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XUEFA DASHIYE

KAOYIBEN

# 考一本

课程基础导练

高中模块 2

英语



CIPG

海豚出版社  
DOLPHIN BOOKS  
中国国际出版集团





# 英语

高中模块2 (译林版)

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审 校

2010年7月



海豚出版社

DOLPHIN BOOKS

中国国际出版集团

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

考一本·课程基础导练. 英语. 模块2 / 黄峻, 陈春华主编. —北京: 海豚出版社, 2010.7  
ISBN 978-7-5110-0333-1

I. ①考… II. ①黄… ②陈… III. ①英语课—高中—习题 IV. ①G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2010)第 143568 号

书 名: 考一本·课程基础导练 英语(模块2)

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出 版: 海豚出版社

网 址: <http://www.dolphin-books.com.cn>

地 址: 北京市百万庄大街 24 号 邮 编: 100037

客服电话: 0731-84322947 84313942 82254875

传 真: 0731-84322947 82322805

印 刷: 湖南版艺印刷有限公司

开 本: 16 开(880 毫米×1230 毫米)

印 张: 7

字 数: 168 千字

版 次: 2010 年 7 月第 1 版 2010 年 7 月第 1 次印刷

标准书号: ISBN 978-7-5110-0333-1

定 价: 15.00 元

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# PREFACE

## 编者寄语

积经年之底蕴,凝教学之精华。全新呈现在您面前的《考一本·课程基础导练》是由湖南省四大名校之长郡中学、雅礼中学联手倾力打造,经校内众多长年奋战在教学一线上的特、高级教师潜心编写而成的。长郡、雅礼两校此番在教辅用书上的联袂合作,尚属首次,而由各学科带头人牵头的作者队伍,也都是教育界的精兵强将。作为编者,我们有足够的理由相信,《考一本·课程基础导练》这套新型教辅用书必将给广大师生带来福音。

本套丛书立足于学业水平考试,跟踪服务新高考,以最新教材为依托,彰显教育教学新理念,整体来说,具有权威、同步、联动、实用等几大特色。

**权威** 本套丛书的编写团队,不仅具有扎实的教学功底,丰富的教学经验,而且深谙高中教育教学的规律和特点,由学科带头人领队的编写更是有力地保证了该套丛书的权威性。

**同步** 教与学一体,知识与能力同步,将“怎么学”与“怎么教”放在一起同步设计,以方法为主线实施教学,使学生不仅能轻松地掌握基础知识,而且能尽快地提高综合应用能力。本套丛书以全新的视角向广大师生介绍这种符合教学规律的立体化学习方案。

**联动** 教与学联动,相互促进,涵盖全部知识点的教法学法设计,抓住重难点的讲练结合编排,使这个主体充满鲜活而翔实的内容。

**实用** 本套丛书注重基础,突出实用、好用,并充分照顾到不同层次、不同阶段的学生学习时的实际需要,在知识和能力的安排上循序渐进,难易有度。书中例题和习题的选取充分考虑最新命题趋势,既博采众长,又自成系统。各分册体例相对统一,但又根据模块特点和各年级教学实际有所不同,各具特色。

踏破铁鞋无觅处。但愿《考一本·课程基础导练》正是您苦苦寻觅中的教辅用书,并祈求它的上乘品质能带给您成功的好运。

本套丛书的编辑与出版,得益于教育界、出版界众多知名人士的热情帮助和大力支持,他们提出了诸多很好的建议,在此谨表衷心感谢。恳切希望广大师生和教育专家在这套丛书问世后,多提宝贵意见,以便我们进一步修订完善。

编者

2010年7月





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# Unit 1 Tales of the unexplained

## 单元学习目标概览

课程目标		单元学习内容
语言知识	话题	神秘
	功能	1. 征求调查所需信息 How did you find out about the Best Book Club and when did you join the club? How much have you spent on books in the last six months? What subjects are you interested in? 2. 征求意见 What would you like to know?
	核心词汇	tale, unexplained, puzzled, incident, disappear, witness, spaceship, creature, flash, assume, construction, occur, aboard, possibility, detective, case, journalist, amazing, evidence, injury, dismiss, laughter, schoolboy, astronomer, enthusiastic, base, exist, questionnaire, tick, statement, disagree, appropriate, blank, humour, discount, table tennis, badminton, organize, tournament, award, hairy, attack, villager, fur, track, centimetre, length, examine, north-west, reserve, strength, existence, convince, link, ancestor, survive
	短语	step up, due to, show up, according to, rule out, look into, make up, take charge of, outer space, run after, on average, in return, draw conclusions, make recommendations, make one's way to, dozens of, belong to
	句型	1. <b>Standing inside were</b> lots of strange creatures with white skin and large black eyes. 2. We <b>will not</b> give up <b>until</b> we find out what happened. 3. The Yeti <b>is said to be</b> a large, hairy animal that walks on two feet like a human being. 4. He <b>became convinced that</b> they exist.
	语法	1. Present perfect tense (现在完成时) 2. Present perfect continuous tense (现在完成进行时)
语言技能		1. 能阅读报刊文章 2. 辨认听力中的具体信息 3. 分析数据后得出结论并作出推荐 4. 能够自我介绍并进行采访 5. 写一篇报告 6. 扩充与太空探索的有关词汇
学习策略		在阅读新闻故事中找出最重要信息并推测其他有关信息
文化意识		1. 了解尼斯湖水怪、巨石阵和金字塔 2. 了解世界各地的雪人



背景拓展

## The Loch Ness Monster in Scotland

### (尼斯湖水怪)

Loch Ness is located in the North of Scotland.

For many years it has been supposed that there is a large dinosaur-like “monster” in Loch Ness. The evidence for its existence is a series of sightings of a plesiosaur(蛇颈龙)-like dinosaur throughout the last 100 years. The case has occasionally been supported by some photographic evidence.

However, several scientific studies have been conducted, including through sonar(水底音波探测器) surveys of the Loch, and these have not showed any presence of such a “monster”. Many people believe that the size(21 square miles) and great depth of the Loch (almost 800 feet), together with potential underwater caves, give the monster many places to hide.

In 2003, the remains of a large creature were discovered in Scotland's Ness, but instead of thinking the find as possible evidence of the monster's existence, scientists now think it is a hoax(骗局).

In 2006, some scientists brought up a new theory — maybe the monster was a paddling(嬉水的)elephant. “The reason why we see elephants in Loch Ness is that circuses(马戏团) used to go along the road and had a little rest at the side of the Loch and allowed the animals to go and have a swim around,” a scientist said.

Although there is still no clear explanation or evidence about a Loch Ness Monster, the suggestion of the monster's existence makes Loch Ness one of Scotland's top tourist attractions.

Think about: What does the monster look like?

## Stonehenge(巨石阵)



Much older than the Great Wall, Stonehenge is one of the world's most fascinating, but least understood historical sites. Every year, thousands of tourists come to admire Stonehenge's beauty and to wonder about how and why it was built.

Scientists have dated the site, which is located in England, to around 3000 BC. The stone circle was constructed in a number of stages over hundreds of years. It took millions of man-hours to move and raise the heavy stones.

Though there are many theories, it is still a mystery why stone-age man dragged such heavy stones over 380 kilometers from where they were made.

Prehistoric people had only basic wooden tools. To move the stones they probably used tree trunks to roll them along.

Some historians believe that Stonehenge was a temple, the site of ancient sacrifices and rituals(仪式). Others believe it was a burial place or perhaps even a giant sundial(日晷) to tell the time. Whatever their ancient use was, the stones have always been a source of fascination for British people. One record from 1135 said the great stones were carried to England by giant magical creatures!



In modern times Stonehenge has become a huge hit with tourists.

## UFO



UFO is an acronym (缩略词) for Unidentified Flying Object. Such objects include meteors (流星), disintegrating (解体的) satellites, flocks of birds, aircraft, lights, weather balloons, and just about anything moving within the visible band of electromagnetism (电磁). In common language UFO has been often a synonym for an alien spacecraft.

There are many photographs of UFOs and they are of equal quality: blurs (模糊) and forgeries (伪造). Other physical evidence, such as alleged debris (残余) from alien crashes, or burn marks on the ground from alien landings, or implants in bodies of alien abductees (被绑架者), have turned out to be quite terrestrial, including forgeries. The main reasons for believing in UFOs are the testimony of many people, the inability to distinguish science fiction from science, the willingness to trust men telling fantastic stories, the ability to distrust all contrary sources as being part of a conspiracy to withhold the truth, and a desire for contact with the world above. Belief in aliens in UFOs is akin (同类的) to belief in supernatural beings.

## The Great Pyramids in Egypt

### (埃及金字塔)

The Great Pyramids of Giza are some of the most famous man-made objects in the world, and they have been famous since ancient times. In fact, the Great Pyramid of Khufu (Cheops) is the only "Wonder of the Ancient World" that still survives. However, there are actually over one hundred Pyramids in Egypt, including at least eight more at Giza (two belonging to kings and six to queens).

Many Egyptologists have somewhat different views on exactly why the ancient Egyptian kings built Pyramids as their tombs, but all of them seem to agree that it had to do with their worship of the sun god, Re (Ra). Most believe that the Pyramid was symbolic of the Benben, a mound that rose from the waters during the creation of the earth, in ancient Egyptian mythology (神话), which was closely associated with Re as the creator god. How pyramids were built is also a matter of some controversy (争论). Traditional views, regarding the length of time and the labor force of workers required, have changed in recent years.

Most Egyptologists no longer believe that many slaves were used, and it is probable that much of the most difficult work of hauling (拖) the large blocks up ramps was probably performed using beasts of labor such as oxen. Experiments have also demonstrated that it probably took less time to build them than we originally thought. One reason is that there were probably not as many solid blocks used as we once believed. Rubble and sand were instead used to fill pockets surrounded by solid stone, in many instances.

Period 1

第一节 教材同步阅读

阅读课文 *Boy missing, police puzzled*, 从题中所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

- ( ) 1. When and where was Justin Foster missing?
- A. On Sunday; at home.  
B. On Friday night; at home.  
C. Last week; at the baseball field.  
D. On Friday night; at the baseball field.
- ( ) 2. People are interested in Justin's disappearance because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. there are reports of strange lights in the sky and of alien visits  
B. they believe that Justin has gone somewhere to hide himself  
C. they think that Justin has been taken away by some aliens from outer space  
D. Justin has disappeared for no good reasons that people may take as true
- ( ) 3. The family didn't call the police about Justin's disappearance until \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Mrs Foster found his room empty  
B. early the next morning  
C. lunch time the next day  
D. Mr Foster returned from his work
- ( ) 4. "It's happened to me!" suggested that Marvis Wood wanted to say that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Aliens did exist and did research on her  
B. Justin was really taken away by aliens  
C. Justin was indeed murdered  
D. she didn't believe Kelly's words
- ( ) 5. The text mainly tells us that \_\_\_\_\_.

Reading

- A. Justin was really taken away by aliens  
B. people are interested in Justin's disappearance  
C. Justin's family are concerned about his safety  
D. police are puzzled as to why Justin went missing

第二节 课外拓展阅读

I. 阅读选择题 阅读下面的短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A farmer had some puppies he needed to sell. He painted a sign advertising the pups and set about nailing it to a post on the edge of his yard. As he was driving the last nail into the post, he felt a pull on his overalls(工装裤). He looked down into the eyes of a little boy.

"Mister," he said, "I want to buy one of your puppies."

"Well," said the farmer, as he rubbed the sweat off the back of his neck, "these puppies come from fine parents and cost a good deal of money."

The boy dropped his head for a moment. Then reaching deep into his pocket, he pulled out a handful of change and held it up to the farmer.

"I've got thirty-nine cents. Is that enough to take a look?" he said.

"Sure," said the farmer.

Out from the doghouse ran a female dog followed by four little balls of fur. The little boy pressed his face against the chain link fence. His eyes danced with delight.

As the dogs made their way to the fence, the little boy noticed something else stirring inside the doghouse. Slowly another little ball appeared; this one noticeably smaller. Down the ramp it slid. Then in a somewhat awkward manner the little pup began hobbling



(跛行) toward the others, doing its best to catch up.

"I want that one." the little boy said, pointing to the smaller dog. The farmer knelt down at the boy's side and said, "Son, you don't want that puppy. He will never be able to run and play with you like these other dogs would." With that the little boy reached down, and began rolling up (往上翻卷) one leg of his trousers. In doing so he revealed (露出) a steel brace running down both sides of his leg. Looking back up at the farmer, he said, "You see sir, I don't run too well myself, and he will need someone who understands." The world is full of people who need someone who understands.

- ( ) 1. What was the farmer doing when the boy pulled his overalls?
- A. He was selling his puppies.  
B. He was making an advertisement.  
C. He was driving his car.  
D. He was forcing the nail into the post.
- ( ) 2. How many dogs did the farmer have altogether?
- A. Only one.  
B. Four.  
C. Five.  
D. Six.
- ( ) 3. How did the boy feel when he saw the puppies?
- A. Nervous.  
B. Afraid.  
C. Happy.  
D. Worried.
- ( ) 4. The boy wanted to buy the smaller dog because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. it was more lovely  
B. he didn't have enough money to buy a big one  
C. it was much cheaper  
D. he could understand it

( ) 5. What happened to the boy?

- A. One of his leg was gone.  
B. Both of his legs were gone.  
C. He didn't have parents.  
D. He lost some of his money.

II. 简答题 阅读下面的短文,并根据短文后的要求答题。

One day a few years ago, a very funny thing happened to a neighbor of mine. He was a teacher at one of London's big medical schools. He had finished his teaching for the summer term and was at the airport on his way to Russia to give a lecture.

He had put a few clothes and his lecture notes in his shoulder bag, but he had put Rupert, the skeleton (人体骨架) to be used in his lecture, in a large brown suitcase (箱子). At the airport desk, he suddenly thought that he had forgotten to buy a newspaper. He left his suitcase near the desk and went over to the shop.

When he got back he discovered that someone had taken his suitcase by mistake. He often wonders what they said when they got home and found Rupert.

6. Who wrote the story? (no more than 6 words)

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Why did the teacher put a skeleton in his suitcase? (no more than 13 words)

\_\_\_\_\_

8. Why did he go to the shop? (no more than 6 words)

\_\_\_\_\_

9. What happened to the suitcase at the airport? (no more than 8 words)

\_\_\_\_\_



### 第三节 英汉短语互译

阅读课文,找出下列短语并进行中英互译。

#### 1. 受到极大的关注

#### 2. 出现、露面

#### 3. 叫醒

#### 4. 调查

#### 5. 编造

#### 6. 准备睡觉

#### 7. 径直走向

#### 8. 一个十五岁的男孩

#### 9. 播放音乐

#### 10. 铁证

#### 11. step up

#### 12. due to

#### 13. take charge of

#### 14. amazing stories

#### 15. pull back the curtains

#### 16. do research on

#### 17. go missing

#### 18. according to

#### 19. give up



## Period 2 Reading (Language focus)



### 重 难 剖 析

#### 一. 核心词汇

##### 1. puzzle

(1) *vt.* 使迷惑, 使为难

What puzzled me most was that he hadn't shown up all the day.

最令我困惑的是他一整天都没露面。

No maths problem can puzzle him.

任何数学题都难不倒他。

(2) *n.* 难题; 谜; 困惑, 迷惑

The students are doing a word puzzle.

这些学生正在做拼字游戏。

The police are in a puzzle about the case.

警察对这个案子很是困惑。

##### 【拓展】

puzzled *adj.* 困惑的

puzzling *adj.* 令人困惑的/莫名其妙的

I was very puzzled at the puzzling news.

这个莫名其妙的消息使我很困惑。

Hearing this, he showed a puzzled face.

听到这, 他露出困惑的表情。

##### 【搭配】

puzzle sb. 使……困惑

puzzle over/about sth. 苦苦思索; 仔细琢磨

He puzzled his brain all day over the problem, but didn't solve it.

他整天伤脑筋思考那个问题, 但是未能解决。

##### 2. search

(1) *v.* 搜索, 搜寻

The police searched the forest for the lost child.

警察在森林里搜寻那失踪的孩子。

I have searched my memory, but I can't remember

that man's name.

我绞尽脑汁但就是记不起那个人的名字。

They searched him but found nothing.

他们搜他的身但什么也没发现。

(2) *n.* 搜寻, 搜查

The search for the missing men was given up.

搜寻失踪者的行动已经放弃。

##### 【拓展】

searcher *n.* 搜索者, 调查者; 搜索软件

##### 【搭配】

in search of 寻求, 寻找

search for 寻找

make a search for 搜寻, 寻求

He moved to the city in search of a better life.

为了寻求更好的生活他搬到了城里。

I will make a search for the book, but I don't think I can find it.

我会找一下那本书, 但我想可能找不到。

I have been searching everywhere for the watch.

我一直在到处找那块手表。

##### 3. charge

(1) *n.* [U] 职责, 责任

After his father died, he took charge of the firm.

父亲去世后他负责这家公司。

The firm is now in his charge.

这家公司现在由他负责。

(2) *n.* & *vt.* 收费; 要价

You can visit the exhibition free of charge.

你们可以免费参观展览。

How much do you charge me for the use of telephone?

使用这台电话收多少钱?

(3) *v.* 控告;使担责任

The court charged him with murder.

法庭指控他谋杀。

【拓展】

chargeable *adj.* 应支付的;应征税的

charger *n.* 充电器

【搭配】

charge (sb.) for sth. 对……(向……)索价……

charge sb. with sth./doing sth. 因……指责

free of charge 免费

in charge of 负责

in the charge of = in one's charge (由……)照料,

管理

take charge of 担任,接管

4. **disappoint** *vt.* 使……失望

We shouldn't do anything that will disappoint our parents.

我们不该做任何使我们父母失望的事。

What disappointed me most was that I couldn't go home.

最令我失望的是我回不了家。

【拓展】

disappointed *adj.* 失望的

disappointing *adj.* 令人失望的

disappointment *n.* 失望

He was disappointed at the news that our team was defeated.

听到我们队失败的消息他很失望。

The weather is disappointing.

这天气真让人失望。

He is a disappointing man; nobody would like to stay with him.

他是一个令人失望的人;没人愿意与他在一起。

【搭配】

be disappointed to do... 做……而感到失望

be disappointed that... 因……而失望

be disappointed in/with... 对……失望

to one's disappointment 令……失望的是

二、重点短语

1. Police in America have **stepped up** their search for a fifteen-year-old boy who **went missing** three days ago in Dover, New Hampshire. (page 2, lines 1-4)

美国警方现已加紧对一名15岁失踪男孩进行搜索。该男孩于三天前在新罕布什尔州的多佛市失踪。

(1) **step up** 加紧;加强;促进

When he realized he would be late, he stepped up his pace.

当他意识到他会迟到时,他加快了脚步。

All the workers present tried to step up the rescue work.

所有在场的人都竭力加快营救工作。

(2) **go missing** 失踪

**go** 是系动词,后常接表由好变坏、由正常变特殊的形容词作表语。

go bad/mad/crazy/wrong/red/hungry/blind/wild

Food goes bad easily in hot summer.

食物在炎热的夏天很容易变坏。

Something has gone wrong with my computer.

我的电脑出了毛病。

2. This incident has received great interest **due to** reports of strange lights in the sky and of alien visits around the time the boy disappeared. (page 2, lines 4-8)

此事引起了公众极大的兴趣,原因是在其失踪前后有人声称看到天空中出现了让人迷惑不解的光亮,还有关于外星人造访地球的报道。

**due to** 由于,因为(它引导的短语在句中作状语或表语)

The accident was due to his careless driving.

这场事故是由他开车不小心引起的。

The sports meeting will be put off due to the bad weather.

运动会因为天气不好而将被推迟。

3. Kelly said that the spaceship then **moved around to** the side of the house, towards her brother's bedroom. (page 2, lines 39-41)



凯莉说,飞船移到了房子的另一边,即向她哥哥的睡房移去。

move (around) to / towards 移至/到……

I can hardly move the heavy box to my office.

我没法将这个沉重的盒子移到我的办公室。

### 【拓展】

move (from) ... to 搬迁

We don't like it here, so we decided to move from New York to Beijing.

我们不喜欢这儿,所以我们决定从纽约搬到北京。

move in 搬进新居

Our new neighbours moved in yesterday.

我们的新邻居昨天搬来了。

4. When asked about the possibility that Justin was taken by aliens, Detective San Peterson, who has **taken charge of** the case, told journalists, "Sometimes people **make up** such amazing stories." (page 3, lines 67 - 71)

当被问及贾斯汀被外星人带走的可能性时,负责调查此案的侦探山姆·彼得森告知记者:“有时候人们喜欢编造这类耸人听闻的故事。”

(1) take charge of 负责,管理

She takes charge of all the arrangements.

所有的安排都由她负责。

Can you take charge of the class, Ms Jones?

琼斯小姐,你能负责管理这个班级吗?

(2) make up

①编造,捏造

He often makes up stories and tells them to the children.

他常编故事讲给孩子们听。

He didn't have a good excuse for his being late, so he made one up.

因为没有迟到的理由,他就编了一个。

②化妆,打扮

These days many girls make up when they are still

quite young.

现在很多女孩子年轻时就开始打扮。

Tom watched his sister make up her face for the date.

汤姆看着他妹妹为了约会而在脸上涂脂抹粉。

③弥补

We have to drive fast to make up the hour we lost in Boston.

我们要开快点,把在波士顿损失的时间弥补回来。

She had been absent from school for two weeks, so she naturally had a lot of homework to make up.

她缺课两个星期,因此自然有很多家庭作业要补上来。

④构成,占

Ten boys make up our basketball team.

十个男孩组成了我们篮球队。

5. So, while we have not dismissed the idea, we are **looking into** other possibilities as well. (page 3, lines 73 - 75)

所以,尽管我们不排除这种想法,但我们也在调查其他的可能性。

look into 调查,研究;朝里面看

The committee will further look into the matter before the final decision is made.

委员会将对事情做进一步的调查后再做决定。

The police are looking into the murder.

警察正在调查这桩谋杀案。

He looked into the room and found nobody in it.

他往房里看了看,没看见有人在。

### 三、重点句型及长难句

1. Justin's sister, Kelly, aged nine, says she **heard her brother return home at about 11 p. m.** (page 2, lines 20 - 22)

贾斯汀的妹妹,凯莉,九岁,说她听到她哥哥在大约十一点时回家。

【分析】(1) Kelly 是 Justin's sister 的同位语; says 后接一个省略了 that 的宾语从句。

(2)hear 的用法有 hear sb. do “听到某人做某事”,是省略了“to”的动词不定式,表示做完了某事;还有 hear sth. done 的搭配,表“听到某事被做”。

I heard him call me.

我听到他喊了我。

I heard my name called.

我听到我的名字被叫。/我听到有人叫了我的名字。

【注意】see、watch 等感观动词都有与此相同的用法。

2. At first, the young girl thought it was the light of the full moon, but then she realized that it was moving and coming closer. (page 2, lines 29 - 32)

一开始小女孩认为那只是满月的光,但是她发现光在移动并且越来越近。

【分析】but 是表语意转折的并列连词,连接了 the young girl thought it was ... 和 she realized that it was ... 两个并列句,同时这两个并列句都各带有一个宾语从句。第一个接在动词 thought 后,第二个接在动词 realized 后。句末的 and 也是一个并列连词,但它连接的是 was moving 和 was coming 两个谓语动词,且省略了第二个 was。

【注意】and 和 but 这类并列连词,可连接两个或多个主语、宾语、表语、谓语或并列句,要注意的是当 and 连接多个宾语从句时只有第一个从句的 that 能省,后面的都不能省。

She considered (that) they should be careful and that they should be creative as well.

他们认为他们应该细心,也应该有创造力。

3. Standing inside were lots of strange creatures with white skin and large black eyes. (page 2, lines 36 - 38)

飞船里面站着许多白皮肤、长着黑色大眼睛的怪模怪样的生物。

【分析】这是一个倒装句,其结构为:分词/形容词 + be + 主语。正常语序是:Lots of strange creatures

with white skin and large black eyes were standing inside.

Standing at the gate of our classroom is our class teacher, Mr Li.

站在教室门口的是我们的班主任李老师。

Seated on the grass are a group of young students.

一群年轻的学生坐在草地上。

4. However, since Mrs Foster thought that Justin was spending the night with a friend, she assumed that Kelly was having a bad dream, and sent her back to bed. (page 3, lines 47 - 51)

但是,福斯特夫人以为贾斯汀在一个朋友家过夜了,因此她认为凯莉只是做了个噩梦,于是将她打发回床上。

【分析】(1) However 是“但是”,其词性为副词,后常常加上逗号;but 虽与其语意一样,却是“连词”,如果 however 作连词使用,它的语意为“无论怎样”。

(2)本句是主从复合句,句中 since 是连词,意为“因为”,引导原因状语从句;该从句中 thought 后是一个由 that 引导的宾语从句。主句中 assumed 与 sent her back to bed 是并列谓语,由 and 连接,其中 assumed 后又接一个由 that 引导的宾语从句。

5. There's really no hard evidence that aliens took him. (page 3, line 72 - 73)

事实上并没有确凿的证据证明外星人劫持了他。

【分析】(1)句中的 hard 的意思是“确凿的,可靠的”,可用“convincing”代替。

(2)句中 evidence 后接一个由 that 引导的同位语从句,说明 evidence 的具体内容。同位语从句属于名词性从句,通常由 that 引导。

The reality that the old house was torn down was hard to accept.

老房子被拆的现实令人难以接受。

The news that our football team has won the game is really exciting.

我们足球队获胜的消息真是令人兴奋。

【注意】同位语从句与定语从句的结构很相似,



往往难以分清。请记住定语从句修饰的名词一定能放入从句里,而同位语从句则不行。

Have you heard the news that Jackson was ill. (同)

你听说了杰克逊生病的消息吗?

She told us the news that she got yesterday. (定)

她告诉了我们她昨天听到的消息。

### 自主学习

#### 夯实基础

I. 单项选择 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

( ) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ of the truth of the report, he told his colleagues about it.

A. Convinced

B. Convincing

C. To convince

D. Having convinced

( ) 2. Many people are still \_\_\_\_\_ all over the world.

A. gone hungry

B. going hunger

C. going hungry

D. going hungrily

( ) 3. The \_\_\_\_\_ look on her face suggested that she \_\_\_\_\_ it.

A. puzzling; hadn't expected

B. puzzled; hadn't expected

C. puzzling; wouldn't expect

D. puzzled; shouldn't expect

( ) 4. When I returned to the seat, I found my MP4 I put on my desk \_\_\_\_\_.

A. going

B. losing

C. missing

D. had lost

( ) 5. They went out \_\_\_\_\_ water.

A. in search of

B. in a search of

C. in search

D. search for

( ) 6. He must have \_\_\_\_\_ the funny story. I can't believe that it's true.

A. picked up

B. turned up

C. done up

D. made up

( ) 7. \_\_\_\_\_ my sleepless night, I failed in the driving test at the first attempt this morning.

A. Thanks for

B. Due to

C. Because

D. For

( ) 8. Weather forecasts are not always right: \_\_\_\_\_ their recent mistakes.

A. witness

B. look out

C. look for

D. witnessed

( ) 9. When Mr Yang was away, he left \_\_\_\_\_.

A. the class in the charge of our monitor

B. the class in charge of our monitor

C. our monitor in charge for the class

D. our monitor in the charge of the class

( ) 10. Mike's parents are pleased to see that he had made \_\_\_\_\_ in his studies.

A. great progress

B. a great progress

C. many progresses

D. a lot progress

( ) 11. I wrote a letter of complaint, and the company has promised to \_\_\_\_\_ the matter.

A. look up

B. look into

C. look through

D. look for

( ) 12. Please keep the medicine out of the children's \_\_\_\_\_.

A. reach

B. hand

C. hold

D. place

- ( ) 13. I have been waiting for him for about 2 hours, but he hasn't \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. turned on  
B. showed up  
C. showed around  
D. turned in
- ( ) 14. This movie reminds me of a weekend in May \_\_\_\_\_ ten years ago, when my friends and I gathered together, enjoying a movie.  
A. more  
B. some  
C. less  
D. any
- ( ) 15. \_\_\_\_\_ is often the case, we have worked out the production plan.  
A. Which  
B. That  
C. As  
D. What

II. 根据句意,从所提供的词组中选择恰当的词组填入相关的句中。(注意词形的变化)

step up	due to	show up
in fact	give up	look into
make up	because of	look after
search for	pull back	make out
according to	take charge of	

- We have been waiting for you to \_\_\_\_\_.
- We will not \_\_\_\_\_ until we find out the truth.
- When John realized he was going to be late, he \_\_\_\_\_ his pace.
- Uncle Sam likes \_\_\_\_\_ interesting stories for the children.
- The police \_\_\_\_\_ the thief \_\_\_\_\_ the wallet the moment I came into the hall.
- Our boss Mr Black will be away on business. Who will \_\_\_\_\_ the company during his absence?
- Would you mind \_\_\_\_\_ the problem for me?
- He has become an artist; this is \_\_\_\_\_ his mother.

III. 中译英。

- 她永远也忘不了那担惊受怕的经历。  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 墙上挂着两张齐白石的画。(用倒装句)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 她去世之前已经完全失明了。  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 你认为他们刚刚在谈论谁?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 他们对他进行了搜身但什么也没发现。  
\_\_\_\_\_

### 能力提升

单项选择 从A、B、C、D四个选项中选出最佳选项。

- ( ) 1. He \_\_\_\_\_ all his pockets but still failed to find his new watch.  
A. searched  
B. searched for  
C. looked after  
D. looked for
- ( ) 2. Don't \_\_\_\_\_ any excuse for your failing in the exam this time. We won't believe you.  
A. put up  
B. show up  
C. make up  
D. keep up
- ( ) 3. In the dream Peter saw himself \_\_\_\_\_ by a fierce wolf, and he woke suddenly with a start.  
A. chased  
B. to be chased  
C. be chased  
D. having been chased