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KAOYIBEN

考一本

课程基础导学

高中模块 10

英语



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# 英语

高中模块 10 (译林版)

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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 Building the future

## 单元学习目标概览

课程目标		单元学习内容
语言知识	话题	构建未来
	功能	谈论发展及问题 1. Today, some developing countries in Africa, Asia and South America stand at a crossroads. 2. Clearly, development aid together with food aid is the long-term solution to the problem of poverty.
	核心词汇	rainfall, cattle, catastrophe, Irish, politician, statesman, mosquito, yearly, claim, global, target, pregnant, elderly, unemployed, crossroads, currently, short-term, long-term, switch, import, smoothly, irrigation, electricity, dependent, male, breadwinner, housewife, homeless, wire, conventional, output, belly, artificial, firstly, grain, secondly, nutritional, thirdly, dignity, repay, interest, finance, weaken, campaign, squeeze, designer, casual, handy, typewriter, basement, creativity, catering, sleepy, eagle, passer-by, grand, suitcase, bare, grandchild, boil, power, electrical, petrol, non-renewable, foreseeable, poison, alternative, solar, increasingly, storage, heat, plant, tentative, operator, systematic
	短语	put pressure on, on top of, at risk, at a crossroads, be dependent on, in debt, grand opening, show off, put into practice, in danger, fossil fuel, contribute to, push for, solar energy, wind turbine, power plant, of the time, intend sb. to do sth., receive (much) attention, put (great) pressure on, do something/nothing about, without/beyond doubt, fall further behind, switch from... to..., the solution to, lie in the hands of, fill one's belly, set alarm bells ringing, focus on, put into practice, in danger, at a much higher rate, run out, be conscious of, make electricity, take steps
	句型	1. They need help, but the sad truth <b>is that</b> food aid alone is not enough to help these countries. 2. There is a <b>saying that</b> goes "Give a man a fish, and you feed him for a day. Teach a man to fish, and you feed him for a lifetime." 3. If these things develop, jobs will be created for people, <b>allowing</b> them to help themselves instead of being dependent on other people. 4. In the next several decades, <b>it is believed that</b> the world's population will increase to about nine billion people. 5. <b>This is why</b> many people are pushing for the use of alternative energy sources.
	语法	Linking words (关联词)
语言技能		1. 阅读关于发展及发展问题的一些文章 2. 听懂关于地区发展的对话 3. 讨论发展及可持续发展的有关问题,并能与人合作设计一定的采访、探讨等活动 4. 合作完成关于发展的报道
学习策略		根据标题理解文章
文化意识		1. 了解国家及城市的发展 2. 了解国际发展形势及发展中国家面临的问题 3. 树立可持续发展的意识





背景拓展

## WFP (World Food Program)

The United Nations World Food Program is more than forty seven years old this year. It began as an experiment to provide food aid to nations affected by natural disasters. The United Nations established the World Food Program in 1963. Since then, the program has spent more than 27,000,000,000 dollars on food assistance. More than eighty countries receive aid from the WFP.

The World Food Program says that around the world, more than 800,000,000 people go to bed hungry. That is one out of seven people. Yet it says there is enough food for every man, woman and child to live healthy and productive lives.

The World Food Program specializes in food aid. It often works with other UN groups. One is the Food and Agriculture Organization. This agency provides expert technical assistance to farmers and other producers.

Another agency is the International Fund for Agricultural Development, which provides financial assistance.

All three UN agencies are based in Rome. They combine their knowledge to fight world hunger. The World Food Program depends on money, food and other assistance provided mostly by governments but also companies and individuals. It also works with international aid groups and non-governmental organizations to carry out its programs.

A committee of 36 member states governs the World Food Program. The UN Secretary General and the leader of the Food and Agriculture Organization appoint the head of this committee every five years.

The World Food Program aims to meet emergency needs after events like floods, earthquakes or deadly storms. It provides food to nations that face severe shortages. The agency also supports social and economic development in poor countries. It works with women in an effort to make sure they get enough food assistance. And the WFP provides poor children with meals so they can attend school. The WFP is the world's largest international food aid organization. Agency officials say that in 2001, 77,000,000 people ate food from the United Nations World Food Program.

Another agency is the International Fund for Agricultural Development, which provides financial assistance.

<p>1. 他们需要什么帮助，但遗憾的是，许多国家缺乏资金。 2. 那里是一个正在发展的国家，你给他提供食物，他可能会感激你。 3. 如果这些国家发展，工作将会被创造出来，人们将不再需要依赖其他国家。 4. 在接下来的几十年里，人们相信，世界人口将增加到约九 billion 人。 5. 这就是为什么许多国家正在推动使用替代能源。</p>	<p>1. They need help, but the sad truth is that many countries lack money. 2. There is a saying that goes "Give a man a fish, and you feed him for a lifetime." 3. If these things develop, jobs will be created for people, instead of being dependent on other people. 4. In the next several decades, it is believed that the world's population will increase to about nine billion people. 5. This is why many people are pushing for the use of alternative energy sources.</p>
<p>1. 国际农业发展基金是联合国系统内专门从事农村发展的机构。 2. 该组织为发展中国家提供技术援助，并帮助它们制定农村发展计划。 3. 该组织还通过提供贷款和赠款来支持农村发展项目。 4. 该组织还通过提供技术援助来支持农村发展项目。</p>	<p>1. The International Fund for Agricultural Development is a specialized agency of the United Nations system. 2. The organization provides technical assistance to developing countries and helps them formulate rural development plans. 3. The organization also supports rural development projects through loans and grants. 4. The organization also supports rural development projects through technical assistance.</p>
<p>1. 世界粮食计划署是联合国系统内专门从事农村发展的机构。 2. 该组织为发展中国家提供技术援助，并帮助它们制定农村发展计划。 3. 该组织还通过提供贷款和赠款来支持农村发展项目。 4. 该组织还通过提供技术援助来支持农村发展项目。</p>	<p>1. The World Food Program is a specialized agency of the United Nations system. 2. The organization provides technical assistance to developing countries and helps them formulate rural development plans. 3. The organization also supports rural development projects through loans and grants. 4. The organization also supports rural development projects through technical assistance.</p>



## Period 1

## 第一节 教材同步阅读

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

( ) 1. What was the concert held by Geldof in 1985 for?

- A. Making him world-famous.
- B. Earning him large amount of money.
- C. Raising money for and public awareness of the famine.
- D. Drawing attention around the world to the famine.

( ) 2. Which of the following statements is true according to the text?

- A. Disease is the number one global health risk.
- B. The United Nations set up the World Food Programme in 1963.
- C. The WFP has helped more than one billion people since it was set up, which is enough to help developing countries.
- D. What developing countries really need is the food aid.

( ) 3. What's the target of the Food-for-Growth Programme?

- A. Sending emergency food aid to countries during times of crisis.
- B. Helping people most at risk, such as babies, pregnant women and the elderly.
- C. Helping unemployed people support themselves by giving them work and paying them in food aid.

## Reading

D. Helping the old.

( ) 4. Which is not the long-term solution to the problem of poverty?

- A. To improve a country's infrastructure.
- B. To educate and train young people.
- C. To give the poor countries food aid.
- D. The development aid along with the food aid.

( ) 5. What do you think the title means?

- A. Give a man a fish and then he will not be hungry.
- B. Give a man a fish and he will learn fishing.
- C. It is enough either to give a man a fish or teach him to fish.
- D. It is not enough to give a man a fish but teach him to fish.

## 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。

The United States is a wealthy nation, but poverty still exists here. By the government's own measure, more than one in every eight Americans lives "below the poverty line" — on income lower than the official estimate of what it means to be poor. VOA's Jeff Swicord takes a deeper look at the picture of poverty in America.

They are a common sight in inner-city America: homeless people, living in the streets and going hungry. To most Americans, this is the face of poverty.

Population experts and those who work at trying to help the poor say the problem extends far beyond those who are homeless, and is often less visible to the general

public.

Robert Egger is director of “DC Central Kitchen”, which prepares free meals for the hungry in Washington. He says, “If you ask the average American who is hungry, they are thinking it is a homeless person. And they think that that homeless person is hungry because he is an addict or a drunk... ‘It is their fault. They are lazy.’ People need to realize that the face of hunger is a single woman, raising two kids, who has a job. At the end of the month, she is going to come up short (of funds) because she is only making \$8, \$9, \$10 or \$12 an hour. In most American cities, she is not going to make it.”

The US Census Bureau calculates that 37 million Americans are living in poverty — on an income of less than \$20,000 a year for a family of four, for example. The number of people living in poverty here has grown by more than five million since 2000, but overall the official measure of poverty has not changed significantly — 12.7 percent of the population (according to the latest figures available, for 2005).

Catholic Charities USA, one of this country’s largest faith-based organizations, is trying to drastically reduce poverty in America. The Reverend Larry Snyder is Catholic Charities’ president. “We are calling upon policymakers, faith-based groups and civic leaders to make a systematic effort to cut poverty in this country in half by the year 2020. We can only do that if we make the poor a priority in policy decisions, from city hall and the courthouse, to Congress and the White House.”

The charity’s “Campaign to Reduce Poverty” will try to influence Congress and the White House to keep four priorities high in their future legislative plans: health care, hunger, housing and nutrition, and family economic security. As Congress looks for ways to cut the

federal government’s spending, advocates for the poor say, there should be no reduction in the government’s support for programs that combat poverty.

At Washington’s Central Union Mission, a shelter for the homeless, special projects manager Julia Smith says housing costs in the nation’s capital have tripled over the last five years — creating wealth for a few, but forcing many people below the poverty line. “Generally, what you are seeing is the poor being pushed out of the city. And so you have the working poor that are holding jobs, but can no longer afford to live in the city.”

Ms Smith says drug use and other forms of substance abuse is another big factor in poverty. Ronny Thomas suffered from drug addiction for years, but with the Central Mission’s help, he is now drug-free and looking for a good-paying job. “I started using drugs and my life just went haywire. I couldn’t manage bills, and family — and just lost everything.”

There is no simple solution to ending poverty in America, but Catholic Charities USA says that task is a moral obligation for everyone. The resources and knowledge about how to end poverty are available, Catholic Charities says, but what is too often lacking is political leaders’ willingness to take action.

( ) 1. What is the face of poverty to most Americans?

- A. A single woman who raises two kids and has a job.
- B. Children and the pregnant.
- C. People who has no house to live in.
- D. People who are addicted to drugs.

( ) 2. What does “DC Central Kitchen” do to help the poor?

- A. Prepare cheap meals for them.
- B. Offer meals for free.



- C. Provide shelters for them.
- D. Give them money.
- ( ) 3. Which of the following is not the cause of poverty in the USA?
- A. Drug use.
- B. The abuse of many forms of substances.
- C. The increasing house costs in the nation's capital.
- D. The war and unstable society.
- ( ) 4. What does the underlined word "haywire" mean?
- A. Disorderly. B. Interesting.
- C. Boring. D. Improved.
- ( ) 5. What can be implied from Catholic Charities USA's words?
- A. The political leaders are often willing to take action.
- B. The political leaders are often not so active in taking action to end poverty.
- C. There are not any resources and knowledge about how to end poverty.
- D. There is no solution to ending poverty in America.

II. 简答题 阅读下面的短文,并根据短文后的要求答题。

The poverty line is the minimum income that people need for an acceptable standard of living. People with incomes below the poverty line are considered poor. Economists study the causes of poverty in order to find solutions to the problem.

As the general standard of living in the country rises, the poverty line does, too. Therefore, even with today's relatively high standard of living, about 10 percent of the people in the United States are below the poverty line. However, if these people had stable jobs, they could

have an acceptable standard of living. Economists suggest several reasons why poor people do not have jobs.

For one thing, more than half of the poor people in the United States are not qualified to work. Over 40 percent of the poor people are children. By law, children less than 16 years old cannot work in many industries. A large number of poor people are old. Many companies do not hire people over 65 years old, the normal retirement age.



Some poor adults do not look for jobs for a variety of personal reasons: they are sick, they do not have any motivation(动力). They have family problems, or they do not believe that they can find a job.

Other poor people look for a job but cannot find one. Many poor adults never went to high school. Therefore, when they look for jobs, they have few skills that they can offer.

At the present time, the government thinks it can reduce poverty in the country in the following ways.

First, if the national economy grows, businesses and industries hire more workers. Some of the poor who are qualified to look for jobs may find employment. Then they will no longer be below the poverty line.

Second, if society invests in the poor, the poor will become more productive. If the government spends money on social programs, education, and training for poor people, the poor will have the skills to offer, and then it is more likely that they can find jobs.

Finally, if the government distributes society's income differently, it raises some poor people above the



poverty line. The government collects taxes from the non-poor and gives money to the poor. These payments to the poor are called welfare. In 1975 over 18 million people in the United States received welfare.

Some economists are looking for better solutions to the poverty problem. However, at the present time, many people depend on welfare for a minimally acceptable standard of living.

6. What is the author's main purpose to write this article? (no more than 8 words)

7. Why are more than 40 percent of the poor people children? (no more than 10 words)

8. Why can't many poor adults find a job? (no more than 12 words)

9. What is the title of this article? (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. 属于那个时期的 \_\_\_\_\_
2. 让某人做某事 \_\_\_\_\_
3. 受到关注 \_\_\_\_\_
4. 给……施加压力 \_\_\_\_\_
5. 对……(不)采取措施 \_\_\_\_\_
6. 另外,除……之外 \_\_\_\_\_
7. 在危险中 \_\_\_\_\_
8. 毫无疑问 \_\_\_\_\_
9. at a crossroads \_\_\_\_\_
10. fall further behind \_\_\_\_\_
11. switch from... to... \_\_\_\_\_
12. be dependent on \_\_\_\_\_
13. the solution to \_\_\_\_\_
14. lie in the hands of \_\_\_\_\_
15. fill one's belly \_\_\_\_\_



## Period 2 Reading (Language focus)



## 重难点剖析

## 一、核心词汇

## 1. intend v. 想,打算,计划

Don't be afraid. He intends no harm to you.

别害怕,他对你没有恶意。

Today, I intend to finish reading this book.

今天我打算读完这本书。

She intended that her daughter should study English.

她想让她的女儿学英语。

## 【拓展】

intended *adj.* 有意的,故意的,已经订婚的

intention *n.* 意图,意向;目的;打算

intend/mean/design 辨析

(1) intend 强调“意欲”做某一件确定的事,或者“决意”达到某一确定的目的。此外这个词常用于表达“意欲”使某人从事某职业,或“打算”某物用作何种目的。

(2) mean 常常可以和 intend 互换使用,但不强调决心达到某一目的。

(3) design 强调为达到某目的,事先作过精心安排和仔细考虑。此外,这个词还包含“预谋”、“策划”或“以阴险的手段”达到自己的目的这一意义。

Erna intends to take short rests every two hours.

欧娜打算每隔两小时休息片刻。

The dictionary is intended for the beginners.

这本词典是为初学者编的。

He always meant to go back one day, but not to stay.

他总想某一天回去,但不住下。

Did you design this, or did it just happen itself?

这件事是你有意图安排的还是它自行发生的?

## 【搭配】

intend to do sth. 打算做某事

intend sb./sth. to do 打算让某人或某物做……

intend sb./sth. for 打算将……供给……;打算使……成为……;想让……从事某事

be intended to do sth. 是为了(做)

be intended for sth./sb. 是为了……

2. claim *vt. & n.* 主张;声称,要求,索赔

Every citizen may claim the protection of the law.

每一公民均可要求法律的保护。

Does anyone claim this umbrella?

有没有人认领这把伞?

He claimed that he had done the work without help.

他声称没有得到帮助而完成了这项工作。

They have no claim on us.

他们没有向我们提出要求的权利。

He has the best claim to the honour.

他最有资格获得这荣誉。

## 【搭配】

claim against (根据……)有权利要求得到

claim for 要求支付……的费用

claim attention 值得/需要注意

claim back 要求付还

have a claim on/to 有对……的要求权

3. doubt *n. & v.* (不用进行时)怀疑,不确定

Without the food aid, the future of this poor country is in doubt.

没有食品援助,这个贫穷的国家的前途难以预料。

Maise expressed private doubt about Lawrence's



sanity.

梅西对劳伦斯的神志正常与否在私下里表示过怀疑。

There is no doubt that the long-term problem won't be solved by the short-term project.

毫无疑问,通过这个短期的项目不能解决长期的问题。

### 【拓展】

doubtful *adj.* 难以预测的;未定的;怀疑的,可疑的

doubtless *adv.* 无疑地,肯定地

### 【搭配】

without doubt 毫无疑问

beyond (all) doubt (常作插入语)毫无疑问

throw doubt on 对……产生怀疑,使人对……产生怀疑

in doubt 感到怀疑,拿不准

have no/little doubt that ... 对……没有怀疑

sb. doubt if/whether 某人怀疑……

### 4. alone *adj.* 单独的;独一无二的,仅仅,唯一,

只有

*adv.* 单独地,独自地

He was all alone.

他单独一个人。

Time alone will show who was right.

只有时间能证明到底谁对。

Price alone is not a reliable indicator of quality.

价格并不是质量好坏的唯一衡量。

He alone knows the secret.

只有他一人知道秘密。

An elderly patient was sitting in her wheelchair alone.

一位上了年纪的病人孤单地坐在轮椅上。

### 【拓展】

alone/lonely 辨析

这两个词都可作形容词用,有“单独”的含义,但用法有差异。

(1) alone 强调客观上独自、独立的、单独一人,在句中作表语。

He feels alone.

他感到孤独。

alone 还可作副词用做状语,修饰动词。

He lives alone.

他单独生活。

(2) lonely 只作形容词,“孤独的,寂寞的”,带有主观上的感情色彩,形容失去朋友,缺乏友爱和帮助,感到寂寞或悲哀。在句中作定语或表语。lonely 用于地点时,意为“荒凉的、偏僻的”。

Do you feel lonely when you lived alone in the lonely house?

当你独自住在那个偏僻的屋子里时,你感到寂寞吗?

## 二、重点短语

1. In 1985, there was little rainfall in Ethiopia, which led to destroyed harvests and killed cattle. (page 2, lines 1-2)

1985年,埃塞俄比亚几乎没有降雨,这导致收成损毁,牲畜死亡。

lead to

(1) 通向

All roads lead to Rome.

条条大路通罗马。

(2) 导致

Reducing speed limits should lead to fewer deaths on the roads.

降低限制速度能减少交通事故死亡人数。

### 【拓展】

lead... to (some place) 带领……去(某地)

The waiter led us to our table.

服务员将我们带到餐桌前。



lead... to do(= cause... to do) 导致……做

What led you to believe this?

是什么让你相信这些?

2. The concert **took place** on 13 July 1985 in two locations—in London and in Philadelphia—and included the biggest stars of the time. (page 2, lines 4–6)

1985年7月13日,音乐会在伦敦和费城两地举行,出席者包括了当时最红的巨星。

take place 发生,举行

【拓展】

take place/happen/occur/come about/break out 辨析

这些词或短语都有“发生”的意思,但用法各不相同,区别如下:

(1) take place 表示“发生、举行、举办”,一般指非偶然性事件的“发生”,即这种事件的发生一定有某种原因或事先的安排。

Great changes have taken place in our hometown during the past ten years.

在过去的十年里,我们家乡发生了翻天覆地的变化。

The Olympic Games of 2012 will take place in London.

2012年奥运会将在伦敦举办。

(2) happen 作“发生、碰巧”解,一般用于偶然或突发性事件。

What happened to you? (一般不说: What did you happen?)

你发生了什么事?

Maybe something unexpected happened.

可能一些意想不到的事情发生了。

I happened to see him on my way home.

= It happened that I saw him on my way home.

我在回家的路上碰巧遇到了他。

(3) occur 作“发生、想到、突然想起”解,其意义相当于 happen。

What has occurred? (= What has happened?)

发生了什么事?

A big earthquake occurred (= happened) in the south of China last month.

上个月中国南部发生了一场大地震。

It occurred to me that she didn't know I had moved into the new house.

我突然想起来她不知道我已经搬到新家了。

(4) come about 表示“发生、产生”,多指事情已经发生了,但还不知道为什么,常用于疑问句和否定句。

When Mother woke up, she didn't know what had come about.

母亲醒了过来,不知道发生了什么事。

I'll never understand how it came about that you were late three times a week.

我怎么也不能理解,你怎么会一个星期迟到三次。

Do you know how the air accident came about?

你知道这起飞机事故是怎么发生的吗?

(5) break out 意为“发生、爆发”,常指战争、灾难、疾病或者争吵等事件的发生,也可以表示突然大声叫喊等。

Two world wars broke out last century.

上个世纪爆发了两次世界大战。

A fire broke out in the hospital in the mid-night.

这家医院在午夜时起了一场火。

After the flood, diseases broke out here and there.

洪水过后,疾病四处蔓延。

She broke out, "That is too unfair!"

她大声喊道,“这太不公平了!”

3. The concert also received so much attention around the world that it **put great pressure on** politicians and statesmen to do something about the famine. (page 2, line 9)

音乐会还受到了全世界的极大关注,这给政客们施加了巨大压力,迫使他们为这次饥荒做一些事情。



put pressure on 给……施加压力

Do not put much pressure on the handle, it may break.

不要在把柄上太用力了,它会坏的。

### 【拓展】

pressure *n.* 压力

You can stop bleeding by applying pressure close to the injured area.

你可以通过在伤口附近施加压力来止血。

gas/water pressure 气/水压

The new material allows the company to make gas pipes which withstand higher pressures.

通过使用新的材料,这家公司生产的通气管能承受更大的压强。

The gas is stored under pressure.

这种气体高压储存。

4. Clearly, development aid **together with** food aid is the long-term solution to the problem of poverty. (page 3, lines 40-42)

很显然,发展援助和食品援助结合起来才是贫困问题的长期解决办法。

together with 和,加之

The money that I owe you for the telephone together with the rent equals £ 300.

我欠你的电话费和租金加起来有300英镑。

That bottle of champagne together with those chocolates will make a nice present.

那瓶香槟和那些巧克力就是一份很好的礼物。

### 【拓展】

当主语后面跟有由 as much as, rather than, more than, no less than 等引导的从属结构,或跟有由 as well as, in addition to, with, along with, together with, except 等引导的词组时,其后的动词形式取决于主语的形式。

这艘船,包括所有的船员和货物,都不见了。

John, rather than his roommates, is to blame.

约翰,而不是他的室友,将要受到责备。

Hugh, as well as his two sisters, is vacationing in Wyoming this summer.

休,以及他的两个妹妹,正在怀俄明州过暑假。

Some of the employees as much as the manager were responsible for the failure.

一些员工要为此次失败承担与经理一样多的责任。

My husband, more than anyone else in the family, is longing to go there again.

我的丈夫比家里其他人更想再去那儿。

Billy, together with his sisters, was wounded in the accident.

比利和他的妹妹们都在事故中受了伤。

No one except two girls was late for school.

只有两个女孩上学迟到了。

## 三、重点句型及长难句

1. They need help, but the sad truth is that food aid alone is not enough to help these countries. (page 2, lines 29-30)

它们需要帮助,但不幸的事实是仅有食物援助对帮助这些国家是不够的。

【分析】that 在此句子中引导的是一个表语从句。

The fact is that they can not survive on a deserted island without enough water and encouragement.

事实是没有足够的食物和鼓励,他们不能在这个荒岛上生存下去。

My hope is that I can enter a top university in four months.

我的愿望是在四个月内我能进入一所一流的大学习。

Another important thing to remember is that the future of developing countries lies in the hands of children.



另一个需记住的要点是,发展中国家的未来掌握在孩子们的手中。

**2. There is a saying that goes “Give a man a fish, and you feed him for a day. Teach a man to fish, and you feed him for a lifetime.”** (page 3, lines 31–33)

有句俗语是这样说的:“授人以鱼,三餐之需;授人以渔,终生之用。”

【分析】

(1) saying 后面 that 引导的是一个定语从句, go 在此处的意思是“(谚语,消息等)说法是……”。

There is a rumor that goes “The theft has something to do with Mr Green, the secretary of the manager.”

有传言,这个盗窃案与总经理秘书格林先生有关。

The story goes that he was once rich, but I do not believe it.

有消息说他曾经很富有,但我不相信。

(2) “Give a man a fish, and you feed him for a day” 为“祈使句 + and/or/otherwise/or else ... + will + 动词原形”的句型,可以改写成 “If you give a man a fish, you feed him for a day. If you teach a man to fish, you feed him for a lifetime”。

Work hard and you will be admitted to your dream university.

只要努力,你定能进入你理想的大学。

Please seize the chance or/otherwise/or else you will regret.

请抓住机会否则你会后悔的。

**3. If these things develop, jobs will be created for people, allowing them to help themselves instead of being dependent on other people.** (page 3, lines 39–40)

如果这一切都发展起来的话,将为人们创造工作机会,让他们自助而不用依靠别人。

【分析】此处 “allowing them to help themselves” 为现在分词作状语。

Once the ash was poured into the air, it will pollute the environment that we live in, making it difficult for people to survive long.

这种灰尘一旦倾倒在空气中,它将污染我们生活的环境,使人们难以长久生存。

Football has been played in more than 50 countries all over the world, making it one of the most popular sports.

足球风靡全球 50 多个国家,成为最受欢迎的运动之一。

**4. There are hundreds of success stories like these from all over the developing world, showing that a lot is being done to fight poverty, but we cannot pretend that the fight is over.** (page 3, lines 55–57)

世界各地的发展中国家,这样的成功事例成百上千,表明在与贫困作斗争的事业中,我们获得了很大的成就,但我们不能假装这斗争已经完结了。

【分析】此处 “showing that a lot is being done to fight poverty” 同样是现在分词的用法。此处现在分词相当于 “which shows”, 修饰 “stories”。

In fact, hunger is the number one global health risk, killing more people than any disease.

事实上,饥饿是全球首要健康问题,它比任何疾病夺去的生命都多。

When I approached the river bank, a note came into my sight, saying “No Smoking”.

当我接近河边的时候,我看到了一个标语,上面写着“禁止吸烟”。



# 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. Keep to the point or we \_\_\_\_\_ any decisions.  
A. will never reach  
B. have never reached  
C. never reach  
D. never reached
- ( ) 2. \_\_\_\_\_ the manager said suggested that he hadn't decided \_\_\_\_\_ to have a talk with them or not.  
A. What; if  
B. Whether; what  
C. What; whether  
D. That; whether
- ( ) 3. Determination is a kind of basic quality and this is \_\_\_\_\_ it takes to do anything well.  
A. that  
B. why  
C. which  
D. what
- ( ) 4. When I came into the room, he pretended \_\_\_\_\_ his homework.  
A. to do  
B. be doing  
C. doing  
D. to be doing
- ( ) 5. Though she lives \_\_\_\_\_ in a small house on a \_\_\_\_\_ hill-side, she never feels \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. lonely; alone; lonely  
B. alone; lonely; lonely  
C. alone; lonely; alone  
D. lonely; lonely; alone
- ( ) 6. I don't doubt \_\_\_\_\_ he'll be asked again next week. But I really doubt \_\_\_\_\_ he can answer it to the boss's satisfaction.  
A. if; that  
B. that; whether  
C. if; whether  
D. about; if

- ( ) 7. Would you please \_\_\_\_\_ the light? I can't see much clearly. It is getting dark.  
A. switch off  
B. switch on  
C. turn off  
D. take on
- ( ) 8. I don't doubt \_\_\_\_\_ he's a brilliant scientist, but can he teach?  
A. whether  
B. if  
C. what  
D. that
- ( ) 9. I doubt \_\_\_\_\_ he can teach or not though he's a brilliant scientist.  
A. whether  
B. if  
C. what  
D. that
- ( ) 10. It is suggested that the singing contest \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow afternoon.  
A. take place  
B. happen  
C. occur  
D. come about
- ( ) 11. Among all these presents \_\_\_\_\_ a very nice watch, which was given by my teacher John.  
A. is included  
B. are included  
C. includes  
D. include
- ( ) 12. They \_\_\_\_\_ him to sell his precious land, but he decided to give it up under no circumstances.  
A. placed an order with  
B. put pressure on  
C. put up with  
D. laid emphasis on
- ( ) 13. For all these years I have been working for others. I'm hoping I'll \_\_\_\_\_ my own business someday.  
A. turn up  
B. fix up  
C. set up  
D. make up