

高中英语 新课程 学习指导

5
必修

北师大版

与北师大版普通高中课程标准
实验教科书配套

河南省基础教育教学研究室 编

大象出版社

Unit 13 People

Warm-up

Lesson 1 EQ:IQ

Lesson 2 Personalities and Jobs and

Lesson 3 Making Guesses about People

Lesson 4 First Impressions

Communication Workshop

知识要点归纳

高考同步链接

单元综合测试

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单元综合测试

Unit 15 Learning

Warm-up

Lesson 1 Life-long Learning

Lesson 2 Different Schools and

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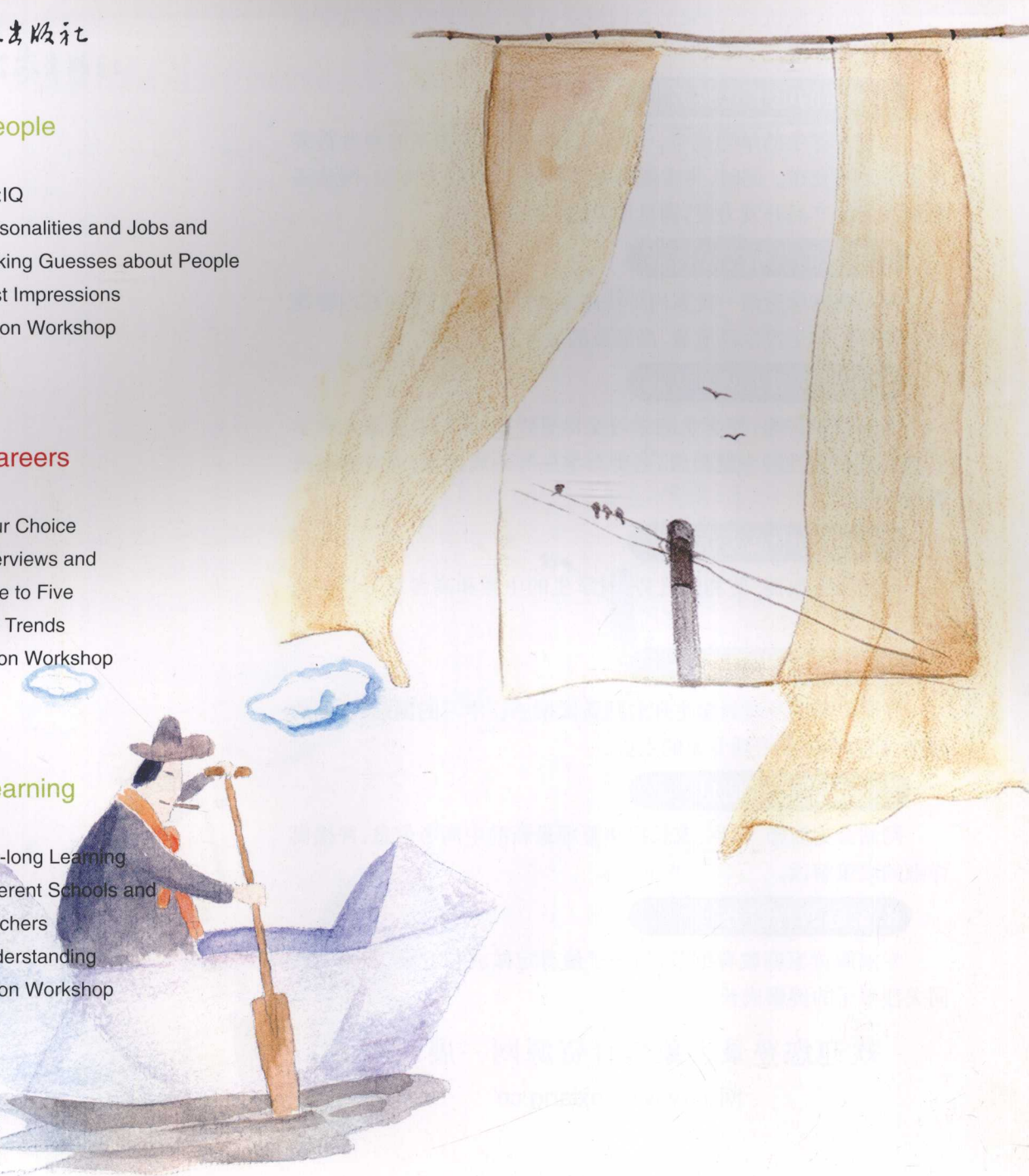
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习题详解点拨



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编写说明

从2008年秋季开始,河南省全面进入普通高中新课程改革。为了新课程实验在我省的顺利实施,为了更好地服务于高中教学,河南省基础教育教学研究室和大象出版社在深入调研、充分论证的基础上,对传统品牌教辅“高中学习指导”进行重新定位,重新组织开发了“高中新课程学习指导”丛书。这套丛书已于2008年秋季开始在全省推广使用。

遵循推进课改、利于教学的原则,树立以学生发展为本的教育理念,由省内外教研专家和高中一线名师倾力打造的“高中新课程学习指导”具有以下特色:**基础性**——体现基础教育教学改革的精神,为学生的终身发展奠定基础;**选择性**——提供个性化、多样化的学习资源,为促进学生全面而有个性的发展创造广阔的自主学习空间;**适用性**——为河南省高中学生量身定做;**创新性**——站在课改前沿,依据新课程理念,培养学生创新精神。

“高中新课程学习指导”按课时编写,设置的主要栏目有:

自主探究学习 学生是学习的主体,通过自主学习、探究学习,不断提高学习能力。

名师要点解析 名师解析学习中的重点、难点、盲点和易错点。

单元语法点拨 点拨语法学习重点、难点。

课堂基础自测 课堂是学习的主战场,通过基础练习,巩固课堂所学知识。

综合能力拓展 发散思维、凝聚要点,培养学生的综合能力。

每单元(章)设置的主要栏目有:

知识要点归纳 对本单元(章)知识的整合和提炼,帮助学生巩固学习要点。

高考同步链接 为学生打开高考的一面窗,让他们走进高考、感悟高考。

单元(本章)综合测试 通过综合性的训练,促进对本单元(章)知识的全面掌握。

(上述各栏目的设置,个别学科因为教材特点略有不同)

为方便同学们对所学知识进行自我检验,在各单元(章)讲解和训练之后还设置了“**阶段评价测试**”;在全书最后附有“**习题详解点拨**”,对所有习题提供详尽的答案和解题思路。

本套丛书包括思想政治、语文、数学、英语、物理、化学、历史、地理、生物九个学科,涉及在我省实验的各种教材版本。

参加本册编写的作者是王艾萍、齐要夺、马巧丽同志,最后由崔秀玲同志统稿。参加2010年版修订工作的作者是齐要夺同志,最后由崔秀玲同志统稿。

对使用中发现的错谬缺漏之处,恳请广大师生批评指正。

河南省基础教育教学研究室

大象出版社出版的高中《实验报告册》紧扣配套教材，包括物理、化学、生物三个学科，各册内容主要由三大部分构成：实验规则、各个具体实验内容、实验习题参考答案。

这套书有以下特色：

一、高效。打破了以往教师先讲解，学生再模拟操作的低效实验模式，在探究式的实验中，可以培养学生主动实验的兴趣，提高其实践能力，并加强交流与合作。

二、合理。真正做到了引导学习，让学生知道在实验中应该做什么、怎样做，并积极、主动地参与进去。同时，注重培养学生的实验探究意识。

三、科学。在实验的环节设置上，除了基本的探究过程以外，还增设了“实验指导”、“实验预习”、“问题思考”等环节，帮助学生更好地准备实验和巩固实验。可以说这套《实验报告册》能够引导学生自主完成相关实验，并很好地掌握实验。

四、新颖。在实验环节中，设计了很多新的亮点，比如：选择实验器材时，给学生一个表格，表格中列有与实验有关和无关的器材，要求学生自己选择合适的器材，这样，在做实验的同时也对学生能力进行了考查。

五、贴心。实验之后的“问题思考”，选取的都是高考的热点问题，是参考新课改地区的高考题精心编制的，为学生掌握实验的重点提供切实的服务。

全书内容丰富、全面，贴近高考，美观实用。

序号	书 名	配套教材	估价（元）
1	高中物理实验报告册（新课标必修1）	人教版	6.00
2	高中物理实验报告册（新课标必修2）	人教版	6.00
3	高中化学实验报告册（新课标必修1）	人教版	6.50
4	高中化学实验报告册（新课标必修2）	人教版	8.00
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7	高中生物实验报告册（新课标必修3）	人教版	7.50

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Unit 13 People

Warm-up

自主探究学习

Mental health is how a child thinks, feels, and acts. Mental health problems can affect any child—even elementary or preschool children. One in five children has a mental, emotional or behavioral problem that can lead to school failure, violence and so on. Help is available, but two-thirds of the children with mental health problems are not getting the help they need.

_____ for parents to help their children with mental problems.

Get more information. Call 1-800-789 to receive a free thin book or other materials about children's mental health.

Talk with your doctor or health care provider. He or she can check your child for other factors that can prevent learning, such as poor eyesight or hearing. Together, you may decide that your child and family need help from someone with more mental health training.

Take an active role in helping your child get better. Helping your child do his or her homework gives you a chance to share your time and your experience with your child. This can strengthen the relation between you and your child. It can also teach you what interests your child.

Keep looking until you find the right services and the right providers for your child. When it comes to mental health services, one size does not fit all. There are several national organizations and groups that can help you find services in your community.

Children need consistency (一致性)—both in the home and in the classroom. By working together, par-

ents and teachers can make a child grow in many ways—such as curiosity, caring for animals or a sense of humor. That's a big part of being a caring parent or teacher.

Answer the following questions.

1. What is this passage mainly about?

2. Which sentence in this passage is the closest in meaning to the following one?

That's the main work of a parent or a teacher who really loves his or her child.

3. Fill in the blank in Paragraph 2 with proper words. (within 5 words)

4. According to the passage, give at least two examples to show what a child may do when he or she has mental health problems. (within 20 words)

5. Translate the underlined sentence in Paragraph 5 into Chinese.

Lesson 1 EQ: IQ

名师要点解析

1. However, new research into EQ suggests that success is not simply the result of a high IQ.

译文:然而,新的对于情商的研究表明成功绝不是高智商的结果。

词语解析:

suggest 在此句中表“暗示,表明,指出”之意。其后所跟的宾语从句用陈述语气。但若表示“建议”,则其后的宾语从句要用虚拟语气形式,构成为

“(should) + 动词原形”。例如:

His pale face suggested he was ill. So I suggested that he should have a rest. 他苍白的脸色表明他病了。所以我建议他休息。

The head teacher suggested that carelessness was the cause of my failure. 班主任老师指出粗心是我失败的原因。

即讲即练:

单项选择

(1) _____ be sent to work there?

- A. Who do you suggest
- B. Who do you suggest that should
- C. Do you suggest who should
- D. Do you suggest whom should

答案:A.

(2) He nodded his head and smiled, which suggested that he _____ what I said.

- A. would understand
- B. had understand
- C. should understand
- D. has understand

答案:B

2. At work, it is IQ that gets you hired but it is EQ that gets you promoted.

译文:工作中,是智商使你受雇佣然而却是情商使你得以提升。

句子解析:

这是一个强调句型。强调句型的构成为“It is / was + 被强调部分 + that + 句子的其余成分”。

注意:

凡为强调句型的句子都可以还原,若不能还原则为定语从句或状语从句。例如:

It was in that room that I was born. 这就是我出生的那个房间。

这是一个强调句型,可以还原为 I was born in that room.

It was midnight when I returned. 此句不能还原为 I returned midnight. 所以不是强调句型。但 It was at midnight that I returned. 是强调句型。

It was in the room where he lived that we held the meeting. 我们是在他住的房间里开这个会的。

即讲即练:

单项选择

(1) It was in New Zealand _____ Eliza Beth first met Mr. Smith.

- A. that
- B. how
- C. which
- D. when

答案:A

(2) It was not until midnight _____ they reached the camp site.

- A. that
- B. when
- C. while
- D. as

答案:A

3. Supported by his academic research, Professor Salovey suggests that when predicting someone's future success, their character, as measured by EQ tests, might actually matter more than their IQ.

译文:萨洛维教授以自己的学术研究作为依据,认为预测一个人未来的成功,其性格(可用 EQ 测量)实际上比其智力(可用 IQ 测量)的作用更为重要。

句子解析:

这是一个复合句。suggests 后面接了由 that 引导的宾语从句,在这个宾语从句中,when predicting...作时间状语。Supported by...是过去分词短语作方式状语。

词语解析:

predict *vt.* 预言,预测;prediction *n.* 预言;predict a person's future 预言某人的未来;predict tomorrow's weather 预报明天的天气。例如:

Is it possible to predict when one will die? 能预言一个人何时会死吗?

即讲即练:

单项选择

Scientists _____ that global warming would make the icebergs in the Arctic melt in five hundred years.

- A. inform
- B. predict
- C. promise
- D. trust

答案:B

4. Have you ever wondered why some of the smartest students in your class, who you think deserve good grades, sometimes end up failing exams?

译文:你有没有想过为什么在你们班一些你认为该得好成绩的聪明学生有时却考试不及格?

句子解析:

这是一个复合句。wondered 之后的 why 引导的是宾语从句,宾语从句中又包含了由 who 引导的非限制性定语从句。

词语解析:

deserve *vt.* 应得,值得

deserve + n. / to do / doing 应得, 值得……

deserve attention / punishment / blame / consideration 值得注意/ 该受惩罚/ 该受责备/ 值得考虑
例如:

His brave act deserves praise. 他的勇敢行为值得称赞。

She deserves to be punished. 她罪有应得。

Your suggestion deserves considering. (= Your suggestion deserves to be considered.) 你的建议值得考虑。

短语解析:

end up doing...以……结束, 最终…… 例如:

Although he was wealthy when he was young, he ended up living a poor life. 尽管他年轻时很富有, 最终却过着贫穷的生活。

即讲即练:

单项选择

(1) Chinese scientists _____ praising because they have made great progress in their study of DNA and have gained international recognition.

- A. need B. examine
C. deserve D. measure

答案: C

(2) The report _____ careful consideration before it is handed out.

- A. proves B. predicts
C. deserves D. designs

答案: C

5. Some are trying to study the possibility of improving a person's EQ, especially in terms of "people skills", such as understanding and communication.

译文: 有些人在尽力研究提高一个人情商的可能性, 尤其是“人际方面”, 比如理解能力和交际能力。

词语解析:

especially adv. 尤其是……

词语辨析:

especially / specially

specially 表示为了某个目的, 而“特别地, 专门地”去做某事; especially 表示“尤其”, 强调突出某一时间、某一地点。例如:

I came to Luoyang specially to see you. 我来洛阳是专门看你的。

He likes the countryside, especially in autumn. 他喜欢农村, 尤其是在秋天的时候。

短语解析:

in terms of 就……而言, 关于。例如:

This book is good in terms of its content. 就内容来说这本书挺好。

In terms of natural resources, it's one of the poorest countries in the world. 就自然资源而言, 它是世界上最贫穷的国家之一。

即讲即练:

单项选择

(1) He came here _____ to see you, _____ after he heard that you were ill.

- A. specially; specially B. specially; especially
C. especially; especially D. especially; specially

答案: B

(2) It's always difficult being in a foreign country, _____ if you don't speak the language.

- A. extremely B. naturally
C. basically D. especially

答案: D

6. They also showed a better understanding of the disabled students' feelings compared to students who had not been involved in the study.

译文: 和那些没有参与研究的学生相比, 他们能更好地理解残疾学生的感情。

短语解析:

compared to 和……比起来, 也可用 compared with。例如:

Compared with most of the women at that time, she was lucky. 与那个年代大多数的妇女相比, 她是幸运的。

Compared with the life ten years ago, farmers now live much more happily. 比起 10 年前的生活, 现在农民的生活幸福多了。

短语拓展:

compare... with ... 把……与……进行比较

compare... to ... 把……比作…… compare with 可与……相比, 比得上 compare notes with sb. 与某人交换意见 beyond/without compare 无与伦比

短语解析:

involve in 使牵连进去, 参与, 卷入。例如:

Don't involve me in your quarrel. 不要把我卷入

你们的争吵。

He is involved in the case. 他与这个案子有牵连。

即讲即练:

单项选择

Teachers and actors, if _____ to each other carefully, share many similarities.

A. being compared

B. comparing

C. compared

D. having compared

答案:C

7. To get ahead in the world and lead a happy successful life means getting on with other people and being able to understand and react to situations in the best way possible.

译文:在这个世界上出人头地、过幸福成功的生活意味着与人能融洽相处,能理解所处环境并对此作出最合理的反应。

句子解析:

这是一个较长的简单句。To get ahead in the world and lead a happy successful life 是不定式短语在句中作主语。

短语解析:

(1) means doing 意味着做…… mean to do... 打算做……想做……

(2) get ahead 前进,在某方面领先。

(3) lead a...life 过……的生活。

(4) react to... 对……作出反应。例如:

Different people react differently to the same situation. 不同的人对相同的情况会有不同的反应。

即讲即练:

翻译

(1) 他总是试图处处领先他人。

答案: He always tries to get ahead of others in everything.

(2) 他对你建议反应如何?

答案: How did he react to your suggestion?

单元语法点拨

PAST PARTICIPLES 过去分词

过去分词一般由“动词+ed”构成,表示被动及完成之意。在句中可作定语、表语、宾语补足语、状语等成分。

1. 作定语。注意:单个分词作前置定语,分词短

语作后置定语。例如:

Her father is an experienced English teacher. 她的父亲是个有经验的英语教师。

The tower built in the 1980s was destroyed by the bad earthquake. 20 世纪 80 年代修建的那座塔被强烈的地震毁坏了。

2. 作表语。表示主语的特征或所处的状态。例如:

The door remains locked. 门仍然锁着。

She looked very excited at the exciting news. 听到这个令人振奋的消息,她看起来很兴奋。

3. 作宾语补足语。例如:

He didn't notice his wallet stolen. 他没有注意到自己的钱包被偷了。

The manager ordered the work finished at the end of the week. 经理要求这个周末完成这项工作。

4. 作状语。例如:

Seen from the mountain, the building is very small. 从山上,那栋楼房很小。

Laughed at by many people, he continued his study. 尽管被很多人嘲笑,他还是继续他的研究。

注意:过去分词含有被动和完成之意,所以作状语时和句子主语之间有被动关系;作定语时和所修饰的名词之间有被动关系;作宾补或主补时分别和宾语、主语之间有被动关系。

课堂基础自测

一、单词拼写(根据句意和所给单词的首字母或括号内汉语提示,写出所缺单词的正确形式)

1. What he has done _____ (值得) praise.

2. Please give me a brief _____ (描述) of the traffic accident.

3. He is calm and knows how to deal with _____ (紧急情况).

4. We should try our best to help people with _____ (残疾).

5. Eventually, he was _____ (控告) of murder.

6. Tom was born a singer, that is to say, he is _____ in music.

7. _____ is the mother of success.

8. You are _____ in thinking that he will help you.

9. It is sunny now and there is no _____ of

rain.

10. He is excellent, so he can describe the experiment a _____.

二、用所给词的适当形式填空

1. While your IQ tells you how _____ you are, your EQ tells you how well you use your _____ (intelligent)

2. They have a hard time _____ in life. (survive)

3. His handwriting is good _____ to his brother's. (compare)

4. He has the ability to _____ anything vividly. (description)

5. People often _____ her for her twin sister. (mistaken)

6. Their result was _____ wrong. (entire)

三、短文填空

disappoint, gift, end up, mistake, possibility, deserve, accuse

My deskmate Chang Yan is one of the cleverest students in our class. In our opinion, she is a 1 _____ girl in study and 2 _____ teachers' praise very often. However, to our 3 _____, she 4 _____ failing in last week's maths exam. At first, all of us thought the teacher must be 5 _____, for there is no 6 _____ that she would fail exams. The teacher explained to us that some student had 7 _____ Chang Yan of letting a student copy her answers during the exam, so she was given a zero mark.

四、单项选择

() 1. Mary spent a whole day _____ in the study.

- A. locking B. locked
C. being locked D. having locked

() 2. _____ in 1936, Harvard is one of the most famous universities in the United States.

- A. Being founded B. It was founded
C. Founded D. Founding

() 3. When _____, the museum will be open to the public next year.

- A. completed

B. completing

C. being completed

D. to be completed

(()) 4. Sarah, hurry up! I'm afraid you wouldn't have time to _____ before the party.

A. get changing

B. get change

C. get to change

D. get changed

(()) 5. Helen had to shout _____ above the sound of the music.

A. making herself hear

B. to make herself hear

C. making herself heard

D. to make herself heard

(()) 6. _____ by the beauty of nature, the girl from London decided to spend another two days on the farm.

A. Attracting

B. Attracted

C. To be attracted

D. Having attracted

(()) 7. _____ with a difficult situation, Arnold decided to ask his boss for advice.

A. To face

B. Having faced

C. Faced

D. Facing

(()) 8. Is it possible to _____ when one will die?

A. speak

B. play

C. describe

D. predict

(()) 9. From his _____ face, I know he failed again.

A. disappointed

B. disappointing

C. to disappoint

D. being disappointed

(()) 10. _____ the big snake, the little girl stood under the tree _____ out of her life.

A. Saw; frightened

B. Seen; frightened

C. Seeing; frightened

D. To see; frightening

五、完成句子

1. She _____ (应得这个奖).
2. If we take her too seriously, we will all _____ (最后都得进精神病医院).
3. _____ (说到钱), they are quite rich; but not in terms of happiness.
4. The beauty of Luoyang is _____ (无法形容的).
5. In my view, the little boy _____ (有绘画天赋).
6. It was _____ (在我们参加会议的屋子里面) I found my lost bag.

综合能力拓展

六、完形填空

He has been called the "missing link". Half-man, half-beast. He is supposed to live in the highest mountain, in the Mount Everest.

He is known as the Abominable Snowman. The 1 of the Snowman has been around for 2. Climbers in the 1920s reported finding marks like those of human feet high up on the side of Mount Everest. The native people said they 3 this creature and called it the "Yeti", and they said that they had 4 caught Yetis on two occasions 5 no evidence has ever been produced.

Over the years, the story of Yetis has 6. In 1951, Eric Shipton took photographs of a set of tracks in the snow of Everest. Shipton believed that they were not 7 the tracks of a monkey or a bear and 8 that the Abominable Snowman might really 9.

Further efforts have been made to find out about Yetis. But the only things people have ever found were 10 footprints. Most believed the footprints are nothing more than 11 animal tracks, which had been made 12 as they melted and refroze in the snow. 13, in 1964, a Russian scientist said that the Abominable Snowman was 14 and was a remaining link with the prehistoric humans. But 15, no evidence has ever 16 been produced.

These days, only a few people continue to take the story of the Abominable Snowman 17. But if they ever 18 catching one, they may face a real

19: Would they put it in a 20 or give it a room in a hotel?

- () 1. A. event B. story
C. adventure D. description
- () 2. A. centuries B. too long
C. some time D. many years
- () 3. A. heard from B. cared for
C. knew of D. read about
- () 4. A. even B. hardly
C. certainly D. probably
- () 5. A. as B. though
C. when D. until
- () 6. A. developed B. changed
C. occurred D. continued
- () 7. A. entirely B. naturally
C. clearly D. simply
- () 8. A. found B. declared
C. felt D. doubled
- () 9. A. exist B. escape
C. disappear D. return
- () 10. A. clearer B. more
C. possible D. rare
- () 11. A. huge B. recent
C. ordinary D. frightening
- () 12. A. strange B. large
C. deep D. rough
- () 13. A. In the end B. Therefore
C. After all D. However
- () 14. A. imagined B. real
C. special D. familiar
- () 15. A. so B. besides
C. again D. instead
- () 16. A. rightly B. actually
C. normally D. particularly
- () 17. A. lightly B. jokingly
C. seriously D. properly
- () 18. A. succeed in B. insist on
C. depend on D. join in
- () 19. A. decision B. situation
C. subject D. problem
- () 20. A. zoo B. mountain
C. museum D. laboratory

七、单句改错

1. It's time that we draw up a plan for this travel.
2. We shouldn't look down upon the people in disabilities.
3. New research for EQ suggests that success is not simply the result of a high IQ.
4. Putting into use in 2000, the hotline was meant for residents reporting water and heating supply breakdowns.
5. He suggested that the prisoner was set free.
6. Comparing with other places, Luoyang is more beautiful.

Lesson 2 Personalities and Jobs and Lesson 3 Making Guesses about People

名师要点解析

1. Someone independent is able to do things by themselves and in their own way.

译文:独立的人能够以自己的方式靠自己做事。

词语解析:

independent *adj.* 独立的, 自主的; 私营的。例如:

You are old enough to be independent of your parents. 你已足够大, 不必依赖父母。

independent television 私营电视台 independent evidence 独立的证据

independence *n.* 独立, 自主

词语拓展:

反义词: dependence *n.* 信赖, 信任 dependent *adj.* 依靠的, 依赖的

depend *v.* 依靠, 依赖 depend on / upon 依靠, 信赖; 取决于, 视……而定

即讲即练:

单项选择

Susan wanted to be _____ of her parents. She tried living alone, but she didn't like it and moved

back home.

A. convenient

B. independent

C. attentive

D. separate

答案: B

2. A person with a sharp mind is able to think and understand things very quickly.

译文: 有头脑的人能够很快地思考和理解事物。

词语解析:

sharp *adj.* 锋利的; 陡峭的; 清晰的; 剧烈的

a sharp knife 锋利的刀; a sharp turn to the left 向左急转; a sharp drop / rise 暴跌 / 暴涨。例如:

The TV picture isn't very sharp. 电视画面不太清晰。

The competition for the job is very sharp. 对这个岗位的竞争很激烈。

词语拓展:

sharp *adv.* 准时地, 突然地

sharpen *v.* 使变得锋利, 变清晰, 变强烈

sharply *adv.* 尖锐地, 急剧地; 非常苛刻地, 严厉地, 毫不客气地

即讲即练:

单项选择

As we all know, birds have _____ eyes and dogs have _____ noses.

A. sharp; sharpen B. sharpen; sharp

C. sharp; sharp D. sharpen; sharpen

答案: C

3. I heard about it from the news report on TV last night, but haven't heard anything more since then.

译文: 我从昨晚的电视新闻报道中知道了这件事情, 但从那时起再没有更多的消息。

句子解析:

这是一个由 but 连接的并列复合句。

短语解析:

hear about 了解 / 听说……的情况。例如:

I heard about you at that meeting. 我在那次会议上了解到你的一些情况。

短语拓展:

hear of 听说, 得知……的存在

hear from 收到……的来信

短语解析:

since then 自从那时起, 多与现在完成时态连用。也可与 since, ever since 等替换。

即讲即练:

翻译

(1) I will not hear of this business.

答案:别再跟我说这件事了。

(2) Do you hear the latest about Li Ming?

答案:你听说过李明最近情况吗?

4. I wonder how they got lost and whose fault it was.

译文:我想知道他们是怎么迷的路,又是谁的过错。

句子解析:

这是一个包含了由 and 连接的并列宾语从句的复合句。

词语解析:

fault n. 错误,缺点;过失,责任。例如:

I like him despite of his faults. 虽然他有种种缺点,但我仍然喜欢他。

—Whose fault is this? 这是谁的错?

—Mine, I'm afraid. 恐怕是我的错吧。

词语拓展:

at fault 有责任,有错 find fault with 抱怨,找茬

词语辨析:

mistake / error / wrong / fault

这四个词都可表示“错误”,但侧重点不同:mistake 强调日常生活中判断和看法的错误;error 强调按某一标准而做的错事,包括道德上的错误;wrong 坏事,不道德,冤屈,犯罪;fault 强调过失上的责任或性格上的弱点。例如:

It was a mistake buying that car. 买那辆车是个错误。

He can't forget the errors of his youth. 他忘不了年轻时所犯的错误。

It was my fault that we were late. 我们迟到了,责任在我。

须注意这些词各自的固定搭配:

in error 搞错 by mistake 弄错 find fault with sb. / sth. 挑错,找茬 do wrong 做错,作恶,犯罪

put sb. in the wrong / do sb. wrong / do wrong to sb. 冤枉某人,委屈某人

即讲即练:

单项选择

“I don't think it's my that the TV blew up. I just turned it on, that's all,” said the boy.

A. error B. mistake C. fault D. duty

答案:C

5. They may have been separated from the other students and couldn't hear anyone when the thunder started, or they might have gone exploring behind and taken the wrong path.

译文:他们可能和其他学生走散了,打雷时听不到别人喊,也可能他们在后面去探险,走错了路。

句子解析:

这是一个 or 连接的并列复合句。when 为第一个分句中的时间状语, and 连接了两个并列谓语。第二分句中的 and 也连接了两个并列谓语。

词语解析:

(1) may / might have done 表示对过去时间里发生的动作或存在情况的推测。例如:

—Where is my dictionary? I remember I put it here yesterday. 我的词典哪儿去了? 我记得我昨天放这儿了呀。

—You might have put it in the wrong place. 你可能放错地方了吧。

(2) separate... from... 把……和……分开。例如:

You should separate the bad apples from the good ones. 你应该把坏苹果和好苹果分开。

短语辨析:

separate... from... / divide... into...

这两个词组都有“分开”的意思,但侧重点不同。separate... from... 侧重把原来在一起的东西分开;而 divide... into... 侧重指将整体分成部分。例如:

A year can be divided into four seasons. 一年可分为四季。

Taiwan Strait separates Taiwan Island from the mainland. 台湾海峡把台湾岛和大陆分割开来。

即讲即练:

单项选择

(1) —Do you know where David is? I couldn't find him anywhere.

—Well. He have gone far—his coat is still here.

A. shouldn't

B. mustn't

C. can't

D. wouldn't

答案:C

(2) I was on the highway when this car went past

followed by a police car. They should be at least 150 kilometers an hour.

A. should have been doing

B. must have been doing

C. could have done

D. would have done

答案:B

(3) Only a narrow strait separates North America from Asia.

A. separate; from

B. separates; from

C. divides; into

D. divide; into

答案:B

6. Or they could have gone exploring on their own and lost their way back to the group.

译文:或者他们可能独自去探险,在返回他们组的路上迷路了。

句子解析:

这是一个简单句。and 连接的是两个并列谓语。句子中 could have done 表示对过去情况的推测,也可表示在过去时间里本来可以做某事却未做。例如:

—I went to Zhengzhou and stayed at a hotel. 我去郑州时住在一家旅馆。

—Really? You could have stayed with LiLin. 是吗? 你本来可以住李林那儿的。

短语解析:

on one's own 独自地,单独地;不凡的。例如:

The boy did the experiment on his own. 这个男孩独自做了这个试验。

When it comes to craftsmanship, Sally is on her own. 说到手艺,莎丽是独一无二的。

短语拓展:

of one's own 属于自己的

短语解析:

lose one's way 迷路。例如:

They didn't know the direction and lost their way in the forest. 他们弄不清楚方向,在森林里迷路了。

短语拓展:

feel one's way 摸索着走 get in one's way 妨碍,阻挡
make one's way 去,前往 force one's way 突破……而前进
push one's way 挤着穿过
mend one's way 改过 on one's way to 在去……的路上;即将

即讲即练:

单项选择题

He has a house on his own and lives in it

A. on his own; of his own

B. of his own; on his own

C. of his own; of his own

D. on his own; on his own

答案:B

单元语法点拨

情态动词除了表示能力、请求、允诺、必要性等之外,还可以表示推测。

注意:1. 情态动词表示推测时,如果表示对现在状态的推测,用情态动词+动词原形。

2. 如果推测现在正在进行的动作,则用情态动词+be doing。

3. 如果表示对过去时间里发生的动作或存在情况的推测,则用情态动词+have done。

4. can 多用于否定句和疑问句表推测,若用于肯定句,则表示对一时情况的推测,译为“有时会”。例如:

Children are lovely, but they can be naughty sometimes. 孩子们很可爱,但有时也会很淘气。

5. must have done 表示过去时间里一定……其否定形式应为 can't / couldn't have done... 过去不可能……例如:

The ground is wet. It must have rained last night. 地是湿的,昨晚一定下雨了。

The street is all dry. It couldn't have rained during the night. 街道都是干的,夜里不可能下雨了。

课堂基础自测

一、单词检测(根据句意和所给单词的首字母,写出所缺单词的正确形式)

1. Childhood experiences have a strong influence on forming p_____.

2. India became i_____ in 1947.

3. The prince d_____ her to be his queen.

4. Finally we got the furniture arranged to her s_____.

5. I'm really sorry. It's all my f_____.

6. Our latest model should meet your r_____.

exactly.

7. We need to give criminals a short, s_____ shock.

8. I can't post the letter because I don't know the p_____.

9. The mother is popular with her neighbors because of her k_____.

10. I breathed a sign of r_____ when I heard he was safe.

二、短文填空

fault, relief, assistant, personality,
independent, athletic, selfish, astronomy

My neighbor Joe is a(n) 1_____ boy who has strong 2_____. Also he is 3_____. His father wants him to be a translator, while he is interested in 4_____. A big quarrel then broke out between them last week. Joe left home without saying a word. His parents were extremely worried. They looked everywhere for him. Eventually, under the help of his father's 5_____, they found him at the railway station. To their 6_____, Joe finally realized that his act was very 7_____ and it was his 8_____ not to communicate with his parents heart to heart and tell them his thoughts.

三、完成句子

1. His son is _____
(太年轻了不能独立处理这个紧急情况).

2. She came to Luoyang in 1999 and _____
(从那时起一直在这个学校教书).

3. John has gone abroad. He _____
(不可能参加昨天的会议).

4. You shouldn't have played with a knife. It _____
(可能会伤着你).

5. He is not here. He _____
(一定在教室里学英语呢).

四、单项选择

() 1. You _____ return the book now. You can keep it till next week if you like.

- A. can't B. mustn't
C. needn't D. may not

() 2. I didn't hear the phone. I _____ asleep.

- A. must be B. must have been

C. should be D. should have been

() 3. He _____ you more help, even though he was very busy.

- A. might have given
B. might give
C. may have given
D. may give

() 4. We _____ last night, but we went to the concert instead.

- A. must have studied
B. might study
C. should have studied
D. would study

() 5. Peter _____ come with us tonight, but he isn't sure yet.

- A. must B. may C. can D. will

() 6. —There were already five people in the car but they managed to take me as well.

—It _____ a comfortable journey.

- A. can't be
B. shouldn't be
C. mustn't have been
D. couldn't have been

() 7. One ought _____ for what one hasn't done.

- A. not to be punished
B. to not be punished
C. to not punished
D. not be punished

() 8. Michael _____ be a policeman, for he's much too short.

- A. needn't B. can't
C. should D. may

() 9. Jack _____ yet, otherwise he would have telephoned me.

- A. mustn't have arrived
B. shouldn't have arrived
C. can't have arrived
D. needn't have arrived

() 10. —We'll have four guests altogether. —So fifteen bottles of beer _____ be enough. Do you think so?

- A. may B. might C. ought D. should