.)

① 我们正忙于写一本书。

② 不行, 我没空。

3) 对不起, 电话占线。对 engage 的解释第 3 条与其它例子形式不符合

4) engage vt. 雇用聘用, 预定 (arrange to employ sb.) 占用(时间), 吸引(注意力) (take up time, thought, attention, etc.)

① 聘请某人当技术顾问

② 聘请一位新秘书

③ 读书占去我所有业余时间。

④ 新玩具吸引了孩子的注意力。

5) engagement n. 婚约, 订婚; 约会, 约定

① 你听说 John 解除同 Mary 的婚约了吗?

② 我周一不能出去, 因为有一个约会。

→ 【点读】霍金没有放弃, 而是继续研究, 获得了博士学位, 娶了这位姑娘。他没有让疾病阻止自己过他梦想过的生活。

她什么也不懂, 也不尝试去弄懂。

neither/nor 引导并列分句, 需要倒装语序。

→ 【点读】霍金坐在他那著名的轮椅上(他的疾病已使他成为残疾, 说话要通过一台电脑辅

and his thoughts on some of the greatest questions.

1) *disable vt.*

- ① Young Keller's illness disabled her and she lost sight and hearing.
② He was disabled in the war; he lost his left arm.

2) *disabled adj.*

- ① The disabled are in great need of help.
② He gets money from the government because of his disability.

3) *enable v.*

- ① The bird's large wings enable it to fly.
② This dictionary can enable you to find some rare words.
③ Sorry, I'm unable to come, for I'm engaged.
④ He stood there, unable to speak.
⑤ I'm sorry for being unable to help you.

7. Since then, Hawking has continued to seek answers to questions about the nature of the universe.

seek shelter from the rain
seek a job as a typist
seek out his friend in the crowd

seek (after) the truth
seek advice from ...
seek help from...

They sought to punish him for his crime but he escaped.

- ① seeker
② a job seeker
③ a status seeker

8. In 1988, he wrote *A Brief History of Time*, which quickly became a best-seller.

- ① A druggist is a seller of drugs.
② Her new book is a best-seller.

9. Readers were pleased and surprised to find that a scientist could write about his work in a way that ordinary people could understand.

- ① He doesn't speak (in) the way you do.
② They didn't do it (in) the way we do now.

助合成。)给学生讲述他的理论和他对一些有争议问题的看法。

注意该句的结构,句中两个破折号中的句子补充说明了霍金的情况。

1) *disable vt.* 使丧失能力,使伤残 (make sb. unable to use his body properly)

① 小 Keller 的一场大病使她致残,并失去了视觉和听觉。

② 他在战争中失去了左臂,成了伤残人。

2) *disabled adj.* 伤残的

a disabled soldier 伤残军人

disability *n.* 无能,无力,伤残

① 残疾人急需帮助。

② 他因残疾而收到政府的抚恤金。

3) *enable v.* 使能够

unable *adj.* 不能的 (not able)

① 这鸟的双翅很大,使它能够飞翔。

② 这本词典能使你找到一些不常见的词。

③ 对不起,我有事不能来。

④ 他站在那儿,不能说话。

⑤ 很抱歉,没能帮助你。

➔ 【例3】从那时起,霍金开始寻找有关宇宙本质问题的答案。

seek (sought, sought) *v.* (1) 寻找/觅 (try to find or get)

(2) 征求,请求 (ask for, go to request)

【例4】

找躲雨的地方

谋求打字员的工作

在人群中找朋友

寻求真理

征求某人的意见

请求某人的帮助

(3) 试图,企图 (try, make an attempt)

他们试图治他的罪,但他跑掉了。

【例5】seeker *n.*

① 追求者

② 求职者

③ 追求高地位的人

➔ 【例6】1988年,他写了《时间简史》,这本书很快成为一本畅销书。

seller 卖主,卖方 (a person who sells); 行销货,畅销商品

① 药商是卖药的人。

② 她的新书成为畅销书。

➔ 【例7】读者既高兴又感到惊讶地发现一个科学家能够用普通人能理解的方式出书立作,介绍自己的作品。

way 可表示方式,后跟定语从句,由 that 或 in which 引导,that, in which 有时可省略。

10. In his book, Hawking explains both what it means to be a scientist and how science works.

Do you know what it means to be a scientist? It means devotion.

11. Scientist on the other hand, Hawking writes, know that their job is never finished and that even the best theory can turn out to be wrong.

① On the one hand you accept her presents; on the other you are rude to the family.

② He is clever, but on the other hand, he makes many mistakes.

③ The parents wanted to go for a ride; but the children, on the other hand, wanted to stay home watching TV.

1)

① It turned out (to be) a fine day.

② It turned out that she was a friend of my sister's.

③ The story turned out sadly.

④ I'm sure it will turn out well in the end.

⑤ The tape turned out to contain vital information.

2) The university has turned out a lot of Nobel Prize winners.

3)

① He was turned out of the classroom.

② Our landlord turned us out on the street.

③ She was turned out of her job.

4)

① Many people turned out to vote.

② A vast crowd turned out to watch the parade.

12. To explain what they have seen, they build a theory about how things happen.

① build a theory about falling objects

② My father built up this business with years of hard work.

③ Many nations built their hopes for peace on the fear of nuclear war.

④ You must build good relations with the masses.

⑤ Reading builds the mind.

① 他说话的方式和你不一样。

② 他们做事和我们方式不一样。(他们没有按照我们的方式做事。)

→ 【例1】在他的书中,霍金解释了当科学家意味着什么,以及科学的工作原则。

你知道当科学家意味着什么吗?它意味着贡献。

这是一个复合句,句中有两个宾语从句。在第一个以 what 引导的宾语从句中, it 是形式主语,代替不定式 to be a scientist, what 作 means 的宾语。

→ 【例2】霍金写道,从另一个方面说,科学家知道他们的工作是永无止境的,即使是最完美的理论也可能是错误的。

(1) on the other hand 表示“另一方面”,常用来表示转折,它常和 on the one hand 一起使用,也可单独使用。

on the one hand... on the other hand... 一方面……另一方面……

① 你一方面接受她的礼物,另一方面你对她家人态度粗鲁。

on the other hand (可是)另一方面;而……却

② 他聪明,但却常犯错误。

③ 父母想开车兜风,而孩子们却想要待在家里看电视。

(2) turn out

1) 结果(是),原来(是),证明(是) (= prove to be, be in the end)

① 结果那天是个晴天。

② 原来她是我姐姐的朋友。

③ 这故事的结局不圆满。

④ 我确信这事的最终结局是会很好的。

⑤ 这盘磁带结果录有重要情报。

2) 生产,培养出

这所大学培养出许多诺贝尔奖金获得者。

3) 赶出,解雇

① 他被赶出教室。

② 我们的房东把我们赶到街上。

③ 她被解雇了。

4) 出动,召集

① 许多人参加了投票。

② 一大群人出来观看游行。

→ 【例3】为了解释他们看到的東西,他们创立了学说来说明事物是如何发生的。

build 除表示建造房屋、桥梁、道路之外,还可以用于引申意义。

① 创立了一个关于落体的学说

② 我父亲多年苦心经营创立这份家业。

③ 许多国家把和平的希望建立在对核战争

⑥ Hard work builds (up) character.

13. Finally they test the theory to see if it matches what they have seen and if it can predict future events. If what they are observing can be tested in a practical way, scientists will use experiments; if, like Hawking, they are studying something that is too large or too difficult to observe directly, they will use a model to test theory.

(1) match

- ① The picture matches the story.
- ② The wallpaper and paint don't match (each other).
- ③ The colours (don't) match well.
- ④ No one can match him in singing.
- ⑤ The hotel can't be matched for good service and food.

(2) observe

- ① All evening Jane observed his behavior closely.
- ② Did you observe the ship leaving/leave the port(港口)?
- ③ We observed that it had turned cloudy.

- ① observe the traffic rules
- ② observe the custom

Do they observe Christmas in this country?

14. Because his thoughts and ideas often seem as large as the universe he is trying to observe.

Integrating skills

1. It is not necessary to be a great scientist to make a difference in this world.

- ① It's important to keep the balance of nature.
- ② It's necessary to make the earth support more people.

2. The Italian astronomer Galileo Galilei, was so curious that he invented both

的恐惧上。

- ④ 你必须和群众建立良好关系。
- ⑤ 阅读锻炼思维。
- ⑥ 艰苦的工作培养性格。

→ 【点拨】最后他们对理论进行验证,看是否与他们看到的一致,并能否对未来进行预测。如果他们正在观察的东西能以实际方法加以试验,科学家们就做实验,如果他们,像霍金,对太大或无法观察的东西进行研究,他们就使用一个模型来验证理论。

(1) match v. 和……相匹配;能与……较量/匹敌,敌得过,比得上 (be or find an equal to)

- ① 这幅图和这故事很相配。
- ② 墙纸和油漆不协调。
- ③ 颜色配合的(不)好。
- ④ 论唱歌,谁也比不上他。
- ⑤ 在服务质量和伙食方面,这家旅馆是无可匹敌的。

(2) observe v. 1) 观察 (watch or study sb./sth. with care and attention in order to discover sth.) observe sth.; observe sb. doing sth.; observe sb. do sth.

① 整个晚上, Jane 仔细观察了他的行为举止。

- ② 你看到轮船离开港口了吗?
- ③ 我们看到天阴了。

2) 遵循,遵守

- ① 遵守交通规则
- ② 遵守风俗
- 3) 庆祝,过(某种节日)
- 他们国家过圣诞节吗?

→ 【点拨】因为他的想法和观点经常似乎和他在观察的宇宙一样大。

as... as... 引导同级比较结构。the universe 后跟一个定语从句,关系代词 which 或 that 作 observe 的宾语,省略了。

→ 【点拨】在当今世界,人们不必一定得成为一个了不起的科学家才能与众不同。

在该句中 it 是形式主语,真正的主语是 to be a great scientist.

第二个不定式短语 to make a difference in this world 作目的状语。

- ① 保持生态平衡是很重要的。
- ② 使地球养活更多的人是很必要的。

→ 【点拨】意大利天文学家伽利略·伽利莱

a microscope and a telescope in order to be able to take a closer look at things great and small.

- ① People, old and young, men and women, are all fond of sports.
- ② You can buy air-tickets at our offices at home and abroad.

3. We must also believed in what we do, even when others don't.

Some of his former supporters have stopped believing in him.

- ① We're Communists. We believe in Communism.
- ② Christians believe in Jesus.
- ③ People in the West believe in God.
- ④ We believe in plenty of fresh air and exercise.
- ⑤ We believe in kindness to animals.
- ⑥ Do you believe in keeping regular hours.
- ⑦ I've always believed in being broad-minded.

【短语】believe, believe in

I don't believe him. = I don't believe what he says.

We believe him because we believe in him.

4. ...and it was only later that the world recognized his greatness.

- ① The whole world is waiting for the result of their talks.
- ② What will the world say?

5. Galileo used his observations to show that Copernicus, another great astronomer, was right and that the earth moves round the sun, not the other way around.

- ① do it the other way round
- ② You should think Tom would have been the courageous one and Dick the timid one, but it was just the other way around.

6. Knowing who we are means knowing how we think and what we like to do.

【短语】

- ① What do you mean to do with it?
- ② I didn't mean to be rude to you.
- ③ He is determined to get a seat for the concert even if it means standing in a queue all night.
- ④ Missing this bus means waiting for another hour.

的好奇心驱使他研究出显微镜和望远镜,以便能更加仔细地观察一切大大小小的事物。

句中 great and small 形容词后置修饰名词 things, 这种现象在英语中常见。

① 男女老少都喜欢体育活动。

② 你可以在我们国内外的办公室购买到机票。

→ 【短语】我们还必须对我们所做的事抱有信心,即使别人不抱信心。

(1) believe in sb. 信任 (feel confident that a person or an organization is good or reliable)

他从前的支持者们不再信任他了。

(2) believe in sb./sth. 相信有, 信仰 (think that someone or something exists (存在))/believe in doing sth. 认为……有益, 主张

① 我们是共产党员, 我们信仰共产主义。

② 基督徒信仰耶稣。

③ 西方人相信上帝(的存在)。

④ 我们认为新鲜空气和运动有益。

⑤ 我们主张对待动物要和善。

⑥ 你认为正常作息好吗?

⑦ 我一贯主张心胸开阔。

【短语】believe sb. = believe what sb. says

believe in sb. = have trust in sb.

我不相信他 = 我不相信他所说的话。

我们相信他是因为信任他。

→ 【短语】世人到了后来才承认他的伟大。

the world 世界上的人, 人类, 世人

① 全世界都在等着会谈的结果。

② 世人会说什么呢?

【短语】该句用强调句型 it was...that 对副词 later 进行了强调。如不强调, 原句为 The world recognized his greatness later.

→ 【短语】伽利略用自己的观测证实, 另一位伟大的科学家哥白尼的理论是正确的, 地球围绕太阳转, 而不是太阳绕地球转。

just the other way round (around) 恰恰相反, 相反的

① 倒过来做

② 你可能认为 Tom 是一个勇敢的人, Dick 是个腼腆的人, 可实际上恰恰相反。

→ 【短语】知道我们是谁意味着知道我们怎样思考和我们喜欢做什么。

注意 mean to do 和 mean doing 的区别。

【短语】sb. means to do sth. 某人打算干…… (= intend)

(doing) sth. means doing sth. (做)某事意味着…… (= involve)

① 你打算怎么处置它?

② 我不是有意对你粗鲁的。

③ 即使排一夜的队, 他也决心买到一张音

7. Only by discovering what we do best can we hope to reach our goals and truly make a difference.

① By getting up early, we can have more time to practise reading English aloud.

② Test your theory by doing another experiment.

【考题】改写句子

用 only 对下面句子划线部分进行强调。

1. I realized the importance of English then.

Only then _____.

2. You can make rapid progress in English in this way.

Only in this way _____.

3. He joined the army only when he reached 18.

Only when he reached 18 _____.

8. Great scientists use their creativity and imagination to come up with new ideas.

1) 想起, 提出

① Is that the best you can come up with?

② Scientists will have to come up with new methods of increasing the world's food supply.

2) 拿出

① We're in big trouble if we don't come up with the money by 6 o'clock.

② Your question came up at the meeting.

【识记】come about; come across; come on; come out; come to

乐会的票。

④ 错过这班车就意味着再等一小时。

➡ 【点拨】只有通过发现自己的专长, 我们才能期望达到自己的目标, 真正与众不同。

(1) by 介词, 表示方式, 意思是“通过”。

① 通过早起, 我们就有更多的时间练习朗读英语。

② 再做一个实验来验证你的理论。

(2) only 放于句首, 强调副词、介词短语或从句时, 句子用倒装词序, 即把助动词、情态动词放在主语前。

【答案】

1. did I realize the importance of English

2. can you make rapid progress in English

3. did he join the army

➡ 【点拨】伟大的科学家用创造力和想象力来提出新的观点。

come up with sth. 1) 想起, 提出 (think of sth., such as an idea or a plan)

① 那是你想出的最好的主意吗?

② 科学家们要提出增加食物供应的新方法。

2) 拿出 (produce or provide sth. that people want)

① 如果我们在六点之前拿不出这些钱, 我们就有大麻烦了。

② 你的问题在会上提出来了。

【识记】

发生; (偶然) 遇到; 快点; 出来, 出版; 共计



整合全案 (重组、综合、迁移教材所学知识)

I. 识记

本单元重点词组:

1. work on
2. go by
3. use up
4. go on with
5. dream of
6. turn out
7. take a look at
8. what if
9. be satisfied with
10. the other way around
11. be on fire for
12. have in common (with)
13. be/get engaged (to sb.)
14. believe in sb.
15. come up with sth.

提示:

1. 继续工作
2. 经过(地点); (时间)过去
3. 用完; 用尽
4. 继续某种行为
5. 梦想; 梦到
6. 结果(是); 证明(是); 原来(是)
7. 看
8. 倘使……将会怎样; 即使……又有什么要紧
9. 对……表示满意或满足
10. 相反地; 从相反方向; 用相反方式
11. 对……充满激情
12. (与……)有共同之处
13. (与……)订婚
14. 信任某人
15. 想起, 提出

II. 掌握与应用

本单元重点句型:		
That's correct.	It's clear that...	I doubt that...
There is no doubt that...	It's hard to say.	Well, maybe, but...
That's true.	What's your ideas?	Have you thought about...?
There is no point in doing sth.		

III. 写作

要求:	
Learn to write a paragraph to describe a scientist.	
写作提示:	
根据提示写一篇短文,介绍著名女科学家居里夫人的生平事迹。	
生于波兰一教师家庭,童年热爱科学,24岁去巴黎大学攻读物理,学习刻苦,以优异成绩毕业;之后开始搞研究,期间与法国科学家 Pirrie Curie 结婚,一起寻找放射物质;经过四年苦干,成功发现镭和钋两种放射性元素,为此两度获诺贝尔奖,该发现打开了原子能宝库的大门,对现代物理的发现作出了巨大贡献,将永远为人们怀念。	
Example:	
Madame Curie— the Discoverer of Radium and Polonium. Born in a teacher's family in Poland, Madame Curie showed great interest in science in her childhood. At the age of 24, she went to University of Paris to study physics, where she worked hard and graduated with honors.	
After graduation, she began her research. In the meantime, she got married to Pirrie Curie, a bright French scientist, who later joined her in her search for the radioactive matter. After 4 years of hard work, she succeeded in finding two radioactive elements— radium and polonium, for which she was twice given the Nobel Prize. Her discovery opened the treasure house of atomic energy. Having made great contributions to the development of modern physics, she will always be remembered as the discoverer of radium and polonium.	

IV. 语法

The Infinitive(不定式)	
本单元要求对不定式作主语、宾语、定语和状语进行复习。	
1. 不定式作主语	
不定式作主语可以放在句首。	
To learn English well is important. 学好英语很重要。	
Never to have made any mistakes is impossible. 不可能没有犯任何错误。	
For him to say no is not easy. 向他说不并不容易。	
但更多情况下放在谓语之后,用 it 作形式主语。	
It's important to learn English well. 学好英语很重要。	
It's impossible never to have made any mistakes. 不可能没有犯任何错误。	
It's not easy for him to say that. 向他说明那事并不容易。	
2. 不定式作宾语	
一些动词要用不定式作宾语,常见的动词有 want, hope, wish, ask, choose, decide, expect, manage, offer, promise, refuse, seek, try, pretend, learn, afford, need 等。	
He agreed to smoke no more cigarettes. 他同意不再抽烟。	
He asked/wanted to see the boss. 他要求/想见老板。	
We hoped/wished/expected to go abroad. 我们希望/期盼出国。	
He promised to buy me a computer. 他答应给我买一台电脑。	
The poor couldn't afford to go to school in the past. 穷人过去上不起学。	
He pretended to be ill and refused to come. 他装病不愿意来。	
He chose to watch TV at home. 他选择在家看电视。	
一些动词要用 wh-疑问词+不定式作宾语,常见的动词有 decide, know, learn, wonder, understand, find out, remember, see 等。	
I don't know	what to do.
	how to do it.
	who(m) to ask/invite.
	when to stop.
	where to go.

I haven't decided whether to sell it or not. 我还未决定是否要卖掉它。

We must find out what to do next. 我们必须弄明白下一步做什么。

She didn't know which one to buy. 她不知道买哪一个。

He didn't remember when to start. 他不记得什么时候开始的?

3. 不定式作定语

不定式及其短语作定语只能放在名词的后面,通常表示一个将来的动作,以下名词和句型常用不定式作定语,如 chance, way, opportunity (机会), time, the first, the last, the second, the only 等词后,在 have to do 和 there be 句型中。

The way to produce the most food is to let farmers grow crops. 要生产出最多的粮食的办法就是让农民种庄稼。

I had no time to go to the movie. 我没时间看电影。

I always look for chances to make life easier for some of the children in this world.

我总是在寻找机会使世界上某些儿童的生活过得好些。

I missed the opportunity to give my opinion on it. 我失去了对那事发表意见的机会。

He is always the first to come to school and the last to leave. 他总是第一个到校并且最后一个离校。

I have a lot of work to do today. 我今天有很多工作要做。

There is no one to take care of her. 没有人照料她。

注意:不定式与被修饰的名词在逻辑上有动宾关系;如果不定式是不及物动词,则后面需有适当的介词。

I have no jewelry to wear. 我没有首饰戴。

He has a lot of books to read. 他有很多书要读。

Here is some advice for you to follow. 这是一些建议供你参考。

He is looking for a room to live in. 他在找一间房子住。

I have no pen to write with. 我没有钢笔写字。

There are only five pairs to choose from. 只有五双可供从中挑选。

4. 不定式作状语

(1) 表示目的

I opened the window to let some fresh air in. 我把窗户打开好让新鲜空气进来。

We eat to live and don't live to eat. 我们吃饭是为了活着,但活着不是为了吃饭。

To catch the train, we took a taxi to the station. 为了赶火车,我们打的去车站。

We use new technologies to make life easier, not to make it more difficult.

我们使用新技术的目的是使生活更舒适,而不是使生活更艰难。

为了加强不定式的语气,还可使用 in order (not) to do 或 so as (not) to do 结构,这两种结构意思相同;in order (not) to do 可放在句首或后面,而 so as (not) to do 不可放在句首。

People had to walk many miles in order to fetch wood. 人们为了砍柴得走许多里路。

= People had to walk many miles so as to fetch wood.

= In order to fetch wood, people had to walk many miles.

(2) 表示结果

在 enough/too/so+adj./adv. as to do 或 such+n. as to do 后常用不定式作结果状语。

He is too young to join the army. 他太小不能参军。

He was so foolish as to believe it. (= He was such a fool as to believe it. = He was foolish enough to believe it.)

他这么傻竟相信了这事。

另外 only 常用在不定式的前面,表示出人意料的结果。

We arrived there only to find the train gone. 我们到那儿结果发现火车已离开。

He returned home only to find his house broken into. 他回到家结果发现房门被撬。

He went swimming only to be drowned. 他去游泳结果却淹死了。

注:现在分词作结果状语,往往表示自然结果,如:

He dropped the cup, breaking it into pieces. 他把杯子弄掉了,摔成碎片。

(3) 表示原因

不定式也可用在作表语的形容词后作状语,说明产生这种情况的原因,常见的形容词有 sorry, surprised, happy, glad, eager, anxious, angry, foolish, right, wrong, slow, quick, rude, cruel, content, disappointed 等。

I'm glad/pleased/to see you. 很高兴见到你。

I'm sorry to give you trouble. 对不起,给您添麻烦了。

We were surprised to hear the news. 听到这些消息,我们很惊奇。

I was disappointed not to be going out. 没能出去我很失望。

All through his life, Einstein was content to spend most of his time alone.

在他整个一生中,爱因斯坦愿意单独度过他的大部分时间。

不定式还可用在以下形容词后: easy, difficult, hard, heavy, light, cheap, expensive, good, nice, safe, dangerous, important, interesting, pleasant, (im)possible, fun 等,这时句子的主语可以是人,也可以是物。

不定式的逻辑宾语是句子主语,不定式如是不及物动词,其后要有介词。

Fish are not safe to eat sometimes. 吃鱼有时不安全。

English is difficult to learn. 英语很难学。

Some programs are easy to receive and not difficult to understand. 有些节目容易接受,而且不难听懂。

The room is comfortable to live in. 这房住着舒服。

The stone seems heavy to lift. 这块石头似乎搬起来很重。



高考链接 (不定式的用法是高考中考查的一个热点,同学们要掌握它们的用法并灵活运用)

1. I've worked with children before, so I know what _____ in my new job.
 - A. expected
 - B. to expect
 - C. expects
 - D. to be expecting

→ 1. 选 B. 疑问词 + 不定式在句子中作宾语,就像 what to do 一样,疑问词作 to do 的逻辑宾语。
2. She will tell us why she feels so strongly that each of us has a role _____ in making the earth a better place to live.
 - A. to have played
 - B. to play
 - C. to be played
 - D. to be playing

→ 2. 选 B. have a role to play in... 在……起作用,来自词组 play a role in...。
3. He sent me an E-mail, _____ to get further information.
 - A. hoped
 - B. hoping
 - C. to hope
 - D. hope

→ 3. 选 B. 现在分词 hoping 作状语修饰谓语动词 send me an E-mail, 不定式作目的状语时,其正确形式是: He sent me an E-mail to get further information.
4. I've never seen anyone run so fast — _____ David go.
 - A. just watch
 - B. just to watch
 - C. just watching
 - D. just having watched

→ 4. 选 A. 这是一个祈使句。
5. Linda worked for the Minnesota Manufacturing and Mining Company, _____ as 3M.
 - A. knowing
 - B. known
 - C. being
 - D. to be known

→ 5. 选 B. be known as 以……而闻名。



测一测 (与本单元有关的高考试题)

1. The man insisted _____ a taxi for me even though I told him I lived nearby.
 - A. find
 - B. to find
 - C. on finding
 - D. in finding

→ 1. 选 C. insist on doing sth. 坚持做某事。(固定搭配)
2. I don't know the restaurant, but it's _____ to be quite a good one.
 - A. said
 - B. told
 - C. spoken
 - D. talked

→ 2. 选 A. 句中 it 作形式主语, to do sth. 是真正的主语。it's said to be quite a good one = it's said that the restaurant is quite a good one 汉语意思是“据说……”。
3. _____ late in the afternoon, Bob turned off the alarm.
 - A. To sleep
 - B. Sleeping
 - C. Sleep
 - D. Having slept

→ 3. 选 A.
4. — Will you go skiing with me this winter vacation?
— It _____.
 - A. all depend
 - B. all depends
 - C. is all depended
 - D. is all depending

→ 4. 选 B.
5. It is the ability to do the job _____ matters not where you come from or what you are.

→ 5. 选 B. It is... that... 在本句中是强调句

A. one
C. what

B. that
D. it

型结构, it 作形式主语, 强调部分为 the ability to do the job(工作能力)。

同步达标

I. 单项选择

- His car, reported _____, was found in a river.
A. stole B. to have stolen
C. to be stolen D. to have been stolen
- Charles married the girl he _____ for two years.
A. had engaged with B. had engaged to
C. had been engaged to D. had been engaged with
- He explained his theory to us in a way _____ we all could understand. Which of the following can't be used in the sentence?
A. which B. in which C. that D. 不填
- Fish in this river are not safe _____.
A. to eat B. to be eaten C. eat D. eating
- _____ the first bus, we got up early in the morning.
A. To catch B. Catching
C. So as to catch D. In order don't miss
- He lifted the stone only _____ it dropped on his own feet.
A. have B. had C. having D. to have
- _____ at the door before entering, please.
A. Knocked B. To knock C. Knocking D. Knock
- He will have learned English for eight years by the time he _____ from the university next year.
A. graduates B. will graduate
C. will have graduated D. is to graduate
- _____ was in 1978 _____ I graduated from university.
A. That; that B. It; that
C. That; when D. It; when
- I need one more stamp before my collection _____.
A. completes B. is completed
C. has completed D. had been completed
- Only in this way _____ to make improvement in the operating system.
A. you can hope B. you did hope
C. can you hope D. did you hope
- _____ can you expect to get a pay rise.
A. With hard work B. Although work hard
C. Only with hard work D. Now that he works hard
- Without two members _____, we'd better not start the meeting.
A. come B. to come
C. coming D. have come
- Are you still thinking about yesterday's game?
— Oh, that's _____.
A. what makes me feel excited
B. whatever I feel excited about
C. how I feel about it

D. when I feel excited

15. Someone is ringing the doorbell. Go and see _____.
A. who is he B. who he is C. who is it D. who it is

II. 完形填空

In some cities, workaholism(废寝忘食) is so common that people don't consider it unusual. They accept the lifestyle as _____. Government workers in Washington D. C., _____, frequently work sixty to seventy hours a week. They don't do this because they have to; they do it because they _____ to. Workaholism can be a _____ problem. Because true workaholics would rather work than do anything else, they _____ have no idea of how to relax; that is, they might not _____ movies, sports, or other types of entertainment. Most of all, they _____ to sit and do nothing. The lives of workaholics are usually stressful, and this tension(紧张) and worry can cause _____ problems such as heart attacks and stomach diseases. _____, typical workaholics don't pay much attention to their families. Their marriages may end in _____ as they spend little time with their families.

Is workaholism _____ dangerous? Perhaps not. There are, certainly, people who work _____ under stress. Some studies show that many workaholics have great energy and interest in work. They feel _____ is so pleasurable that they are actually very happy. For most workaholics, work and entertainment are the same thing. Their jobs _____ them with a challenge; this keeps them busy and creative.

_____ do workaholics enjoy their jobs so much? There are several _____ to work. Of course, it provides people with pay-checks, and this is important. But it offers _____ financial security(安全感/保障). It provides people with self-confidence(自信心); they have a feeling of satisfaction _____ they have produced a challenging piece of work and are able to say "I _____ it". Psychologists(心理学家) claim(声称) that their work gives people an identity. After they take part in work, they _____ a sense of self and individualism.

- A. strange B. boring C. pleasant D. normal
- A. for example B. on the other hand
C. such as D. what's more
- A. agree B. promise C. dare D. want
- A. slight B. serious C. obvious D. difficult
- A. still B. probably C. certainly D. mostly
- A. afford B. enjoy C. watch D. allow
- A. dream B. decide C. intend D. hate
- A. physical B. cultural C. social D. mental
- A. Therefore B. However C. Anyway D. Besides
- A. happiness B. silence C. failure D. surprise
- A. sometimes B. always C. seldom D. hardly