

百思英语

BEST ENGLISH

高中英语

人教版

模块⑦

辅导与训练 3

丛书主编 李键强
本册主编 王德强
潘殿仁



专家辅导 —— 释疑解惑
高效训练 —— 夯实基础 提升能力
知识拓展 —— 发展思维 开阔视野

世界图书出版公司



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本书特色

为了适应新形势、新课标、新教材,确保教学质量,我们特聘教研员和一批活跃在教学一线的优秀英语教师精心编写了“辅导与训练”这套丛书。

一、本丛书的主要特点:

创 新 力求走进新课标,紧扣新教材,创建新体例,瞄准新高考。

开 放 选材、设问力求体现开放性,本书设计了大量的主观性练习,旨在训练学生多角度的创新思维和发散思维。

渐 进 力求尊重教学规律,以词——句——篇的训练方式,循序渐进地训练,精心设置练习的梯度。

互 动 启发思维、激发想象,力求让学生在语言的实际运用中学会自主、合作和探究。

求 实 注重教学实际,力求科学实用,练出实效,做到专题专练、即讲即练、重点侧重练。

年年修订 随着“新课标”的不断深入实施,“高考”也在年年调整、改革,引导着广大教师在教学观念和策略等方面不断进步。教学辅导书作为一种教与学的思想的载体也应该不断革新。广大师生对教辅书最有发言权。他们对教辅书的要求也在年年“更新”。在过去几年里,许多热心的一线教师和图书销售人员对百思英语提出了很多中肯的建议。为了他们的金玉良言,为了响应“新课标”、“新高考”,“辅导与训练”力争做到“年年修订,与时俱进”。

二、主要栏目:

目标导航 导引整个单元的学习目标与要求,按词性分类归纳每单元所要掌握的词汇。

话题点击 紧扣单元话题,设置开放式问题,引导学生合作讨论;提供相关背景知识和相关学习资料卡。

语篇探究 运用图式理论,引领学生探究学习、领悟中心、把握文脉、畅所欲言。

课堂互动 链接高考,按板块精析精练单元词汇、短语和句型;按专题拓展、深化语法专项。

单元过关 系统检测单元的词汇、短语、语篇,夯实基础,提高综合运用语言的能力。

课外自主 提供记忆卡、学习资源,指导方法。

书中内容虽经反复推敲,然而受编者水平所限,难免有错漏。衷心感谢广大师生一直以来对百思英语《辅导与训练》的热心帮助和支持。谢谢!

百思英语丛书编委



contents

模块⑦

Unit 1 Living well	1
Unit 2 Robots	12
Unit 3 Under the sea	23
Unit 4 Sharing	34
Unit 5 Travelling abroad	45

单元过关

Unit 1	56
Unit 2	65
Unit 3	74
Unit 4	82
Unit 5	91
参考答案	100

Unit 1

Living well



目标导航

学习目标与要求

Items	Studying aims and demands
Words	<p>名词: disability, hearing, eyesight, lap, ambition, dictation, entry, bench, microscope, absence, fellow, firm, software, parrot, tank, tortoise, psychology, conduct, exit, encouragement, politics, slavery, literature, companion, assistance, graduation, congratulation, bowling, certificate, architect, access, row, basement, approval, dignity, profit, community</p> <p>动词: adapt, annoy, conduct, abolish, resign, congratulate, row</p> <p>形容词: disabled, ambitious, noisy, suitable, beneficial, clumsy, outgoing, fellow, annoyed, firm, Adequate, accessible, handy</p> <p>副词: psychologically, outwards</p>
Expressions	<p>in other words adapt to cut out out of breath all in all sit around as well as in many ways make fun of never mind all the best meet with</p>
Functional items	<p>1. 祝愿和祝贺 (Wishes and congratulations)</p> <p>Congratulations! I' m very pleased for you. All the best.</p> <p>I hope it goes well for you. I wish you success. That' s wonderful/amazing.</p> <p>Good luck! I' m proud of you. Well done!</p> <p>I want to express my sincere congratulations on... You have my best wishes.</p> <p>I' m very impressed by your performance.</p> <p>2. 有礼貌地表达个人观点 (Expressing your opinions in polite ways)</p> <p>I hope you will not mind.... I wonder if.... It would be....</p> <p>It would help to.... I' d like to suggest that.... Perhaps there could be...</p> <p>Thank you for reading my letter.</p> <p>I hope my suggestions will meet with your approval.</p>
Grammar	<p>复习动词不定式 (Revise the Infinitive)</p> <p>It is difficult to <u>know</u> what the future holds. (subject)</p> <p>Now his ambition is to <u>become</u> an actor. (predicative)</p> <p>He hopes to <u>become</u> a teacher. (object)</p> <p>Does this disability make it difficult for them to <u>do</u> some things? (object complement)</p> <p>I have a very busy life with no time to <u>sit</u> around feeling sorry for myself. (attribute)</p> <p>She is proud to <u>have taken part in</u> competitions... (adverbial)</p>
Topics	Disability; life of disabled people



话题点击

合作讨论

- 1 Name some disabled people with great achievements.
- 2 Why can some disabled people achieve great success in life?

背景知识

Public schools and colleges in the United States are required by law to help the disabled students. Congress approved the Rehabilitation (复原) Act in 1973. This law requires schools to provide disabled students with opportunities equal to those for other students.

A more recent law requires public schools to establish a program for each child found to have a disability. Schools must write, and follow a statement called an I.E.P., an individualized (个别的) education program. If not, parents may take legal action. States must provide special education services for free. Teachers with these skills are in great demand.

There are many ways to meet the needs of a student who has disabilities. One way is to give the student extra time to complete work. Teachers might also permit the student to take tests differently from others in class. For example, the teacher might let the student speak the answers. Or another person could write the answers that the student gives. Also, students who have trouble concentrating might wish to take tests in a room that is extra quiet.

Some students might want others to take notes for them during class. Or they might want to listen to recordings of books instead of reading them.

Technology is one way to help. There are computer programs, for example, designed for the needs of people with learning disabilities.

There are some schools in the United States that teach only students with learning disabilities. One is Landmark College in the northeastern state of Vermont. Students attend for up to three years. It prepares them to continue their education at other colleges. Classes at Landmark College are small. Students have their own learning plans, and a special teacher to help them study.

学习资料卡

与话题相关的词语

wheelchair (轮椅)	deaf aid / hearing aid (助听器)
crutch (拐杖)	Braille (盲文)
cane (木拐杖)	stump sock (护套)
arch support (平脚垫)	orthopedic shoe (矫形皮鞋)
walker (助行架)	artificial limb (假肢)
hand splint (手矫形架)	therapy (治疗)
massage (按摩)	sign language (手语)

语篇探究

阅读理解

阅读 MARTY'S STORY, 然后回答下列问题:

- 1 What's the main idea of the passage? Summarize it in about 30 words.
- 2 What kind of disease does Marty have?
- 3 Why did the doctors cut out a piece of muscle from Marty's leg?
 - A. Because they could cure the disease by cutting it out.
 - B. Because they wanted to use it as a specimen (标本).
 - C. Because they would transplant (移植) the new muscle.
 - D. Because they wanted to find out the cause of the disease.



- 4 Which of the following is false?
- A. Although there are a few students who look down upon him, Marty never gets annoyed.
- B. Marty leads a meaningful life and does not feel sorry for being disabled.
- C. Marty only spends time with his pets and never with his friends.
- D. Marty's disability has made him more independent.
- 5 From the passage we can infer that _____.
- A. Marty asks others to feel sorry for him
- B. Marty never loses heart
- C. Marty is afraid of being made fun of
- D. Marty will not accept any encouragement because he has grown stronger

文脉理解

再次阅读 MARTY'S STORY, 然后完成下面表格:

Marty's disease	1. _____
Marty's difficulties	2. _____
Marty's ambition	3. _____
Marty's achievement	4. _____
Marty's hobby	5. _____
Marty's motto	6. _____
Marty's advice	7. _____

畅所欲言

What's the correct attitude towards disabled people?



课堂互动

要点精讲

I Warming Up

- 1 **disability** *n.*
- 1) [U] the state of being disabled (因伤残而)无能, 无力
She gets a disability pension from the government. 她领取政府发的伤残抚恤金。
- 2) [C] sth. that disables 残疾, 伤残
He has a disability which prevents him from walking. 他有残疾, 不能行走。
- 3) 比较
inability 指 (因缺乏能力、天赋、技能等而)无能, 无力
(an) inability to work alone 无法独立工作
- 4) 拓展
able *adj.* 能够……的
ability *n.* 能力
disable *vt.* 使无能, 使残疾

enable *vt.* 使能够

disabled *adj.* 残疾的

unable *adj.* 不能的, 无能力的

2 **ambition** *n.*

- 1) determination to be successful, rich, powerful, etc. 抱负, 雄心, 野心
He was filled with ambition to become famous. 他一心想成名。
- 2) a strong desire to achieve something 愿望, 志向, 追求的目标
Her ambition was to become a world champion. 她一心想当世界冠军。
ambitious *adj.* 有野心的, 有抱负的, 有雄心的
Many people are ambitious for / after money nowadays.
目前, 很多人渴望赚钱。
Young people should be ambitious to succeed in life. 年轻人应该有雄心壮志要在一生中有所成就。

- 3 **dictation** *n.* the act of saying words for someone to write down 口述, 听写(的文字), 口授
The dictation of the story took 15 minutes.
听写故事花了 15 分钟。

The teacher gave us two English dictations today. 老师今天给我们听写了两份英语材料。

拓展: dictation speed 听写速度

dictate *v.* 听写, 口授

dictator *n.* 口述者, 口授者

dictatress 女口授者

II Pre-reading

4 entry *n.*

- 1) 进入, 入场, 加入, 进入权

At the headmaster's entry everyone fell silent.

校长一进来大家就鸦雀无声了。

The sign says "No Entry!".

标示牌上写着“禁止进入!”。

- 2) 入口, 河口, 大门, 通道

At the entry to the bridge stand two imposing pillars. 桥头竖立着两根大柱子。

The procession entered the church by the south entry. 队伍由南门进入教堂。

- 3) 项目, 帐目, 条目, 记载, 记入

He made an entry in his diary every night.

他每晚记日记。

- 4) 拓展: enter *v.* 进入

entrance *n.* 进入, 入口

- 5 **beneficial** *adj.* helpful, useful 有利的, 有益的 (其后常跟 to)

A good diet is beneficial to health.

良好的饮食有益健康。

The fall in prices will be beneficial to small business. 价格下降对小企业有利。

benefit *vt.* 有益于, 有利于, 对……有益

The rapid development of science benefits the whole world. 科学的快速发展对全世界有益。

benefit *vi.* 得到利益, 获益, 受惠 (其后常跟 from/ by 表原因)

Who's the most likely to benefit from/by the old lady's death?

谁最有可能从这位老太太的死亡中获益?

benefit *n.* anything that brings help, advantage, or profit 利益, 好处

He has had the benefit of a first-class education. 他因受过一流的教育而获益。

固定搭配:

- 1) be of benefit to 对……有益

That experience was of great benefit to me.

那次经历对我很有益。

- 2) for the benefit of 为了……(的利益)

Give up smoking for the benefit of your health.

为了你的健康应该戒烟。

III Reading

- 6 **in other words** 换句话说, 也就是说

The price of gasoline has gone up. In other words, we have to pay more for it.

油价升了, 换句话说, 我们得多付钱了。

Your performance in the driving test didn't reach the required standard—in other words, you failed.

驾驶员考试中你没能达到所要求的标准, 也就是说, 你没能通过考试。

I soon found someone else had already done the work I was doing. In other words, I was wasting my time. 很快我发现另外有人已经做了我在做的工作, 也就是说我在浪费时间。

相关短语:

in a word 总而言之;

in so many words 直截了当地, 明确地;

have a word with sb. 和某人谈话;

have words with sb. 和某人争吵;

in one's own word 用自己的话说;

keep one's word 遵守诺言;

send word 传话, 通知;

word for / by word 逐字地;

break one's word 食言;

in words 用语言

- 7 **adapt** *v.*

- 1) 使适应, 使适合; 适应 (其后常跟 to)

He is quick to adapt to new circumstances.

他适应能力很强。

We must adapt ourselves to the changing conditions. 我们必须适应形势的变化。

Can you adapt your way of thinking to the new lifestyle?

你能使你的思想适应新的生活方式吗?

- 2) 改编, 改写 (其后常跟 for/from)

The play has been adapted from the French.

这个剧本是由法文改编过来的。

His novel has been adapted for the screen.

他的小说已被改编为电影。

3) 拓展:

adaptable *adj.* (人)能适应的, 适应性强的; (物)可改造的, 可改编的

adaptation *n.* 适应, 适合, 改编, 改写

adapter *n.* 适应者, 改编者

adaptive *adj.* 适应的, 有适应性的

8 **cut out** 切去, 删除, 停止(做某事)

The doctor cut out his tonsils.

医生为他割除了扁桃体。

The editor cut out the last paragraph.

编辑删掉了最后一段。

He cut out alcohol on the doctor's advice.

他听从医生劝告戒酒了。

注意: cut it / that out! (口语)住嘴! 别闹!

拓展: cut down 砍倒, 杀死, 减少

You'd better cut down smoking and drinking.

你最好少抽烟, 少喝酒。

cut off 切掉, 割掉, 打断, 中断(讲话 / 通话 / 供给), 停止

We were cut off in the middle of our telephone conversation.

我们电话打到一半就断线了。

cut up 切碎, 剪碎

Cut up the carrots and put them into the pot.

把萝卜切碎放入锅内。

9 **out of breath** 上气不接下气

After a 400-meter race, she was out of breath.

跑了400米之后, 她上气不接下气。

相关短语:

hold one's breath 屏息

lose one's breath 喘不过气来

catch one's breath 喘息

get one's breath 喘过气来, 恢复正常(呼吸)

below/under one's breath 小声地

at / in a breath 一口气地

in the same breath 同时地, 异口同声地

拓展: breathe deeply 深呼吸

10 **Every time** I returned after an **absence**, I felt stupid because I was behind the others.

每次缺课之后, 我就觉得自己很笨, 因为我比别人落后了。

1) **every / each time** 每次; 每当。引导时间状语从句。

Every time I catch a cold, I have pain in my throat. 每当我感冒的时候, 我都会咽喉痛。

Each time he came to town he would visit our school.

每当他进城的时候, 他都会来参观学校。

比较:

He left me a good impression the first time I met him.

第一次见面, 他就给我留下了深刻的印象。

Call me next time you come to Beijing.

下次来北京时给我打电话。

2) **absence** *n.* 缺席; 不在

She never speaks ill of anyone in his or her absence.

她从不在背后说别人坏话。

拓展: **absent** *adj.* 缺席的, 不在的

常用于: be absent from...

11 The few who can't see the real **person** inside my body do not make me **annoyed** and I just ignore them.

还有些同学看不到我的内心世界, 但我并不生气, 只是不理睬他们罢了。

1) **person** *n.* 容貌; 外表; 风度; 人品

He has a fine person. (=He is nice enough as a person.)

他的人品很好。

He was attracted by her person, not her fortune.

吸引他的是她的外表 / 人品, 而不是她的财产。

2) **annoy** *v.* 使烦恼, 使生气

The noisy cats are annoying me.

这只叫个不停的猫真让我烦恼。

She looked annoyed.

她看上去很烦恼。

annoyed *adj.* 生气的

be annoyed with sb. for/at sth. 因某事而对某人生气

She was annoyed with / at the boy for being so careless.

她因为这个男孩如此粗心而对他很生气。

He was annoyed at not being allowed to join the hunting party.

他因未被允许参加狩猎队很生气。

annoying *adj.* 令人生气的

The annoying thing is that he's always right.

让人生气的事就是他总是对的。

12 all in all 总而言之; 一切的一切

You are wasting time. All in all, we won't accept your request.

你是在浪费时间。总而言之, 我们是不接受你的邀请的。

All in all, her condition is greatly improved.

总而言之, 她的状况得到了很大的改善。

It was, taking it all in all, a most unsatisfactory day. 总而言之, 这是非常令人失望的一天。

To tell you the truth, her daughter is all in all to her.

说真的, 女儿对于她来说就是一切的一切。

相关短语:

above all 最重要的是; after all 毕竟; in all 合计; first of all 首先; not at all 一点也不; All the best. 一切顺利!

13 sit around 闲坐着

I have no time to sit around feeling sorry for myself. 我没有时间闲坐着顾影自怜。

Don't sit around and set to your business.

不要坐着无所事事, 快做事吧!

Tom isn't the type to sit around doing nothing.

汤姆不是那种闲坐着不做事的人。

相关短语:

sit about = sit around 闲坐, 无所事事

sit by 坐在……旁边, 袖手旁观

sit (sb.) down to (使某人)坐下来从事 / 着手做……

14 as well as (=besides, in addition to) 除了……之外(也); 和; 不但……而且……; 与……一样

The old farmer grows flowers as well as vegetables.

那位老农夫不但种蔬菜还种鲜花。

He had all his school work to do, as well as looking after his sick mother. 他不仅要照顾生病的母亲, 而且把作业都完成了。

拓展: as well 也; 又; 还

may/might as well do sth. 做……倒也无妨; 只好做某事

If you will go, I'll go as well.

如果你去, 我也去。

He gave me advice, and money as well.

他给了我忠告, 还给了我钱。

You may as well wait upstairs.

你不妨在楼上等。

15 In many ways my disability has helped me grow stronger **psychologically** and become more independent.

在许多方面, 我身体的残疾倒使我心理上变得更加坚强、更加独立。

1) in many ways 在许多方面

He has more power in many ways than the President.

在许多方面, 他的权势比总统的还大。

He can help me in many ways.

他在很多方面都能帮助我。

拓展:

in a way 在某种程度上; 在某方面; 从某点上看
In a way, elementary schooling is more important than secondary schooling. 从某种意义上讲, 小学教育比中学教育更为重要。

in the way 挡道的; 妨碍人的

The door was blocked; there was something in the way. 门打不开, 有什么东西挡住了。

on the / one's way (to...) 接近; 在进行中; 在(去某地的)途中

Heavy rain is on the way. 快要下大雨了。

The project is well on the way to completion.

这项工程就快竣工了。

by the way 在途中; 顺便说(改变话题时使用)

They stopped by the way to stop.

他们在途中停下来休息。

By the way, have you received the letter?

顺便问一句, 你收到那封信了吗?

all the way 一直; 自始至终; 完全地; 无保留地

He was all the way back to normal.

他完全恢复了正常。

I ran all the way to the office.

我一路奔到办公室。

2) psychologically adv. 心理上; 用心理学方法; 精神上; 从心理学角度

You should solve the problem psychologically.

你应该用心理学的方法解决这个问题。

拓展: psychological adj. 心理上的

psychology n. 心理学

psychologist n. 心理学家

- 16 **make fun of** laugh or cause others to laugh rather unkindly at 取笑
It's bad manners to make fun of the disabled people. 取笑残疾人是不礼貌的行为。
She realized she was being made fun of.
她意识到自己在被人取笑。
拓展: have fun 玩得高兴

- 17 Just accept them for who they are, and give them encouragement to live **as rich and full a life as you do**. 要接受他们, 给他们以鼓励, 让他们能像你一样过得丰富多彩、充实美满。

as...as 通常用于比较结构中。

- 1) **as + adj. / adv. + as**

His brother is as handsome as he.
他弟弟跟他一样英俊。

I run as fast as he does. 我跑得和他一样快。

- 2) **as + adj. + n. + as**

I need as many books as possible.
我需要尽可能多的书。

I have as much money as Tom has.
我和汤姆的钱一样多。

注意: 这时名词如果是单数, 形容词要置于 a/an 之前, 但有时也可将名词置于 as...as 之前。

It is as fine a day as it was yesterday. = It is a day as fine as it was yesterday.
今天和昨天一样天气晴朗。

IV Comprehending

18 conduct

- 1) *n.* 举止; 行为; 管理; 指导

the rules of conduct 行为准则

His conduct of the business was very successful.
他的生意管理得很成功。

- 2) *vt.* 指挥; 经营; 管理; 领导

Is there anyone who can conduct an orchestra?
有谁能指挥管弦乐队吗?

conduct a successful business 经营一家成功的企业

V Learning about Language

19 never mind

- 1) 不用担心

Never mind (about) the expense.
不用担心费用。

- 2) 不要紧; 没关系; 别提了

A: Sorry for interrupting you. 对不起, 打扰了。

B: Never mind. 没关系。

- 3) 不用了; 别费事了

A: Let me carry it for you. 让我帮你。

B: Never mind. 不用了。

20 resign

- 1) *vi.* 辞职; 引退

He resigned as chairman of the committee.

他辞去了委员会主席的职务。

He resigned over the issue.

他因那场争端而引退了。

- 2) *vt.* 辞去(工作 / 职位); 把……交托给(to / into)

Don't resign your job easily.

不要轻易辞掉工作。

Young couples usually resign their children to their parents' care.

年轻夫妇常把孩子交托父母照管。

拓展: resignation *n.* 辞职; 辞呈

VI Using language

21 congratulate *v.* 祝贺; 向……道喜

Let's congratulate the winner.

让我们向得胜者祝贺。

- 1) congratulate sb. on / upon sth. 祝贺某人……;
为某事祝贺某人

The teachers congratulated me on my being admitted to a key university.

老师们祝贺我考上了重点大学。

- 2) congratulate oneself on 自我庆幸; 暗自庆幸某事

She congratulated herself on her narrow escape.
她为自己的九死一生自我庆幸。

- 3) congratulation *n.* 祝贺(复数形式在口语中用于祝贺别人)

I send you my warmest congratulations on your success.

为你的成功我献上我最热情的祝贺。

—I have passed the exam.

—Congratulations!

22 in particular = especially 特别, 尤其(用于强调、补充前面所叙述的事情)

They chat about **nothing in particular**.

他们随便聊聊, 没什么特别的事。

I noticed his eyes **in particular**, because they were very large.

我特别注意到他的眼睛, 因为它们非常大。

比较: **specially** 专门地; 特意地 (强调目的, 一般用在表示目的的不定式前或 for 介词短语前) 如:

He came earlier **specially** to find a seat in the front.

他来得更早, 特意找了一个前排的位置。

23 access *n.* 方法; 通路; 可接近性 (常与 to 连用)

The new coupe allows easy **access** to the back seat.

这种新型双门小轿车入后座很方便。

The bathroom gives **access** to the corridor.

浴室通向走廊。

You can easily get **access** to him.

你很容易接近他。

拓展: **accessible** *adj.* 可接近的; 易得到的

A good teacher should be **accessible** to his/her students. 一位好老师应该平易近人, 让学生觉得可以亲近。

24 rather than 与其…… (不如); 不是…… (而是); 而不是:

He is a writer **rather than** a teacher.

与其说他是一名教师不如说他是一位作家。

Rather than go by air, I'd prefer to take the slowest train.

与其从飞机去, 我宁可坐最慢的火车。

He **lay rather than** sat in his armchair.

他躺在扶手椅上, 而不是坐在那儿。

拓展: **would rather ... than ...** 宁可……也不……

I'd **rather** die than ask him for help.

我宁可死也不向他求助。

25 I hope my suggestions will meet with your approval. 我希望我的建议会得到你的认可。

1) **meet with**

a. 经历; 遭受; 获得

His appeals for aid **met with** a firm refusal.

他要求援助, 遭到断然拒绝。

The plan **met with** their approval.

这项计划得到了他们的赞同。

b. 和……会晤

The two scouts **met with** the officers to talk about plans for the march.

两名侦察员和军官会晤, 谈论行军计划。

c. (偶然)遇见; 偶然发现

He **met with** two strangers in the woods.

他在树林里遇见两个陌生人。

Such fish are **rarely met with** in the north.

这种鱼在北方罕见。

2) **approval** *n.* 赞成; 同意; 批准; 认可

The plan is likely to **meet with** the approval of the minister.

这个计划很有可能得到部长的赞同。

The father expressed approval of what his son did. 父亲对儿子的做法表示赞同。

The audience cheered, yelled and whispered in approval.

观众发出欢呼声、叫喊声和口哨声表示赞许。

要点精练

I 翻译下列句子

1 徒步旅行既有趣味, 又是很好的锻炼。(as well as)

2 你们必须适应形势的变化。(adapt oneself to)

3 他取笑我因为我犯了个愚蠢的错误。(make fun of)

4 我们都祝贺玛莉通过了驾驶考试。(congratulate...on...)

5 解放前, 劳动人民没有机会接受教育。(access to)

II 选词填空

1 above all, in all, after all, of all, all in all, at all

- 1) _____ there were 110 teachers present at the meeting.
 2) Don't blame him for the fault, for he is a child _____.
 3) _____ the subjects, I like English the best.
 4) _____, the meeting was a success.
 5) We must value what we have, and _____ time.
 6) Paul said he didn't worry about the loss _____ because he had bought the insurance.

2 cut out, cut down, cut off, cut up

- 1) _____ the talking and get back to work.
 2) We must _____ our expenses somehow.
 3) He had a finger _____ by the machine.
 4) The piece of cloth will _____ into two suits.
 3 all the way, by the way, in the way, in a way, on one's /the way

- 1) _____ I agree with you.
 2) If you are not going to help, at least don't get _____.
 3) When she arrived, the party was well _____.
 4) _____, have you received your sister's letter?
 5) He ran _____ to the school, out of breath.

III 单项填空

- 1 The parents should be blamed _____ the children.
 A. other than B. more than C. rather than D. less than
 2 He managed to gain _____ to an executive club.
 A. entry B. accessible C. entrance D. access
 3 You say you took the book without his permission. _____, you stole it.
 A. In addition B. In fact C. In other words D. I think
 4 —Li Ming won the first prize in yesterday's physics contest.
 —Really? Why not go and _____ him?
 A. congratulate B. celebrate C. appreciate D. benefit
 5 —Ken, why do you look so tired?
 —I _____ myself _____ the climate since I came here.
 A. hadn't adapted; to B. haven't adapted; to
 C. don't adapt; from D. didn't adapt; from
 6 They will hold a meeting _____ to discuss the pollution problem.
 A. special B. especially C. in particular D. specially
 7 Peter often talks to the disabled people, giving them _____ to succeed in their own life.
 A. ambition B. encouragement C. independence D. dignity
 8 —Bob, I'll take part in the swimming competition tomorrow.
 — _____!
 A. Good luck B. Congratulations C. Well done D. Amazing
 9 To my surprise, he had no difficulty _____ her to resign.
 A. in persuading B. to persuade C. for persuading D. with persuade
 10 They were annoyed _____ Tom _____ his breaking the promise.
 A. with; for B. at; with C. with; in D. at; by

语法专讲

不定式的进行式、完成式和被动式

I 不定式的进行式

不定式进行式表示谓语动词所表示的动作(情况)发生时,不定式所表示的动作正在发生。如:

When he called, I happened to be doing my experiment in the lab.

He pretended to be sleeping when we came in.

Why do you stand here? You are supposed to be working in the workshop.

II 不定式的完成式

- 1 不定式的完成式表示不定式的动作在谓语动词表示的动作(状态)之前已经完成。如:

I am sorry to have kept you waiting for such a long time.

She seems to have read the book before.

He is said to have written a new book about business English.

- 2 在 should like, would like/love 后加不定式的完成式表示过去未实现的动作。在 plan, wish, hope 等词的过去式后面可用不定式的完成式表示动作没有实现。如:-

I'd like to have gone with you on your hike last weekend.

They hoped to have arrived in Beijing last night. But the rain stopped them.

=They had hoped to arrive in Beijing last night. But the rain stopped them.

We planned to have finished the work before supper.

=We had planned to finish the work before supper.

语法专练

I 句型转换

- It seems that they have worked out the mathematics problem.
They seem _____ the mathematics problem.
- It happened that he was giving a piano lesson when I dropped in on him.
He happened _____ a piano lesson when I dropped in on him.
- They had wished to rebuild the old tower. But they had not got enough money.
They wished _____ the old tower. But they had not got enough money.
- The coach made the football players train four hours a day.
The football players were made _____ four hours a day.
- He pretended that he was doing his homework when his father came in.
He pretended _____ his homework when his father came in.

II 单句改错

- All these subjects are easy to be learned.
- Li Ping seemed to know the secret before you told him.
- Wang Lin spoke louder so as to hear by all the people present.
- The bridge to complete next month will be the longest one in our city.
- Tom was believed to steal the jewel then. Later he was proved to be innocent (无辜的).
- I'm so happy to talk to you. Goodbye.



III 单项填空

- 1 Here we found little snow, as most of it seemed _____ blown off the mountain.
A. to have been B. be C. that it was D. that it had been
- 2 The students planned to _____ at the auditorium (礼堂) before 1:30 pm, but the lecture was cancelled this morning.
A. gathered B. have gathered C. gather D. be gathered
- 3 Betty happened _____ in the garden when her teacher called.
A. to be playing B. to play C. playing D. to have played
- 4 For twelve years, Spanish censorship (审查制度) did not allow Lorca's name _____ or his works _____.
A. to mention; to be published B. to be mentioned; to publish
C. being mentioned; being published D. to be mentioned; to be published
- 5 The host of the party kindly asked me _____.
A. to seat B. to be sitting down C. to be seated D. sitting down
- 6 The accident seemed to _____ before I came.
A. occur B. have occurred C. have been occurring D. have been occurred



单元过关

P56



课外自主

记忆卡

I 词汇联想记忆(复合形容词)

adj.+n.+ed	kind-hearted, round-faced, weak-sighted, long-armed, cold-blooded
adj./adv.+ 过去分词	well-known, well-developed, widely-used, ready-made, widespread
adj./adv./n.+v.+ing.	good-looking, easy-going, hard-working, peace-loving, thanksgiving

II 佳句欣赏记忆

- 1 I have a busy life and I don't have time to sit around feeling sorry for myself.
我的生活很充实,没有时间闲坐着顾影自怜。
- 2 Just accept them for who they are and give them encouragement to live as rich and full a life as you do.
接受他们,给予他们鼓励,让他们能像你一样过得丰富多彩、充实美满。
- 3 Misfortune tells us what fortune is. 不经灾难不知福。
- 4 The eye is blind if the mind is absent. 心不专则眼不明。
- 5 Sickness shows us what we are. 疾病使人亮出本来面目。

学习资源

<http://www.jsboai.com.cn>

<http://www.caravan-sitefinder.co.uk/features/links/disabled.php>

<http://www.eskimo.com/~jlubin/disabled/graphics/>



Unit 2

Robots



目标导航

学习目标与要求

Items	Studying aims and demands		
Words	名 词: fiction, desire, satisfaction, bonus, alarm, apron, sympathy, favour, pile, fingernail, haircut, cushion, bedding, necklace, clerk, counter, affair, armchair, cuisine, mailbox, receiver, affection, biography, staff, navy, junior, biochemistry, talent, chapter, framework, thinking, divorce, assessment 动 词: desire, alarm, favour, pile, scan, accompany, declare, envy, state, divorce, obey, disobey 形容词: alarmed, overweight, elegant, absurd, awful, digital, grand, bound, holy, part-time, junior, theoretical 副 词: aside		
Expressions	test out ring up turn around leave...alone set aside in all be bound to		
Functional items	推测与确信 (Supposition and belief) I think/don't think... I believe/don't believe... I guess/suppose... I wonder... Maybe... It must have... Is it possible that..? Could it be that..? Are you sure that...? It is possible/impossible that... It could be that... I am sure that... It is most likely/unlikely that... There is a belief that... I am positive that...		
Grammar	被动语态和动词不定式的被动形式 (Revise the Passive Voice (including the infinitive)) Come into my study where we <u>won't be overheard</u> . My car <u>is being repaired</u> so I can't lend it to you. When we got to the meeting room, we found the speech <u>had been cancelled</u> . The hotel manager thought that the fire might <u>have been caused</u> by some cigarette butts. The women <u>were impressed</u> by Claire, the house and the delicious cuisine. Tony expected the house <u>to be completely transformed</u> . The robot was going <u>to be tested out</u> by Larry's wife. Larry persuaded her that the robot wouldn't harm her or allow her <u>to be harmed</u>it was ridiculous <u>to be offered</u> sympathy by a robot.		
Topics	Robots; literary work about science		



话题点击

合作讨论

- Hi! We are living in an information age, and always talking about robots. What is the first thing that comes to your mind when you think of a robot?
- What exactly is a robot?