

◆ 译林版

学法大视野
XUEFA DASHIYE

KAOYIBEN

考一本

课程基础导练

高中模块 3

英语



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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

目录

Unit 1 The world of our senses

单元学习目标概览

课程目标		单元学习内容
语言知识	话题	我们的感官世界
	功能	1. 描述问题和情感 ①The truth is that it is too foggy for the bus to run that far. ②She could feel her heart beating with fear. ③A minute before, she had wished for someone to come along. Now she wanted to run, but fear held her still. 2. 描绘天气 ①Outside, wherever she looked the fog lay like a thick, grey cloud. ②It will be cloudy in the morning, with heavy showers around lunchtime. 3. 描述人与人之间的关系 ①Polly found herself staring up at the face of an old man with a beard. ②There may be more people lost today, and I'd like to help them.
	核心词汇	hearing, raised, dot, confuse, vase, fog, mist, forecast, conductor, fare, foggy, observe, overcoat, glance, nowhere, footstep, wherever, narrow, approach, darkness, hesitate, grasp, stare, beard, crossroads, anxious, firmly, grateful, helper, aid, relief, lorry, pavement, reduce, volunteer, sniff, analyse, recognize, puzzle, ignore, pole, boot, sweat, distance, thunder, lightning, triangle, wave, overhead, tap, suit, attach, disability, hopeful, whisper, bite, shark, jaw, contrary, flesh, jewellery, attract, calm, panic, fist, likely, soldier, roll, loose, employ, compass, unlike
	短语	in sight, wish for, reach out, watch out for, pay back, be frozen with, be related to, be linked to, make sense, make the most of, can't help, all of a sudden, make progress
	句型	1. Once out in the street, she walked quickly towards her usual bus stop. 2. The tall man was nowhere to be seen . 3. Polly found herself staring up at the face of an old man with a beard . 4. Don't be frightened by sharks: you are 30 times more likely to be hit by lightning than be attacked by a shark.
	语法	1. Introduction to noun clauses (名词性从句的介绍) 2. Noun clauses beginning with <i>that</i> or <i>if/whether</i> (由 <i>that/if/whether</i> 引导的名词性从句)
	语言技能	1. 能读懂故事《雾》和一篇关于鲨鱼伤害人类的文章 2. 能听懂关于故事复述的对话 3. 能讨论人的五种感官并讲与之相关的故事 4. 能按课本要求续写故事结尾 5. 扩充有关天气的词汇
学习策略		1. 善于发现和总结语言规律 2. 利用课外资源,拓宽学习渠道 3. 充分利用小组活动提高自己的英语交际能力
文化意识		1. 理解人与人之间的关系 2. 了解不同地区的典型气候



Five senses

Your five senses play an important role in your daily life. Every moment in your life, you use at least one of your five senses. You touch, hear, see, taste, and smell in order to adapt to a new environment. Each sense is important in its own right, but each has limitations. On the other hand, one sense can be used to compensate for another. For those who are blind or deaf, they still use the other three senses. Though this does not make people different, the physical handicaps may still cause difficulty for people who do not have access to these senses. The most effective way to receive information, of course, is to use all our senses in harmony.

The five senses work together all the time in order to allow your body to function properly and let your life be easier. Your brain is the general CPU for your body. The nerves in your nose, skin, tongue, eye, and ear will take in all of the different things around your environment. It brings all the different sights, smells, feelings, sounds, and tastes together and sends messages to tell your brain what they are like. There, your brain processes the information and lets you know what you are smelling, seeing, feeling, hearing, or tasting. Isn't it just wonderful with this body? Doesn't it make sense to protect and care for these marvelous gifts of sensing the world we live in?

Cats' Senses

Cats have an amazing sense of smell, which is something like 12 times that of humans. Your cat is able to smell, whether you know it or not, whenever you come home or enter a new space. They can tell who you are, where you were an hour ago and sometimes even what you had for breakfast! Some people believe that cats can smell illnesses not only in themselves and other cats, but in humans as well.

Cats also have an extra sense organ that is unique to cat's family. The "Jacobson's organ" as it is known, can be described as somewhere between smell and taste. It separates taste particles (微粒) from the air, allowing the cat to "taste" whatever it can smell. Therefore, you may sometimes have seen a cat with its mouth slightly open and perhaps its tongue just a bit out when it is smelling smells. Whenever my cats do this, they seem to have a look of deep concentration on their faces.

A cat's smell is so good that it can recognize each ingredient (成分) in foods. Very few smells are dislikable to cats, so mothballs (樟脑球) have always been used to keep cats off gardens, since cats cannot stand (忍受) the smell of them.

Smells are also very important to your cat. They can recognize boundaries (界线, 范围), people, other animals, food, and their environment. Your cat will walk around, checking for new things and will smell the slightest change. A cat can tell not only who you are, but also your general health and attitude, all from smells.

Period 1

第一节 教材同步阅读

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

- () 1. The text mainly talks about _____.
 A. Polly's experience in a fog
 B. Polly's school life in London
 C. Polly's experience in a train
 D. what a person should do in a fog
- () 2. When did Polly's experience happen?
 A. In the early morning when it was still dark outside.
 B. At lunch time when Polly was out buying some lunch.
 C. On a foggy night when everybody had to take a train.
 D. In the afternoon when Polly was on her way back home.
- () 3. The man who helped Polly out of trouble was _____.
 A. the man who watched Polly on the train
 B. an old man who always helps others in the fog
 C. the old man who made heavy footsteps behind her
 D. an old man who always gets lost in the heavy fog
- () 4. 86 King Street is _____.
 A. the place where Polly's college is
 B. the place where Polly's friend lives
 C. the place where Polly lives
 D. the place where Polly's office situates

Reading

- () 5. How did Polly planned to go back home at the beginning?
 A. By taxi. B. By train.
 C. By bus. D. By car.

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。

After giving a talk at a high school, I was asked to pay a visit to a special student. An illness had kept the boy home, but he had expressed an interest in meeting me, and it would mean a great deal to him. I agreed.

During the nine-mile drive to his home, I found out something about Matthew. He had muscular dystrophy (肌肉萎缩症). When he was born, the doctor told his parents that he would not live to see five, and then they were told he would not make it to ten. Now he was thirteen. He wanted to meet me because I was a gold-medal weight lifter, and I knew about overcoming obstacles (障碍) and going for my dreams.

I spent over an hour talking to Matthew. Never once did he complain or ask "Why me?" He spoke about winning and succeeding and going for his dreams. Obviously, he knew what he was talking about. He didn't mention that his classmates had made fun of him because he was different. He just talked about his hopes for the future, and how one day he wanted to lift weight with me.

When we finished talking, I went to my briefcase and pulled out the first gold medal I won and put it around his neck. I told him he was more of a winner and knew more about success and overcoming obstacles than



I ever would. He looked at it for a moment, then took it off and handed it back to me. He said, "You are a champion. You earned that medal. Someday when I get to the Olympics and win my own medal, I will show it to you."

Last summer I received a letter from Matthew's parents telling me that Matthew had passed away. They wanted me to have a letter he had written to me a few days before:

Dear Rick,

My mom said I should send you a thank-you letter for the picture you sent me. I also want to let you know that the doctors tell me that I don't have long to live anymore. But I still smile as much as I can.

I told you someday I was going to the Olympics and win a gold medal. But I know now I will never get to do that. But I know I'm a champion, and God knows that too. When I get to Heaven, God will give me my medal and when you get there, I will show it to you. Thank you for loving me.

Your friend,

Matthew

() 1. The boy wanted to meet the author because

- A. he was interested in what the author was doing
- B. he wanted to get a gold medal himself
- C. he admired the author very much
- D. he wanted the author to know him too

() 2. The underlined part in the third paragraph probably means "_____".

- A. Why do you come to see me?
- B. Why do I have to stay at home?
- C. Why does the disease fall on me?
- D. Why not give a gold medal to me?

() 3. We can infer from the passage that _____.

- A. Matthew was a determined boy and considered himself as normal
- B. Rick used to have the same disease and later became a weight lifter
- C. Matthew was to become a champion before he died
- D. after meeting Matthew, Rick regarded him as normal

() 4. The boy refused the author's medal because _____.

- A. he wanted the picture instead
- B. he would not be pitied by others
- C. he did not know he would die soon
- D. he himself could earn one in the future

() 5. The author wrote the passage with the purpose of _____.

- A. describing his unusual friendship with a disabled child
- B. showing his admiration towards the disabled child
- C. telling an experience of meeting a disabled child
- D. expressing his pity to all the disabled children

II. 简答题 阅读下面的短文,并根据短文后的要求答题。

While your other four senses (sight, hearing, smell and taste) are located in specific parts of the body, your sense of touch is found all over. This is because your sense of touch originates in the bottom layer of your skin called the dermis (真皮). The dermis is filled with many tiny nerve endings which give you information about the things you touch. They do this by carrying the information to the spinal cord (脊髓), which sends

messages to the brain where the feeling is registered.

The nerve endings in your skin can tell you if something is hot or cold. They can also feel if something is hurting you. Your body has about twenty different types of nerve endings that all send messages to your brain. However, the most common receptors are heat, cold, pain, and pressure ones. Pain receptors are probably the most important for your safety because they can protect you by warning your brain that your body is being hurt!

Some areas of the body are more sensitive than others because they have more nerve endings. Have you ever bitten your tongue and wondered why it hurt so much? It is because the sides of your tongue have a lot of nerve endings that are very sensitive to pain. However, your tongue is not as good at sensing hot or cold. That is why it is easy to burn your mouth when you eat something really hot. Your fingertips are also very sensitive. For example, people who are blind use their fingertips to read Braille by feeling the patterns of raised dots on their paper.

6. Why is your sense of touch found all over your body? (no more than 10 words)

7. What are the most important receptors for your safety? (no more than 3 words)

8. Why does it hurt very much when your tongue is bitten? (no more than 15 words)

9. What does the text mainly tell us about? (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. be covered in a grey mist _____
2. step out into the fog _____
3. the rest of the passengers _____
4. brush her cheek _____
5. move away _____
6. hold her still _____
7. get across the road _____
8. be frozen with _____
9. 当心 _____
10. 回报 _____
11. 拉着某人的手 _____
12. 看见 _____
13. 希望,渴望 _____
14. 伸出 _____
15. 有意义 _____
16. 做出巨大贡献 _____
17. 过来 _____
18. 离开 _____
19. 盯着看,凝视 _____
20. 扫视 _____



Period 2 Reading (Language focus)



重难点剖析

一、核心词汇

1. observe vt. 看到, 注意到, 观察到; 观察, 监视; 遵守(规则、法律等)

Have you observed anything strange in her words?

你注意到她话里有什么奇怪的地方了吗?

I didn't observe that it was snowing so heavily outside.

我没有注意到外面下那么大的雪。

She observed a man walking on the opposite side of the road.

她看见一个男人在马路对面走着。

The speed limit must be strictly observed.

应该严格执行限速的规则。

【拓展】

observation *n.* 观察

observant *adj.* 善于观察的, 观察力敏锐的

observer *n.* 观察者, 观察员

【搭配】

observe sth. 观察到……

observe sb. do sth. 观察到某人做某事

注意: 此用法在变成被动语态时要变为“be observed to do sth.”。

He didn't know he was observed to go upstairs by someone.

他不知道有人看见他上楼了。

observe sb. doing sth. 观察到某人正在做某事

observe sb. that 从句/wh-从句 观察到……, 注意到……

He had observed what was going on between them.

他注意到了他们之间发生的事情。

2. sense *n.* [C] 感觉官能(即视、听、嗅、味、触五觉); 感觉, 意识; 心智, 理智; 意义, 含义

vi. 感觉到

He sensed that he was not popular with these people.

他感觉到他不受这些人的欢迎。

He has a good sense of smell and always knows what has been cooked before he enters home.

他有良好的嗅觉, 总是在进房间前就能知道家里在烧什么菜。

A sense of humour can help one to communicate with others.

幽默感可以帮助人们互相交流。

【拓展】

sensible *adj.* 明智的; 合情理的

sensitive *adj.* 敏感的

【搭配】

common sense 常识

in a sense 在某一方面, 就某种意义来说

make sense 有意义; 有道理, 讲得通

make sense of 理解, 明白

3. beat *vi.* (心脏) 跳动; 打, 敲(门窗等)

vt. 赢, 打败(某人); (鸟的翅膀) 拍, 扑动

The man was told that his wife was alive, because her heart was still beating.

这个人得知他的妻子还活着, 因为她的的心脏还在跳动。

Someone is beating at the door. Go and see who it is.

有人在敲门,去看看是谁。

I won't let the problem beat me; I'm sure I'll find a solution soon.

我不会让这个难题打败我。相信不久我就会找到解决方法。

The little bird is beating its wings rapidly in order to fly higher.

这小鸟正飞快地扑腾着翅膀想飞得更高。

We beat them by the score of 5 to 3.

我们以5比3的比分击败了他们。

【拓展】

hit/strike/beat 辨析

(1) hit 表示“击中”,“打了一下”,通常是一次性的动作;

(2) strike 着重“敲,敲打”;也可表示钟敲了多少下;

(3) beat 强调“连续不断地打”。

The rain was beating on the window.

雨水打在窗户上。

The ball hit her in the left eye.

球打在了她的左眼上。

I was watching TV when she struck at the door.

她敲门的时候我正在看电视。

【搭配】

beat down (阳光)强烈照射,曝晒

beat off 击退,打退,驱走

4. stare vi. 凝视,盯着看

n. 盯,凝视,注视

I hate it when you stare.

我讨厌你凝视我的样子。

She gave him a blank stare.

她面无表情地看了他一眼。

【搭配】

stare at sb./sth. 盯着……看

【拓展】

glance at/stare at/look at/glare at 辨析

(1) glance at 指用眼睛“瞥”或“扫视”;

(2) stare at 指由于好奇、无礼、傲慢而睁大眼睛“凝望、盯着或瞪着看”;

(3) look at 没有任何感情色彩,意思是“看着”;

(4) glare at 指由于愤怒而“瞪着”或“怒视”。

He glanced at the person and walked away quickly.

他瞥了那个人一眼,便很快地走开了。

It's impolite to stare at people.

盯着别人看是不礼貌的。

Please look at your watch and tell me what time it is.

看一下你的表,告诉我现在是几点了。

He glared at the boy angrily.

他愤怒地瞪着那个男孩。

二、重点短语

1. There was no one **in sight**. (page 2, line 20)

没看见任何人。

in sight

(1) 作为介词短语,意为“看得到,在视野之内”。

You'd better keep your child in sight in case he needs your help.

你最好让你的孩子在你视线范围内活动,万一他需要你帮忙而你不在。

(2) 除了表示空间概念,还可表示“(时间)临近,就在眼前”。

Sunday is in sight and the children are very excited.

星期天马上就到了,孩子们很高兴。

【拓展】

in sight 的反义词为 out of sight, 意为“看不见, 不在视野内的”。

The man put all his money out of sight when he heard someone knocking at the door.

听到有人敲门, 这个人赶紧把钱放到看不见的地方。

Out of sight, out of mind.

眼不见, 心不烦。

2. Polly **set off** towards Park Street. (page 2, lines 20-21)

波莉出发向帕克街走去。

set off

(1) 出发, 动身

He proposed to set off immediately.

他建议立即动身。

(2) (使) 开始; 引起

She had stopped crying but his shouting set her off again.

她已经不哭了, 但是他的大声喊叫使她又哭了起来。

(3) 点燃; 爆炸

The children are setting fireworks off in the garden.
孩子们正在公园放鞭炮。

3. A minute before, she had **wished for** someone to come along. (page 2, lines 27-28)

刚才她还盼望着有什么人朝她这里走过来。

(1) wish for 渴望, 期望, 向往

We wish for peace.

我们期望和平。

I wish for a room.

我想要一个房间。

(2) come along 一起来; 进展; 出现

He came along with us.

他与我们一起来的。

The work was coming along quite well.

工作进展得相当顺利。

You should be ready to solve any problem that may come along.

你应该随时准备解决出现的问题。

4. A few seconds later, a hand **reached out** and grasped her arm. (page 3, line 32)

没过几秒钟, 有一只手伸了过来, 抓住了她的胳膊。

reach out 伸出(手)

The monkey reached out a hand through the bars and took the banana.

猴子从栏杆伸出手拿走了香蕉。

5. **Watch out for** the step here. (page 3, line 37)
当心台阶。

watch out for 小心, 当心

Watch out for the tall man in a black hat.

小心那个戴黑帽子的高个子男人。

You have to watch out for fast traffic along here.

你必须提防这里快速经过的车辆。

6. It gives me the chance to **pay back** the help that people give me when it's sunny. (page 3, lines 53-54)

但是这却给了我一个机会, 我可以回报人们在晴天里给予我的帮助。

pay back

(1) 偿还

I am sure that he will pay back every cent he owes you.

我敢肯定他会分文不差地把欠款还给你。

I must remember to pay you back for the concert tickets.

我要记得把音乐会入场券的钱还给你。

(2) 报复

I've paid him back for the trick he played on me.

我已报复他对我的愚弄。

I'll pay him back blow for blow.

我会对他以牙还牙。

(3) 回报

I will pay back your help if I succeed.

我若成功,定会回报你。

三、重点句型及长难句

1. Once out in the street, she walked quickly towards her usual bus stop. (page 2, line 7)

一出来,到大街上,她就很快地朝她熟悉的汽车站走去。

【分析】“Once out in the street”相当于“Once she was out in the street”,做时间状语。当从句主语与主句主语一致时,从句可省略主语。

First aid, if (it is) properly done, can save a person's life.

急救如果做得得当,能拯救人的性命。

I won't go to the party unless (I am) invited.

除非受到邀请,否则我不会参加这个聚会。

【拓展】

(1) once 可用作连词,意为“一……就,一旦”。

Once he arrives, we can start.

他一到我们就可以动身。

(2) once 亦可用作副词,意为“一次,曾经”。

I have done it once.

我曾做过一次。

Attention please, I'll repeat the question once more.

请注意,我把问题再重复一遍。

She once knew him.

她以前认识他。

It once seemed inconceivable to everyone that men should travel to the moon.

人们曾一度认为,人类飞上月球似乎是不可想象的。

2. “Sorry, Miss,” replied the man, “the truth is that it is too foggy for the bus to run that far.”

(page 2, lines 10 - 11)

“抱歉,小姐,”这人回答道,“事实上是雾太大了,车不能开那么远。”

【分析】(1) 句中第一个 that 引导的是表语从句。

The problem is that we have run out of money.

问题是我们钱已用完了。

The reason he did not come is that he was ill.

他没来的原因是他病了。

(2) 第二个 that (或 this) 在此处等于 so, 意思是“那么”(或“这么”), 修饰形容词或副词。

There did not seem much point in working on my PhD — I did not expect to survive that long.

取得博士学位对我来讲没有什么意义,我不指望活那么久。

Can hard work change a person that much?

艰辛会使人变化那么大吗?

You see, a fog this bad is rare.

要知道,这么糟糕的雾很少见。

3. While the rest of the passengers were getting out, she glanced at the faces around her. (page 2, lines 16 - 17)

当其他的乘客下车时,她瞥了一眼身边的人。

【分析】(1) while 意思是“当……的时候”,表示持续性的动作或状态,不能表示一时性或短暂性的动

作。when 表示某个具体的时间,所引导从句的动作或是与主句的动作同时发生,或是先于主句动作发生,可指一段时间,也可指一个时间点,既可表示一时性的动作,又可表示持续性的动作。

While/When the meeting was going on, he entered the room.

正当开会的时候,他走进了房间。(指一段时间,表持续的状态。)

When she comes, I shall tell her to wait for you.

她来的时候我会告诉她等你的。(指一点时间,表短暂性动作,不能用 while)

While I was walking in the street, I heard someone call me from behind. (表一段时间)

= I was walking in the street when I heard someone call me from behind. (表一点时间)

我正在街上走,这时,我忽然听到有人从后面叫我。

(2) ①glance at “匆匆看一下”,glance 用作动词。

He glanced at his watch.

他匆匆看了一下手表。

②glance 亦可用作名词。

give/take/shoot/throw a glance at 朝……匆匆看一下

He gave her a quick glance as she walked into the room.

当她走进房间时,他匆匆看了她一下。

4. The tall man was nowhere to be seen. (page 2, line 17)

哪儿也看不到这个高个子男人了。

【分析】nowhere 意为“无处,任何地方都不”。

The missing wallet is nowhere to be found.

任何地方都找不着丢失的钱包。

Nowhere else could we find the missing wallet.

我们在其他任何地方都找不到丢失的钱包。

“to be found”是动词不定式的被动形式,在此作定语。通常不定式的逻辑主语是动作的承受者,且动作的施动者不明确时,不定式要用被动语态。

The meeting to be held tomorrow is of great importance.

明天要开的会很重要。

These are the books to be distributed among the students.

这些是要发给学生的书。

5. As she walked along the narrow street, she heard the sound of footsteps approaching, but by the time she reached the corner of the street, the footsteps were gone. (page 2, lines 21 - 23)

当她沿着这条窄街往前走的时候,她听到了逼近的脚步声,但是,等她走到街角的时候,脚步声就不见了。

【分析】句中 as 的意思是“当……的时候”,相当于 when。gone 在此是形容词,在句中作表语,意思是“不见了”。

另外,gone 还可表示“离去的;死去的;用光的”。

He turned the corner and was gone.

他在拐角处转了弯就不见了。

The days are gone when women worked for half pay.

妇女工作只拿男人一半工资的日子一去不复返了。

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. Why are you still standing here? He is already _____. Let's go back home.

A. out of sight
B. in sight
C. at first sight
D. within sight

- () 2. —Do you think Peter is free today?

—I don't think so. Recently he has been _____ the most of his time to prepare for the final examinations.

A. making B. planning
C. using D. getting

- () 3. —Where is Nick?

—He is standing in front of the window _____ the rain pouring down.

A. staring into B. staring at
C. watching out D. watching for

- () 4. I think it _____ to let farmers have their own land. In that way, they can farm the land by themselves, and food production will be higher.

A. no good B. makes sense
C. no harm D. takes sense

- () 5. The girl _____ the toy carefully and was sure it was not the one she had lost.

A. examined B. noticed

C. observed D. proved

- () 6. The robber will die immediately if the policeman _____ his heart with the gun.

A. punishes B. knocks
C. beats D. hits

- () 7. My mother asked me to smile and keep _____ as she was taking a photograph of me.

A. healthy B. still
C. clean D. calm

- () 8. Lily is so shy that whenever she is introduced to strangers, she always _____ at them quickly and then looks down at the ground.

A. stares B. glances
C. laughs D. points

- () 9. I will _____ Tom as soon as possible when I have enough money. I don't want to be in debt for too long.

A. give back B. give up
C. pay back D. pay up

- () 10. Don't lie to me! If you don't tell me the whole _____, I don't think I can help you.

A. sense B. existence
C. truth D. matter

- () 11. Why do you turn off the light in the room? We are in total _____ now and I can't see anything.

A. silence B. darkness
C. progress D. charge

- () 12. These computers with some new programs _____ for home use are very popular.

A. design B. to design
C. designing D. designed

() 13. He _____ his hands into his pockets to keep them warm.

- A. held B. stuck
C. pointed D. threw

() 14. —I'm not very good at _____ my ideas to others.

—No wonder I sometimes feel puzzled by what you say.

- A. coming for
B. coming across
C. getting on
D. getting across

() 15. A passer-by fell down on the road, but still held his bag _____.

- A. firmly B. softly
C. closely D. loudly

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)

glance at	reach out
watch out for	come along
move away	pay back
get... across	in sight
wish for	be frozen with
make sense	make the most of
can't help	be related to

1. What problems should I _____ when buying an old house?

2. He _____ his hand and touched rough-grained wood.

3. When he saw a big bear coming towards him, he _____ fright.

4. He is not very good at _____ his ideas _____.

5. I couldn't have been happier; there was nothing else I could _____.

6. Fox has written a book about how culture _____ art.

7. Now that we are here, we must _____ this opportunity to learn more.

8. I _____ wondering what happened to that little girl.

III. 中译英。

1. 我看见一位老人很吃力地在街上走着,手里还拿着一根拐杖。

2. 当这群孩子意识到自己迷路时,他们都禁不住哭了起来。

3. 她意识到被人跟踪了,然而当她回头看时,再也看不到那人了。

4. 当她苏醒过来时,发现自己正躺在医院了。

5. 孩子们一到床上,就会很快入睡了。