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考一本

课程基础导练

英语

高中模块 7



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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

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1. 阅读有关电视和音响设备历史的展览公告; 阅读一篇有关手机应用的文章。
2. 听懂有关电子词典的信息。
3. 谈论现代科技设备如何影响我们的生活, 并且能够通过对话询问相关信息。
4. 写电子邮件给别人建议。
5. 列出家庭现代电器设备与现代生活中的利弊清单。

1. 阅读技巧中的理解文章的主旨题。
2. 听力中如何获取关键信息。

1. 电视和音响设备的历史。
2. 电子发明如何影响我们的生活。

Unit 1 Living with technology

单元学习目标概览

课程目标		单元学习内容
语言知识	话题	科技与生活
	功能	1. 描绘近代发明 The first public showings of wireless TV transmissions were made in 1925 in the USA and in 1926 in Britain. 2. 描绘科技发展 By 1967, most broadcasts were in colour and within five years, more colour than black-and-white TV sets were being used.
	核心词汇	review, wireless, broadcast, altogether, age, superior, consumer, signal, web, wind, record, electric, patent, apply, portable, mini, degree, corporation, spring, delight, variety, evolution, assume, convenience, model, accompany, ownership, anyhow, ample, selection, tiny, brand, familiar, budget, translation, weigh, gram, measure, shape, text, suitable, scan, elegant, case, battery, guarantee, terminal, caution, actual, expose, equal, link, valid, theory, profit, thus, faith, honest, conference
	短语	be based on, be associated with, have faith in, keep in touch with, shortly after, by hand, for the first time, a variety of, in time for, by accident, on sale, in that case, above all, in particular, on time, in other words, up to sb., wind up, apply to, take up, expose to, carry out, concentrate on, be equal to, be superior to, be capable of, carry out
	句型	1. Many different people contributed to the development of TV. 2. They are very popular now, especially the ones that have a video function, which can take up to three minutes of video. 3. This is like a mini CD player but can also record music and is very easy to carry , being very small, as the name “mini” indicates. 4. Cable TV began in 1948 in the USA, but it took 50 years before 66 percent of American households had it. 5. It was found that people who used mobile phones were two and a half times more likely to have a brain tumour on the side of the head where they held their phones than people who did not use them.
	语法	Prepositions (介词) Prepositional phrases (介词短语)
语言技能		1. 阅读有关电视和音响设备历史的展览公告; 阅读一篇有关于手机危害的文章 2. 听懂有关电子词典的信息 3. 谈论现代科技设备如何影响我们的生活, 并且能够通过电话询问所需信息 4. 写电子邮件来给别人建议 5. 列出某些现代电子设备在现代生活中的利弊清单
学习策略		1. 阅读技巧中的理解文章的副标题 2. 听力中如何获取关键信息
文化意识		1. 电视和音响设备的历史 2. 电子发明如何影响我们的生活



Patent

A patent is the permission obtained from government, which protects a new invention making it the property (所有权) of the inventor for a specific period of time. This is usually a period of about 20 years. The patent effectively stops other people from stealing the inventor's new invention by preventing them from making and selling it. If people want to use the new invention, they first must seek permission from the inventor. Otherwise, they will face a large fine. Therefore, a patent on a new invention makes the inventor the official owner.

Patents have a long history dating back to the 15th century, where it was first introduced in Britain. The first known patent was granted (授予) by King Henry VI to John of Utynam, which made him the sole (唯一的) owner of a special method of making stain glass. This method was used on the windows of a famous school called Eton College (伊顿公学). Since then many patents have been granted to their inventors. Patented inventions are not necessarily useful. In 1992, the USA issued a patent for an umbrella made for a dog. Moreover, in 1998 the government issued a patent for roller-skates made for your knees!

In order to obtain a patent in the UK, inventors must prove to the Department of Trade and Industry that their invention is new and that it can be used in industry. However, a patent in the UK will not protect the invention worldwide as each country has its own patent laws. Therefore, inventors must seek further patents from the European Patent Office and other

countries in order to ensure that their invention will not be used without their permission.

Oxford English dictionary

The Oxford English Dictionary is one of the most famous dictionaries in the world. It is considered to be the absolute guide to definition and meaning, and it is constantly being improved and updated. The dictionary is published as a set of 20 volumes (卷). Currently, the dictionary has over 600,000 words from the past 1,500 years! The dictionary is not just restricted to words used in Britain; it records vocabulary from other countries, including South Africa, New Zealand and Australia.

The long history of the dictionary means that its structure is different from other dictionaries. Most standard dictionaries only list the current meaning of words. However, the *Oxford English Dictionary* goes one step beyond by providing all the meanings of the words listed in order of chronology (年表).

The origins of the dictionary date back to 1857, when a group of people decided to create a new dictionary that would attempt to record all the words in the English language. The first edition of the new dictionary was finally published in 1928 after many years of work and contained over 400,000 words in 10 volumes.

Over the years, researchers have been dedicated to increasing the size and accuracy of the dictionary. In 1992, the dictionary took a huge technological step when it converted (转换) the massive twenty volume paperwork to a single CD-ROM. This development made the dictionary more user-friendly.

The British Association for the Advancement of Science

The British Association for the Advancement of Science is a charity organization that aims to make scientific knowledge and understanding more accessible to the public. The origins of the organization date back to 1831, when a group of scientists met in York to discuss the creation of a society that would increase public understanding of developments in science. The society founded new terms including “scientist” and “dinosaur”. The meetings also offered a place where serious scientific debate could take place. In 1860, this was demonstrated (展示) for the first time as they debated Darwin’s Theory of Evolution (进化论). The organization also created the space for the public to witness the demonstration of new experiments. The most famous of these events were the first public demonstration of wireless broadcasting in 1894 by Oliver Lodge and the discovery of the electron (电子) in 1899 by J J Thomas.

Today, the organization has increased its resources to offer an annual event called the Festival of Science. This festival aims to encourage people of all ages and backgrounds to engage (参与) in actively learning and exchanging scientific knowledge. The festival hosts about 400 scientists and researchers from all over the world, who engage in discussion and debate with the public in order to inform them of the latest research developments in the world of science. The organization also assists with the organization of National Science and Engineering Week where students in schools all around

the UK join in a series of experiments in their classrooms. This includes the famous “egg drop” competition, where students have a competition to see who can design the best parachute (降落装置) for an egg.

Radiation around us

Radiation is all around us and comes in many different forms from a variety of sources. Background radiation comes from our natural environment and includes energy from the sun’s rays, naturally radioactive rocks and soil. However, some low-level radiation also comes from man-made appliances (用具), such as X-ray machines, microwaves, television sets and computers. The levels of radiation in these appliances are too low to have a damaging effect on people, although if an appliance is faulty (有缺陷的), it might harm you. For example, if a microwave is broken, the radiation waves will leak out of it. Therefore, it is advised that people keep their household microwave in good condition.

Ultraviolet (紫外线的) radiation, which comes naturally from the sun, is considered to be one of the most harmful types of radiation. When people expose themselves to the sun’s rays for a long period of time, it can cause damage to their skin. The consequences of excessive (过度的) exposure to ultraviolet radiation are skin cancer and eye damage. To avoid damaging your skin, it is advised that you wear suntan cream and sunglasses and make sure that you stay out of the sun when it is at its strongest during the summer months.



Period 1 Reading

第一节 教材同步阅读

阅读课文 *TV and audio devices: a review*, 根据文章内容完成下列表格。(每空不超过3个单词)

Early history of TV	Black and white TV	Broadcasts	First 1. _____ of wireless television pictures was made in 2. _____ in the USA and Britain in different places and different times. First long-distance TV 3. _____ began in 1928. 4. _____ public broadcasting started in 5. _____ in 1928 and in London in 1929.
		TV set	Introduced in 1931 in Germany.
	Color TV	Broadcasts	Began in the USA in 6. _____.
		TV set	Two 7. _____ before the first colour broadcasts in the USA.
The modern age	8. _____ TV (began in 1948 in the USA) → 9. _____ TV (began in 1962) → 10. _____ TV → Web TV		

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 mobile phone is no longer just a phone — it is also a music player, video camera and personal organizer. And mobile phones with television programming are just around the corner. But the more functions cell phone manufacturers add, the greater the amount of power the phones use and the less practical running them on lithium (锂) batteries becomes — so the race to find a viable (可行的) alternative is on.

Two of the world's biggest electronics makers, Hitachi and Toshiba, are currently competing against each other to come up with an alternative, most likely to be micro fuel cells. The task has been set by Japan's second largest mobile phone provider, KDDI, which

wants its customers to soon be able to use special television programming on their handsets, and has asked the two electronics companies to come up with a better power source. Hitomi Murakami, of KDDI, says battery-operated mobile phones cannot keep up with the new applications. "We're looking at various ways to expand content and services that we can provide to the people. And we don't want to have battery issues delaying us from doing that," he says.

Hitachi's Atsushi Morihara says it is an important race for both of the companies as the resulting product will have a major impact on the mobile market in the future. "We are in competition and it's up to both of us to come up with a good product, a product that will satisfy KDDI's needs. I think I can go as far to say that the winner will take all."

Mini direct methanol (甲醇) fuel cells are different batteries in that they create power instead of simply storing it. That power is made by new technology using cheap methanol. If all goes to plan, come 2007, Japanese phone users will not use an electric charger to power their mobiles, they will instead carry a small bottle of methanol and with just a few sprays, and they will have power for their phones. But the method has its downsides, including how passengers will be able to take small amounts of flammable (易燃的) methanol on airliners. Fumio Ueno of Toshiba says that once developed, the uses of mini direct methanol fuel cells have endless possibilities.

() 1. The lithium batteries are becoming improper for the cell phone because _____.

- A. there is a television set in the phone
- B. it can't provide enough power
- C. it is inconvenient to use
- D. people have found substitutes

() 2. By setting a task of working out a new power source, KDDI wants to _____.

- A. sweep the way for increasing functions of cell phones
- B. attach their phones to a television powered by battery
- C. raise conflicts between the two largest electronic firms
- D. put the battery-operated phones into disuse

() 3. According to the passage, Toshiba _____.

- A. is in important competition with KDDI
- B. will probably beat its opponent
- C. attaches great importance to methanol fuel
- D. is one of the largest battery provider

() 4. Which of the following is NOT the characteristic of methanol fuel?

- A. Easy to catch fire.
- B. Inexpensive.

C. Portable.

D. Available everywhere.

() 5. The best title for the passage is _____.

- A. Search for better phone power
- B. Development of cell phone battery
- C. Competition between two electronic firms
- D. Advantage and disadvantage of methanol fuel

II. 简答题 阅读下面的短文,并根据短文后的要求答题。

Life has changed in Mexico City. Streets normally filled with people are empty. One of the most popular professional soccer teams recently played a game in an empty stadium that can seat more than 100,000 people. It is swine flu that has made life in Mexico City come to a stop.

Seemingly out of nowhere, swine flu has caused confirmed deaths in 12 countries as of April 30. It has sent a wave of alarm around the world. Governments are trying to find ways to prevent further out-breaks. The World Health Organization has raised its swine flu global threat level to five out of six.

People may be familiar with bird flu, but they know little about swine flu. Swine flu is a contagious (传染性) respiratory (呼吸的) disease in pigs. It is caused by a type-A influenza virus. Humans can also catch swine flu. The virus causes regular outbreaks in pigs, but people usually do not catch it. However, there have been cases of the virus spreading to people, and then from one person to another.

The symptoms of swine flu are similar to the common flu. They include fever, lethargy, lack of appetite, coughing, runny nose, sore throat, nausea (恶心), and throwing up. The high proportion of young adults among the deaths is one of several mysteries about this virus. Most of the dead had lung damage. What caused it is not yet known.

The virus spreads the same way the common flu



does. When an infected person coughs or sneezes around another person, the latter is put at risk. People can get the disease by touching something with the flu virus on it and then touching their mouth, nose or eyes.

There are medicines to treat swine flu. Doctors suggest using antiviral drugs. They keep the virus from reproducing inside the body.

Although there are no vaccines for it now, several everyday steps can help prevent the spread of the virus: washing hands frequently; avoiding close contact with people who are sick; and avoiding touching surfaces that might have the virus on it.

People may worry that they will get swine flu from eating or preparing pork. In fact, you cannot catch the virus from pork products if they have been properly prepared and cooked. Cooking food at temperatures of 71°C kills the virus.

6. What's the first paragraph about? (no more than 10 words)

7. Why are governments and the World Health Organization anxious to do something against swine flu? (no more than 10 words)

8. List at least 2 tips which can protect us from swine flu. (no more than 8 words)

9. What is the main idea of the passage? (no more than 5 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. wireless TV transmissions
2. in colour
3. cable TV
4. WebTV set-top boxes
5. respond to
6. chronological order
7. a variety of
8. add to
9. for the first time ever
10. 长途电话
11. 突然出现
12. 占领市场
13. 数字技术
14. 对……作出贡献
15. 申请专利
16. 比……优越
17. 给……上发条

Period 2 Reading (Language focus)



重难点剖析

一、核心词汇

1. **assume** *vt.* 假定, 设想, 认为

I assumed Tom to be an honest man.

我认为汤姆是个诚实的人。

He assumed an air of concern, but in fact he didn't care about you at all.

他假装出一副关心的样子, 但是实际上他根本不在意你。

It is reasonable to assume that such changes have significant social effects.

很有理由断定这些变化有深远的社会影响。

【搭配】

assume + *n.*

assume sb. to be (后跟复合宾语)

assume + *that* 从句

【拓展】

assumed *adj.* 假装的

assumption *n.* 假定, 设想

He is living under an assumed name.

他使用化名在生活。

2. **apply** *vt.* 应用, 运用

In this way they can better apply the theory to practice.

通过这种方式他们能够更好地把理论应用于实践。

The questions on Page 3 apply to married men only.

第3页上的问题仅适用于已婚男士。

I have applied to my officer for a post in England.

我已经向我的上司申请了英国的一个职位。

【搭配】

apply sth. to 把……施于, 把……运用于……

apply to 关系到, 牵涉到; 适用于; 运用于

apply for 申请

【拓展】

applied *adj.* 应用的, 实用的

application *n.* 使用, 应用; 申请书

applicant *n.* 申请人

3. **establish** *vt.* 制定; 建立

As a new school, lots of rules and regulations should be established very soon.

作为一个新学校, 应当很快制定许多规章。

The new organization wants to establish formal relations with the others.

这个新成立的组织想与其他组织建立正常关系。

【拓展】

establish 确定; 证实

It has been established that some serious diseases are carried by mosquitoes.

一些严重的疾病被证明是由蚊子传播的。

4. **demand** *n. & vt.* 要求

He's got enough demands on his time already.

他的时间安排得够紧了。

She demanded a room all to herself.

她要求一个人住一间房。

The police demanded that he give them the names.

警察要他说出那些人的姓名。

Too much was being demanded of the top players.

对顶尖选手的要求太高了。

【注意】

(1) demand 后接不定式, 不能接动名词; 被要求的人作为宾语时用 *of* 引出。

I demanded an answer of him.

我要求他答复。

(2) 后面从句中的动词用虚拟语气。



I demand that one of you (should) go there at once.

我要求你们中间一人立即到那里去!

5. convenience n. [U] 方便, 便利; [C] 有用、有益或适宜的安排、用具或设施

The house has all the modern conveniences.

这栋房屋有各种现代化的设施。

The success of the food halls in large stores is due to their convenience.

大商店各餐饮部的成功源于它们的便利性。

【拓展】

convenient *adj.* 方便的; 合适的

I find the new system much more convenient.

我发现新的系统方便多了。

【搭配】

be convenient for 便利的, 方便的; 近便的, 容易到达的

Would this be convenient for you?

这样你方便吗?

The house is quite convenient for the shops.

这房子离商店很近。

二、重点短语

1. With mobile phones, we can **keep in touch with** others wherever we are. (page 1, lines 6-7)

有了手机, 不管在什么地方, 我们都能够和别人保持联系。

keep in touch with sb. 表示“和某人保持联系”, 也可以说成 be in touch with sb.。

I have kept/been in touch with one of my former teachers for more than twenty years.

我和以前的一位老师保持 20 多年的联系。

【拓展】

get in touch with sb. 和某人取得联系

lose touch with sb. 和某人失去联系

out of touch 对……情形生疏

Mr Wang had tried his best to get in touch with the agency before he bought the computer.

在买电脑前, 王先生努力与那个代理商取得了联系。

The girl lost touch with her parents ten years ago.

这个女孩十年前就和她的父母失去了联系。

9. Frankly speaking, I'm out of touch with economic conditions of this area.

坦白地说, 我现在对此地经济情况已经生疏了。

2. Many different people **contributed to** the development of TV. (page 2, line 6)

很多背景不同的人对电视的发展作出了贡献。

contribute to 在本句中的意思是“帮助实现; 有助于; 促成”。

What you had done and said contributed to our success.

你们所做的和所说的使我们获得了成功。

It is well known that more exercise contributes to better health.

众所周知, 多锻炼能强身健体。

【拓展】

contribute to 为(报刊等)写稿

12. The famous writer has contributed to the magazine for several years.

这个著名作家为这个杂志写稿已经有好几年了。

contribution *n.* 贡献

make a contribution/contributions to 对……作出贡献

17. The old woman has made a positive contribution to Project Hope.

那个老太太积极地为希望工程作贡献。

3. Some consider digital TV to **be superior to** satellite TV because it allows the same services to be delivered with clearer pictures than before. (page 2, lines 19-20)

有人认为数字电视优于卫星电视, 因为数字电视传播的图像更加清晰。

be superior to 比……好, 比……强

This digital camera is superior to the one that I bought in Beijing last year.

这台数码相机比我去年在北京买的要好。

Do all of you think that men are born superior to women?

你们所有的人都认为男人天生就比女人强吗?

4. International standards for digital TV were established in 1989 and within five years, consumers in the USA had **access to** 200 channels. (page 2, lines 20-22)

数字电视的国际标准制定于 1989 年, 随后的五年时间里, 美国的消费者已能接收 200 个频道。

access 意为“接近”, 常跟介词 to 连用。

As a secretary of the company, she has access to some important files.

作为公司的秘书, 她能接触到一些重要档案。

No one has been granted access to the thief since he was arrested.

自从这个小偷被抓后, 没有人被允许探望他。

5. In 1996, a completely new concept was introduced when the first WebTV set-top boxes **came onto the market**. (page 2, lines 24 - 25)

1996 年, 第一批网络电视机顶盒进入市场, 这也引进了一个全新的概念。

come onto the market 面市, 在市场开卖

This kind of product has come onto the market because of many engineers' endeavour.

经过许多工程师的努力, 这种产品问世了。

【拓展】

on the market 有供应的

Many kinds of new electronic goods are on the market.

现货供应多种新电子产品。

三、重点句型及长难句

1. **It took more than two decades, though, until 1951, for colour broadcasts to begin in the USA.** (page 2, lines 11 - 12)

但是, 彩色电视节目一直到 1951 年才得以在美国开播, 这期间一共经历了二十多年时间。

【分析】(1) 注意句型 It takes (sb.) some time to do sth., 在本句中 it 是形式主语, 动词不定式复合结

构 for color broadcasts to begin in the USA 是真正的主语。

It took three years for mobile phones to be used widely in this city.

经过三年时间, 手机才在这个城市广泛使用。

It's impossible for us to complete the hard work in two days.

要我们在两天内完成这样困难的工作是不可能的。

(2) though 是副词, 意思是“然而; 可是”, 常置于句末, 有逗号与前面隔开。

I've a bit of cold because of the cold weather. It's nothing much, though.

天冷我有点感冒, 然而并不严重。

Rain is not predicted; we can expect some snow, though.

不可能下雨, 但可能下雪。

2. **This is like a mini CD player but can also record music and is very easy to carry, being very small, as the name “mini” indicates.** (page 3, lines 50 - 52)

这种播放机就像一个微型的 CD 播放机, 不同的是它能录下音乐, 而且如其名称“迷你”(微型)所示, 这种播放机体积小, 十分便于携带。

【分析】(1) be easy to carry 意为“携带起来很容易”, 这是一种固定结构“be + 形容词 + to do”, 该结构的不定式用主动形式表示被动含义; 要注意如果不定式中的动词是不及物动词, 则需要在该动词后加上一个适当的介词。

The man who is standing there is easy to get along with.

站在那里的那个人很容易相处。

The chair is comfortable to sit on/in.

这把椅子坐上去很舒服。

(2) 句中 being very small 是现在分词短语作状语, 表示原因。

Not wanting to make the patient nervous, the doctor

didn't explain the seriousness of his illness.

由于不想让病人紧张,医生没有解释他的病情严重性。

(3) as the name "mini" indicates 是非限制性定语从句,as 是关系代词,在定语从句中作宾语,指 being very small, as 的这种用法需要注意。

As might be expected, John was admitted to the university.

约翰被大学录取了,这是可以预料到的。(as 代替后面的句子,在定语从句中做主语)

As anybody can see, the elephant's nose is like a snake.

任何人都能看得出,大象的鼻子像一条蛇。(as 在定语从句中充当宾语)

另外,as 也可引导限制性定语从句,常和 the same, as much, as many 等连用。

The pen you are using is the same as I bought yesterday.

你正在用的那支笔和我昨天买的是一样的。

3. But it's up to you to choose good programmes! (page 5, F)

但是,选择好的节目由你决定。

【分析】be up to sb. (to do sth.) 表示“由某人决定;应由某人(做某事)”,常用 it 做形式主语,用动词不定式短语作真正的主语。

You can pay weekly or monthly — it's up to you.

你可以周供或月供——由你决定。

It's up to the travel agencies to remind customers of any possible dangers.

应该由旅行社来提醒顾客所有可能的危险。

【拓展】

be up to (doing) sth. (打算)做(某种不好的事情);(体力或智力上)能胜任

He is always up to no good.

他总不干什么好事。

Barry is not up to cooking a meal.

巴里不打算做饭。

自主学习

夯实基础

I. 单项选择 从 A、B、C、D 是个选项中选出最佳选项。

() 1. —What's today's meeting intended for?

—We are going to talk about the songs _____ in the following concert.

- A. recorded B. to be recorded
C. being recorded D. recording

() 2. —How come a simple meal like this costs so much?

—We have _____ in your bill the cost of the teapot you broke just now.

- A. added B. filled
C. obtained D. included

() 3. —You don't seem to be quite yourself today. What's wrong?

—Oh, I'm suffering from a cold. Nothing serious, _____.

- A. though B. otherwise
C. yet D. somehow

() 4. —I didn't go to the evening class yesterday because I lost my textbook.

—You _____ mine. I didn't have any class then.

- A. could have borrowed
B. might have borrowed
C. must have borrowed
D. would have borrowed

() 5. Can you _____ me a job when I get there?

You know, I have to work in order to pay for my schooling.

- A. supply B. guarantee
C. arrange D. apply

() 6. —Do you think I should study physics or French?

—_____. Which one do you prefer?

A. It's your own decision.

B. It's up to you.

C. None of my business.

D. That's all right.

() 7. The company was doing poorly until a new director took _____ and changed the focus of sales _____ developing countries.

A. over; to

B. over; on

C. in; to

D. in; on

() 8. We are now living in the "Information Age" _____ lots of things can be done on the Internet.

A. which

B. whose

C. that

D. when

() 9. The law demands that every citizen, whether white or coloured, _____ equal rights in society.

A. has

B. would have

C. had

D. have

() 10. —Who's the man shaking hands with our headmaster?

—A scientist _____ to give us a talk on recent developments in science and technology.

A. is invited

B. invited

C. inviting

D. has been invited

() 11. The universities have grown bigger in size, _____ more people to have the chance of receiving higher education.

A. allowed

B. allowing

C. allow

D. to allow

() 12. Her husband used _____ adventurous activities, but now he is used _____ a peaceful life.

A. to take part in; to live

B. to taking part in; to live

C. to take part in; to living

D. to taking part in; to living

() 13. Fred _____ a tiny "city car" especially for Europe's narrow, crowded streets.

A. explained

B. tried

C. settled

D. launched

() 14. Terry's talent for running and his ability to learn from his experiences _____ greatly to his a lot of success in sports.

A. applied

B. contributed

C. devoted

D. related

() 15. —Mr Zhang was fired by his boss. _____, he was out of a job.

—Really? What is he going to do to support his big family?

A. In other words

B. On the other hand

C. Regardless of that

D. To a degree

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)

apply to	be superior to	respond to
introduce to	wind up	spring up
access to	be responsible for	
be combined with	come onto the market	

1. It is believed that the newly-developed model of PC _____ technically _____ its competitors on the market.

2. The new technology can _____ shoemaking to improve athletes' performance.

3. Expensive training courses in English aiming at adults _____ in Chinese big cities.

4. Frank was late for class today because he forgot to _____ his old clock last night and it stopped.

5. According to your judgment who should _____ the accident?

6. The only _____ that library is along this

path.

7. When two atoms of hydrogen _____ an atom of oxygen, we get water.
8. The government wants to _____ the teaching method "Direct Instruction" _____ schools.
9. These new houses will probably _____ next month.
10. To my great disappointment, she never _____ my letter.

III. 根据中文提示完成下列英文句子。(每空一词)

1. 昨天我们录制了两位老师的讲座。
Yesterday we _____ the lectures given by two teachers.
2. 没有看到你的车,我就以为你去上班了。
I didn't see your car, so I _____ that you _____.
3. 如果你方便的话,请让你的上司给我们总经理打个电话。
If _____, please ask your _____ officer to give a call to our general manager.
4. 这款 MP4 刚上市就受到众多年轻人的青睐。
The new type of MP4 _____ so many young people immediately it _____.
5. 睡觉前别忘了给闹钟上发条,免得你明天早上睡过头了。
Don't forget to _____, in case you oversleep tomorrow morning.
6. 上个月的坏天气导致农作物歉收。
Last month's bad weather _____ the crop failure.
7. 布莱克先生收到了二十封求职信,最后他决定录用那个拥有一项专利的年轻人。
Mr Black received 20 letters _____ the job, and in the end he decided to employ the young man who owned a _____.

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. These examples, once _____ to your article, will make it more reasonable and acceptable.
A. add B. to add
C. added D. adding
- () 2. With the development of society, the consumers _____ not only quantity, but also quality.
A. enquire B. demand
C. insist D. request
- () 3. The people living in these apartments have free _____ to that park.
A. access B. excess
C. way D. means
- () 4. The competition in the job market is especially heated for new graduates. Quite often there are hundreds of them _____ one position.
A. applying for B. waiting for
C. preparing for D. caring for
- () 5. Eating too much fat can _____ heart disease and cause high blood pressure.
A. result from B. contribute to
C. attend to D. devote to
- () 6. More and more people choose to shop in supermarket as it offers a great _____ of goods.
A. variety B. mixture
C. extension D. combination
- () 7. The customer _____ the waiter return the money for his meal.
A. reminds B. informs
C. demands D. tells
- () 8. —You keep on coughing. What's the matter?
—Oh, I've got a cold. Nothing is serious, _____.
A. yet B. indeed
C. though D. anyway