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2010最新版

# 世纪金榜

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# 英语

丛书主编 张 泉

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# 前言

Preface

专家名师倾情锤炼的学习攻略经典——  
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**讲练结合, 科学分册**——基础理论紧贴教材, 活页测试增强技能。讲测科学分开, 珠联璧合, 浑然天成。

**人文关怀, 无处不在**——依据栏目特色, 特别添加“温馨提示”, 如恩师循循善诱, 似挚友倾吐真言, 启迪智慧, 导引人生。



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必修5·配文教版

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# Unit 1 Great scientists

## 伟大的科学家

品味名言佳句 学习地道英语

### 名言佳句

*Genius only means hard-working all one's life.*

天才只意味着终身不懈的努力。

—Mendeleyev

——门捷列耶夫

*Great works are performed not by strength, but by perseverance.*

—Samuel Johnson

完成伟大的事业不在于体力,而在于坚韧不拔的毅力。

——塞缪尔·约翰逊

*I want to bring out the secrets of nature and apply them for the happiness of man.*

—Thomas Edison

我想揭示大自然的秘密,用来造福人类。

——爱迪生

【我的格言】

### 话题激趣导入

激发学习兴趣 高效全能提升

#### Premier Wen And The Scientist Zhu Guangya

Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao on Thursday personally conveyed (传达) National Day greetings to the elderly scientists who have made great contributions to atomic and medical research.



China's National Day in 2009 celebrated the 60th anniversary of the founding of modern China. Premier Wen first visited Zhu Guangya, a nuclear physicist and one of the chief scientists engaged in producing the first of China's atomic and hydrogen bombs between the 1950s and 1960s.

"You have devoted your whole life to the development of the country and service to the people. We will remember you with concern forever," Wen told 85-year-old Zhu.

"Your loyalty and unselfish dedication (奉献) to the country and people will encourage younger generations forever." Wen told Zhu, a winner of the Achievement Medal for his work on nuclear weapon and also satellites.

Wen had worked closely with the scientist for five years when Zhu was president of the Chinese Academy of Engineering and China Association for Science and Technology.

Zhu told Premier Wen that China should take the opportunity provided by the global economic downturn to bring the country on to a track of quick development, and also that the government should establish firmer regulations to prevent academic cheating.

#### 【Exercises】

1. What advice did Zhu give to Premier Wen?

2. Translate the underlined sentence in the text.

#### 【佳句欣赏】

1. Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao on Thursday personally conveyed National Day greetings to the elderly scientists who have made great contributions to atomic and medical research.

中国总理温家宝在周四以个人身份向对原子和医学研究作出巨大贡献的老一辈科学家们传达国庆问候。

(1)这是一个复合句, who 引导的定语从句修饰先行词 the elderly scientists.

(2)make great contributions to“对……作出巨大贡献”。例如: He has made an important contribution to the company's success. 他对公司的成功作出了重要的贡献。

2. Premier Wen first visited Zhu Guangya, a nuclear physicist and one of the chief scientists engaged in producing the first of China's atomic and hydrogen bombs between the 1950s and 1960s. 温总理首先拜访了朱光亚,他是核物理学家,也是在 20 世纪 50 年代和 60 年代参与了中国第一颗原子弹和氢弹制造的首席科学家之一。

(1)这是一个高级的简单句。a nuclear physicist and one of the chief scientists engaged in producing the first of China's atomic and hydrogen bombs between the 1950s and 1960s 是 Zhu Guangya 的同位语。engaged in producing the first of China's atomic and hydrogen bombs between the 1950s and 1960s 是过去分词短语作后置定语修饰中心词 the chief scientists.

(2)be engaged in... 意为:忙于……;参与……。例如: The professor is engaged in advanced studies. 这位教授正在进行高深的学术研究。

## Warming Up & Reading

世纪金榜

### 自主预习

#### I. 重点单词

1) 根据英文释义写出单词

- \_\_\_\_\_ to win against sb. in a war competition, sports game etc.
- \_\_\_\_\_ to be present at an event
- \_\_\_\_\_ to make a person or an animal healthy again after an illness
- \_\_\_\_\_ a new or difficult task that tests sb.'s ability and skill
- \_\_\_\_\_ to have an idea that something is bad but without having definite proof
- \_\_\_\_\_ to think or say that sb./sth. is responsible for sth. bad

2) 根据汉语提示写出单词的正确形式

- \_\_\_\_\_ (adj.) 科学的 → \_\_\_\_\_ (n.) 科学 → \_\_\_\_\_ (n.) 科学家
- \_\_\_\_\_ (vt. & vi.) 结束; 推断出 → \_\_\_\_\_ (n.) 结论; 结束
- \_\_\_\_\_ (vt.) 暴露; 揭露; 使曝光 → \_\_\_\_\_ (n.) 暴露; 曝光
- \_\_\_\_\_ (vt.) 污染; 弄脏 → \_\_\_\_\_ (adj.) 受污染的 → \_\_\_\_\_ (n.) 污染

- \_\_\_\_\_ (vt.) 宣布; 通告 → \_\_\_\_\_ (n.) 宣告; 通知
- \_\_\_\_\_ (vt.) 命令; 指示 → \_\_\_\_\_ (n.) 说明

#### II. 重点短语

- put \_\_\_\_\_ 提出
- draw a \_\_\_\_\_ 得出结论
- expose... \_\_\_\_\_ 使显露; 暴露
- be to \_\_\_\_\_ 该受责备, 应负责
- link... \_\_\_\_\_ 将……和……联系或连接起来

#### III. 语篇导读

1) 根据课文内容在表格中的空格里填入最恰当的单词。注意: 每空格1个单词。

Scientific Report by John Snow	
The problem	Nobody knew the 1. _____ of the serious disease of cholera.
The cause	Idea 1: Cholera 2. _____ in the air and attacked victims.
	Idea 2: People absorbed the disease with their 3. _____.
The method	Collecting 4. _____ from the next cholera attack to test theories.
The result	He found the cause of cholera was the 5. _____ water.

Idea 1 or 2? Why?	Idea 6. _____. Because the data showed a connection with the water.
The conclusion	John Snow was able to 7. _____ cholera once its cause was known.

2) 阅读课文找出下列问题的答案。

- The passage mainly tells us that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the cause of cholera was polluted water  
B. John Snow was a well-known doctor in London  
C. the source of all the water supplies should be examined  
D. John Snow did some research and helped to solve "King Cholera"
- Which of the following theories did John Snow believe?  
A. Cholera multiplied in the air without reason.  
B. People spread the disease when speaking to each other.  
C. People absorbed the disease into their bodies, were affected and died.  
D. People were too dirty.
- What was the key help for John Snow's discovery?  
A. The government.  
B. The woman moving away from Broad Street.  
C. The water company.  
D. The map made by himself.
- At last, "King Cholera" was controlled by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. using medicines in hospitals  
B. driving patients out of the country  
C. dealing with the polluted water  
D. getting rid of all kinds of pollution

### 要点探究

#### I. 词汇知识

1. put forward 提出; 提前; 拨快(时钟); 推荐

- Who put forward a theory about black holes?  
谁提出了黑洞理论?

② My watch was slow so I \_\_\_\_\_

3 minutes.

我的表慢了, 我把它拨快了3分钟。

③ We've put forward the date of our wedding by one week.  
我们已把婚期提前了一周。

④ Can I put you forward for the secretary?  
我能推荐你为秘书吗?

#### 【拓展】

put up	举起; 张贴
put off	推迟; 延期
put down	写下来; 镇压
put aside	放一边; 搁置起来; 积蓄

2. draw a conclusion 得出结论

conclusion 的其他常用短语:

bring... to a conclusion	使结束; 谈定(买卖等)
come to/arrive at/reach a conclusion	得出结论





come to the conclusion that... 所得结论是……;断定……  
in conclusion 最后

- ① From what is said above, we can draw a conclusion.  
由上面所说的,我们可以得出一个结论。  
② I've come to the conclusion that he's not the right person for the job. 我断定他不适合做这项工作。  
③ \_\_\_\_\_, I would like to thank my parents.  
最后,我想感谢我的父母。

【拓展】

conclude *vt. & vi.* 结束;推断出  
conclude (sth.) with sth. /by doing sth.  
以……结束(某事)  
conclude sth. (from sth.)  
conclude (from sth.) that... } (从某事)推断出/得出结论

- ④ We may safely conclude \_\_\_\_\_ his appearance \_\_\_\_\_ he is a heavy smoker.  
从他的外表,我们可以有把握地断定他烟抽得很凶。  
⑤ She concluded her talk with a funny story.  
她以一个有趣的故事结束谈话。

【巧学助记】

结束	conclude <i>v.</i>	conclusion <i>n.</i>
决定	decide <i>v.</i>	decision <i>n.</i>
爆炸	explode <i>v.</i>	explosion <i>n.</i>
说服	persuade <i>v.</i>	persuasion <i>n.</i>

3. defeat

- (1) *vt.* 打败;战胜;使受挫  
① JOHN SNOW DEFEATS "KING CHOLERA".  
约翰·斯诺战胜“霍乱王”。  
② By not working hard enough you defeat your own purpose.  
你因不够努力,所以达不到自己的目的。  
(2) *n.* [C,U] 失败  
③ I never consider the possibility of defeat.  
我从未考虑有失败的可能性。

【辨析】defeat/beat/win

- (1) defeat 与 beat 都接 sb. 作宾语,一般可以互换,但 beat 侧重于比赛中击败对手,defeat 既可以指比赛,也可指战场上战胜对手。  
(2) win 表示在较强的竞争中取得了胜利,常接宾语:game, war, prize, fame, battle 等。win 还可作为不及物动词来用。

- ④ We \_\_\_\_\_ their team by 10 points. 我们赢了他们队十分。  
⑤ She was determined to \_\_\_\_\_ the race.  
她决心要赢这项竞赛。

4. attend *vt. & vi.* (1) 照料,护理(病人);侍候  
(2) 出席,参加

【搭配】

attend a meeting/a lecture/school  
参加会议/听报告/上学  
attend (on/upon) sb. 照顾某人;伺候某人  
attend to sb. /sth. 处理,对付;照料;接待(顾客);专心,注意

① John Snow was a famous doctor in London—so expert, indeed, that he attended Queen Victoria as her personal physician. 约翰·斯诺是伦敦一位著名的医生——他的确医术精湛,因而成了维多利亚女王的私人大夫。

② Could you \_\_\_\_\_ this matter immediately?  
你能不能立刻处理这件事?

③ They had a quiet wedding and only a few friends attended it. 他们举办了一个安静的婚礼——只有几个朋友参加。

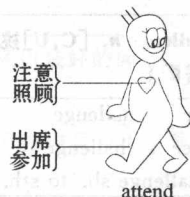
④ He was so ill that two nurses \_\_\_\_\_ him.  
他病得那样重,所以有两个护士照顾他。

【辨析】attend/join/join in/take part in/join sb. in(doing) sth.

- 1) attend 是正式用语,指参加会议、婚礼、典礼、上课、上学、听报告等。  
2) join 指加入某个党派,团体组织等,成为其成员之一。  
3) join in 多指参加某项活动如“球赛、游戏”等,常用于日常口语。大多数情况下可以和 take part in 互换。  
4) take part in 指参加会议或群众性活动等,着重说明句子主语参加该项活动并在活动中发挥作用。part 前有修饰语时,其前要用不定冠词。  
5) join sb. in (doing) sth. 表示和某人一起做某事。

【巧学助记】

attend 是一个多义词,心向着某一地方为“注意,照顾,专心”,脚步向着某一地方为“参加,出席”。



5. expose *vt.* 使暴露于;揭露;显露;使接触

【搭配】

expose... to... 使……暴露于……;使……接触到……  
be exposed to... 暴露于……

- ① But he became inspired when he thought about helping ordinary people exposed to cholera.  
但当他一想到要帮助(那些)受到霍乱威胁的普通百姓,他就感到很振奋。  
② Stay at home and don't \_\_\_\_\_ your skin \_\_\_\_\_ the sun.  
留在家里,不要让你的皮肤在阳光下暴晒。  
③ The soil, carrying the whole village, was washed away by the flood, exposing bare rock.  
泥土和整个村庄被洪水冲走,露出光秃秃的岩石。

【巧学助记】



ex(在外)+pose(摆好姿势)=expose(暴露)

6. cure *n.* [C] 治愈;疗法; *vt.* 治愈;治疗;改掉(坏习惯)

【搭配】

a cure for a disease 医治某种病的药/疗法  
cure a patient/a disease 治愈病人/疾病  
cure sb. of... 治愈某人的病;改掉某人的坏习惯

① Neither its cause nor its cure was understood.

人们既不知道它的病因,也不了解它的治疗方法。

②The doctors \_\_\_\_\_ her \_\_\_\_\_ cancer.

医生治好了她的癌症。

③That lesson cured him of his carelessness forever.

那一教训根除了他粗心的毛病。

【辨析】cure/treat

	意义	搭配
cure	强调治愈	cure... of...
treat	强调治疗过程	treat... for...

④This medicine cured him of his cough.

这种药治好了他的咳嗽。

⑤Which doctor is treating you \_\_\_\_\_ your disease?

为你治病的是哪位大夫?

【拓展】

与 cure sb. of sth. 结构类似的短语还有:

remind sb. of sth.	使某人想起某事
suspect sb. of sth.	怀疑某人(做)某事
rob sb. of sth.	抢了某人某物
inform sb. of sth.	通知某人某事
warn sb. of sth.	警告某人某事

7. challenge n. [C,U]挑战; vt. 向……挑战

【搭配】

face a challenge	面临挑战
meet a challenge	应对挑战
challenge sb. to sth.	向某人挑战做某事

①John Snow wanted to face the challenge and solve this problem. 约翰·斯诺想面对这个挑战,解决这个问题。

②Schools must \_\_\_\_\_ new technology.

学校必须应对新技术的挑战。

③They challenged and beat the best team in the world.

他们曾向世界上最强的球队挑战并将他们打败。

8. absorb vt. 吸收;吸引;使专心

①The second suggested that people absorbed this disease into their bodies with their meals.

第二种看法是人们在吃饭时把这种病毒引入体内的。

②The clever boy absorbed all the knowledge his teacher could give him.

那个聪明的男孩把他老师所能教他的所有的知识都理解了。

③His business absorbs him.

他的业务使他全神贯注。

【拓展】

absorbed adj.	全神贯注的
be absorbed in...	全神贯注于……

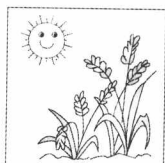
④He was too \_\_\_\_\_ in the newspaper to hear the bell.

他专心读报,连门铃也没听见。

【巧学助记】



全神贯注



吸收

9. suspect vt. (通常不用进行时)(1)疑有,觉得(尤指坏事可能属实或发生)(2)怀疑(某人犯罪)

n. [C]被怀疑者;嫌疑犯

①John Snow suspected that the second theory was correct but he needed evidence.

约翰·斯诺推测第二种说法是正确的,但是他需要证据。

②Most people don't, \_\_\_\_\_, realize this.

我想,大多数人是意识不到这一点的。

③What she said sounded convincing, but I suspected it to be a lie. 她的话听起来像那么回事,但我认为那是谎话。

④I suspect the truth of her statements.

我对她那番话的真实性表示怀疑。

⑤What made you \_\_\_\_\_ having taken the money? 你凭什么怀疑钱是她拿的?

⑥It seems that the man dressed in blue is the suspect.

那个穿蓝色衣服的男人似乎是嫌疑犯。

【归纳】

suspect sth.	怀疑有某事
suspect + (that) 从句	觉得……;怀疑……
suspect sb. of (doing) sth.	怀疑某人犯有某种罪行或做过某事
suspect... to be...	猜想/怀疑……是……
I suspect	常用作插入语,意为“我想”

10. blame

(1)vt. 责备,指责,归咎于

【搭配】

blame sb. for sth. /doing sth.	责备,指责
blame sth. on sb.	责备,指责,归咎于
be to blame for sth.	对……应负责,应受责备

①It seemed that the water was to blame.

看来水是罪魁祸首。

②She blamed him \_\_\_\_\_ the failure of their marriage.

= She blamed the failure of their marriage \_\_\_\_\_ him.

她把婚姻的失败归咎于他。

【提醒】

be to blame 是主动形式表被动意义,不用被动语态。

(2)n. [U] 责备;指责

【搭配】

bear/take/get the blame for	对……承担责任
put/lay the blame on sb.	怪在……身上;把……归咎于

③Why do I always get the blame for everything?

为什么每件事都要怪到我头上?

④He put the blame for his failure in the exam on his teacher.

他将这次考试的失败归咎于他的老师。

11. link vt. & n. [C]连接;联系

【搭配】

link... with/to...	将……和……联系或连接起来
link up (with sb./sth.)	(与……)连接,结合

①In another part of London, he found supporting evidence from two other deaths that were linked to the Broad Street outbreak. 在伦敦的另一个地区,他从两个与宽街暴发的霍乱有关联的死亡病例中又发现了有力证据。

②The two spacecraft will link up \_\_\_\_\_ each other in orbit. 两艘宇宙飞船将于轨道上互相连接。

③Rock music has often been linked \_\_\_\_\_ the drug culture.

人们常常把摇滚乐和毒品文化联系在一起。

④There is a direct link between the disease and diet.

这种疾病和饮食之间有直接的联系。

### 【拓展】

join... to...  
connect... with/to... } 把……与……连接起来

⑤The island is joined to the mainland by a bridge.

岛上有座桥与大陆相连。

## 12. announce vt. 宣布;宣告;通知

①With this extra evidence John Snow was able to announce with certainty that polluted water carried the virus.

有了这个特别的证据,约翰·斯诺就能肯定地宣布,这种被污染的水携带了病毒。

②Everyone was silent as he announced the winner of the competition. 当他宣布竞赛的优胜者时,大家都静静地倾听。

③Footsteps announced his return.

听到脚步声,就知道他回来了。

### 【拓展】

It is announced that... 据宣布……  
announcement n. 宣布;宣告;通告

④I've got an important \_\_\_\_\_ to make.

我有件重要的事情要宣布。

### 【辨析】announce/declare

announce	预告性地宣布或公开宣告大家关心的事。
declare	在正式场合宣布官方的立场或态度等。其后可接复合宾语。

⑤I declare this bridge open. 我宣布大桥正式启用。

### 【提醒】

announce 不接双宾语,即不可说 announce sb. sth.,而常说 announce sth. to sb. 或 announce to sb. sth.。

## 13. instruct vt. 命令;指示;教导

### 【搭配】

instruct sb. to do sth. 命令某人做某事  
as instructed 按照指示那样  
instruct sb. in sth. 在某方面指导某人  
instruct sb. that 通知某人……

①The water companies were instructed not to expose people to polluted water any more.

自来水公司接到指令,不能再让人们接触被污染的水了。

②Using the tool \_\_\_\_\_, I was able to clear the blockage.

按照说明使用这种工具,我得以清除了这个障碍。

③His uncle instructed him \_\_\_\_\_ French.

他的叔叔教他法语。

④We have been instructed that the meeting will be put off.

我们已获悉会议将延期举行。

### 【拓展】

instruction n. 命令,指示,吩咐;传授;用法说明(常用复数)

## II. 难句剖析

1. So many thousands of terrified people died every time there was an outbreak.

每当(霍乱)暴发时,就有成千上万恐惧的人死亡。

1)本句为复合句,“So many thousands of terrified people died”为主句,every time 引导时间状语从句,意思是“每当……”。

2)有些名词短语或副词可以起连词的作用,引导时间状语从句。例如:every time, each time, the last time, next time, the moment, the minute, immediately, instantly 等。

①\_\_\_\_\_ I express an opinion, she argues back.

每当我发表意见时,她总是反驳。

②I found myself in an entirely new world \_\_\_\_\_  
I arrived here.

我一到这里就感到耳目一新。

③\_\_\_\_\_ I saw him, he was quite well.

我最后一次看到他时,他还相当健康。

④Give your father my best regards \_\_\_\_\_ you see him. 下次你见到你父亲时,请代我向他表示最好的问候。

### 【提醒】

(1)for the first time 是介词短语,常用作时间状语,而 the first time 是连词,引导时间状语从句。

(2)It is the first time that... (如果前面用 is,从句动词用现在完成时;如果前面用 was,则从句动词用过去完成时)。

(3)It's (high) time that... (从句动词用过去时或 should + 动词原形)。

2. A woman, who had moved away from Broad Street, liked the water from the pump so much that she had it delivered to her house every day.

有一位妇女是从宽街搬来的,她特别喜欢水泵处的水,每天都派人打水运到她家里。

1)这是一个复合句。who 引导非限制性定语从句修饰先行词 A woman, that 引导结果状语从句,主句应为 A woman liked the water from the pump so much.

2)so... that... “如此……以至于……”,that 在这个结构中引导结果状语从句。例如:

①The river got polluted so seriously that all the fish in it died out.

这条河流受到的污染很严重,以至于河里的鱼都死光了。

### 【提醒】

so... that... 这一结构中,常常把 so + adj./adv. 放于句首,使用部分倒装句式。

②So much does he like English that he is almost lost in it every day. 他如此喜欢英语以至于每天沉浸其中。



### 3. To prevent this from happening again, John Snow suggested that the source of all the water supplies be examined.

为防止这种情况再度发生,约翰·斯诺建议所有水源都要经过检测。

1)这是一个复合句。To prevent this from happening again 表示目的。that the source of all the water supplies be examined 是 suggested 的宾语从句。

2) prevent... (from) doing sth. 意为“阻止……做某事”。

① What can we do to prevent the disease \_\_\_\_\_?

我们能做什么来防止这种疾病蔓延呢?

② We should take measures to prevent the river from \_\_\_\_\_ further.

我们应该采取措施阻止这条河受到进一步的污染。

3) suggest 表示“建议”,其宾语从句的谓语用“should + 动词原形”,该句中的 should 被省略了。

③ They suggested that she make a working plan.

他们建议她做一份工作计划。

**思考** 下面的句子中,在 suggest 后宾语从句中谓语动词为什么使用了过去时 multiplied?

The first suggested that cholera multiplied in the air.

### 基础测评

#### I. 单词拼写

- The vote was completed. The chairman \_\_\_\_\_ (宣布) the result.
- Examine the results carefully, and you will draw a \_\_\_\_\_ (结论).
- The babies are well \_\_\_\_\_ (照顾,照料) to in the nursery.
- It's very dangerous to be \_\_\_\_\_ (暴露) to H1N1 patients without any protection.
- Who is to \_\_\_\_\_ (责备,负责) for the accident?
- Traffic jams are a \_\_\_\_\_ (特点) of large cities.
- We must take a \_\_\_\_\_ (科学的) approach to the problem.
- He was \_\_\_\_\_ (战胜) at chess last night.
- The old man was totally \_\_\_\_\_ (吸引) in the book.
- I was very much pleased by your \_\_\_\_\_ (分析) of the situation.

#### II. 选词填空

blame on, be instructed to, cure of, attend upon, link up, be exposed to, put forward, be absorbed in

- In the UN climate change conference, some suggestions \_\_\_\_\_ to prevent the environment going from bad to worse.
- She is \_\_\_\_\_ the patient.
- The soldiers in the open field \_\_\_\_\_ the enemy's fire.

4. The doctor \_\_\_\_\_ her \_\_\_\_\_ a bad cold.

5. He \_\_\_\_\_ his study, so he didn't know what was happening.

6. Don't \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_ him, but on me.

7. A railway \_\_\_\_\_ the two towns.

8. You will \_\_\_\_\_ where to go as soon as the plane is ready.

#### III. 单项填空

- We should combine our efforts to make sure our children are not \_\_\_\_\_ to bad living conditions. [2010 扬州高二检测]  
A. affected B. exposed C. exposing D. effected
- My aunt always brings me a pretty gift \_\_\_\_\_ she comes.  
A. by the time B. sometimes  
C. every time D. at times
- (4325001) He suggested that we \_\_\_\_\_ the plan later, which suggested that he \_\_\_\_\_ against it. [2010 漳州高二检测]  
A. discussed; was  
B. would discuss; should be  
C. discuss; was  
D. should discuss; should be
- As a reporter she needed many different skills and \_\_\_\_\_ to learn new things.  
A. was constantly challenged  
B. constantly challenged  
C. was always committed  
D. always committed
- Old as he is, he gets my grandson to \_\_\_\_\_ him on how to email and use the Internet.  
A. contact B. control C. inspect D. instruct
- It was proved that drunk-driving was \_\_\_\_\_ for the death of five people in Nanjing. [2010 台州高二检测]  
A. to blame B. blamed  
C. being blamed D. blaming
- After a fortnight's \_\_\_\_\_, the doctor successfully \_\_\_\_\_ me of my headache.  
A. cure; treated B. treatment; cured  
C. cure; treats D. treat; cures
- No difficulty could \_\_\_\_\_ this brave man since he is so confident and capable.  
A. defeat B. attack C. win D. overcome
- Excuse me, can I \_\_\_\_\_ my suggestion?  
—Go ahead. [2010 长沙高二检测]  
A. give off B. call in  
C. put forward D. set out
- (4325002) When I opened the door, I found my father sitting in his chair, completely \_\_\_\_\_ in the humorous stories he was reading.  
A. absorbed B. losing C. attracted D. addicted



## Learning about Language

世纪金榜

### 语法点拨

#### 过去分词作定语和表语

##### 一、过去分词作定语

###### 1. 意义

(1) 及物动词的过去分词作定语, 表被动或完成, 与它所修饰的名词有逻辑(意义)上的动宾关系。

He is a teacher **loved by his students**.

他是个很受学生爱戴的老师。

(2) 不及物动词的过去分词作定语, 一般作前置定语, 它不表示被动意义, 只强调动作完成。

**fallen** leaves 落叶 **retired** workers 退休工人

the **risen** sun 升起的太阳

###### 2. 分词作定语的位置

(1) 单个的过去分词作定语一般放在被修饰的名词之前。

We needed much more **qualified** workers.

我们需要更多的合格的工人。

My friend is a **returned** student.

我的朋友是个归国的留学生。

(2) 过去分词短语作定语要放在被修饰的名词后面作后置定语, 其作用相当于一个定语从句。

The student **dressed in white** is my daughter.

(=The student who is dressed in white is my daughter.)

穿白色衣服的学生是我的女儿。

注意: 如果被修饰的词是由 every/some/any/no + thing/body/one 所构成的复合代词或指示代词 those, these 等时, 即使一个单一的分词作形容词用, 也要放在被修饰词的后面。

Is there anything **unsolved**? 还有没解决的问题吗?

###### 3. 现在分词和过去分词作定语的区别:

(1) 语态上不同: 现在分词表主动意义, 过去分词多表被动意义。

**surprising** news 使人吃惊的消息

**surprised** listeners 吃惊的听众

(2) 时间关系上不同: 现在分词表示正在进行的动作, 而过去分词表示已经完成的动作。

the **changing** world 正在发生变化的世界

the **changed** world 已经变化了的世界

##### 二、过去分词作表语

1. 过去分词作表语, 多表示主语所处的状态或特征, 多位于连系动词的后面。这些系动词有 be, remain, feel, grow, become 等。

She **looked tired** with cooking.

她由于忙着做饭, 看上去有些疲倦。

I **was delighted** to be invited to her party.

我很高兴被邀请参加她的晚会。

注意: 有些过去分词作表语用, 相当于形容词, 最常见的有: delighted, disappointed, discouraged, drunk, amused, astonished,

hurt, interested, crowded, tired, satisfied, pleased, surprised, worried, excited, married, puzzled, upset 等。

2. 过去分词作表语与被动语态相似, 区别在于过去分词作表语表示的是一种状态或特征, 而被动语态表示的是一个动作。

比较下面一组句子:

{ The glass is broken. 玻璃碎了。(be+过去分词)

{ The glass was broken last night. 玻璃昨晚被打碎了。

{ (被动语态)

3. 英语中有很多与感觉有关的及物动词, 其现在分词表示主动意义, 即“令人有某种感觉的”, 多用来修饰物; 其过去分词含有被动意义, 即“人被引起某种感觉的”, 多用来指人、人的声音或表情等。

常用的这类词有:

{ exciting 令人激动的

{ excited 激动的, 兴奋的

{ delighting 令人高兴的

{ delighted 高兴的

{ encouraging 令人鼓舞的

{ encouraged 受到鼓舞的

{ interesting 令人感兴趣的

{ interested 感兴趣的

{ pleasing 令人高兴的

{ pleased 满意的

{ tiring 令人劳累的

{ tired 感到劳累的

{ satisfying 令人满意的

{ satisfied 感到满意的

{ astonishing 令人惊讶的

{ astonished 惊讶的

{ disappointing 令人失望的

{ disappointed 感到失望的

{ frightening 令人害怕的

{ frightened 吓坏了的

{ moving 感人的

{ moved 受感动的

{ shocking 令人震惊的

{ shocked 感到震惊的

{ worrying 令人担心的

{ worried 感到担心的

{ puzzling 令人迷惑的

{ puzzled 感到迷惑的

比较下面一组句子

{ The story they heard over the radio was very **moving**.

他们从收音机里听到的这个故事很感人。

{ She was **moved** by his speech.

她被他的演讲感动了。

### 语法专练

#### I. 单项填空

1. Of the 2,000 stock investors \_\_\_\_\_ last month, 90% were found \_\_\_\_\_ financial knowledge. [2010 厦门高二检测]

A. surveyed; lacking

B. having been surveyed; to lack

C. surveyed; lacked

D. to have been surveyed; lack

2. The Hotel Al-Arab \_\_\_\_\_ the first and the only 7-star hotel in the world was designed in the shape of a sail of 321 meters.

[2010 北京高二检测]

A. was considered

B. considering

C. being considered

D. considered

3. Unless \_\_\_\_\_ to speak, you should remain silent at the conference.

A. invited

B. inviting

C. being invited

D. having invited

4. As we joined the big crowd, I got \_\_\_\_\_ from my friends.

A. separated

B. spared

C. lost

D. missed

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5. It is believed that if a book is \_\_\_\_\_ it will surely \_\_\_\_\_ the reader.

- A. interested; interest      B. interesting; be interested  
C. interested; be interesting      D. interesting; interest

6. The ship, \_\_\_\_\_ by a huge piece of iceberg, came to a sudden stop.

- A. hitting      B. hit      C. hitted      D. to hit

7. The judge made the final decision after listening to the opinions of each party \_\_\_\_\_.

[2010 临沂高二检测]

- A. involved      B. to be involved  
C. involving      D. having involved

8. The autumn wind sent the \_\_\_\_\_ leaves on the ground \_\_\_\_\_ in the sky.

- A. fallen; flying      B. falling; to fly  
C. fallen; flown      D. falling; flew

9. (4325003) The student \_\_\_\_\_ forward to going abroad for further study.

- A. referred to looks      B. referred to look  
C. refers to look      D. referring to look

10. It was such a \_\_\_\_\_ job that I really felt \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. tiring; tiring      B. tired; tired  
C. tiring; tired      D. tired; tiring

## II. 用所给词的适当形式填空

- I was too \_\_\_\_\_ (tire) to walk any further.
- This is the statue of a brave soldier \_\_\_\_\_ (seat) on a horse, with a gun on his back.
- In the evening he is \_\_\_\_\_ (bury) in his books.
- Professor Jordan gave us a more \_\_\_\_\_ (confuse) lecture this afternoon and most of us were \_\_\_\_\_ (confuse).
- Both he and I are \_\_\_\_\_ (satisfy) with the result.
- He is enthusiastically talking with a man \_\_\_\_\_ (call) a popular singer.
- When \_\_\_\_\_ (heat), the ice can be melted.
- Some of the people \_\_\_\_\_ (invite) to the party can't come.
- He was \_\_\_\_\_ (discourage) from making another attempt.
- Tom was more \_\_\_\_\_ (surprise) than \_\_\_\_\_ (disappoint) at this news.

## III. 用动词的过去分词形式完成下面句子

- She had \_\_\_\_\_ on her face.  
她脸上有一种忧虑的表情。
- The boy \_\_\_\_\_ was taken to hospital.  
在事故中受伤的男孩被送到医院了。
- I \_\_\_\_\_ to be invited to her party.  
被邀请去参加她的晚会我感到吃惊。
- I like eating \_\_\_\_\_.  
我喜欢吃冷冻食品。
- There is \_\_\_\_\_ here since I left this town.  
自从我离开这个城镇以来, 这里几乎没有什么变化。

## Using Language

世纪金榜

### 自主预习

#### I. 重点单词

根据英文解释写出单词

- \_\_\_\_\_ (vt.) to build something large or complicated, such as a bridge or road
- \_\_\_\_\_ (adj.) completely sure that sth. is correct or true
- \_\_\_\_\_ (v.) to turn round and round quickly
- \_\_\_\_\_ (adj.) feeling or showing a lot of excitement and interest about sb./sth.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (adj.) careful to avoid problems or danger
- \_\_\_\_\_ (vt.) to refuse to accept or consider sth.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (v.) to give sth., especially money or goods, to help sb.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (n.) an act of moving

#### II. 重点短语

- \_\_\_\_\_ to an end      结束
- apart \_\_\_\_\_      除……之外; 此外
- (be) strict \_\_\_\_\_ ...      对……严格的
- lead \_\_\_\_\_      通向; 导致
- make \_\_\_\_\_      讲得通; 有意义
- \_\_\_\_\_ times      有时
- punish sb. \_\_\_\_\_ sth.      因某事惩罚某人
- be \_\_\_\_\_      反对

### 要点探究

#### I. 词汇知识

##### 1. contribute vt. & vi. 捐赠; 贡献; 捐助; 投稿

常用于短语 contribute (sth.) to/towards sth. “有助于; 有益于; 促成”。

① At the news that Taiwan has been struck by the typhoon, we have contributed what we can afford to the Red Cross.

听到台湾遭到台风袭击, 我们都尽我们所能向红十字会捐助。

② I've been asked to contribute an article to the language magazine. 有人请我给那份语言杂志撰稿。

③ Fresh air and exercise \_\_\_\_\_ good health.  
新鲜空气和锻炼有益于健康。

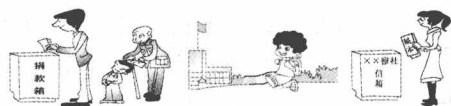
##### 【拓展】

contribution n. 捐献; 贡献; 投稿

make a contribution to/towards... 对……作贡献

④ Last week Premier Wen visited some great scientists, who have \_\_\_\_\_ to science. 上周, 温总理拜访了几位科学家, 他们对科学作出了卓越的贡献。

## 【巧学助记】



①捐款, 贡献    ②导致, 促成    ③投稿

Many people contributed money to the poor boy, which contributed to his returning to school. A writer wrote a story about this and contributed it to a newspaper.

许多人给那个可怜的男孩捐款,使他可以重返校园。一位作家写了一篇关于此事的故事并把它投稿到报社。

## 2. apart from

1)除了……外(还);此外(=besides)

① Apart from the construction mentioned above, you have also learned the following phrases.

除了上面提到的结构,你们还学过以下的一些短语。

② Apart from the injuries to his face and hands, he broke both legs because of drunk-driving.

由于酒后驾驶,他除了脸部和双手受伤以外,两条腿也断了。

2)除了……外(=except)

③ I hardly know anyone in the village apart from you.

除你之外,我几乎不认识村里的任何人。

3)除了,只是(=except for)

④ It's a good piece of work, \_\_\_\_\_ a few slight faults.

除了一些小缺点之外,这不失为一件高水准的工作。

## 【拓展】

besides	(=in addition to=as well as)除去的东西包括在范围内
except	除了……之外,指从同类的人或物中排除
but	着重在整体,且常用在 no, all, nobody, who, everywhere 等词后,后面一般不接副词或介词短语
except for	除去的东西和主语不同类
except that	除去,后跟从句

⑤ Your homework is wonderful \_\_\_\_\_ some spelling mistakes. 除去几个拼写错误,你的作业很好。

## 3. (be) strict with... 对……严格的

① My father was strict with me when I was a child.

小时候父亲对我要求严格。

② The teachers in this school \_\_\_\_\_ their students. 这所学校的老师们对学生要求很严格。

## 【拓展】

be strict in sth. /doing sth. 对某事要求严格

③ Our teacher demands that we should be strict in our homework. 老师要求我们在作业上严格要求自己。

## 4. make sense 有意义;有道理;讲得通(主语通常不是表示“人”的名词)

① It makes sense to take care of your health.

注意身体健康是明智的。

② His argument does not make sense. 他的争论没有意义。

## 【拓展】

make no sense	没有道理
make sense of	明白,理解(主语通常是表示“人”的名词)
in a sense	从某种意义上说
There's no sense in doing sth.	做……是没有道理/作用的

③ What you said \_\_\_\_\_. 你的话没有道理。

④ Can you \_\_\_\_\_ this poem?

你看得懂这首诗吗?

## 5. spin vi. &amp; vt. (使)旋转;纺(线或纱)

① He also suggested that the earth was spinning as it went round the sun and this explained changes in the movement of the planets and in the brightness of the stars.

他还提出地球在围绕太阳转的同时,它本身还自转,这样就说明了行星运动的变化情况以及星球的亮度问题。

② The collision sent the car \_\_\_\_\_ across the road.

汽车被撞得转着圈儿冲到路的另一边。

③ She spins goat's hair \_\_\_\_\_ wool.

她把山羊毛纺成毛线。



spin(指陀螺似的旋转)

## 6. cautious adj. 谨慎的;非常小心的;细心的(其后常用介词 about/of)

① His friends were enthusiastic and encouraged him to publish his ideas, but Copernicus was cautious.

他的朋友都热情地鼓励他把他的想法公布于世,而哥白尼却小心谨慎。

② He was cautious when he was riding the bicycle.

当他骑自行车的时候,他很小心。

③ She was cautious \_\_\_\_\_ strangers. 她对陌生人很警惕。

## 【辨析】cautious/careful

cautious	指人因担心某事危险或不明智而缓慢行事或小心谨慎。
careful	指人并非担心害怕,但为确保万无一失而做事小心仔细。

④ He gave the patient a \_\_\_\_\_ examination.

他仔细检查了病人的身体。

⑤ He was \_\_\_\_\_ about committing himself.

他对作出承诺很谨慎。

## 7. reject vt. 拒绝;不接受;抛弃

① The Christian Church rejected his theory, saying it was against God's idea and people who supported it would be attacked. 基督教会拒绝接受他的理论,说这种理论违背了上帝

的旨意,谁支持这一理论将受到攻击。

② We rejected his idea for a music club, and decided to have an art club instead.

我们没有采纳他关于成立音乐俱乐部的想法,而是决定成立艺术俱乐部。

③ It is hard for me to reject some bad habits.

我很难丢掉一些坏习惯。

【辨析】reject/refuse

reject	表示拒不接受不适当或厌恶的东西,如建议、计划、赠物、求婚、忠告等,语气比 refuse 强,有时还含有“抛弃;剔除”等意思。其后一般不接不定式。
refuse	是普通用语,指对别人的要求、请求或帮助加以拒绝,后接名词、代词或不定式。

④ He refused to answer the question.

他拒绝回答那个问题。

⑤ The supermarket \_\_\_\_\_ all spotted apples.

超市丢弃了所有的烂苹果。

## II. 难句剖析

1. Although he had tried to ignore them, all his mathematical calculations led to the same conclusion: that the earth was not the centre of the solar system.

虽然他曾经试着不去理睬那些数字,然而他所有的数学计算都得出同样一个结论:地球不是太阳系的中心。

1) 这是一个复合句。Although he had tried to ignore them 是让步状语从句;that the earth was not the centre of the solar system 是 conclusion 的同位语从句。

2) lead to 导致;通向(to 是介词)

① This is the only path \_\_\_\_\_ that village.  
这是通往那个山村的惟一小路。

② All roads lead to Rome. 条条大道通罗马。

2. Only if you put the sun there did the movements of the other planets in the sky make sense.

只有当你把太阳放在中心位置上,天空中其他行星的运动才能说得清楚。

这是一个倒装句,only+状语或状语从句放于句首要使用部分倒装,即把助动词、情态动词或系动词 be 放在主语之前。

① Only by working hard can we succeed.

只有通过努力工作我们才能取得成功。

② Only then \_\_\_\_\_ the mistakes I had made.

只有在那时我才意识到我所犯的错误。

③ Only if a teacher gives permission is a student allowed to enter the room.

只有得到老师的允许,学生才能进入这个房间。

【辨析】only if/if only

	意义	功能	特点
only if	只有	引导条件状语从句	放于句首时主句使用部分倒装
if only	如果……就好了	引导虚拟条件句	常用于虚拟语气中

④ \_\_\_\_\_ I were younger!

要是我年轻点儿就好了!

⑤ You will pass the exam \_\_\_\_\_ you study hard.

你只有努力学习才能通过考试。

3. He placed a fixed sun at the centre of the solar system with the planets going round it and only the moon still going round the earth. 他把太阳固定在太阳系的中心位置上,而行星则围绕太阳转,只有月球仍然绕着地球转。

1) 这是一个复杂的简单句。过去分词 fixed 在句中作定语,修饰名词 sun; with the planets going round it and only the moon still going round the earth, 这是两个 with 的复合结构,在句中作状语, the moon 前面承前省略了介词 with。

2) with 的复合结构的构成:

with+宾语+(宾补)	形容词 副词 介词短语 动词不定式 现在分词 过去分词
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① With the meal over, we all went home.

吃完了饭,我们都回了家。

② She fell asleep with the light \_\_\_\_\_.

灯开着她睡着了。

4. He did not want to be attacked by the Christian Church, so he only published it as he lay dying in 1543.

他不想遭到基督教会的攻击,所以他直到 1543 年临终之前才公布了这一观点。

1) 这是一个复合句。so 在句中引导结果状语从句;as 在句中引导时间状语从句。

2) dying“垂死的;将要死掉的”。在句中作状语,表示谓语动词发生时主语的状况。

He stood there, still. 他一动不动地站在那里。



## 基础测评

### I. 单词拼写

1. This factory was \_\_\_\_\_ (建设) by our company.

2. He was \_\_\_\_\_ (肯定的) that he had seen it in the newspaper.

3. They \_\_\_\_\_ (旋转) a coin to decide who should start first.

4. The audience was \_\_\_\_\_ (热情) on the opening night of the play.

5. He is \_\_\_\_\_ (谨慎) in his choice of words.



6. He \_\_\_\_\_ (拒绝) their kind offer of a job and left.  
 7. He lay still without any \_\_\_\_\_ (运动) as if dead.  
 8. It was generous of her to \_\_\_\_\_ (捐助) such a large sum of money to help those in the quake-hit area.

## II. 单项填空

1. —Have you finished your exercises?  
 —\_\_\_\_\_ the last one.  
 A. In addition to B. Besides  
 C. Apart from D. Except for
2. Many new lines being put into operation \_\_\_\_\_ to the breakdown of the subway in Shanghai.  
 A. devoted B. attended  
 C. contributed D. turned
3. The whole situation was so complex that they could hardly make any \_\_\_\_\_ of it at all. [2010 温州高二检测]  
 A. sense B. meaning C. explanation D. idea
4. (4325004) —He is feeling even worse.  
 —That is because he \_\_\_\_\_ to follow the doctor's advice then.  
 A. rejected B. refused C. objected D. led
5. The United Nations called on these countries to solve this problem in a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ way, adding that any negative measure would cause bad effects.  
 A. immediate B. cautious  
 C. positive D. enthusiastic
6. It's dangerous to get close to the building \_\_\_\_\_ construction.  
 A. in B. under C. on D. from
7. (4325005) It is sleeping late in the evening that \_\_\_\_\_ being late for work.  
 A. devotes to B. sticks to  
 C. refers to D. leads to
8. Li Ming's parents are very strict \_\_\_\_\_ him; meanwhile, Li Ming is also very strict \_\_\_\_\_ his own study.  
 A. with; with B. with; in  
 C. in; in D. in; with
9. \_\_\_\_\_ the rain falling so hard, it becomes more and more difficult to carry on the rescue work. [2010 济南高二检测]  
 A. Since B. With C. As D. For
10. \_\_\_\_\_ by keeping down costs will Power Data hold its advantage over other companies.  
 A. Only B. Just C. Still D. Yet

## III. 阅读理解

China's space scientist Qian Xuesen, widely recognized as the country's "father of space technology" and "king of rocketry (火箭)", died of illness here Saturday morning at the age of 98.

In 1956, based on Qian's paper, the central government set up an aviation industry committee (航空工业委员会), which later became the



leading organization for China's missile (导弹) and aviation programs.

Under the guidance of Qian, China finished the blueprint (蓝图) on developing jet and rocket technology. He also played an important role in developing the country's first man-made earth satellite.

"Mr. Qian used to hold academic seminars (学术会) for us. We exchanged scientific ideas and wrote articles together. The whole time when we worked with Mr. Qian had a great influence on us," a researcher told *Xinhua* Saturday afternoon on hearing the news.

In one of Qian's stories, a missile project team met repeated failures during the engine experiments in 1950s. Team members couldn't understand what was wrong and turned to him. Qian walked around the room, listened to everyone's ideas and asked them further questions for about 40 minutes. He then told the team what they should do in the experiment.

Bei Shizhang, a famous biologist (生物学家) and educator, died Thursday morning at the age of 106.

Bei Shizhang, widely considered as the "Father of Biophysics (生物物理学)" in China, was born on Oct. 10, 1903, at Zhenhai county of east China's Zhejiang Province.



He is the founder of China's biophysics, radiobiology (放射生物学), Cosmo (宇宙) biology and has made important contributions (贡献) to China's life science and manned space program.

He is also a pioneer of Chinese life science research and education and served as the first chief director of CAS's Biophysics Institute.

(*Xinhua* in October, 2009)

1. (4325006) The best title of the passage may be \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Two Famous Chinese scientists died  
 B. Qian Xuesen and Bei Shizhang  
 C. The life stories of two famous scientists  
 D. The contributions of Qian Xuesen and Bei Shizhang
2. Which of the following is NOT about Bei Shizhang?  
 A. He is the founder of China's biophysics.  
 B. He was the first chief director of CAS's Biophysics Institute.  
 C. He is called the "father of space technology" in China.  
 D. He died at the age of 106 in 2009.
3. (4325007) From the passage we know that Qian Xuesen \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. died of the illness of A H1N1 flu  
 B. was born in 1910 in Zhejiang Province  
 C. made the first man-made earth satellite