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苏教金牌助学

名师原创

精讲精练 自主检测

课标江苏版

高中英语

必修3、必修4

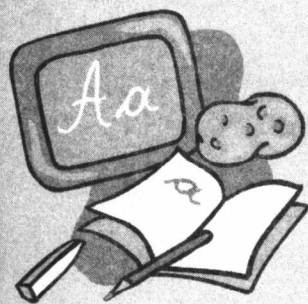
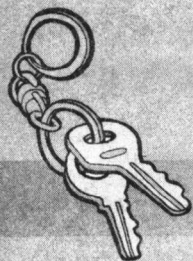
凤凰出版传媒集团
江苏教育出版社

高中英语（必修3、必修4·课标江苏版）

苏教金牌助学·名师原创

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致读者

亲爱的教师、家长和学生朋友，“苏教金牌助学·名师原创”丛书欢迎您的眷顾。

您所打开的这本书来自江苏教育出版社。大家知道，现在市场上的教辅图书琳琅满目，出版教辅的单位成百上千。那么，什么样的教辅书才质量可靠，值得信赖？回答它其实并不难，只要依据市场经济中那个颠扑不破的真理：认品牌，品牌是质量的保证！

在教辅图书市场中，“江苏教育出版社”就是一块响当当的品牌。

江苏教育出版社是一家专门出版教育类图书的出版社，自2001年开始的新一轮国家课程改革，使江苏教育出版社经历了跨越式发展，从一家地方出版社成为一家具有全国影响的出版社。到目前为止，江苏教育出版社共有12种国家课程标准实验教材通过教育部审查，获准在全国使用，范围遍及全国28个省份，使用学生人数达到1000多万。

江苏教育出版社已经成为我国基础教育教材出版的一个重要基地，“苏教版”也是许多教育工作者耳熟能详的名字。

您现在所看到的这套“苏教金牌助学·名师原创”丛书是江苏教育出版社在教辅图书市场上精心打造的名牌产品，是一套紧密结合学生学习过程的助学读物。江苏教育出版社在这几年成功开发新课标教材的过程中，积累了一批优质的教科研资源和作者资源，培养了一支一流的编辑队伍。然后，再以这样的实力来开发助学读物“苏教金牌助学·名师原创”。也许，用两个成语可以最贴切地形容这一过程，那就是“厚积薄发”、“水到渠成”。

关于栏目设计，我们首要考虑的就是实用，即能和学生实际学习过程紧密配合，在帮助学生学习课堂基础知识的基础上，对教学内容进行总结和提炼，使学生深化对课堂内容的理解，提高解决问题的能力。因此，我们通常以课本中的自然单元为一个编写单位。在“双基诊所”栏目，我们让学生整体了解单元中出现的重点短语、句型和相关语法，对相关语言点作简要点拨。在随后的讲解栏目“名师贴士”中，我们要求作者所讲解的内容必须是对课本内容的挖掘和提炼，同时要做到简明扼要、要言不烦。对于许多学生来

说,知识的讲解如果结合例题来给出,可能效果会更好。因此,在后面的“金题精讲”栏目中,每一道例题的后面都有一个“解析”,帮助学生反思解题过程,举一反三,由一道题串起一块知识。在上述几个栏目的基础上,我们编排设计了“评价反思”一栏,帮助学生巩固、加深已学知识,切实提高“双基”水平。

我们这套书是在新课程改革在全国广泛推开的背景下出版的,配套的也是新课标教材,因此我们要求作者自始至终按照新课标的理念进行编写。同时,我们也特别设置了一个栏目“心灵放飞”,它呼应新课标对学生在情感、态度、价值观方面的要求,培养学习兴趣,拓展知识面。

读者朋友,以上就是有关“苏教金牌助学·名师原创”丛书的一些情况,希望能有助于您对它的了解。对于这套书,出版社和作者做了精心构思,并且为此付出了巨大的努力,也对它的质量充满自信,但最权威的评价应该来自于我们的上帝——读者。因此,我们热切期待您的宝贵意见,以使我们不断改进。您可以通过以下方式联系我们:南京市马家街31号江苏教育出版社,邮编:210009,电子信箱: wjj@1088.com.cn,联系人:王家俊。

江苏教育出版社

2006年1月

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Unit 1 The world of our senses



双基诊所 1 (on pages 1—5)

重点短语

动词短语

1. tell a story 讲故事
2. make great achievements 取得巨大成就
3. glance at 匆匆一看
4. feel one's heart beating with fear 由于害怕而心跳
5. wish for sb. to do 渴望某人做……
6. reach out 伸出
7. stare up at 抬头凝视
8. watch out for 小心, 留神
9. hold one's hand firmly 紧紧抓住某人的手
10. pay back 回报
11. get across the road 穿过马路
12. be adapted from 摘录于
13. have ... in common 有……共同之处
14. follow one's advice 接受某人的建议
15. make the best decision 做出最好的决定
16. express one's thanks to sb. 向某人表示谢意

介词短语

1. in raised dots 以突出的点
2. in a dark coat 穿着黑色的上衣
3. in sight 看见
4. at the corner 在拐角处
5. in the correct order 按正确的顺序
6. through the newspaper 通过报纸

其他词组

1. a storytelling contest 讲故事比赛
2. a surprise ending 出乎意料的结尾
3. even if 即使

4. be off 离开
5. be frozen with 由于……而呆住

句型

1. Some people cannot remember something until they have seen it.
有些人直到看见了某一事物才能记起。
until 与否定词 not 连用,表示“直到……才”。
2. The truth is that the fog is too thick for the bus to run that far.
事实是迷雾太大了,汽车不能跑那么远。
that 引导的是表语从句,句中 too ... to 结构表示“太……以至于不……”。

名师贴士

1. lost in the fog 在迷雾中迷路

lose (lost; lost) 1) *vt. & vi.* ① 失;丢失。如:

I can't find my watch—I think I lost it on the bus.
我找不到我的表——我想我把它丢在公共汽车上了。

② 丧失;使失去。如:

She has lost weight since last summer.

去年夏天以来,她消瘦了。

My watch loses 10 minutes every day.

我的表每天要慢 10 分钟。

He lost his way.

他迷路了。

③ 失败;输掉。如:

We lost the game 3-1.

我们以 1 比 3 输掉了这场比赛。

[链接] lose 有一些以动宾结构形式出现的固定词组,使用时应注意宾语前是否有定语。lose heart 灰心;lose hope 泄气;lose face 丢面子;lose weight 体重减轻等通常没有冠词或人称代词所有格修饰。

2) *adj.* 迷途的;不知所措的。如:

We went for a walk in the woods and got lost.

我们在林子里散步,结果走迷路了。

2. develop a TV show 设计一个电视节目

develop *vt. & vi.* 1) 发展,开发。如:

We must develop our national economy at high speed.

我们必须快速地发展我国的国民经济。

They will develop the land near the railway station.

他们将开发火车站附近的土地。

2) 冲洗。如:

Have you had the film developed?

你有没有叫人将胶卷冲洗出来?

3) 详述;规划出。如:

to develop an idea 详细地说明一个概念

[注意] a developing country 一个发展中国家, a developed country 一个发达国家。

[链接] development *n.* 发展 with the development of ... 随着……的发展

3. the city was already covered in a grey mist 城市被灰色的迷雾笼罩着

cover 1) *vt.*

① 覆盖,遮盖。如:

He covered the desk with a cloth.

他在桌子上铺了一块布。

The mountain is covered with snow all the year round.

这座山常年被雪覆盖着。

② 走过(一段路程)。如:

We covered 80 miles for the first day of our march.

行军的头一天我们走了 80 英里路。

③ 有(多少面积),占地。如:

The city covers 100 square miles.

这座城市面积是 100 平方英里。

④ 采访。如:

He will cover the event.

他将去采访这一事件。

2) *n.* 盖子,封面

4. set off towards 朝……出发

set off 出发;动身;引爆。如:

They've set off on a journey round the world.

他们已出发环球旅行。

set off a hydrogen bomb 引爆一颗氢弹

[注意] set 的相关短语: set about (doing) sth. / set out to do sth. 着手(开始)做某事; set up 建立,创立; set ... free 释放; set fire to sth. / set sth. on fire 使……着火

5. Imagine my surprise ... 想像一下我的惊讶

imagine *vt.* 想像;设想;料想。如:

1) imagine + *n.* or *pron.*

You can imagine the situation there.

你可以想像那里的情况。



2) imagine sb. doing sth.

Can you imagine her becoming a pilot?

你能想像她成了飞行员吗?

3) imagine sb. to be

Imagine yourself to be on a desert island.

设想你处在一个荒岛上。

4) imagine + 从句

I can't imagine what he is doing.

我想不出他现在在干什么。

[链接] imagination *n.* 想像,想像力; imaginable *adj.* 可想像的,想像得到的;
imaginary *adj.* 幻想的,假想的,虚构的; imaginative *adj.* 想像的,富于想像力的



双基检测 1

一、根据所给字母填空

1. He has a good s _____ of smell.
2. The accused man (被告) was o _____ trying to force the lock of the door.
3. The village had been hurriedly d _____ because of flood.
4. When she heard the news that she had been elected, her heart was b _____ with joy.
5. We are f _____ opposed to the plan of building the motorway.
6. That bird is very r _____ in this country.
7. He feels c _____ that he will pass the examination because he has been well prepared for it.
8. P _____, I think he is dishonest, but many people trust him.
9. He g _____ at his watch and then looked at the sky.
10. To tell you the t _____, your plan is very attractive, but it doesn't seem to be practicable.

二、单项选择

1. By this time tomorrow we _____ this machine.
A. had repaired B. shall have repaired
C. will be repairing D. would repair
2. The way _____ he solved the problem was wrong.
A. how B. as C. by which D. /
3. Can you _____ the little girl becoming a lawyer?
A. believe B. guess C. imagine D. think
4. He has very little _____ with his sister.
A. on common B. of common C. in common D. for common

5. One _____ morning, the little match girl was found _____ in the corner of the street.
 A. freezing; freezing B. freezing; frozen
 C. frozen; frozen D. frozen; freezing
6. Can you lend me some money? I can _____ you _____ tomorrow.
 A. pay; back B. pay; down C. pay; off D. pay; for
7. He didn't get down to work _____ the manager came.
 A. after B. since C. when D. until
8. — Did you wash your new suit in hot water?
 — Of course not. I am not _____ foolish.
 A. very B. that C. very much D. too
9. The sudden news _____ a rush of activity.
 A. set off B. set out C. set about D. set down
10. When he woke up, he found a beautiful girl _____ white standing by him.
 A. on B. with C. in D. for

双基诊所 2 (on pages 6—7)

重点短语

动词短语

1. go hungry 挨饿
2. look up the word in the dictionary 查字典
3. read about 阅读有关……
4. hear about 听说有关……
5. Have a good day. 祝你愉快。
6. turn to 转向

介词短语

in the early evening 傍晚时分

其他词组

1. if necessary 如果有必要
2. an answer to the problem 问题的答案
3. so far 到目前为止

句型

1. Why didn't you invite him to come in and rest?

为什么不邀请他进来休息会儿呢?

Why not + 动词原形/ Why don't you do...? 意为“为什么不……”, 用来提出

建议。

2. Here's your bus.

汽车来了。

这是一个倒装句,相当于 Your bus is coming.



名师贴士

1. walk me the rest of the way home 陪我一起走回家

walk 1) *vi.* & *vt.* ① 步行,走,散步。如:

Shall we walk or go by bus?

我们是走路还是坐车呢?

② 在……上走;沿……走。如:

to walk the roads 在大路上走

③ 遛(动物)。如:

walking the dog 遛狗

④ 陪着(某人)走。如:

I walked her home.

我送她回家。

2) *n.* ① 步行,散步。如:

take a walk/ go for a walk 出去散步

② 人行道。如:

a walk along the river 小河边的人行道

[注意] walking stick 拐杖; walking tour 徒步旅行

2. once 1) *adv.* ① 一次,一回。如:

I go to see a film once a week.

我每周看一场电影。

② 从前;曾经。如:

She once knew him.

她以前认识他。

2) *conj.* 一旦;一……就……如:

Once printed, this dictionary will be very popular!

一旦出版,这本词典将会非常畅销!

3) *n.* 一次

Do it just this once.

只做这一次。

[链接] all at once 突然,忽然; at once 马上,立刻,同时; once upon a time 从前;
once in a while 偶尔; once more/ once again 再一次



双基检测 2

一、根据所给句子填空

1. She _____ us to her party to celebrate her birthday.
2. The heavy rain was the _____ of the flood.
3. I was late for the meeting because of the _____ jam.
4. In the old society, many poor people often went _____.
5. It is not strange for Englishmen to start to talk about _____ when they meet in the morning.
6. Take an _____. It's going to rain.
7. Do you listen to the weather _____ from the local radio station every morning?
8. When I was ill, I had a high _____ and I felt very hot.

二、完成下列句子

1. _____ (我休息了一个小时) before I went out.
2. The children entered the room, _____ (跟着母亲).
3. He hurried out of the classroom, _____ (书摊着放在桌上).
4. — What's the weather like tomorrow?
— _____ (据说明天多云并且早晨有小雨).
5. — Sorry I don't know the meaning of the word.
— _____ (你可以查字典).
6. We'd like to go abroad for our holidays _____ (如果出得起旅费).



双基诊所 3 (on pages 8—11)

重点短语

动词短语

1. get back 回来
2. find one's way 找到路
3. ask for 请求, 寻找
4. lose one's sight 失明
5. used to 过去常常
6. lie in 在于
7. leave out 删去
8. clear up 天气放晴, 整理, 使明了
9. stay healthy 保持健康

10. have ... to do with 与……有关

11. get to 到达

12. make one's way 朝……走去

介词短语

1. in the crowd 在人群中

2. in everyday life 在日常生活中

其他词组

1. as long as possible 尽可能长

2. not ... any more 不再

3. be related to 与……相关

4. be linked to 与……有联系

5. rather than 而不是

6. all of a sudden 突然

句型

1. Dr. Finkelstein has been studying smells since 1999.

费克斯坦博士自 1999 年以来一直研究气味。

本句是完成进行时,表示某一动作从过去某一时间开始一直延续到现在,也许还要延续下去。

2. There was such a terrible snowstorm that I could hardly see.

暴风雪太大了以至于我都看不清楚。

句型 such ... that 引导的是结果状语从句,意为“如此……以至于……”。

3. It took a long time to walk through the thick snow.

花了很长时间才走出了厚厚的雪地。

it 为形式主语,真正的主语是 to 引导的不定式。

语法

名词性从句

名词性从句在复合句中可充当主语、表语、宾语、同位语。所以根据其在句中的作用分别叫做主语从句、表语从句、宾语从句、同位语从句。引导名词性从句的关联词可分为三类:

1. 连接词:that, whether, if

2. 连接代词:what, whatever, who, whoever, whom, whose, which

3. 连接副词:when, where, how, why

1. 名词性 that- 从句

1) 由从属连词 that 引导的从句可在句中充当主语、宾语、表语、同位语和形容词宾语。that 只起连接主句和从句的作用,在从句中不担任任何成分,本身也没有意义。

主语: That he lost the game surprised us all.

宾语: Tom said (that) he did not agree with them.

表语: What surprised us was that he lost the game.

同位语: The fact that he lost the game surprised us all.

形容词宾语: I am glad that you are satisfied with your job.

2) that- 从句作主语时通常用 it 作先行词, 而将 that- 从句置于句末。如:

It's a pity that you should have to leave.

2. 名词性 wh- 从句

1) 由 wh- 词引导的名词性从句的语法功能除了和 that- 从句一样外, 还可充当介词宾语和间接宾语等。wh- 词包括 who, whom, whose, whoever, what, whatever, which, whichever 等连接代词和 where, when, how, why 等连接副词。

主语: How the work was done is still a secret.

宾语: You can do whatever you'd like to here.

表语: The question is who can do the job besides him.

同位语: I have no idea when he will return.

形容词宾语: I'm not sure why she refused their invitation.

介词宾语: That depends on where we shall go.

2) wh- 从句作主语也常用先行词 it 作形式主语, 而将 wh- 从句置于句末。如:

It is not yet decided who will do that job.

3. if, whether 引导的名词性从句

whether 与 if 均为“是否”的意思。但在下列情况下, whether 不能被 if 替代。

1) whether 引导主语从句并在句首: Whether he comes or not doesn't make any difference.

2) 引导表语从句: The question is whether we will be given enough time.

3) whether 从句作介词宾语: It depends on whether it is fine.

4. 否定转移

1) 将 think, believe, suppose, expect, imagine 等动词后面的宾语从句的否定词转移到主句中, 即主句的谓语动词用否定式, 而从句的谓语动词用肯定式: I don't think I know you.

2) 将 seem, appear 等动词后的从句的否定转移到前面: It doesn't seem that they know where to go.



名师贴士

1. make sense 有意义

sense 1) *n.* ① 感觉; 知觉; 感知。如:

He has a good sense of smell.

他的嗅觉很灵敏。

the sense of sight / hearing / touch / taste 视觉/听觉/触觉/味觉

the sense of beauty 审美观; the sense of humor 幽默感; the sense of time 时间观念

② 理解力; 鉴赏力; 辨识力。如:

A driver has a good sense of locality.

司机对于方位有很强的辨识力。

2) vt. 感觉, 感知; 觉察, 意识到。如:

He sensed that his proposals were unwelcome.

他觉得他的建议不受欢迎。

[切记] in a sense 在某一方面, 就某种意义来说; make no sense 没意义; make sense of 理解, 懂, 明白

2. turn the lights down 把灯光调暗一点

turn down 1) 减弱, 降低, 压低(力量、声音等)。如:

Please turn the television down a bit.

请把电视机音量关小点。

Will you please turn down the gas?

请把煤气关小点, 好吗?

2) 拒绝, 不接受。如:

It's a pity that my suggestion was turned down.

很遗憾, 我的建议被拒绝了。

[链接] 与 turn 有关的短语: turn up 调高, 出现; turn over 翻转; turn in 上缴; turn away 不准……入内, 转过脸; turn on/ off 打开/ 关掉; turn out 结果表明; turn to 转向



双基检测 3

一、仿照例子在下列句子的空格中填空

Example:

A modern city has been set up in what was a wasteland ten years ago. (引导宾语从句)

1. _____ makes mistakes must correct them. ()

2. _____ you go or stay at home won't make any difference. ()

3. He is pleased with what you have given her and _____ you have told him. ()

4. I don't doubt _____ he will come. ()

5. Word came _____ he was wanted at the office. ()

二、单项选择

- I don't doubt _____ he will be asked to speak again next time.
A. if B. whether C. / D. that
- Go and get your coat. It's _____ you left it.
A. there B. where C. there where D. where there
- We cannot figure out _____ quite a number of insects, birds, and animals are dying out.
A. that B. as C. why D. when
- _____ he will attend the meeting is certain.
A. What B. That C. Which D. If
- I realize that I'm in charge and _____ everybody accepts my leadership.
A. / B. that C. what D. which
- I read about it in some book or other, does it matter _____ it was?
A. where B. what C. how D. which
- _____ wants to do computer studies should sign _____ on this paper.
A. Who; his name B. The one who; her name
C. Those who; their names D. Whoever; their names
- _____ the boy says does not agree _____ he does.
A. What; to that B. What; with what
C. That; with that D. What; to what
- I don't care _____ she does come.
A. that B. what C. whether D. if
- He always thinks _____ he can do more for the people.
A. why B. of that C. how D. of how

双基诊所 4 (on pages 12—17)

重点短语

动词短语

- finish university 大学毕业
- set sail for 起航
- turn to the left 向左拐弯
- belong to 属于
- arrive at 到达
- add... to 把……加到……
- make... lively 使……生动
- think it over 仔细考虑