



让每一位学生分享高品质教育

5·3同步

新课标

5年[®]高考

3年模拟

WUNIAN GAOKAO SANNIAN MONI

高中英语

必修5 ● 译林版

从高一起与高考零距离



教育科学出版社
ESPH Educational Science Publishing House

首都师范大学出版社
CAPITAL NORMAL UNIVERSITY PRESS



5·3同步

新课标

5年高考 3年模拟

WUNIAN GAOKAO SANNIAN MONI

高中英语

必修5 译林版

丛书主编：曲一线

专家顾问：徐克兴 乔家瑞 李俊和 洪安生 刘振贵 王永惠 梁侠 李晓风 王树声

本册主编：徐海会

责任编辑 陈春勇
责任校对 刘永玲
责任印制 曲凤玲

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

5年高考3年模拟:译林版·高中英语·5:必修/曲一线
主编·—北京:教育科学出版社,2008.5(2011.4重印)
ISBN 978-7-5041-4163-7

I. 5… II. 曲… III. 英语课-高中-习题 IV. G634

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2008)第073948号

出版发行	教育科学出版社	社 址	北京·朝阳区安慧北里安园甲9号	100101
	首都师范大学出版社	社 址	北京西三环北路105号	100048
传 真	010-64891796	编辑部电话	010-64989437	
网 址	http://www.esph.com.cn	市场部电话	010-64989009	
经 销	各地新华书店			
印 刷	北京通州皇家印刷厂			
开 本	890毫米×1240毫米 1/16			
印 张	11			
字 数	440千	版 次	2008年5月第1版	
定 价	22.00元	印 次	2011年4月第4次印刷	

如有印装质量问题,请到所购图书销售部门联系调换(联系电话010-63735353)。

导读图示

以考点为核心 · 以训练为主线 · 以彻悟为目标 · 以探究为重点

图书结构	内容提要	功能定位
思维导图	全书知识架构思维导图呈现 模块学习方法技巧名师指导	鸟瞰全书结构 学习成竹在胸
话题感知	言简意赅呈现相关知识背景 图文并茂引导学生自主探究	调整学习节奏 激发学习热情
英汉对译	主体课文英汉对译左右互动 增强语感双栏对照一目了然	感受地道英文 体验英汉差异
知识清单	左讲右练一网打尽高考知识能力要点 习题化设计菜单式归类科学巧妙编排	夯实基础知识 注重巩固提高
热点创新	展示各地高考新题型训练发散思维能力 话题选材新颖体现时事热点特色更鲜明	拓展延伸思路 把握解题精髓
专题突破	紧扣专题内容锁定考纲要点 双栏互动快速突破重点难点	知识考点化 考点专题化
五年高考	优化整合最新五年全国高考试题 麻雀式解剖命题规律及命题趋势	破解高考密码 把握高考动向
考练测评	淘金式精选最近三年各地优秀模拟试题 分层式优化设计训练题组定时定量测试	课时单元训练 综合能力测控

特别提示:

本书“五年高考试题赏析”里的真题标示了难度星级: ★☆☆ 基础题; ★★☆☆ 能力题; ★★★ 挑战题, 便于读者使用。

盗版举报专线: 010-87606918 (李律师)

轻轻地告诉你

Qingqing de gaosu ni

朋友，我正看着你呢，你也正看着我。

我不是一幅色彩缤纷、线条优美的画卷，也许不能让你感受生活的美妙、世界的神奇，

我不是一曲余音绕梁、三日不绝的仙乐，也许不能让你领悟高山的淳朴、流水的真挚。

我只是一行行前人的足迹，引领你登上书山的峰顶；

我只是一句句殷切的叮咛，提醒你拾起遗漏的点滴。

啊，朋友！

其实，我是一页页在久久期待，期待着能与你晤谈的文字。

我给予你的，是需要你辛勤劳作的土地。

我爱你，我对所有的学子充满敬意：你最辛苦，因此你也最美丽。

我爱你，你的勤奋、刻苦、拼搏、进取，将成为我永久的记忆。

我想对你说，拥抱明天，需要你学会做人、学会学习、学会生存，也需要你付出百倍努力，
学会考试！

我想对你说，考试就意味着竞争，考试就意味着较量，考试就意味着选拔，考试就意味着优胜劣汰。考试需要有健康的体魄和挺拔的心理，考试更需要有坚韧的毅力和顽强的斗志。

我想对你说，我可能有点丑陋，只是一本毫无表情的普普通通的书，但我的字里行间，流淌着无数老师的良苦，蕴蓄着无数专家学者的睿智。

我想对你说，我正迫不及待地走向你。因为你拥有了我，我就拥有了你。你拥有了我，你就多了一份慰藉；我拥有了你，我就多了一份欣喜。

我想对你说，请把我介绍给所有认识你的人，你的成功，你的终生受益是我的唯一。

我想对你说，我虽不是什么“灵丹妙药”，但如果你掌握了我给你讲的应试技巧，你确能“妙手回春”。

我虽不是什么“金钥匙”，却能开启你通往理想王国的大门。

我虽不是什么“救生符”，却是你在短时间内走向成功的阶梯。

我想对你说，军号已经吹响，钢枪正需擦亮，高考正向你走来，东方已露出曙光。时间，不允许你再犹豫；空间，不允许你再逃避。

Qingqing de gaosu ni

你和所有人一样都站在同一条起跑线上，既然，天才不常有，蠢材也罕见，既然，智慧就在你的脑袋里，那么，面对高考，你只有充满自信和乐观，决不能留下遗憾和叹息。

我想对你说，不再回头的，不只是那古老的辰光，也不只是那些个夜晚的群星和月亮，还有你的青春。青春，这是上帝赋予你的无限高贵的礼品，青春充满着力量、信心和希冀。

请把烦恼和无奈抛给昨天，面对挑战，无论是输是赢，你都须全身心地投入，向着既定的目标冲刺！

我想轻轻地告诉你，所有的人，都在祝福着你。

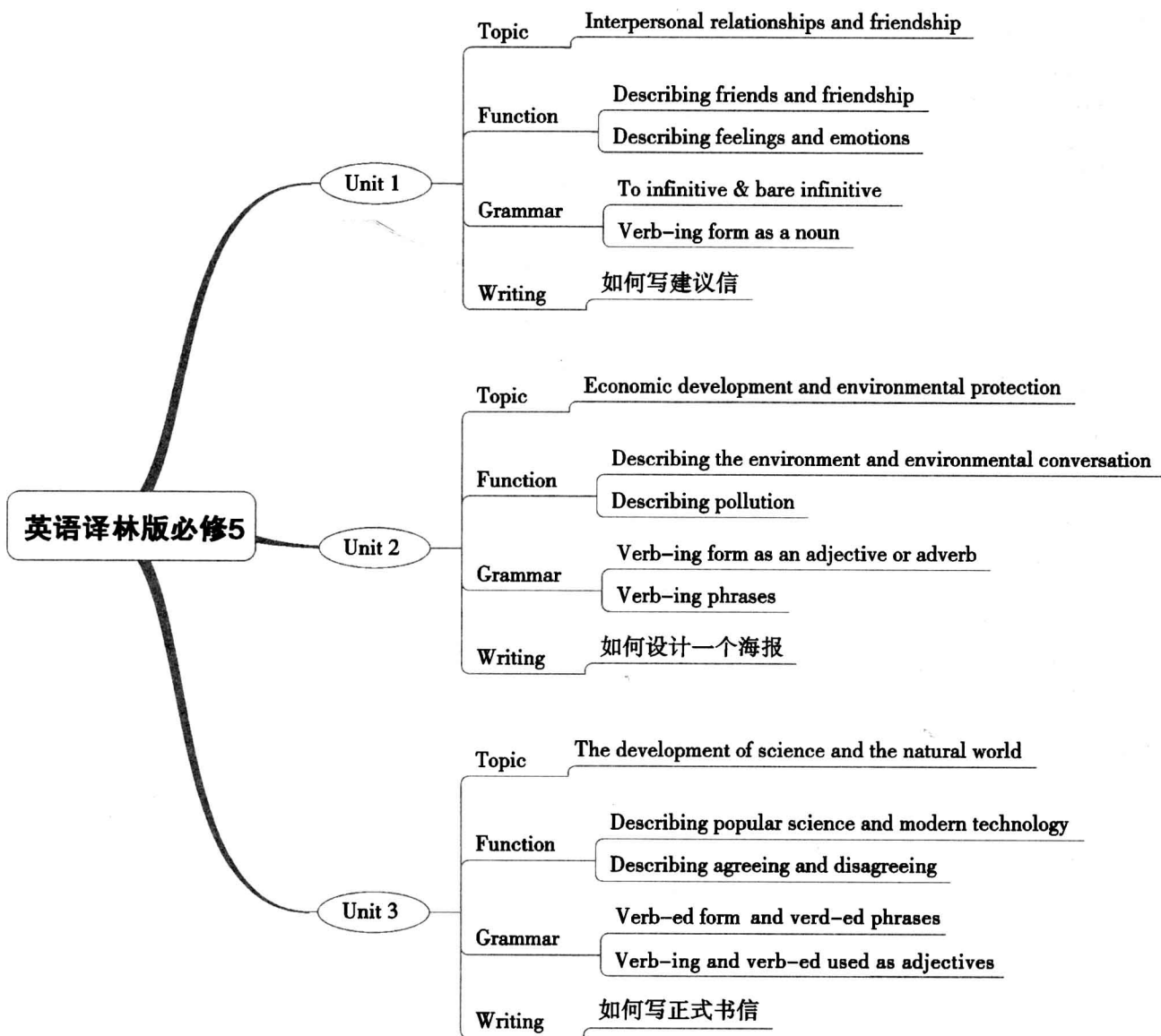
你向上看，上面写着，我永远祝福你；你向后看，后面写着，我永远祝福你。这一点毫不怀疑。

朋友，你正看着我呢，我也正看着你。

全书思维导图 & 学习方法指导



一 全书思维导图





学习方法指导

本模块是根据国家普通高中《英语课程标准》(实验)的要求,建立在必修课程模块 1-4 的基础上顺序开设的课程。

一、本教材的主要特点

1. 模块设计科学合理,具有整体性和可塑性。本书供在必修课程之中学习,在强调基础知识和基本语言能力训练的基础上,为每个学生创造自主选择和自我发展的机会。模块与模块前后照应,既相互联系又相对独立,在难度上循序渐进。

2. 教材在内容选择上体现了思想性、时代性、真实性和多样性。本模块 Unit 1 的话题是“如何和别人相处”; Unit 2 的话题是“环境”; Unit 3 的话题是“科技和自然”。可以说各个单元的题材涉及社会题材广泛,内容丰富,贴近学生生活。在内容的整合上强调学生经验、学科知识和社会发展的结合,既通俗实用又具有科学与人文价值。

3. 文化内涵丰富,培养跨文化交际意识。每一个单元都包含中外文化和全球科技发展,学生在学习和了解国情和世界时,扩展了自己的知识。

4. 重视学习策略,培养能力,开发智力。如在 Unit 1 中给出的阅读策略是“学会理解感情”; Unit 2 中“学习阅读辩论性的文章”; Unit 3 “理解科技术语”。涵盖了阅读方法的方方面面。

二、本教材的难点

1. 词汇量的压力

本模块大概有五百个单词,在词汇量如此之大的基础上,要懂得运用恰当的方法进行记忆。

要想解决这个问题,必须做到以下几点:首先,背单词要做好学习计划。将单词的学习任务列下来,计算一下能够分配给英语词汇的学习时间,计划好每天应该完成的任务量,每日的任务必须当日完成。其次,抗遗忘的唯一办

法就是重复。再有,要全面地理解、掌握单词。只有真正理解、掌握了单词,才能熟练、准确地使用,这一点是非常重要的。对于单词,不仅要学会其基本词义,还要能够拼写,知道它的语法特点、习惯搭配以及语体色彩等,特别是重点词汇。

2. 重要语法的掌握

本模块的语法是高考的热点。非谓动词包括现在分词、过去分词和动词不定式,这几乎每年必考,所以应熟练掌握其用法,并通过大量的练习在具体的语境中理解运用。

三、学习本教材的方法

常做学习小结

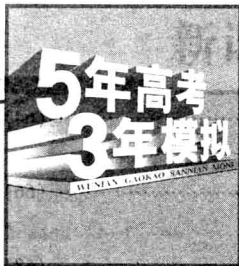
JEFC、SEFC 对中学阶段所涉及的语法知识、各种句型、习惯用法、语音知识、词汇词组做了循环式地再现,而且每隔几个单元都有一个侧重点,因此做好每一阶段的学习小结是很重要的。首先从语法方面总结。如:动词不定式和动名词是本阶段的一个语法重点,教材安排在第五册第 1~2 单元学习,那么在第 2 单元学完后就要进行总结,最少要总结两次,每次 15 分钟左右,把不定式的结构(省 to 的和不省 to 的)、动名词分别在句子中充当的成分等加以归纳总结。其次是对词汇的总结。每个单元都有一些不易记住的难词,专门用一个小本子,把这些词总结在一起,经常看看、读读,效果会很好。

这种阶段性学习小结一般可分为三步:

1. 把几个单元的课文读一遍,形成初步完整的印象,可以有效地唤起回忆,为深入复习打好基础。

2. 根据每单元后的 Self-assessment 找出这几个单元的难点、重点,在分析对比、归纳及综合中加深理解,巩固记忆。

3. 在听说读写训练中使这些知识加以巩固。



目录 Contents

● Unit 1 Getting along with others	(1)
Part 1 Welcome to the unit & Reading	(3)
Part 2 Word power & Grammar and usage	(14)
Part 3 Task & Project	(24)
单元回眸	(37)
● Unit 2 The environment	(43)
Part 1 Welcome to the unit & Reading	(44)
Part 2 Word power & Grammar and usage	(53)
Part 3 Task & Project	(59)
单元回眸	(71)
● Unit 3 Science and nature	(76)
Part 1 Welcome to the unit & Reading	(77)
Part 2 Word power & Grammar and usage	(91)
Part 3 Task & Project	(99)
单元回眸	(111)

高中英语智力背景 Contents

the 12th Five-Year Plan	(1)	Creativity	(64)
National Day	(4)	Sleeping Pills	(66)
chafing dish	(7)	Prepare Yourself	(68)
remain fresh in one's memory	(14)	Virtue 美德	(70)
the die is cast	(15)	Twin Lobsters	(72)
Great minds think alike.	(18)	A Trip to Disney	(74)
with great ease	(20)	Best Reward	(77)
engage in speculation	(23)	Patience 耐性	(79)
This is beyond dispute.	(25)	Bedtime Prayers	(82)
Making Plans 订计划	(28)	Making A Phonecall 打电话	(84)
About Decisions 关于决定	(30)	About Mail 关于邮件	(86)
Traveling 旅游	(33)	Talking about Feelings 叙述感受	(88)
About Shopping 关于购物	(36)	Looking for a House 寻找住房	(90)
In the Restaurant 在餐馆	(39)	Talking about Dressing 谈论衣着	(92)
Appointments 约会	(45)	About Things in the future 关于将来的事	(96)
Seeing a Doctor 看医生	(47)	Things That Might Have Happened 可能发生的事	(98)
In the Zone 进入最佳状态	(50)	Asking for Help 求助	(103)
Reputation 声誉	(52)	Getting Ready for a Journey 准备旅行	(105)
Fox and Stork 狐狸和鹤	(54)	Countries and Nationalities 国家和国籍	(107)
The Old Cat 老猫	(56)	Geography and Land Features 地理和地貌	(109)
Early Shopping	(60)	School and Education 学校和教育	(111)
采购过早	(61)	About Jobs 关于工作	(113)
你是怎样来的?	(63)	Farms And Factories 农场和工厂	(115)



Unit 1 Getting along with others



类别	新课程标准要求掌握的项目
核心单词	<p>betray <i>vt.</i> 出卖 pretend <i>v.</i> 假装;装扮 cheerful <i>adj.</i> 愉快的 admit <i>v.</i> 承认;接纳 beg <i>v.</i> 请求,恳求;乞讨 swear <i>v.</i> 发誓;郑重承诺;咒骂,说脏话 truly <i>adv.</i> 真诚地,诚恳地,衷心地 forgive <i>vt.</i> 原谅 focus <i>v.</i> 集中注意力于……;(使)聚焦 <i>n.</i> 焦点;重点 manner <i>n.</i> 方式;态度,举止 horrible <i>adj.</i> 极坏的,糟糕的;恐怖的 guilty <i>adj.</i> 内疚的;有罪的 cruel <i>adj.</i> 伤人的;残酷的,残忍的 remark <i>n. & vi.</i> 评论,谈论 dislike <i>vt.</i> 不喜欢,讨厌 argue <i>vi.</i> 争吵,争论 awkward <i>adj.</i> 令人尴尬的,别扭的;笨拙的 apologize <i>vi.</i> 道歉 quarrel <i>n. & vi.</i> 争吵,争执 sensitive <i>adj.</i> 易生气的;敏感的;体贴的 athletic <i>adj.</i> 擅长运动的;健壮的 envy <i>vt. & n.</i> 羡慕,嫉妒 blame <i>vt.</i> 责备 <i>n.</i> 责任;责备,指责 gifted <i>adj.</i> 有天赋的 disagreement <i>n.</i> 分歧 amusement <i>n.</i> 娱乐,消遣 identity <i>n.</i> 身份 absurd <i>adj.</i> 荒唐的 hopeless <i>adj.</i> 没有好转希望的,无望的;糟透的 overcome <i>vt.</i> 克服,解决 attitude <i>n.</i> 态度,看法 anchor <i>vt.</i> 扎根于;使基于;下锚;使固定 <i>n.</i> 锚 cautious <i>adj.</i> 小心的,谨慎的 eager <i>adj.</i> 热切的,渴望的 respond <i>vi.</i> 做出反应 security <i>n.</i> 平安,安全;安全措施 revision <i>n.</i> 复习;修订,修改 committed <i>adj.</i> 尽心尽力的;坚信的;坚定的 mercy <i>n.</i> 宽恕;仁慈 apology <i>n.</i> 道歉</p>
重点短语	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. spy on 暗中监视,窥探 2. focus on 聚焦,集中 3. keep one's word 信守诺言 4. in trouble 有麻烦,处于困难中 5. keep pace with(与……)步调一致 6. before long 不久,很快 7. get through(用电话)接通 8. be based on 以……为基础,以……为根据 9. regardless of 不管,不顾 10. end up 最后成为;最终处于 11. rely on 依靠,依赖 12. thanks to 幸亏;由于

the 12th Five-Year Plan “十二五”计划

personal income tax 个人所得税

the Three Gorges Project 三峡工程

sustainable development 可持续发展

智力背景



经典句型	<p>1. I must have sounded very proud of myself after the quiz, saying how easy it was and how I was sure to get a good grade. 小测验之后,我的口气听上去想必很自鸣得意,因为我嚷嚷着说那份试卷有多么容易,还说我肯定能够取得好的分数。</p> <p>2. I don't think I can truly forgive her. 我想我不会真正原谅她的。</p> <p>3. He couldn't keep pace with the game, and as a result of his careless playing we lost. 他跟不上比赛的节奏,正因为他的粗心,我们输了。</p> <p>4. Football is very important to me, but so is our friendship. 足球对我来说很重要,但是我们的友谊也同样重要。</p> <p>5. Friendships between girls are usually based on shared feelings and support, but friendships between boys are based on shared activities or interests. 女孩之间的友谊通常是基于双方共同的情感和相互的支持,但男孩之间的友谊则是基于共同的活动或者兴趣爱好。</p> <p>6. When asked they usually hesitate before responding... 当被问及这个问题的时候,他们往往在回答之前都要犹豫一下……</p> <p>7. I ended up returning to the train station and spending the rest of the day in the waiting room. 最终我回到火车站,在候车室里度过了当天余下的时光。</p>
功能交际	<p>1. Describing friends and friendship(描述朋友和友谊)</p> <p>2. Describing feelings and emotions(描述感情和情绪)</p>
重点语法	1. To infinitive 2. Bare infinitive 3. Verb-ing form as a noun

话题感知

朋友就是可以为了你放弃一切、舍生忘死的人;烦恼时陪你聊天,做酒给你解忧的人(如果你正享受不幸,请你告诉我);开心的时候就默默走开,不带给你任何麻烦的人(如果你正享受幸福,请你忘记我,如果你有新的彼岸,请你离开我);愁则替你愁,喜则为你喜的人……



What Is Friendship?

Friendship is one of the greatest pleasures that people can enjoy. It is very difficult to find a better definition of friendship. A true friend does indeed find pleasure in our joy and share sorrow in our grief. In time of trial, he or she is always at our side to give us his or her help and comfort. Knowing how valuable friendship is, we should be very careful in our choice of a friend. We must choose someone who has a good character, whose activities are good and who shows kindness of heart. We should avoid those shallow people who are easily changed by adversities or misfortune. A true friend can always

友谊是什么?

友谊是人们可以享有的最大的快乐之一。很难给友谊找到一个更好的定义。一个真正的朋友一定会与我们分享快乐与悲伤。在考验人的时刻,他或她总会站在我们一边,帮助我们,安慰我们。知道了友谊的珍贵,在择友时我们就应非常谨慎。我们一定要选择那些性格好、行为好、心地好的人。应避免选择那些遇到逆境或不幸就很容易改变的人。一个真正的朋友总是让人信任、喜爱和尊敬的。如果你把自己的秘密告诉了朋友,他或她不会把秘密告诉别人。朋友之间会分享快乐和悲伤。当他们遇到困难时,会互相帮助;当他们悲伤时,会互相

智力背景



Anti-Poverty Project 扶贫工程
Vegetable Basket Project 菜篮子工程
Decent-Life Project 温饱工程
win-win situation 双赢局面

be trusted, loved and respected. If you tell a friend your secrets, he or she won't tell anyone else. Friends share each other's joys and sorrows. They help each other when they are in trouble, and cheer each other up when they are sad. The most important thing is that a friend always understands you. In conclusion, when you have made a good friend, don't forget him or her.

鼓励。最重要的是,朋友总是能理解你。最后说一句,当你交到好友时,不要轻易忘记他或她。

Part 1 Welcome to the unit & Reading

课文 英汉对译

Secrets and lies

Dear Annie,

I feel betrayed by my friend, Hannah. We have been best friends since primary school and spend almost every day with each other. Sometimes, other children say we are no fun because we are both very academic and like to study, but we like it that way. We are both very hard-working and always get good grades at school.

On Monday, we had a surprise math quiz. I thought it was quite easy and was not worried about the results. I must have sounded very proud of myself after the quiz, saying how easy it was and how I was sure to get a good grade. The next day after class, my math teacher told me that I had the lowest grade in the class! I felt so ashamed; I must be really stupid to fail a simple math quiz!

Afterwards, I pretended to be cheerful, but Hannah sensed something was wrong. We went to wash our hands in the girls' wash-room before lunch and I admitted how badly I had done. I begged her not to tell anyone else, and she said she would keep my secret.

However, the next day, I noticed that my classmates were staring at me as I came into math class and, when I went to sit down, I was shocked to find a piece of paper on my desk that said 'Stupid Sarah got a D!' I was so upset that I felt like crying. I thought that Hannah must have told my classmates about my grade after promising not to. Everyone must have been laughing behind my back!

I was so angry that I went straight to Hannah and told her we weren't going to be friends any more because she couldn't keep her word. She was really upset and swore that she hadn't told anyone. However, the only people who see grades are the teacher and the students that the grades belong to. She said that someone must have been spying on us in the washroom, but I don't believe her explanation. I don't think I can ever truly forgive her. Now I've lost my best friend. What shall I do?

Yours sincerely
Sarah

A friendship in trouble

Dear Annie,

My name is Andrew. I am 17 years old and I have a problem. My best friend Matthew has stopped talking to me. We have been

秘密和谎言

亲爱的安妮:

我觉得我的朋友汉娜背叛了我。从小学起我俩就是最好的朋友,几乎每天都在一起。因为我们成绩好,喜爱学习,其他同学有时会说我俩没趣,但我们喜欢那样。我们都很用功,成绩在学校一直很优秀。

星期一那天,我们搞了一次突袭性的数学小测验。我以为它非常简单,一点也不担心考试成绩。小测验之后,我说起话来听上去一定洋洋自得,说它实在太简单了,我肯定能取得好成绩。第二天放学后,我的数学老师却告诉我,我得了全班最低分!我感到非常羞愧,这么简单的小测验没能及格,我真是笨极了!

后来,我假装很开心,但汉娜还是觉察到哪儿有点不对劲。午餐前,我们一起去女子洗手间时,我承认考得有多么糟糕。我求她不要告诉任何人,她说她会替我保守秘密。

但是第二天,当我走进数学课教室时,我就注意到同学们在盯着我看。当我坐下时,我惊讶地发现桌子上有一张纸,上面写着:“笨蛋萨拉得了D等!”我难过得想哭。我想汉娜一定是在答应过我不会告诉任何人之后将我的成绩告诉了同学们。大家一定都在背后嘲笑我!

我非常生气,径直走到汉娜跟前,告诉她我们不再是朋友了,因为她不能信守诺言。她很不安,发誓说她没有告诉任何人。但是,能看到成绩的人只有老师和学生自己。她说一定是有人在洗手间偷听我们的谈话,但我不相信她的解释。我想我永远也不会真正地原谅她。现在,我失去了我最好的朋友。我该怎么办呢?

你真诚的,
萨拉

陷入困境的友谊

亲爱的安妮:

我叫安德鲁。我17岁,碰到了一个难题。我最好的朋友马修已经停止跟我说话了。我们从小就是好朋友,一起在学校足

Economy Housing Project 安居工程
Porn-Purging Campaign 扫黄行动
Go-West Campaign 西部大开发
Project Hope 希望工程

智力背景



2. If you can buy a person's friendship, it's not worth having. 如果你能买一份友谊,那它就不值得拥有。

worth *adj.* 值得的

归纳拓展

表示“值得做某事”,有下面三种表达方式:

be worth doing

be worthy of being done

be worthy to be done

那本书值得读。

The book is worth reading.

= The book is worthy of being read.

= The book is worthy to be read.

温馨提示

如果表示“很值得做某事”,则用副词 well 修饰,即 be well worth doing

The meal cooked by Mary is well worth tasting.

玛丽做的饭很值得尝一尝。

3. How do you get on with your friend(s)? 你和朋友相处得怎么样?

get on 相处;进展

get on/along well (with) (与某人)相处得好;(在某方面)进展得好

How are you getting on with your new classmates?

你和你们班新同学相处得怎么样?

I'm so glad to hear that you get on very well with your new job.

听说你的新工作取得很大进展,我很高兴。

归纳拓展

get across 传播,为人理解 get through (电话等)接通

get away 走开,离开;休假

get over 从……中恢复;克服困难;解决问题

get together 相聚,聚集 get back 回来;找回

get off 下车;出发;动身;下班 get on 上车

get up 起立,起床 get rid of 摆脱

4. I feel betrayed by my friend Hannah. 我感觉我的朋友汉娜背叛了我。

betray *vt.* 出卖,背叛

He betrayed his country. 他背叛了他的国家。

When parents get divorced, the children often feel betrayed.

父母离婚时,孩子们通常会觉得自己被出卖了。

归纳拓展

betray *n.* 背叛者;告密者 betrayal *n.* 背叛;出卖

feel betrayed by sb. 感到被某人出卖

5. Sometimes, other children say we are no fun because we are both very academic and like to study, but we like it that way. 有时候,别的同学们说我们俩一点儿意思都没有,因为我们俩都成绩好,又爱学习,但我们喜欢那种方式。

fun *n.* 乐趣 *adj.* 有趣的,逗乐的

例2 (1) Everything _____ doing is worthy of _____ well.

A. worthy; being done B. worthy; doing

C. worth; being done D. worth; doing

解析 句意:一切值得做的事都值得好好做。分析句子成分后可知第一个空考查 be worth doing;第二个空考查 be worthy of being done 的用法,即 C 项正确。

答案 C

(2) It is worth considering what makes "convenience" foods so popular, and _____ better ones of your own.

A. introduces B. to introduce

C. introducing D. introduced

解析 句意:考虑什么使“方便”食品如此受欢迎并介绍自己更好的食品都是值得的。根据句意可知设空处与 considering 为并列关系,故正确答案为 C。

答案 C

例3 (1) He is a narrow-minded man and difficult to _____.

A. get up

B. get rid of

C. get through

D. get on with

解析 句意:他是个心胸狭窄的人,很难相处。根据句意可知此处选 get on with“相处”符合题意。get up“起立”;get rid of“摆脱”;get through“接通”。

答案 D

(2) We tried hard, and eventually, we were able to get Mike _____ us his car just for a day.

A. lending

B. lend

C. to lend

D. lent

解析 句意:我们费了好大劲,终于让迈克把他的汽车借给我们用一天。get sb. to do sth. 为固定搭配,故选择 C 项。

答案 C

例4 He had a good disguise, but as soon as he spoke he _____ himself.

A. expressed

B. enjoyed

C. behaved

D. betrayed

解析 本题考查动词词义辨析。句意:他伪装得很好,可是一说话就原形毕露了。根据语境可知 betray“背叛,出卖”符合题意。

答案 D

例5 (1) _____ it is to go for a picnic on such a fine day!

A. What a fun

B. What fun

C. How funny

D. How a fun

解析 funny 意为“滑稽可笑的,奇怪的”,不符合句意,

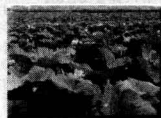
Lantern Festival 元宵节

Children's Day 儿童节

Dragon Boat Festival 端午节

Women's Day 妇女节

智力背景



归纳拓展

make fun of sb. 取笑某人
 have fun = have a good time 玩得开心
 what fun 多么开心啊

I write not just for the pay, but for fun.

我写作不仅仅是为了稿酬,还有为了乐趣。

We had a lot of fun at the party. 宴会上我们玩得很开心。

易混辨析

fun 和 funny

funny 是形容词,意为“好笑的,滑稽的,奇怪的”,它指的是一种滑稽可笑的“有趣”,侧重点是让人觉得好玩或发笑;

fun 可以作名词,意为“有趣的事”,主要指“有趣,好玩”;形容词意为“逗乐的,有趣的”。

It is more fun to go with someone than to go alone.

结伴同去比自己独自去好玩。

It's funny to see a man walk with his hands and head.

看见一个人倒立走路很滑稽。

6. I must have sounded very proud of myself after the quiz, saying how easy it was and how I was sure to get a good grade. 小测验之后,我的口气听上去想必很是自鸣得意,因为我嚷嚷着说那份试卷有多么容易,还说我肯定能够取得好的分数。

must have done 一定做过……;已经……,表示对已经发生的情况的肯定推测。

You must have left your wallet in the office.

你肯定把钱包忘在办公室里了。

The ground is wet. It must have rained last night.

地都湿了,昨天晚上一定下雨了。

归纳拓展

(1) must have done 的否定式: couldn't have done/can't have done 表示“不可能……”;

(2) must + be 表示对现在情况的肯定推测;

(3) may/might have done 也许/或许已经做……;

(4) should have done 表示本应该做某事(而实际上没有做某事)。

He must be Mr. Smith. 他肯定是史密斯先生。

He can't be staying at home now, for I saw him in the street just now.

他此刻肯定不在家,我刚刚在街上看到他。

Something may have happened to her.

她可能发生什么事情了。

7. Afterwards, I pretended to be cheerful, but Hannah sensed something was wrong. 后来,我假装很开心,但是汉娜还是觉察到有点不对劲。

pretend vi. & vt. 假装;装扮

常用结构

pretend sth. 假装 pretend to do 假装做……

pretend that 假装……

fun 是不可数名词,可排除 A、D。根据左面所讲的短语用法可知应该选 B 项。句意:在如此好的天气里去野餐是一件多么有趣的事情啊!

答案 B

(2) What _____ fun it is to walk alone with _____ full moon hanging in the sky!

A. /; a

B. a; /

C. the; /

D. a; the

解析 句意:一轮圆月高悬天空,独自漫步是多么惬意啊! fun 作名词时,为不可数名词,表泛指时只能与零冠词连用;第二空后的 moon 前有形容词 full 修饰,在本句中也表泛指,故与不定冠词连用。

答案 A

例 6 (1)—Tom graduated from college at a very young age.

—Oh, he _____ have been a very smart boy then.

A. could

B. should

C. might

D. must

解析 根据语境可知此处表示“他在那个时候肯定是一个很聪明的孩子”,所以是对过去情况的肯定推测,用 must have done, 即 D 项正确。

答案 D

(2)—I'll tell Mary about her new job tomorrow.

—You _____ her last week.

A. ought to tell

B. would have told

C. must tell

D. should have told

解析 句意:——明天我将告诉玛丽她新工作的事。——你本应该上个星期就告诉她的。should + have done 表“过去本应该做某事而实际上没有做”,故选 D 项。

答案 D

例 7 Peter pretended _____ me when I passed the coffee shop.

A. not to see

B. having not see

C. not see

D. not seeing

解析 句意:当我经过咖啡店的时候彼得假装没有看见我。这里考查 pretend to do 假装做……,还要注意它的否定形式。

智力背景



box lunch; Chinese take-away 盒饭

rice tofu 米豆腐

konjak tofu 魔芋豆腐

rice noodles 米粉 a stick of sugar-coated haws 冰糖葫芦

He often pretends deafness when you ask him questions.

当你问他问题时,他经常装聋。

He pretended not to know the facts. 他佯装不知实情。

He pretended that he was ill so that he could stay at home.

他假装病了以便能待在家里。

🔊 温馨提示

pretend to be doing sth. 假装在做某事

pretend to have done sth. 假装已做过某事

8. We went to wash our hands in the girls' wash-room before lunch and I admitted how badly I had done. 午饭前,我们一起去女子洗手间时,我承认了自己的考试成绩是那么糟糕。

admit *vt. & vi.* 承认(事实、过失等),供认;接纳

🔧 常用结构

admit sth. 承认某事

admit doing sth. 承认做了某事

admit that 承认,后接从句

我承认犯错误了。

I admitted my mistake.

I admitted making a mistake.

I admitted that I made a mistake.

🔧 归纳拓展

admit...into/to... 允许……进入……

sb. be admitted to school(hospital) 接受某人入学(入院)

Only 200 children were admitted to/into the school every year.

这个学校每年只招收 200 名新生。

9. I was so angry that I went straight to Hannah and told her we weren't going to be friends any more because she couldn't keep her word. 我怒不可遏,径直找到了汉娜,并告诉她我们俩以后再也不是朋友了,因为她不能信守诺言。

keep one's word = keep one's promise 信守诺言

You must keep your word when you promise the children something.

当你允诺孩子以后,你必须履行你的诺言。

I can't trust him any more because he did not keep his word.

我不能再信任他,因为他不守诺言。

🔧 归纳拓展

break one's word(promise) 违背诺言

in other words 换句话说

have a word with sb. 同某人说话

have words with sb. 同某人争吵

in a(one) word 总之

10. I don't think I can truly forgive her. 我想我不会真正原谅她的。

forgive *vt.* 原谅,宽恕(forgave, forgiven)

🔧 归纳拓展

forgiveness *n.* 原谅,宽恕

答案 A

例 8 (1) Now that Bob has publicly _____ he was wrong, he is sharing the child-raising and household tasks with Pat.

A. admitted

B. suggested

C. agreed

D. explained

解析 本题考查动词词义辨析。从上下文判断, Bob 公开承认了错误, 并与 Pat 分担照料孩子的工作和家务。而 B“建议”、C“同意”、D“解释”三项词义与语境都不符。

答案 A

(2) Mary finally admitted _____ my book by mistake.

A. to have taken

B. to take

C. having taken

D. have taken

解析 admit 后接 having done 形式作宾语, 表示“承认做过某事”。根据题意选择 C。

答案 C

例 9 (1) He promised to buy me a bike for my birthday, and I think he will _____.

A. break his word

B. have his word

C. keep his word

D. make his word

解析 句意: 他答应给我买辆自行车作为生日礼物, 我想他会信守诺言的。keep one's word “信守诺言”, 固定短语, 符合题意。

答案 C

(2) Mother, you have consented. You must _____.

A. eat your words

B. break your words

C. break your word

D. keep your word

解析 句意: 妈妈, 你已经同意了。你必须言而有信。eat one's words 收回前言, 道歉; break one's word 不守诺言; keep one's word 守信, 言而有信, 信守诺言。

答案 D

例 10 (1) —Can you read the sign, sir? No smoking allowed in the lift!

—_____.

A. Never mind

B. Don't mention it

C. Sure, I don't smoke

D. Pardon me

chafing dish 火锅

eight-treasure rice pudding 八宝饭

glass noodles 粉丝

jellied bean curd 豆腐脑

