

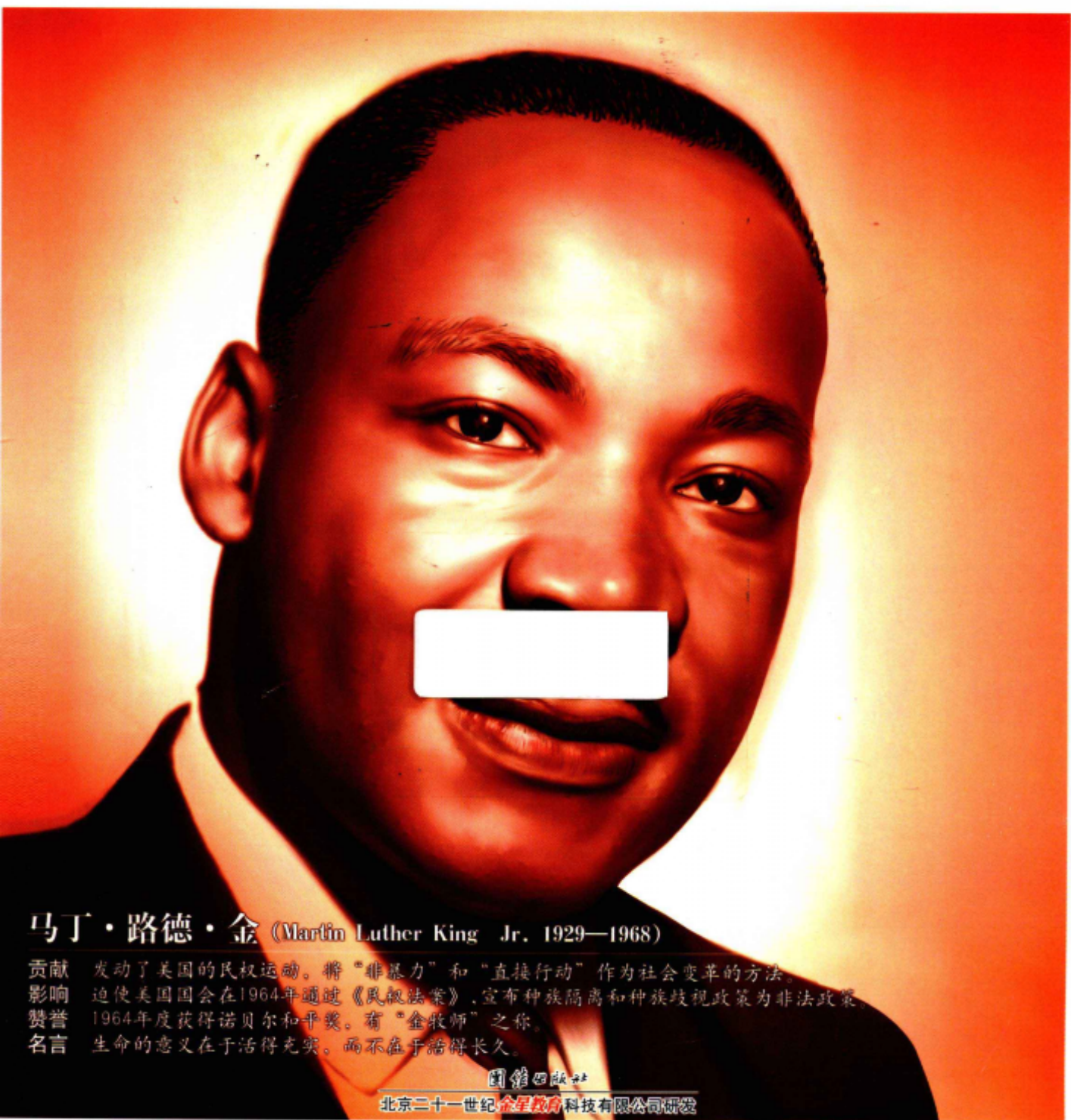


# 高效 学习法

中国第一套  
杂志式教辅  
讲述学习和考试的方法

配套 人民教育出版社 实验教科书

高中英语必修4  
主 编 薛金星



马丁·路德·金 (Martin Luther King Jr. 1929—1968)

贡献 发动了美国的民权运动。将“非暴力”和“直接行动”作为社会变革的方法。  
影响 迫使美国国会在1964年通过《民权法案》，宣布种族隔离和种族歧视政策为非法政策。  
赞誉 1964年度获得诺贝尔和平奖。有“金牧师”之称。  
名言 生命的意义在于活得充实，而不在于活得长久。

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封面设计 魏晋文化

# 无论你是狮子还是羚羊 你都必须 **奔跑**

NIBIXUBENPAO



## 速度与生存

黎明的曙光刚刚划破草原的夜空  
羚羊猛然惊醒：赶快跑  
如果慢了，就可能被狮子吃掉  
羚羊起身就跑，向着太阳飞奔而去  
狮子也惊醒了：赶快跑  
如果慢了，就可能会被饿死  
狮子奋起狂追，向着羚羊飞驰而去  
无论是自然界兽中之王，还是大草原上食草的羚羊  
都意识到一个问题：速度决定生存  
那么你是否意识到：什么决定速度  
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## □ 说明 □

本书在编辑过程中,为了方便学生学习,选用了一些优秀文章。由于种种原因,有的作者我们未能及时联系上,祈请诸君见谅。请作者老师见书后及时与我们联系,支取为您预留的稿酬,多谢。

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## The Time To Be Glad

by William Hawthorne

A young man lives in the future;  
An old man lives in the past.  
For youth, time is moving too slowly;  
For age, it is moving too fast.

A young man dreams of the gladness,  
The years just before him will bring;  
An old man dreams of his pleasures,  
When life held the magic of spring.

But youth and age are in error!  
The present alone can convey  
The joy and cheer and contentment  
We seek as we journey life's way.

Today is the time to be happy!  
No matter how young or how old,  
It's always today that must bring us  
The blessings our fortunes unfold!

## 快乐时光

威廉·霍桑

青年憧憬于明天；  
老者沉醉于昨天。  
青年总觉得光阴缓缓流淌；  
老者却认为岁月脚步似箭。

青年向往欢乐，  
岁月会满足他的愿望；  
老者向往快乐，  
那是生命之春的光芒。

然而双双走错了方向！  
唯独今天可以传达  
快乐、喜悦和满意  
那是我们寻求的人生之旅的真谛。

快乐时光乃今天！  
不论青年或老者，  
带来无穷无尽的福祉关怀  
总是令你心醉的今天！





马丁·路德·金 (Martin Luther King, Jr., 1929-1968)  
美国民权运动领袖、牧师、反种族隔离主义者。他领导了美国南方基督教领袖会议 (SCLC) 的许多非暴力抗议活动，包括著名的 1963 年华盛顿大游行。他于 1964 年获得诺贝尔和平奖，并于 1968 年 4 月 4 日在孟买被暗杀。

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本册主编 郭爱玲  
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## Unit 1

## Women of achievement

## Warming Up



## 词汇金钥匙

## ↑ 多多“关照”concern

[教材原文] She concerned herself with

welfare projects, especially the China Welfare

Institute for women and children. (教材 P1) 她关心福利事业, 特别是中国妇女儿童福利协会。

[指点迷津]

concern (1) *vt.* ① 涉及, 关系到

This matter concerns the healthy growth of the children deeply. 这件事与孩子们的健康成长关系极大。

② 担心; 关心; 关照(常与 with, about, in 连用)

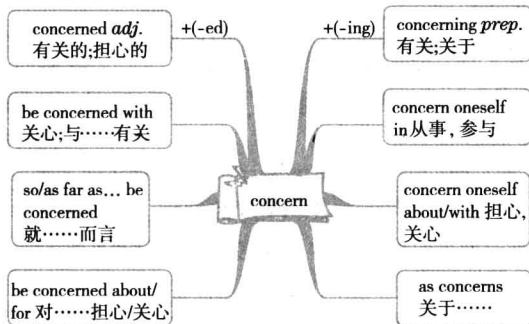
We're rather concerned about our father's health.

我们相当担心父亲的健康。

(2) *n.* (利害) 关系; 关心

The managing director's only concern was how to improve the quality of their products. 总经理心里想的全是如何提高他们的产品质量。

[联想拓展]



## 练练吧

单项填空

1. When she finished working, she concerned herself \_\_\_\_\_ looking after the old people in her area.

A. in      B. with      C. at      D. on

2. As far as I \_\_\_\_\_, he is concerned \_\_\_\_\_ the matter.

A. known; at      B. knew; in  
C. knowing; to      D. know; in

## ② devote 无私“奉献”

[教材原文] She devoted all her life to medical work for Chinese women and children. (教材 P1) 她把自己的一生投入到中国妇女和儿童的医疗工作中。

[指点迷津]

devote *vt.* 投入到, 献身于

He devoted all his time to his job.

他把他的全部时间都用在了工作上。

After he retires, he will devote himself to gardening.

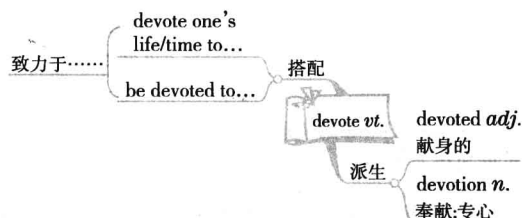
退休后, 他将致力于园艺。

He has devoted his whole life to benefiting mankind.

他为全人类的利益献出了自己的一生。

[联想拓展]

(1)



(2) devote to 中的 to 是介词, 后面跟名词或动名词。类似的短语还有: look forward to 期待, lead to 导致, pay attention to 注意, stick to 坚持, object to 反对, get down to 开始做, prefer... to... 喜欢……胜过……等等。



## 练练吧

用 devote 的适当形式填空

3. He \_\_\_\_\_ all his time to helping people with AIDS.

4. The TV series of *My Ugly Mum* showed the mother's \_\_\_\_\_ to her child and grandchild.

5. Mother Teresa has \_\_\_\_\_ herself to caring for the poor.



## 辨析开花

## ③ “战斗”campaign, war, fight 与 battle 开会了!

[教材原文] Jody Williams helped found an international campaign to stop the making of landmines. (教材 P1) 乔迪·威廉斯帮助发起了一个禁止制造地雷的国际运动。

[指点迷津]

campaign *n.* 运动; 战役; *vi.* 作战; 参加运动

We have campaigned against all kinds of pollution in the past few years. 在过去的几年里, 我们一直同各种各样的污染作斗争。

[辨析] battle, fight, war 与 campaign

单词	意义用法	例句
battle	<i>n.</i> “战役, 战斗”, 可数名词, 侧重指战争中有固定战场的小战斗	The battle continued for several hours until darkness came on. 这次战役持续了几个小时, 直到夜幕降临。

续表

单词	意义用法	例句
fight	<i>v. &amp; n.</i> “和……战斗; 战斗, 争吵”, 动词或可数名词, 侧重体现打斗的动作, 更口语化、形象化	England fought against (with) Germany in the 1914-1918 war. 英国在 1914~1918 年的那场战争中与德国交战。
war	<i>n.</i> “战争, 斗争”, 不可数或可数名词, 侧重战争的整体性和抽象性, 时间和空间上都有大的跨度	After World War II, a cold war began between the two countries. 二战结束后, 两个国家之间开始了冷战。
campaign	<i>n.</i> “战役; 运动”, 可数名词, 侧重于斗争的目的性, 且不一定是通过打斗的形式去实现	We have campaigned against whaling for many years. 我们许多年来一直参加反对捕鲸的运动。

**练练吧**

根据汉语提示完成句子

6. They \_\_\_\_\_ (发动了一场新的运动).

7. China \_\_\_\_\_ (已经发起了一场运动)

to stop using plastic shopping bags to protect the environment.

8. Chen Yi and Su Yu were \_\_\_\_\_

(淮海战役的领导人).



**4 动词不定式作定语**

[教材原文] Jody Williams helped found

an international campaign to stop the making of landmines. (教材 P1) 乔迪·威廉斯帮助发起了一个禁止制造地雷的国际运动。

[指点迷津]

该句中的动词不定式短语作定语, 修饰名词 campaign。

(1) 不定式作定语, 要放在它所修饰的名词或代词的后面。

I have nothing to say on this question.

对于这个问题我无可奉告。

(2) 如果不定式是不及物动词, 后面就应有必要的介词。

Give me a piece of paper to write on. 给我一张纸写字。

[联想拓展]

(1) 用不定式作定语的几种情况

① 不定式表将来

I borrowed some books to read during my holiday.

我借了几本书假期里要读。

② 用来修饰被序数词、最高级或 no, all, any 等限定的中心词。

Women and children were the first to get into the life-boats. 妇女和儿童是第一批进入救生艇的人。

③ 有些名词可用不定式作定语。如 time, chance, way, ability, attempt, idea, belief 等。

Our teacher had no time to think about rest.

我们老师根本没时间考虑休息一下。

I have a chance to go sightseeing. 我有个观光旅游的机会。

(2) 不定式作定语与所修饰词之间的关系

① 主谓关系 被修饰的名词或代词是不定式的逻辑主语

We need someone to help with the work. = (Someone will help with the work.)

我们需要有人来帮忙干这个工作。

② 动宾关系 被修饰的名词或代词是不定式的逻辑宾语。

I have some letters to write. (to write some letters)

我有许多信要写。

③ 同位关系 不定式与所修饰的名词指的是一回事。

We have made a plan to learn from Lei Feng.

我们制订了一个向雷锋学习的计划。

④ 状语关系 被修饰的名词实际上表示动词不定式动作的方式、时间等。

That's the way to do it. 那样做才对。

I have no time to go there. 我没时间去那儿。

[考题回放]

The ability \_\_\_\_\_ an idea is as important as the idea itself. (2011·湖南)

A. expressing

B. expressed

C. to express

D. to be expressed

解析: 句意: 表达观点的能力和观点本身同等重要。ability 后通常跟动词不定式(短语)作后置定语, 故排除 A、B 两项; 此处 the ability 与 express 是逻辑上的主谓关系, 表示主动意义, 故排除 D 项。 答案: C

**练练吧**

单项填空

9. I have a lot of readings \_\_\_\_\_ before the end of this term.

A. completing

B. to complete

C. completed

D. being completed

10. The computer programs are a puzzle to me. The more

I think of them, the more questions I think of \_\_\_\_\_.

A. ask

B. asked

C. being asked

D. to ask



**5 加入“组织”organization**

[教材原文] She and her organization

were given the Nobel Peace Prize in 1997. (教材 P1)

她和她的组织在 1997 年被授予诺贝尔和平奖。

[指点迷津]

organization *n.* 组织; 机构; 团体

Miss Li is working for a large wildlife international organization. 李小姐正在为一家大型的国际野生生物机构工作。

[联想拓展]

(1) organize *vt.* 安排; 组织; 筹备

As a twelve-year-old girl, Joan of Arc was able to organize a team to fight against the English. 作为一个 12 岁的女孩, 圣女贞德能够组织一支队伍打击英国人。

(2) organizational *adj.* 组织的

Jody Williams has excellent organizational skills.

乔迪·威廉姆斯具有卓越的组织才干。

(3) organized *adj.* 有组织的; 有系统的; 有条理的

We had an organized trip to the sea beaches last week.

上周我们组织了一次海滨之旅。

(4) organizer *n.* 组织者; 主办者; 创立者

Do you know who is the top organizer of the famous Shenzhou VII? 你知道谁是著名的神舟七号的最高组织者吗?



## 练练吧

用 organize 的同根词填空

11. WTO is short for World Trade \_\_\_\_\_.

12. Song Qingling was the \_\_\_\_\_ of China Welfare Institute for women and children.

## Pre-reading, Reading &amp; Comprehending



## 语法加油站

## ↑ 动名词短语作主语

[教材原文] Watching a family of

chimps wake up is our first activity of the day. (教材 P2) 我们当天的首要任务是观看黑猩猩一家是怎样醒来的。

[指点迷津]

Watching a family of chimps wake up 是动名词短语, 作句子的主语。

[联想拓展]

动名词作主语有如下几种常见情况:

(1) 直接位于句首作主语。

Swimming is a good sport in summer.

在夏天, 游泳是一项好运动。

(2) 用 it 作形式主语, 把动名词(真实主语)置于句尾作后置主语。

It is no use telling him not to worry.

告诉他不用担心是没有用的。

动名词作主语时, 不太常用 it 作先行主语, 多见于某些形容词及名词之后。

常见的能用于这种结构的形容词有: better, wonderful, enjoyable, interesting, foolish, difficult, useless, senseless, worthwhile 等。

注意: important, essential, necessary 等形容词不能用于上述结构。

在 "It is no use..." "It is no good..." "It is fun..." "It is a waste of time..." 等句型中, 通常用动名词作真实主语。

(3) 用于 "There be" 结构中。

There is no saying when he'll come. 很难说他何时会来。

(4) 用于布告形式的省略结构中。

No smoking. [= No smoking is allowed (here).] 禁止吸烟。

No parking. 禁止停车。

(5) 动名词的复合结构作主语

当动名词有自己的逻辑主语时, 常可以在前面加上一个名词或代词的所有格, 构成动名词的复合结构(这时, 名词或代词的所有格作动名词的逻辑主语)。动名词的复合结构也可以在句中作主语。

Their coming to help was a great encouragement to us.

他们的帮助对我们是一个很大的鼓励。



## 练练吧

单项填空

1. Eugene's never willing to alter any of his opinions. It's no use \_\_\_\_\_ with him.

A. to argue

B. arguing

C. argued

D. having argued



## 词汇金钥匙

## ② 宾语不同, 意义有别——mean 接非谓语动词的用法

[教材原文] This means going back to

the place where we left the family sleeping in a tree the night before. (教材 P2) 这意味着我们要返回前一天晚上我们离开黑猩猩一家睡觉的大树那儿。

[指点迷津]

mean *vt.* 意味着; 想要; 打算

mean doing sth. 意味着做某事

mean to do sth. 意欲/打算做某事

Missing the chance means our failing to see him this time. 错过这次机会意味着我们这次见不到他了。

Do you mean to go there by bike?

你打算骑自行车去那里吗?

I had meant to give you this book today, but I forgot.

我本打算今天给你这本书, 可是我忘了。

—Do you mean to go without money? You are meant to leave a tip. 你想不给钱就走吗? 你得留下小费。

—I didn't mean that. 我并没有那样想。

[联想拓展]

means *n.* 方法, 手段, means 的单数和复数的形式相同。

All the possible means have been tried.

一切可能的方法都试过了。

by no means 决不; 一点也不

By no means are these cases exceptional.

这些例子绝不是例外。

forget/remember to do sth. 忘记/记住要做某事

forget/remember doing sth. 忘记/记住做过某事

regret to do sth. 遗憾地去某事

regret doing sth. 后悔做了某事

try to do sth. 努力做某事

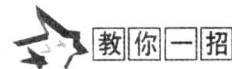
try doing sth. 试着做某事

go on to do sth. 完成一件事, 接着做另一件事

go on doing sth. 没完成一件事, 继续做同一件事

can't help doing sth. 情不自禁做某事

can't help to do sth. 不能帮助做某事



## 教你一招

通过下面的口诀记忆以上几个词(组)的用法: 意义打算去记住; 忘记却是很遗憾; 继续去做别后悔; 努力尝试总在前; 情不自禁来帮助; 圆满完成记心间。

[考题回放]

If you think that treating a woman well always means \_\_\_\_\_ her permission for things, think again. (湖南高考)

A. gets

B. got

C. to get

D. getting

解析: 句意: 如果你认为对一位女性好就意味着什么事都要得到她的许可, 那么再考虑考虑。mean doing sth. 意味着做某事, mean to do sth. 打算做某事。 答案: D



精练吧

选词填空

2. Missing the bus means \_\_\_\_\_ for an hour. (to wait; waiting)
3. We sometimes didn't mean \_\_\_\_\_ others' feelings but we did indeed. (hurting; to hurt)



3 貌合神离——shade 和 shadow

[教材原文] Everybody sits and waits in the shade of the trees while the family begins to wake up and move off. (教材 P2) 大家坐在树荫下等待着, 这时候黑猩猩一家睡醒了, 准备离开。

[指点迷津]

shade (1) *n.* [U] 树荫; 阴凉处

Chimps are fond of eating bananas in the shade.  
黑猩猩喜欢在阴凉处吃香蕉。

(2) *vt.* 给……遮挡光线; 把……涂暗

She shaded her eyes against the sun with her hand.  
她把手放在眼睛上方挡住阳光。

[联想拓展]

in the shade of 在……的背阴处

put sb./sth. in the shade 使某人/某物黯然失色

shade sb./sth. from/against... 给某人/某物遮挡……

[辨析] shade 与 shadow

单词	意义	图例
shade	任何照不到阳光的、阴凉的地方。与 heat 相对而言	 空间概念
shadow	人、物挡住了光线而形成的清晰的影子。与 light 相对而言	 平面概念



精练吧

用 shade 与 shadow 的适当形式填空

4. We took a nap in the \_\_\_\_\_ of a big tree.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the trees grew longer as the afternoon went on.
6. In summer, the trees give some welcome \_\_\_\_\_ and we can feel cool.
7. The \_\_\_\_\_ of a greater economic crisis looms large in most of the developed countries in the world.

4 worthwhile“值得”一提

[教材原文] Jane warns us that our group is going to be very tired and dirty by the afternoon and she is right. However, the evening makes it all worthwhile. (教材 P2) 简预先提醒

我们, 到下午的时候我们会又累又脏, 她说对了, 但是到傍晚时分我们就觉得这一切都是值得的。

[辨析] worthwhile, worth 与 worthy

单词	用法	例句
worthwhile	在句中可作表语或宾语补足语。常用句式: ① It is worthwhile doing sth. / to do sth. ② 主语 + 动词 + it + worthwhile + doing sth. / to do sth.	It is worthwhile visiting the place. 那个地方值得去参观。 We think it worthwhile to go there. 我们认为去那里是值得的。
worth	在句中只可作表语。常用结构: ① be worth + 钱数/名词 ② be worth + doing sth.	The vase is worth 1,000 dollars. 这个花瓶值 1 000 美元。 This book is well worth reading. 这本书很值得一读。
worthy	在句中可作表语或定语。常用结构: ① be worthy of + n. / being done ② be worthy + to be done	This suggestion is worthy to be considered/of being considered. 这个建议值得考虑。 This is a worthy reward. 这是一个还算不错的报酬。



精练吧

用方框中的单词或短语填空

to make the trip; to visit; being read; worthwhile; about two thousand pounds; of his name

8. The hard work was \_\_\_\_\_ for I passed the exam.
9. He is worthy \_\_\_\_\_.
10. This book is worthy of \_\_\_\_\_.
11. It proved worthwhile for them \_\_\_\_\_ in the summer holiday.
12. The painting is worth \_\_\_\_\_.
13. It is worthwhile for you \_\_\_\_\_ the Summer Palace.



词汇金钥匙

5 密切“观察”observe

[教材原文] She spent years observing

and recording their daily activities. (教材 P2)

她花了多年的时间来观察并记录黑猩猩的日常活动。

[指点迷津]

observe *vt.* 观察; 注意到; 遵守

I have observed a plane flying through the night sky by a telescope. 我通过望远镜观察到了一架飞机飞越夜空。

[联想拓展]

observation *n.* 观察; 观测

The two young men were under the observation of the plain-clothes police officers. 这两个年轻人处于便衣警察的监视之下。

escape observation 未被察觉, 不为人所注意

keep sb. under observation 监视某人

make a few observations on 谈谈对……的几点看法

under observation 在观察中;在监视下

## 教你一招

下列动词后的不定式在主动语态中省略 to; 在被动语态中不能省略 to。

一感: feel	二听: hear, listen to
三让: make, let, have	四看: see, watch, observe, notice
半帮助: help	

巧记“看”顺口溜:

看电影要用 see; 读书看报用 read; 电视、戏剧和比赛, 凡是表演用 watch; observe 细观察; 一时注意 notice。

## [考题回放]

Though having lived abroad for years, many Chinese still \_\_\_\_\_ the traditional customs. (湖北高考)

A. perform B. possess C. observe D. support

解析: 考查动词辨析。句意: 尽管在国外生活了多年, 许多中国人仍遵循传统的风俗习惯。observe 此处意为“遵守(规则、法律、习惯等)”。perform 履行, 执行; possess 拥有, 具有; support 支持, 支撑, 养活。 答案: C

## 练练吧

用 observe 的适当形式填空

14. They were \_\_\_\_\_ entering the bank.

15. I felt he was \_\_\_\_\_ everything I did.

16. Give me your \_\_\_\_\_ on what's happened.

17. The patients were \_\_\_\_\_ over a period of several months.

18. Suddenly a tall young man came under somebody's \_\_\_\_\_ at the gate of the bank.

## 重点句型

## ⑥ 值得注意的 only

[教材原文] Only after her mother came to help her for the first few months was she allowed to begin her project. (教材 P2) 她母亲头几个月来帮她的忙, 这才使她得以开始自己的计划。

## [指点迷津]

only 所修饰的副词、介词短语、状语从句放在句首时, 句子(主句)形成部分倒装, 即“only + 副词/介词短语/状语从句 + 助动词/情态动词/系动词 + 主语 + 谓语动词”结构。

Only in this way can we learn English well.

只有这样, 我们才能学好英语。

## [一点就通]

如果句子是主从复合句, 则主句倒装, 从句不倒装。

Only when we had a talk with him did we come to know that he was a Japanese specialist working in the Gombe National Park. 只有当我们与他会谈后, 我们才知道他是一个在贡贝国家公园工作的日本专家。

## 教你一招

做题思路: 快速浏览大意先, 选项互动锁考点, 主句从句明眼辨, 倒装主句是答案。

## [联想拓展]

only if 只要(引导真实条件句)

if only 但愿(引导虚拟条件句)

## [考题回放]

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ you eat the correct foods \_\_\_\_\_ be able to keep fit and stay healthy. (江苏高考)

A. Only if; will you B. Only if; you will  
C. Unless; will you D. Unless; you will

解析: 考查倒装句。句意: 只有当你吃恰当的食物时, 你才能保持身体健康。only 后接状语从句位于句首时, 主句应用部分倒装语序。 答案: A

(2) It was announced that only when the fire was under control \_\_\_\_\_ to return to their homes. (江西高考)

A. the residents would be permitted  
B. had the residents been permitted  
C. would the residents be permitted  
D. the residents had been permitted

解析: 此题考查句子的倒装结构和时态。在 that 引导的从句中, only 修饰时间状语从句位于句首, 主句要用倒装结构。因为时间状语从句中动词用一般过去时态, 所以主句用过去将来时态。B 选项中过去完成时表示该动作发生在大火被控制之前, 不符合题干语意。 答案: C

(3) Only when I left my parents for Italy \_\_\_\_\_ how much I loved them. (重庆高考)

A. I realized B. I had realized  
C. had I realized D. did I realize

解析: 考查倒装句型和时态。句意: 只是当我离开我的父母去意大利时, 我才意识到我是多么爱他们。only 放在句首修饰状语从句时, 主句须用部分倒装语序; 又由于从句中使用了一般过去时, 所以主句用一般过去时。 答案: D

(4) \_\_\_\_\_ by keeping down costs will Power Data hold its advantage over other companies. (浙江高考)

A. Only B. Just C. Still D. Yet

解析: 句意: 只有降低成本, Power Data 才能胜于其他公司。句中出现了部分倒装语序, 在四个选项中能引起倒装的只有 only。 答案: A

(5) Only then \_\_\_\_\_ how much damage had been caused. (陕西高考)

A. she realized B. she had realized  
C. had she realized D. did she realize

解析: only 引导时间状语在句首, 主语和谓语要部分倒装。 答案: D

## 练练吧

把下面的句子改为倒装句

19. I realized that the chimps were also clever only when I observed them picking cherries.

20. The farmers can lead a rich and colorful life only following the Party's policy.

21. Every time the young couple would agree with each other only under a heated argument.

22. You can come up with an idea to solve the problem only in this way.



### 7 outspoken“直言”“尊重”respect

[教材原文] For forty years Jane Goodall

has been outspoken about making the rest of the world understand and respect the life of these animals. (教材 P2) 40 年来, 简·古道尔一直直言不讳, 呼吁世人了解并尊重这些动物的生活。

[指点迷津]

(1) outspoken *adj.* 直言的; 坦诚的

She is an outspoken critic of the school system in this city.  
她是这座城市学校制度的坦率的批评者。

(2) respect *vt. & n.* 敬重; 尊敬; 敬意

Usually people don't respect those who are not modest.  
一般来说, 人们不尊敬那种不谦虚的人。

Give my respects to your wife. 代我向你太太问好。

The students have great respect for their English teacher.

学生们非常尊敬他们的英语老师。

[联想拓展]

respect sb./sth. for 因……尊重某人/某物

respect oneself 自重

respect sb. as... 尊重某人为……

in one respect 在一个方面, 在一点上

in respect of 关于; 就……来说

pay/give/send one's respects to 向……问候

have respect to 牵涉到, 关系到

hold sb. in respect 尊敬某人

out of respect for sb. 出于对某人的尊敬

pay respect to 斟酌, 考虑; 关心

show respect for 对……表示尊敬



用方框中的单词或短语填空

in every respect; outspoken; pays respect; looks down upon; in respect

He is a(n) 23 teacher, so all his students like him and hold him 24. He always 25 to the needs of the poor students. I think he does well 26. He never 27 the students.

### 8 argue 能言“善辩”

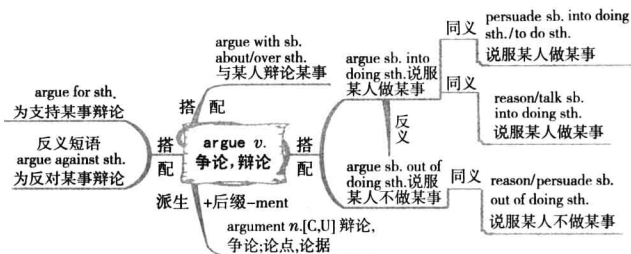
[教材原文] She has argued that wild animals should be left in the wild and not used for entertainment or advertisements. (教材 P2) 她主张应该让野生动物留在野外生活, 而不应用于娱乐或广告。

[指点迷津]

argue *vt. & vi.* 讨论; 辩论; 争论

They argued that their actions had nothing to do with the fallen bridge, but I don't think so. 他们辩解他们的行为与这次塌桥事故没有关系, 但我不这样认为。

[联想拓展]



[辨析] argue, discuss, quarrel 与 debate

单词	用法
argue	侧重“说理”“论证”和“企图说服”
discuss	“讨论”, 重在交换意见, 不含有说服对方的含义
quarrel	“争吵, 吵架”, 重在因生气而与某人争吵, 含有敌意
debate	侧重“双方各抒己见”, 内含“交锋”的意思

He argued with his daughter for a long time, but she refused to listen to. 他和女儿辩论了好久, 但她还是不听。

The officials have been discussing about the solution at the meeting. 在会议上, 官员们一直在讨论这个解决方法。

Those children are always quarrelling over little things. 那些孩子们总是为小事而争吵。

We have been debating for hours about whether to build a new high building in the square. 我们就是否要在广场新建一座高层建筑辩论了好几个小时。



用适当的介词填空

28. Though they often argue \_\_\_\_\_ each other, they still keep on cooperating.

29. Most of the villagers argued fiercely \_\_\_\_\_ the plan so that it was cancelled.

30. A lawyer offered to argue freely \_\_\_\_\_ the poor woman, which impressed the media.

### 9 lead “过上”好生活

[教材原文] She is leading a busy life but she says:... (教材 P2) 她过着一种忙碌的生活, 但是她说:……

[指点迷津]

lead a... life 过着……的生活

Though they lead a simple life in the remote village, they feel happy. 尽管他们在偏远的村庄过着俭朴的生活, 他们却感觉很快乐。

在 lead/live a... life 中, life 为 live 的同源宾语, 类似的短语还有:

die a... death... 地死去

dream a... dream 做了一个……的梦

fight a... fight 打了……仗

smell a... smell 闻到了……味

sing a... song 唱一首……的歌

smile a... smile 笑得……

[联想拓展]

lead to 通向; 导致

lead sb. away 使某人误入歧途

lead off 开始

lead up to 是……的先导;是导致……的原因

[考题回放]

In modern times, people have to learn to live with all kinds of pressure although they are \_\_\_\_\_ a comfortable life. (湖北高考)

- A. shading B. specializing  
C. observing D. leading

解析: lead a... life 过着……的生活。句意:在现代,尽管人们过着舒适的生活,但他们不得不学会承受各种压力。

答案:D

### 练练吧

用“动词+同源宾语”结构替换下面句子中的画线部分

31. The students are singing for the Olympics—*One World, One Dream*.

32. The soldier died heroically as a result of the bump of a landmine in the shade of a tree.

## 10 crowd 怎样“挤进”“人群”中

[教材原文]Once I stop, it all comes crowding in and I remember the chimps in laboratories. (教材 P2)我一旦停下来,所有的一切涌上心头,我就会想起实验室的黑猩猩。

[指点迷津]

(1) crowd in (想法、问题等)涌上心头;涌入脑海

Memories came crowding in her mind when she saw the old photo. 当她看到这张旧照片的时候,往事一齐涌上她的心头。

(2) crowd n. 人群;观众;vt. 挤满;使拥挤

A crowd have already collected outside the supermarket. 一群人已经聚集到超市外面。

The match attracted a large crowd, which was splendid. 那场比赛非常精彩,吸引了大批观众。

Swimmers crowd the beaches on the holidays.

在假日里,游泳者挤满了海滩。

[联想拓展]

crowd around/round... 聚集在……周围

crowd into/onto... 大批涌入(狭小的空间);把……装满

crowd out of... 排挤在……外

be crowded with... 被……挤满、充满

crowded adj. 拥挤的;人太多的;充满的;挤满的

### 练练吧

用方框内单词或短语的适当形式填空

crowd; crowd out of; crowd round

33. The pupils \_\_\_\_\_ their teacher to ask questions.

34. The students \_\_\_\_\_ the school, making the passengers unable to move.

35. The few remaining rooms \_\_\_\_\_ with the guests as a result of the festival visiting.

## 11 inspire “鼓舞”人心

[教材原文]She inspires those who want to cheer the achievements of women. (教材 P2)她激励着那些想为妇女们的成就而欢呼喝彩的人们。

[指点迷津]

inspire vt. 鼓舞;激发;启示

inspire { sb. to do sth. 激励某人做某事  
sth. in sb. } 激起某人某种感情  
sb. with sth. }  
be inspired by... 受……的鼓舞

The girls in my class were inspired to study harder than ever before. 我班的女孩们受到鼓舞,比以往任何时候都更加努力地学习。

The manager's courage and devotion inspired his men in the determination. 经理的勇气和忠诚激起了员工们的决心。

We are all inspired by his great deeds.

我们都受到他伟大事迹的鼓舞。

[联想拓展]

in-(入)+spire(精神,灵气)⇒注入“精神力量”,引申为“鼓舞,激起”。

inspiration n. 灵感

inspired adj. 受到鼓舞的;有灵感的

inspiring adj. 鼓舞人心的;鼓励的

### 练练吧

根据句意及汉语提示完成单词

36. Challenges and curiousness are the \_\_\_\_\_ (灵感) for me to take part in the Hunan TV program.

37. The winners have been \_\_\_\_\_ (鼓舞) us to overcome difficulties.

38. Liu Huan is an \_\_\_\_\_ (有灵感的) musician and gave an \_\_\_\_\_ (令人鼓舞的) performance in the Olympic Games.

## 12 都来“支持”support

[教材原文]Jane was permitted to begin her work after her mother came to support her. (教材 P3)简在她的母亲来帮助她以后,才有机会开始工作。

[指点迷津]

support v. 支持,拥护;养活;n. 支持,帮助

I don't support his opinion that animals can be used for scientific experiments.

我不赞同他的动物可以用于科学实验的观点。

He has a large family to support.

他要养活一大家子人。

I'm a sunny girl and have received much support from my friends. 我是一个阳光女孩,并从我的朋友那里得到很多支持。

Local people have given us a lot of support in our campaign. 当地人对我们的运动给予了很多支持。

[联想拓展]

support sb./sth. 支持某人/某事

support sb. in (doing) sth. 支持某人(做)某事



support oneself 自己谋生  
 support one's family 养家糊口  
 gain/get/win support 获得/赢得支持  
 give/lend/offer/provide support to sb. 支持某人  
 in support of = in favour of 支持

support *u. & n.* 支持; 拥护 → supporter *n.* 拥护者

练练吧

单句改错

39. Thanks for all your supports at this difficult time.

40. Tom was supporting by an old man living in Liaoning.

41. She is supported three disabled orphans on the money she is earning from teaching.

Learning about Language

1 “瞧不起” look down upon

词汇金钥匙

[教材原文] Many people look down upon poor people. (教材 P4) 许多人瞧不起穷人。

[指点迷津]

look down upon/on 蔑视; 瞧不起

His parents tell him not to look down upon those who are shorter than him. 他父母告诉他不要瞧不起那些比他矮的人。

Now the youngsters would look down on this kind of work like cleaning streets.

现在的年轻人会看不起像清扫街道这样的工作。

[联想拓展]

look round/around 朝四周看

look after 照顾; 照看

look back 回顾过去; 回想

look into 往……里面看; 调查

look on 旁观

look on... as... 把……看作……

look out 向外看; 当心, 小心

look through 浏览; 翻阅; 快速查看

look up 抬头看; 查阅

look up to 尊敬; 钦佩

[考题回放]

(1) Would you please \_\_\_\_\_ the paper for me and see if there are any obvious mistakes? (湖北高考)

- A. look around
- B. look into
- C. look up
- D. look through

解析: look around/round 环顾; look into 调查; 向……里面看; look up 查阅; 抬头往上看; look through 快速查看, 浏览。由后面的 and see if there are any obvious mistakes 可知, 空格处应表示“快速看一下”。 答案: D

(2) I have \_\_\_\_\_ all my papers but I still can't find my notes. (全国高考)

- A. looked through
- B. looked for

C. looked after D. looked out

解析: 句意: 我翻遍了我所有的试卷, 但是仍没有找到我的笔记。look through “翻阅”。 答案: A

练练吧

根据汉语提示完成句子

1. 在旧社会, 妇女被人看不起, 但是, 现在完全改变了。

In the old days, \_\_\_\_\_, but now it has changed.

2. 有些人瞧不起你, 就是因为你没有工作。

\_\_\_\_\_, just because you've not got a job.

3. 在奥运会上, 很多女运动员获奖, 她们受到人们的钦佩。

Many women players have won prizes in the Olympic Games, for which \_\_\_\_\_.

2 “查阅” refer to

[教材原文] If the word *group* refers to different members, use a plural verb. (教材 P5) 如果“group”这个词指的是不同的成员, 用复数动词。

[指点迷津]

refer to

(1) 查阅; 参考; 谈到

Please refer to the last page of the book for answers.

寻找答案, 请查阅书的最后一页。

(2) 提到

When I referred to Tang Poetry, I meant they were Li Bai's poems. 当我提到唐诗的时候, 我指的是李白的诗。

(3) 涉及

The rule refers only to some special cases.

这条规则只涉及一些特殊的情况。

The book doesn't refer to any special case.

这本书没有谈到任何特殊的情况。

[联想拓展]

refer... to...

(1) 把……归因于; 认为……起源于

He referred his success to his coach.

他把他的成功归因于他的教练。

(2) refer to... as... 称……为……

People tend to refer to the hospitality industry as “window industry”. 人们习惯把服务行业称作“窗口行业”。

(3) “把……称为……”的词组还有: regard... as..., look on... as..., consider... as/to be..., think of... as..., treat... as..., have... as...

练练吧

单项填空

4. The bright young man \_\_\_\_\_ by the lady was studying in England.

- A. referred
- B. refers to
- C. referred to
- D. referring to

5. —Is that the small town you often refer \_\_\_\_\_?