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自主学习·导与学

——“高中学生自主学习与主动发展”系列校本学生学习辅助用书



高中英语【模块3】

Z I Z H U X U E X I D A O Y U X U E

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前言

在整个国民教育体系中，高中阶段作为基础教育的重要组成部分，既要为学生的终身发展奠定基础，又要为学生升入高等院校发挥重要作用；既要让学生的知识和技能得到提高和加深，又要培养学生可持续发展的能力。而处在高中阶段的学生，他们的智力迅速发展，自我意识出现了质的飞跃，那么高中教育的作用和价值要在发展中的学生身上得到充分的体现，就必须充分调动学生的主动性和积极性，充分挖掘学生自身的潜能，也就是要努力培养学生自主教育、自我发展的能力，引导学生自主学习、主动发展。

然而，由于应试教育观念和实践的深远影响，当前学校教育对学生资源的重视和开发是远远不够的，教学上过于强调接受学习、死记硬背、机械训练的顽疾远未根除。在这种教学中，学生对学习产生了畏惧的心理，养成了依赖的习惯，因而求知欲也被消磨在机械、枯燥的学习活动中。因此，如何发挥学习者在教育教学中的积极性、自主性和创造性，成为了高中教育必须面对的一大难题。特别是在当前课程改革的背景下，使高中教育主动适应和满足社会发展的需要，培育出生动活泼、个性张扬的高素质人才，加强学生的自主教育显得尤其重要。

湖南师大附中长期以来始终坚持真心实意实施素质教育，在教育教学的实践过程中注重发挥学生的主体作用，具备对学生实施自主教育的良好基础。因此，我们确立了“加强学生自主教育，培养学生自我发展能力”这一研究课题，旨在通过研究，加强学生的自主教育，激发学生的求知欲和创造欲，逐步引导学生自主学习、自主规划、自主发展、自主成功，使学习成为学生的需要、兴趣和幸福，使不同个性差异的学生都得到各自最佳的发展。作为该课题的重要成果之一，就是编制一套“高中学生自主学习与主动发展”系列校本学生学习辅导用书。我们组织了以湖南师大附中骨干教师为主体的省内一线优秀教师，在解读新课标的基础上，依据理论联系实际、直接指导教学实践的原则，研制和开发了这套实用性和针对性都很强的辅助用书，它旨在帮助教师把握新课程的目标、功能、内容等，特别是在栏目设置上和 content 上引导学生进行自主学习，实现主动发展。这也是本书刻意追求的价值取向。我们期待并相信，这套丛书一定能收到预期的效果。

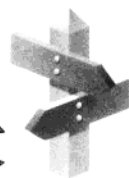
鉴于本书立意的与众不同，编写的难度必定很大，又受作者水平所限，难免有不尽如人意之处，敬请不吝指正，多提宝贵意见。

编者

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Unit 1 The world of our senses

知识要点 能力要求

类别	新课程标准要求掌握的项目	
话题	本单元以人和动物的感官为话题,了解“感官”对于生命的重要意义,并学会阅读、讲述、写作各类故事,能自己写一期关于动物感官的电视节目。	
功能	1. Describing problems and feelings. 2. Describing weather. 3. Describing interpersonal relationship.	
情感态度与价值观	1. 通过对感官世界的学习,能够认识在学习和日常生活中如何利用我们的感官为他人服务。 2. 能够了解动物的感官特征,意识到如何将其不利的一面变为有利的一面。 3. 能正确有效地运用各种感官接受外部信息,提高感官的自我防范和保护意识,提高自己的观察能力和对外部世界的感知能力。	
语法	通过具体情景及例句的学习,了解名词性从句的概念及其部分用法,掌握几个引导名词性从句的连词的用法区别。	
重点单词	<p>sense <i>n.</i> 感觉;感官;意义 <i>vt.</i> 感觉到</p> <p>weatherman <i>n.</i> 气象员</p> <p>observe <i>vt.</i> 观察;注意到,观察到</p> <p>glance <i>vt. & n.</i> 扫视</p> <p>footstep <i>n.</i> 脚步声;脚步</p> <p>sight <i>n.</i> 视野;视力;视觉</p> <p>brush <i>vt.</i> 轻擦;轻拂;掠过;轻轻擦拭</p> <p>fear <i>n. & vt.</i> 害怕;恐惧</p> <p>still <i>adj.</i> 静止的;不动的</p> <p>second <i>n.</i> 秒;片刻</p> <p>step <i>n.</i> 台阶</p> <p>helper <i>n.</i> 帮助者</p> <p>freeze <i>vt. & vi.</i> (使)僵住;呆住</p> <p>personally <i>adv.</i> 亲自;当面</p> <p>reduce <i>vt.</i> 减轻,减少</p> <p>experiment <i>n.</i> 试验,实验</p> <p>unpleasant <i>adj.</i> 令人不快的</p> <p>change <i>n.</i> 变化</p> <p>add <i>vt.</i> 补充说;补充;添加</p> <p>overall <i>adj.</i> 总体的;全部的;全面的</p> <p>blood <i>n.</i> 血;血液</p> <p>everyday <i>adj.</i> 日常的;每天的</p> <p>touch <i>n.</i> 触觉;接触 <i>vt.</i> 触摸;接触</p> <p>nightshirt <i>n.</i> 睡衣</p> <p>ache <i>vt. & n.</i> 疼痛</p> <p>destination <i>n.</i> 目的地</p> <p>sweat <i>vt.</i> 出汗;流汗 <i>n.</i> 汗;汗水</p>	<p>fog <i>n.</i> 雾</p> <p>truth <i>n.</i> 事实;真理</p> <p>rest <i>n.</i> 其余,其他</p> <p>nowhere <i>adv.</i> 无处,到处都不</p> <p>deserted <i>adj.</i> 空无一人的;被遗弃的</p> <p>rough <i>adj.</i> 粗糙的</p> <p>beat <i>vt.</i> (心脏)跳动</p> <p>soft <i>adj.</i> (声音)轻的,轻柔的;软的,柔软的</p> <p>darkness <i>n.</i> 黑暗</p> <p>stare <i>vi.</i> 凝视;盯着看</p> <p>firmly <i>adv.</i> 坚定地;牢牢地</p> <p>rare <i>adj.</i> 稀有的;罕见的</p> <p>confidently <i>adv.</i> 自信地,信心十足地</p> <p>smell <i>n.</i> 味道;气味;嗅觉</p> <p>volunteer <i>n.</i> 志愿者</p> <p>sniff <i>vt.</i> 嗅;闻</p> <p>related <i>adj.</i> 相关的;有联系的</p> <p>data <i>n.</i> 数据</p> <p>link <i>vt. & vi.</i> 联系;相关联;连接</p> <p>stressed <i>adj.</i> 紧张的,感到有压力的</p> <p>misuse <i>vt.</i> 误用;滥用</p> <p>television <i>n.</i> 电视</p> <p>ignore <i>vt.</i> 忽视</p> <p>deeply <i>adv.</i> 深深地</p> <p>snowstorm <i>n.</i> 暴风雪</p> <p>impossible <i>adj.</i> 不可能的</p> <p>sudden <i>adj.</i> 突然的</p>



类别	新课程标准要求掌握的项目	
重点单词	<p>muscle <i>n.</i> 肌肉 fly <i>vt.</i> 空运 hopefully <i>adv.</i> 有希望地 method <i>n.</i> 方法 display <i>n.</i> 展品 type <i>n.</i> 类型; 型号 fierce <i>adj.</i> 凶猛的; 强悍的 drown <i>vi.</i> 溺死; 淹死 likely <i>adj.</i> 可能的 wound <i>n.</i> 伤口; 创伤 <i>vt.</i> 使受伤 jewellery <i>n.</i> 珠宝 avoid <i>vt.</i> 避开; 避免 panic <i>vt.</i> & <i>n.</i> 惊慌; 恐慌 lightning <i>n.</i> 闪电 词汇拓展 sense <i>n.</i> — sense <i>v.</i> — sensitive <i>adj.</i> truth <i>n.</i> — true <i>adj.</i> — truly <i>adv.</i> deserted <i>adj.</i> — desert <i>v.</i> / <i>n.</i> firm <i>adj.</i> — firmly <i>adv.</i> person <i>n.</i> — personal <i>adj.</i> — personally <i>adv.</i> sudden <i>adj.</i> — suddenly <i>adv.</i> hope <i>n.</i> / <i>v.</i> — hopeful <i>adj.</i> — hopefully <i>adv.</i></p>	<p>temporarily <i>adv.</i> 临时的; 暂时的 treatment <i>n.</i> 治疗; 处理; 对待 accept <i>vt.</i> 接受; 接纳 tap <i>n.</i> & <i>vt.</i> 轻拍 whisper <i>vt.</i> & <i>vi.</i> 低声说; 耳语 <i>n.</i> 耳语 movie <i>n.</i> (美) 电影 chance <i>n.</i> 可能性; 几率; 机会 latter <i>adj.</i> (两者中) 后者的 <i>n.</i> (两者中的) 后者 deadly <i>adj.</i> 致命的 distance <i>n.</i> 距离 shiny <i>adj.</i> 发亮的; 光亮的 tip <i>n.</i> 建议 stick <i>vt.</i> 将……刺入 fog <i>n.</i> — foggy <i>adj.</i> observe <i>v.</i> — observation <i>n.</i> darkness <i>n.</i> — dark <i>adj.</i> confident <i>adj.</i> — confidently <i>adv.</i> — confidence <i>n.</i> ignore <i>v.</i> — ignorance <i>n.</i> temporary <i>adj.</i> — temporarily <i>adv.</i> shine <i>v.</i> — shiny <i>adj.</i></p>
重点短语	<p>hold one's nose 捏住鼻子 be covered in... 笼罩在……中 get out 下车; 出来 set off 动身; 出发 wish for 希望得到(有); 盼望 reach out 伸出手 watch out 当心, 小心 pay back 报答; 偿还(欠款) according to... 按照…… glance at 看一眼, 很快地望望 for a moment 一会儿, 片刻 so far 迄今为止, 到目前为止 be in a position to do... (由于处境) 有权、有可能、有办法做…… later on 后来 keep sb in doing... 使某人一直做…… have sth to do with... 与……有关系 rather than 而不是 can't help doing 禁不住做某事 all of a sudden 突然 in the distance 在远处 be lost in... 消失在……中 think over 仔细考虑 work out 制定, 拟定; 算出 compare to/with... 与……比较(相比) be likely to do sth 很可能做某事</p>	<p>know of 听说过, 知道有(某人, 某事) the rest of... 的剩余 in sight 在视野之内, 看得见 by the time 到……时候为止 hold sb still 使某人不动 find oneself doing... 发现某人在做…… stare at 盯着……看 in common 共同得 in order 按顺序; 处于良好状态 be frozen with 因……而呆住了 believe in 信仰; 信任 be related to 与……有关 be linked to... 与……有关系 lie in 在于 make sense 有道理, 有意义, 讲得通 make the most of 充分利用 make one's way 艰难前进 find out 查明, 弄清楚 make progress 取得进步 go missing 不见了, 丢失, 找不到了 ring out (枪声、铃声) 突然响起 have a hand transplant 进行手移植 bang into... 无意撞到 feed on 以……为食 take turns to do sth 轮流做某事</p>

Welcome to the unit & Reading

课堂学习 合作探究

词汇知识

根据英语解释填写单词

- _____ watch; notice
- _____ not smooth
- _____ fright; being afraid
- _____ quiet and not moving
- _____ look at sth or sb for a long time without moving eyes

根据词性和汉语意思写出单词

- true *adj.* 真的 → _____ *n.* 真相 → _____ *adv.* 真正的
- firm *adj.* 坚硬的 → _____ *adv.* 坚定地; 牢牢地 → _____ *v.* 使……坚实
- help *n.* 帮助 → _____ *adj.* 有帮助的 → _____ *adj.* 无助的 → _____ *n.* 帮助者
- soft *adj.* 轻柔的 → _____ *adv.* 轻轻地 → _____ *n.* 柔软; 温和 → _____ *vt. & vi.* 使柔和, 柔软
- confidence *n.* 信心 → _____ *adj.* 有信心的 → _____ *adv.* 自信地

重点短语

根据汉语意思填写短语

- 灰雾 _____
- 扫视 _____
- 看得见, 在视力范围之内 _____
- 盼望, 企盼 _____
- (手)伸出 _____
- 抬头凝视 _____
- 留意, 留心, 密切注意 _____
- 报答; 偿还(借款) _____
- 由于……而呆住 _____
- 穿越 _____

语篇理解

- From the passage we know that the woman lived _____.
A. at the station B. where she worked
C. at the park street D. somewhere in King Street
- When Polly got to the station entrance, it was deserted. The underlined word means _____.
A. in a desert B. a desert

C. given up D. empty

- What did Polly feel when she heard the soft footstep for a second time?
A. hope B. terror
C. confidence D. excitement
- The old man actually was _____.
A. deaf B. lame C. blind D. dumb
- Which of the following sayings best describes the old man's help?
A. All for one, one for all.
B. One good turn deserves another.
C. No pains, no gains.
D. A friend in need is a friend indeed.

要点突破

- People have five senses: sight, hearing, taste, smell and touch. 人有 5 种感觉: 视觉、听觉、味觉、嗅觉和触觉。

sense

1) *n.* 感觉; 感官; 意义A blind man usually has a good sense of hearing.
盲人一般有很好的听觉。2) *vt.* 感觉到, 觉察到, 意识到

He sensed that he was in danger.

他意识到他处在危险之中。

【拓展】

与 sense 相关的短语

be out of one's senses 神志不清
come to one's senses 神志恢复正常
make sense 讲得通; 有道理; 有意义
common sense 常识
make sense of 理解, 懂得
in a sense 在某种意义上
a sense of... 一种……感(觉)

- However, even if we have good senses, they can still confuse us. 不过, 即使我们具备良好的感官, 它们还是会把我们搞糊涂。

confuse *vt.* 使糊涂, 使迷惑

What he said confused me. 他说的话令我困惑不解。

【拓展】

confusing *adj.* 使人迷惑的, 使人感到混乱的confused *adj.* 指人感到迷惑的, 糊涂的

confused 有时还可以表示“混乱的, 混淆的, 分不清的”。

His explanation was very confusing.

他的解释令人迷惑不解。

The little boy was very confused by the noises.

那小男孩被吵闹声搞得很糊涂。

She was tired of the confused voices.

她厌倦了那些混杂不清的声音。

3. Do you know of any people who have made great achievements even if they have lost one of their senses? 你听说过一些人即使失去了他们的某一种感觉也取得了伟大的成就吗?

know of... 听说有……, 知道有……

Do you know of the famous basketball player?

你听说过那位著名的篮球运动员吗?

I have known of him but I've never met him.

我听说过他, 但从未见过他。

4. She wondered if the buses would still be running. 她想知道公交车是否还在正常运行。

1) would still be running 是过去将来进行时。过去将来进行时表示在过去的将来的某一时刻或某段时间正在进行的动作。

He said that they would be flying over the Indian Ocean the next day.

他说他们明天这个时候将正在飞越印度洋。

2) wonder

(1) *vt.* “对……感到疑惑”, “想知道”, 后面跟宾语从句, 通常是由 *what*, *when*, *why*, *where*, *how*, *whether*, *if* 等引导。

I wonder what will happen next.

我想知道接下来会发生什么。

She wondered how they would go on a trip.

她想知道他们将怎么去旅行。

(2) *vi.* 对……感到惊讶, 好奇, 疑惑(常与 *at*, *about* 连用)

I wonder at his learning. 我对他的学问感到好奇。

What are you wondering about? 你对什么感到疑惑啊?

(3) *n.* 惊叹, 惊奇, 奇迹

The Great Wall is one of the greatest wonders in the world.

长城是世界上最伟大的奇迹之一。

No wonder he was late. 难怪他迟到了。

It's no wonder you are so excited. 难怪你这么兴奋。

【拓展】

(1) 与 *wonder* 相关的短语

do/work wonders 创造奇迹

wonder at... 对……感到惊奇

have a wonderful time 玩得快乐

no wonder 难怪

(2) *wonderful adj.* 极好的, 精彩的

What a wonderful book it is! 多好的一本书啊!

5. Once out in the street, she walked quickly towards her usual bus stop. 一出去到街上, 她就急匆匆地向她通常乘车的公共汽车站走去。

Once out in the street 是一个省略形式的时间状语从句, 相当于 *Once she was out in the street.*

once conj. 意为“……就……”, 引导时间状语从句。当从句的主语与主句的主语一致时, 从句可省略主语, 若不一致则不可以省略。类似的词还有 *if*, *unless*, *when*, *while* 等。

Once my sister arrives, we can start. 我妹妹一到, 我们就可以出发。(此时的 *my sister* 不可以省略)

He won't go to the party unless (he is) invited.

除非邀请, 否则他不会参加这个聚会的。

While (he was) walking in the street, he came across his old classmate.

在街上走时, 他遇到了他的老同学。

6. ...replied the man, 'the truth is that the fog is too thick for the bus to run that far...' 售票员答道, “现实情况是雾太大了, 公交车开不了那么远。”

1) 这是一个主从复合句, *that the fog is...* 是一个表语从句, *that* 不作成分, 但不能省略。在从句中用了 *too... to...* 结构, 意为“太……以至于不能……”。

The trouble is that he has no experience.

麻烦在于他没有经验。

My wish is that I will go to university.

我的希望是能上大学。

too... to... “太……而不能”, 后面的不定式作结果状语, 含有否定意义。

The ice is too thin for us to skate on.

这冰太薄了, 我们不能在上面滑。

注意: *too... to...* 结构不表否定意义的情况有如下两种:

(1) 当 *too* 后面接形容词 *anxious*, *ready*, *eager*, *pleased*, *glad* 等表示心理活动、情感态度等的词语时, 则表示肯定含义, 意为“非常”。

She is too anxious to know the result.

她极想知道结果。

I am too glad to help you. 我很高兴帮助你。

(2) *only/never/not/all/but too... to...* 表示肯定意义, 意为“非常”。

They are only too glad to do so.

他们很高兴这样做。

2) *truth n.* 事实, 真相, 实质, 真实性, 真理

He taught this as a truth to his students.

他把这个作为真理教给他的学生。

Nobody knows the truth of the matter.

没有人知道此事的真实性。

【拓展】

true *adj.* 真的
truthful *adj.* 诚实的, 真实的
truthfully *adv.* 真实地, 真正地

3) that far “那么远”, that 是副词, “那么, 那样”, 用来修饰形容词或副词, 表示程度, 常用于否定句和疑问句中。

Can hard work change a person that much?

艰辛会使人变化那么大吗?

The story doesn't sound that interesting.

这故事听起来并不那么有趣。

7. As Polly observed the passengers on the train, she sensed that she was being watched by a tall man in a dark coat. 正当波莉打量着火车里的乘客时, 她感觉到有一个穿黑色外套的高个子男人在注视她。

1) 这是一个由 as 引导的时间状语从句, 主句中带有一个 that 引导的宾语从句。

2) observe *v.* 观察, 留心到, 注意到, 看到

observe + *n.* / *pron.* / + *sb* doing / do *sth* / *that*-clause

Did you observe anything strange?

你刚才注意到什么奇怪的东西了吗?

She observed a woman walking on the opposite side of the street.

她注意到一个妇女在街对面走着。

The man wasn't observed to enter the room.

没有人注意那人进入了房间。

注意: 主动式用 observe *sb* do *sth*, 被动式用 be observed to do *sth*, 不定式符号 to 需加上。

Suddenly they observed that it had turned cloudy.

突然他们注意到天气转阴了。

3) watch *v.* 注视着, 凝视着

keep one's eyes fixed on *sth* / *sb* 监视着某物/某人

was / were + being watched 是过去进行时的被动语态, 其构成形式是 was / were + being done, 表示过去某段时间内正在发生的动作。

They felt that they were being followed by a tall man. 他们感到正在被一个高个子男人跟着。

4) in a dark coat 穿着黑色外套

in + 衣服或颜色表示人的穿戴

My sister is the girl in red.

我妹妹是那个穿红色衣服的女孩。

I saw a man in a uniform there.

我看见那儿有个穿制服的人。

8. While the rest of the passengers were getting out, she glanced at the faces around her. 当其他乘客陆续下车的时候, 她扫视了一下她周围的面孔。

1) the rest (of...) “剩余的, 其余的”, 用作主语时, 谓动词可用单数, 也可用复数, 取决于 of 后面的名词的形式或

the rest 所指代的意义。

The rest of the apples went bad. 剩余的苹果都坏了。

The rest of the milk is for you. 剩余的牛奶给你。

How did the old man spend his rest of life?

那位老年人是怎么度过他的余生的?

【拓展】

have a rest 休息一下

rest on 依靠于, 寄托于

at rest 停止, 平静, 安息

2) glance at 匆匆一看, 一瞥

Before he got on the bus, he glanced at his watch.

上车前, 他匆匆地看了一下手表。

【辨析】

stare at, look at 与 glare at

(1) stare at 是由于吃惊, 高兴或有兴趣而注视。

He doesn't like being stared at.

他不喜欢被别人盯着看。

(2) look at 为普通用词, 指为了看而把视线转向目标。

He looked at the blackboard carefully.

他仔细地看黑板。

(3) glare at 怒视

"Who was late?" said the teacher angrily, glaring at the students.

“谁迟到了?” 老师盯着学生生气地说。

9. The tall man was nowhere to be seen. 高个子男人不见了。

sb / *sth* be nowhere to be seen / found 到处都找不到某人/某物

When he arrived at the cinema, Mr Black was nowhere to be seen. 当他到电影院的时候, 到处都没有看到布莱克先生。

The pen was nowhere to be found. 到处都找不到那支钢笔了。

10. When Polly got to the station entrance, it was deserted. 当

波莉到达车站入口时, 那里已空无一人。

deserted

adj. 荒芜一人的, 被舍弃的, 空的, 无人的

Robinson stayed on the deserted island for two years. 罗宾逊在荒芜的岛上待了两年。

【拓展】

(1) desert *vt.* 舍弃, 遗弃

Don't desert your friend in trouble.

不要抛弃你遇到麻烦的朋友。

(2) desert *n.* 沙漠, 荒地

There are lots of deserts in that country.

那个国家有很多沙漠。

类似的同形词有:

transport *n.* 运输

vt. 运输, 运送, 输送

content *n.* 内容*adj.* 满足的, 满意的separate *vt.* 分开, 隔离*adj.* 分离的, 单独的, 独立的close *vt. & vi.* 关, 关闭*adj.* 亲近的 *adv.* 靠近的record *n.* 记录, 记载, 唱片*vt. & vi.* 记录, 记载, 录音, 录像export *n.* 出口, 输出*vt.* 输出, 带走, 出口progress *n.* 前进, 进展*vi.* 前进, 进行, 进展, 进步produce *vt. & vi.* 产生, 生产, 制造, 提出*n.* 产量, 出产, (总称) 产品, 农产品lead *vt.* 领导 *n.* 领先, 首先*n.* 铅, 石墨

11. Outside, the fog lay like a thick, grey cloud. 外面的大雾

就像一片浓密的灰云笼罩着天空。*

lay is lie 的过去式。

意思	原形	过去式	过去分词	现在分词
躺; 位于	lie	lay	lain	lying
撒谎	lie	lied	lied	lying
搁; 放; 下蛋	lay	laid	laid	laying

At the foot of the hill lay a small village two years ago.

两年前, 在山脚下有一个小山村。

He lied to me that he was ill. 他向我撒谎说他病了。

Where did you lay the book? 你把那本书放在哪儿了?

【拓展】

lie in/on 位于	lay a table 摆桌子
lay hold of 紧紧抓住	big lie 弥天大谎
black lie 用心险恶的谎言	white lie 无恶意的谎言

12. Polly set off towards Park Street. 波莉向公园街走去。

set off 出发, 动身 (= set out / set forth), 燃放(鞭炮等),

引发

The group set off in search of the lost boy at once.

这组人立即动身寻找那个不见了的男孩。

Don't set off to the zoo before we come back.

我们回来之前不要动身去幼儿园。

【拓展】

set out to do sth = set about doing sth 开始做某事
set up 建立, 建起; 安装
set an example 树立榜样
set foot in 进入
set aside 搁置
a set of 一套

13. As she walked along, she heard the sound of footsteps, but by the time she reached the corner of the street, the footsteps were gone. 当她沿着街道走时, 波莉听到了一阵脚步声, 可当她走到街道拐角处时, 脚步声又消失了。

1) by the time 引导时间状语从句, 意为“到……时候”, 主句通常用过去完成时或将来完成时态。

By the time he was 20, he had finished teaching himself medicine.

到他 20 岁时, 他已经自学了医学。

By the time he gets to the village, I will have left for Beijing.

当他到村庄的时候, 我已经去北京了。

2) be gone 为系表结构, gone 为形容词, “离去了的, 不见了的” = be missing / lost

When the old man turned around, the little girl was gone.

当那位老年人转过身去时, 那个小女孩已经不见了。

Gone are the days when we played together.

我们在一起玩的日子已经一去不复返了。

My pencil is gone / missing / lost. 我的铅笔不见了。

14. She could feel her heart beating with fear. 她能感到由于害怕自己的心在怦怦直跳。

1) with fear “由于恐惧”, with 表示原因。

Her face turned white with fear. 她的脸都吓白了。

When she heard the news, she jumped with joy.

当她听到这个消息时, 她高兴得跳了起来。

2) fear *n.* 害怕, 恐惧, 忧虑, 担心 *v.* 害怕, 畏惧

Feel no fear. 什么也不怕。

Never fear. 不用怕。

Is he going to die? 他就要死了吗?

I fear so. 恐怕如此。

【拓展】

be in fear (of) ... (为……而) 提心吊胆
for fear 由于害怕

feel sth/sb doing 感觉某事/某人在做……

I feel something moving in the dark.

我感觉黑暗里有东西在移动。

feel sth/sb do... 感觉某物/某人做……

She felt a rough hand brush her face.

她感觉到一只粗糙的手擦过她的脸。

feel... done 表示“感觉到……被做”。

15. A minute before, she had wished for someone to come along. 刚才, 她还盼望着能有什么人朝她这里走来。

wish *n. & vt.* 愿望, 意愿, 祝愿, 希望

Who can satisfy your wish?

谁能满足你的愿望呢?

I wish to visit the exhibition.

我希望参观展览会。

He wished he had gone abroad last year.

他希望去年他就出国了。

I wish you could go with me.

我希望你能和我一起去。

【拓展】

与 wish 相关的短语

wish to do sth 希望做某事

wish for... 希望得到……, 渴望……

wish sb sth 愿某人得到某物

give one's best wishes to 向……表示最美好的祝愿

We keep wishing for a chance to go abroad.

我们一直盼望有机会出国。

【辨析】

hope, wish 与 expect

wish, expect 和 hope 都可用作动词,三者都可接不定式作宾语,不可接动名词作宾语。wish for, hope for 都表示“希望得到,渴望”之意。

He wishes / hopes / expects to be a pop star.

他希望成为一名流行歌手。

People all over the world wish for / hope for peace.

世界人民渴望和平。

三者的用法区别有:

1) wish 和 expect 可接不定式作宾补,而 hope 不能接不定式作宾补。

I wish him to help me. 我希望他能帮助我。

He expects me to pass the exam.

他希望我能通过考试。

2) expect 强调“期待,等待”。

I expect you to live with us because we all like you.

我希望你能跟我们一起住,因为我们都喜欢你。

We are expecting a letter. 我们正在等一封信。

3) wish 后常接双宾语,表示“祝愿”,而 hope, expect 没有这种用法。

I wish you good luck. 我祝你好运。

We wish you a pleasant journey. 我们祝你一路顺风。

4) wish 和 hope 后面都可接宾语从句,但 wish 后面的宾语从句需用虚拟语气,表示愿望没有真正实现,而 hope 后面的宾语从句要用陈述语气。

I wish I could fly like a bird. 但愿我会像鸟一样飞。

I hope you will be well very soon. 我祝你早日康复。

16. Now she wanted to run, but fear held her still. 现在她想逃跑,但是由于恐惧,她站在那里一动也不能动。

1) still *adj.*

(1) 不动或无声的,静止的,寂寞的

Keep still while we are taking photos.

我们拍照时不要动。

(2) *adv.* 仍然,依旧,还是

He's still surfing the Internet now.

他现在还在上网。

2) hold *vt.* 使(某人)处于某种状态

His talk held us silent.

他的讲话使我们安静下来了。

17. The footsteps seemed close now. 脚步声这会儿好像近了。

seem *v.* 似乎,好像

1) seem (to be) + *n.* / *adj.*

She seems to be a kind girl.

她似乎是个好女孩。

2) seem + to do / to be doing / to have done

They seemed to be eating something.

他们似乎在吃东西。

She seemed to have finished her diary.

她似乎已经写完了日记。

3) seem like

It seems like many years since we saw you last time.

自从我们上次见到你以来,似乎有许多年了。

4) It seems that...

It seems that it is going to rain.

天似乎要下雨了。

5) There seems (to be)...

There seems to be a big fight.

似乎有一场大战。

6) It seems as if...

It seems as if we had never seen each other before.

仿佛我们以前从未见过面。

【辨析】

appear, look 与 seem

appear, look 与 seem 都有“似乎”“好像”的意思,但其含义不尽相同。appear 强调根据事物表面现象而得出的判断,但实际上可能并非如此;look 是指根据视觉印象而得出的判断,实际上可能如此;seem 是指暗含有一定根据或从某种迹象来看,往往接近事实的判断,后常接形容词,并常和 like 连用。试比较:

他看起来很强壮。

He appears quite strong. (其他身体可能不强壮。)

He seems quite strong. (他的身体确实很强壮。)

He looks quite strong. (他的身体可能很强壮。)

18. A few seconds later, a hand reached out and touched her arm. 几秒钟后,有一只手伸了过来,碰了碰她的胳膊。

1) later *adj.* 更迟的,往后的 *adv.* 稍后,随后

She often comes back later than me.

她常常比我回来得迟。

We found the missing book a week later.

一周后我们找到了那本不见了的书。

【拓展】

later on 稍后

sooner or later 迟早

See you later! 再见

【辨析】

late, latter, later, latest 与 lately

(1) late—later—latest (最迟的, 最晚的, 最新的)

He arrived at school the latest and heard the latest news.
他到学校最迟但听到了最新消息。

(2) latter (与 former 相对) 后者的; 后面的; 后来的

In the latter part of his life, he had a happy life.

他在后半生中过得很幸福。

(3) lately = recently “最近”。常与现在完成时连用。

Have you heard from them recently?

最近你收到他们的来信了吗?

2) reach out 伸出手

He reached out and took down a picture.

他伸出手, 取下一张图片。

19. Polly found herself staring up at a man standing with his hand resting on her arm. 波莉发现自己身后站着个男人, 他的手搭在她的胳膊上。

1) find sb doing sth “发现某人在做某事”, 分词作宾语补足语。standing 作定语, 修饰 a man。

2) with his hand 是 with 复合结构, 作伴随状语。

【拓展】

with 所构成的复合结构, 常用作伴随、原因、目的等状语, 常有如下几种形式:

(1) with + n. + doing

With the boy leading, we found the house easily.

在那个男孩的带领下, 我们很容易地找到了那所房子。

(2) with + n. + done

With his hand tied back, the man came in.

那个男人走了进来, 手被绑在背后。

(3) with + n. + to do

With a lot of homework to do, he decided not to go out. 由于有很多作业要做, 他决定不出去了。

(4) with + n. + adj. /adv. /n.

He likes sleeping with the window open.

他喜欢睡觉时窗户开着。

20. Watch out for the step here. 当心这儿有台阶。

watch out (for) “当心, 注意”, 相当于 look out.

Watch out / Look out! There's an iceberg ahead.

当心! 前面有冰山。

Watch out for a thief on the bus. 车上当心小偷。

【拓展】

watch one's step 小心, 谨慎行事

watch for 寻求, 期待

watch over 照看, 看守

keep watch 看守, 值班

be on the watch (for) 留神, 提防着

21. Are you sure you know the way? 你肯定你认识路吗?

sure *adj.* 确信的; 有把握的

【拓展】

be sure of/about sth 对某事有把握, 确信

be sure to do sth 一定做某事

be sure that... 确信……

make sure 确保, 安排妥当, 务必, 确定, 查清, 弄明白

I'm sure of his coming tomorrow.

我确信他明天会来。

I'm sure to get a good mark because it is easy.

因为试卷容易, 我一定会得高分。

I'm sure that running is good for my health.

我确信跑步对我身体有益。

Will you make sure of his return?

你能确信他会返回吗?

注意: certain “肯定的”, 多指根据客观理由和依据而相信的一种肯定存在的事实。主语可以是 it 或人, 而 sure 的主语不可以是 it, 只能是人。

It's certain that they will win the match.

他们一定能赢得这场比赛。

22. It gives me the chance to pay back the help that people give me when it's sunny. 这给了我一个机会, 我可以回报在晴天里给予我帮助的人们了。

1) chance *n.* [C] 机会, 可能性

have the/a chance to do sth 有机会做某事

There is a chance that they will soon get well.

他们可能很快会康复的。

【拓展】

by chance 碰巧

There is a chance that... 有可能……

the main chance 绝好的机会

2) pay *vi.* & *vt.* 给予, 付款 *n.* [U] 工资

People should pay their taxes.

人们应该缴税。

【拓展】

pay a visit to... = pay... a visit 拜访

pay attention to 注意

pay back 偿还; 报复, 回报

pay for 付出……的代价, 赔偿

pay off 付清工资, 还清欠款, 回报

She has paid back all her debts.

她付清了她所有的债务。

I'll pay back what you have done for me.

我将报答你为我所做的一切。

23. Weather that bad is really rare these days. 这些日子里那样坏的天气真是少见。

that/ this *adv.* 这么, 这样, 那么, 那样。如前文中的 that fat。

The bridge is this long. 桥有这么长。

She is not that poor. 她并非那么穷。

24. You spoke to me and offered help. 你对我说话并提供了帮助。

offer *vt.* (主动) 提出做某事(后跟不定式), (主动) 拿给, 给予; 提供, 出价

He offered to lend them ¥200.

他主动提出借200元钱给他们。

He has been offered a job in China.

他在中国得到了一个工作机会。

【辨析】

offer, supply 与 provide

1) offer 表“主动甚至免费提供”, 具体翻译时可以说“(主动) 提出; 献给”等解, 习惯搭配是 offer sth to sb。

The magazine offered three prizes for the three best articles.

那份杂志为三篇最好的文章分别设立了三个奖项。

She offered me a cup of tea. = She offered a cup of tea to me. 她给了我一杯茶。

2) supply 的实际含义是“供应”, 无“主动”和“免费”之意, 习惯搭配是 supply sb with sth 或 supply sth for/ to sb

It is the sun that supplies all the living things on the earth with light and heat.

太阳为地球上所有的生物提供光和热。

The boss of the teahouse offered to supply us with another hour free of charge.

茶馆老板答应免费为我们再服务一个小时。

3) provide 的意思是“提供, 供给, 规定”, 习惯搭配是 provide sth for sb 或 provide sb with sth。

The school provided food for the students. = The school provided students with food.

这所学校为学生提供食物。

25. I was frozen with fear for a moment. . . 我一度因为恐惧而吓呆了……

1) be frozen with... 因……而呆住了

He was frozen with surprise.

他由于惊讶而呆住了。

【拓展】

freeze 的过去式为 froze, 过去分词为 frozen。

freezing *adj.* 冰点的

I felt frozen because the weather was freezing.

由于天气很冷, 我冻僵了。

The river is frozen over.

河被封冻了。

2) for a moment 一会儿

26. If anyone knows this kind man, please contact me through the newspaper so I can thank him personally. 如果有人知道这个好心的男人, 请通过报纸与我联系, 以便我能当面感谢他。

contact *n.* 接触, 联系 *vt.* & *vi.* 和……联系, 接触

His job was to make contact with the manager.

他的工作是和那位经理联系。

Please contact me by phone.

请用电话联系我。

【拓展】

come into contact with 接触, 碰上

lose contact with... 与……失去联系

make contact with... 和……有联系

have contact with... 接触到……, 和……有联系

be in / out of contact with... 与……有联系/失去联系

27. Which sense do you think would be the worst to lose? 你认为失去哪一种感觉最不好?

do you think 是插入语成分, 本句式为插入式特殊疑问句, 注意句子的语序。

Wh- + do you think / believe / suppose + 陈述句语序?

When do you think he will return? 你认为他何时会回来?

Who do you think is the greatest person? 你认为谁是最伟大的人?

Why do you believe they are here for help? 为什么你认为他们是来这儿求助的?

28. But I don't think it would be too hard to lose my sense of taste. 不过我认为失去味觉不会很难过。

这是一个否定前移的句子, 翻译时要将主句中的否定意思转到从句中去。

He doesn't think you will come back. 他认为你不会回来。

同步练习

I. 单项填空

() 1. I'm sure David will be able to find the library. He has a pretty good _____ of direction.

A. idea B. feeling C. experience D. sense

() 2. All the students often learn from _____ and both of them help _____.

A. one another; each other

B. each other; one another

C. one by one; the other



D. another one; each other

- () 3. Blind people can read by _____ letters in _____ dots called Braille.
A. touched; raising B. touching; raised
C. touching; raising D. touched; raised
- () 4. Do you know one of your senses more than _____?
A. other B. the other
C. others D. the others
- () 5. The _____ words made me _____.
A. confusing; confused B. confused; confusing
C. confusing; confusing D. confused; confused
- () 6. They are too busy _____ my question when _____ on the project.
A. to answer; working B. to answering; working
C. answer; working D. to answer; work
- () 7. She advised that I _____ up smoking.
A. be given B. gave C. giving D. give
- () 8. I regret _____ you alone in that village when you were ten years old.
A. having B. leave
C. left D. to leave
- () 9. The computers with some new programs _____ for home use are very popular.
A. design B. to design
C. designing D. designed
- () 10. I keep medicines on the top shelf, out of the children's _____.
A. reach B. hand C. hold D. place

II. 完成对话

Mary: Excuse me, may I ask you something about

1. _____?

Jack: Of course, you can.

Mary: Do you use one of your senses more than the

2. _____?

Jack: Yes, I use sight more than touch. 3. _____ to the sense of touch I always use my eyes to see the world most of the time.

Mary: Well, 4. _____ do you think has made great achievements even if he or she has lost one of their senses?

Jack: Er, Hellen Keller, the famous American writer and lecturer who was deaf and 5. _____. Another one is Louis Braille, a Frenchman, 6. _____ the famous writing system of Braille.

Jack: Have you ever heard of the "sixth sense" of the people?

Mary: I know little. What's your 7. _____?

Jack: I do think animals have the sixth sense.

Mary: Can you tell me the 8. _____?

Jack: It is 9. _____ in the newspaper that countless pet owners claimed to have seen their cats and dogs acting 10. _____ before the earthquake came.

Mary: Thank you for telling me so much. Bye.

Jack: Bye.

III. 近义辨析

A) later, latest, lately

1. The boy is mentioned in the _____ part of the play.

2. Have you heard from her _____?

3. I don't have the _____ news for you.

4. Practice comes first, skill comes _____.
B) still, calm, silent, quiet

B) still, calm, silent, quiet

1. You'd better keep _____ on this matter, or you'll be killed.

2. If you want to write a good composition, you should find a _____ room.

3. William stood _____ there with an apple on his head.

4. _____ down, sir. What's the trouble?

C) look, seem, appear

1. There _____ to be no need to wait for him.

2. It _____ to me that he was late for the train.

3. You are _____ like a gentleman.

4. The woman is thirty years old, but she _____ a lot younger.

方法指导



知识拓展

典题解析

1. What is _____ to the little girl also made all of us adults _____

A. confusing; confusing B. confused; confused

C. confusing; confused D. confused; confusing

【解析】选 C。confusing, 令人困惑的; confused, 感到困惑的。

句意为: 这小女孩困惑不解的事情也让我们成年人困惑。

2. We don't _____ John, but we _____ him.

A. know; know B. know of; know of

C. know; know of D. know of; know

【解析】选 C。know, 认识, 了解; know of, 听说有, 知道有。

句意为: 我们不认识 John, 但我们知道有这么个人。

3. He was late again.

— _____ he was in the teacher's office just now.

- A. No doubt B. No wonder
C. No matter D. No way

【解析】选 B。No doubt, 毫无疑问; No wonder, 毫不奇怪; No matter, 无论如何; No way, 没门。

句意为:“他又迟到了。”“难怪他刚才在老师办公室。”

4. They said that they _____ across Pacific Ocean at this time the next day.

- A. would be sailing B. would sail
C. sailed D. had sailed

【解析】选 A。从题中 at this time the next day 看出, 本句要用将来进行时态。

全句译为:他们说他们明天这个时候将正乘船横渡太平洋。

5. If _____ correctly, the medicine will work.

- A. take B. taking C. to take D. taken

【解析】选 D。当主句的主语与从句的主语一致时, 从句可以省略主语。

本句完整句子为: If it is taken correctly, the medicine will work.

句意为:如果服用方法正确, 这药将会有作用。(it 在句中指 the medicine)

6. The girl doesn't look _____ pretty as in the picture.

- A. quite B. very C. much D. that

【解析】选 D。that 可以作副词使用, 含义为“那么, 那样”, 相当于 so, 用来修饰形容词或副词, 表示程度, 常用于否定句和疑问句中。

句意为:这女孩不像照片中那么漂亮。

7. He felt a gentle wind _____ the surface of water.

- A. disturbs B. disturb
C. being disturbed D. to disturb

【解析】选 B。feel sb do sth 意为“感到某人做过某事”, feel sb doing sth 意为“感到某人正做某事”, feel sth done 意为“感到某事已被做了”。

本句意为:他感到一阵柔和的风拂过水面。A 项时态错误, 应用一般过去时。

8. We _____ them all the best.

- A. expected B. hoped
C. wished D. observed

【解析】选 C。句意为:我们祝福他们万事如意。四个选项中只有 wished 可以接双宾语。

9. The wounded soldier _____ a fruit on the tree but couldn't _____ it.

- A. reached; reach for B. reached out; reach for
C. reached for; reach D. reached for; reach out

【解析】选 C。reach sth 够到; reach for 伸手去够; reach out 伸出手。

句意为:这个伤兵去够树上的一个水果, 但未能够着。

10. He doesn't think Jack is the appropriate person for the job, _____?

- A. does he B. doesn't he
C. is he D. isn't he

【解析】选 A。只有在第一人称开头的否定前移的句子中, 构成反意疑问句时才与宾语从句中的主谓一致, 此处主语为 He, 所以不能选 D。全句意为:他并不认为 Jack 是这份工作的合适人选, 是吗?

巩固反思 分层训练

I. 单项填空

- () 1. The mother _____ the train until it disappeared in the distance.
A. observed B. watched
C. noticed D. saw
- () 2. Beibei has gone to the reading room, _____ in the classroom.
A. the rest of the students are
B. the rest of the students is
C. the rest of the student is
D. the rest of the student are
- () 3. They haven't moved into the room because it _____.
A. painted B. is painted
C. is being painted D. had been painted
- () 4. Beibei is Lily's sister.
— _____ that they are so alike.
A. No doubt B. No way
C. No problem D. No wonder
- () 5. The little girl is afraid to walk down a _____ street at midnight.
A. deserted B. deserved
C. preserved D. crowded
- () 6. When we got to seaport, the ship wasn't _____ any longer.
A. in common B. in sight
C. in addition D. in brief
- () 7. It is ten years since the scientist _____ on his life's work of discovering the valuable chemical.
A. made for B. set out
C. took off D. turned up
- () 8. The little boy _____ the toys in the window.
A. glanced at B. glared at
C. stared at D. aimed at
- () 9. I don't think Peter is _____ stupid. He is really clever.



- A. quite B. fairly C. that D. rather
- () 10. The names of the students _____ are all listed on this piece of paper.
- A. to invite B. inviting
C. to be invited D. to be inviting

II. 阅读理解

We walked so quietly that the nurse at the desk didn't even lift her eyes from the book. Mom pointed at a big chair by the door and I knew she wanted me to sit down. While I watched mouth open in surprise, Mom took off her hat and coat and gave them to me to hold. She walked quietly to the small room by the lift and took out a wet mop. Then Mom began to mop the floors. The nurse lifted her eyes from the book and said, "I'm glad they've finally decided to clean them." She looked at Mom strangely and said, "But aren't you working late?" Mom just mopped harder, each swipe of the mop taking her farther and farther down the hall. I watched until she was out of sight and the nurse turned back to write in the big book. After a long time Mom came back. Her eyes were shining. She quickly put the mop back. As we turned to go out of the door, Mom bowed politely to the nurse and said, "Thank you." Outside, Mom told me, "Mary is fine, no fever." "You saw her, mom?" "Of course, I told her about the hospital rules and she will not expect us until tomorrow. Dad will stop worrying as well. It's a fine hospi-

tal. But such floors! A mop is no good. They need a brush."

- () 1. When she took a mop from the small room what Mom really wanted to do was _____.
- A. to clean the floor
B. to please the nurse
C. to see a patient
D. to surprise the story teller
- () 2. When the nurse talked to Mom she thought Mom was a _____.
- A. nurse B. visitor C. patient D. cleaner
- () 3. After reading the story what can we infer about the hospital?
- A. It is a children's hospital.
B. It has strict rules about visiting hours.
C. The conditions there aren't very good.
D. The nurse and doctors there don't work hard.
- () 4. From the passage we know that Mary is most likely _____.
- A. the story teller's sister
B. the story-teller's classmate
C. Mom's friend
D. Dad's boss
- () 5. Which of the following may be the best title?
- A. A good hospital B. A good girl
C. A clever Mom D. Mary and me

Word power & Grammar

课堂学习 合作探究

词汇知识

根据英语解释写单词

- _____ somebody who does something for nothing
- _____ to become smaller in size, price, or number
- _____ to take no notice of
- _____ whole; all; comprehensive
- _____ the final place of a travel or journey

根据词性和汉语意思写出单词

- please *v.* 使满意 → _____ *n.* 快乐, 满意 → _____
adj. 令人愉快的 → _____ *adj.* 令人不快的
- relate *v.* 使有联系 → _____ *adj.* 相关的, 有联系的 → _____
_____ *n.* 关系 → _____ *n.* 亲戚
- add *v.* 补充, 添加 → _____ *adj.* 附加的, 额外的 → _____
_____ *n.* 加, 附加, 增加的人或物
- deep *adj.* 深的 → _____ *adv.* 深深地, 深刻地 → _____
_____ *v.* 使变深, 使加深

10. possible *adj.* 可能的 → _____ *adj.* 不可能的 → _____
_____ *n.* 可能性

重点短语

根据汉语意思填写短语

- 天气预报 _____
- 和……有关; 和……有联系 _____
- 和……有联系的 _____
- 有意义, 有道理, 讲得通 _____
- 充分利用 _____
- 血压 _____
- 禁不住做, 忍不住做 _____
- 使暖和起来; 使热身 _____
- 突然; 猛地 _____
- 铃声, 枪声等突然响起 _____

要点突破

1. So far even scientists can't answer this question. 迄今为止即使科学家也不能回答这个问题。
- so far

1)到现在为止,常与现在完成时连用。

So far, we have finished 3 projects.
到目前为止,我们已经完成3个工程了。

2)到这个地步,到这个程度

They were able to plan so far.

他们只能计划到这个程度了。

2. In some countries you can see people without houses sleeping on the streets. It's difficult to house all the people who need homes. 在一些国家,你能看到一些没有房子的人睡在大街上。这些国家很难让所有想拥有家的人都拥有房子。

house

1)n. 房子;家,家族,指屋子里的人或家里人、建筑物

Whose house is it?

是谁的房子?

The whole house was watching TV.

一家人在看电视。

2)v. 给……提供住处,使住在里面;有效;给……提供地方;贮存,收藏

It's necessary to house the poor children.

给这些穷孩子提供住处是必要的。

The library houses 15,000 books.

这座图书馆藏书15 000册。

3. Poor people often have to go hungry because they cannot afford the increase. 穷人因无力承担这种增长,经常不得不饿着肚子。

1)go hungry 挨饿

go + adj. (bad/hot/grey/hungry/wrong 等)表示由好转变或由正常到不正常,go是系动词。

Meat soon goes bad in hot weather.

在热天里,肉很快变坏。

【拓展】

go without... 没有……也行

go against 违反,反对

go ahead 干吧,请吧

go out 熄灭

go on to do 继续做

2) afford (与 can, could, be able to 连用)表示有时间、经济条件做某事;负担得起

Can you afford to do it? 你有能力做这件事吗?

She has a chance to study abroad but she can't afford the fair.

她有出国深造的机会,但是她付不起费用。

4. But I heard it was going to rain this afternoon, followed by a thunderstorm. 但是我听说今天下午要下雨,随后还有暴雨天气。

followed by... 为过去分词短语作定语,相当于 which was followed by.

follow 跟随,接着 (=come after)

The teacher came in, following a group of students/ followed by a group of students.

老师进来了,后面跟随着一群学生。

5. Oh, well, I'd better go home and fetch my umbrella. 噢,那么,我最好回家取伞。

fetch = to go after something and return with it “取来,带来”,指去某地取某物又带回来的一个往返的过程;而 bring 是“带来”,指把东西带到说话人所在的地方;take “带走”,把某物带离说话人的所在地。

Whenever she came, she would bring me good news.

不管她什么时候来,她都给我带来好消息。

I'll take my son to Beijing next week.

下周,我将带我儿子去北京。

6. The afternoon will be mostly fine, with occasional cloudy periods. 下午主要是晴好天气,偶尔有多云。

mostly adv. 主要地,大部分

The weather here is mostly warm.

这儿的天气大多数是暖和的。

7. A thin mist will develop over the city centre in the early evening, later turning to fog. 在傍晚的时候,城市中心将起薄雾,以后会变为大雾。

1) later turning to fog 为现在分词短语,作定语。

turn to 转向

They try their best to turn desert to Greenland.

他们尽他们最大的努力要把沙漠变成绿洲。

Whom can he turn to? 他能求助谁呢?

2) develop v. 发展;养成,培养;形成;出现;冲洗(胶卷)

I'll develop the film soon.

我将很快冲洗这个胶卷。

You should develop a habit of making notes.

你应该养成记笔记的习惯。

【拓展】

a developed country 发达国家

a developing country 发展中国家

with the development of... 随着……的发展

8. The possibility that pleasant smells might reduce pain has recently been suggested by new research. 最近新的研究表明令人愉快的气味有可能可以减轻痛苦。

1) the possibility that... 中的 that 引导同位语从句,说明 possibility 的具体内容。

The possibility that the meeting will be put off was announced by the man just now.

刚才那个人通知会议有可能被推迟。

The fact that the blind man helped the missing woman made me moved.

那个盲人帮助迷失的女人的事实让我感动。

2) reduce v. 减少,缩减;化为,变为,落到某种境地

Our expenses should be reduced.
我们的开支应该缩减。

【拓展】

reduce to order 使恢复秩序
reduce to silence 使安静下来
reduce to tears 使哭了起来
reduce to one's weight 减肥

3) suggest 的用法归纳

(1) suggest 后接名词、代词或动名词, 如: suggest sb doing sth; 也可接双宾语, 构成 suggest sb sth

(2) suggest 后接由疑问词引导的不定式或宾语从句, 如: suggest what to do/ what we should do

(3) suggest 后接由 that 引导的宾语从句。当 suggest 作“建议”讲时后面所接的从句要用虚拟语气形式, 其基本结构为 should + 动词原形, should 可省略。

He suggested a new plan to us.
他向我们建议了一个新计划。

(4) 动词 suggest 还有一种用法也常常被忽略, 那就是 suggest 在作“显示、表明、说明”解, 而不是作“建议、提议”解的时候, 后面也可以接一个宾语从句, 但此时宾语从句中的谓语动词不用虚拟语气, 而用陈述语气。

His expression suggests he was very angry.
他的表情表明他很生气。

Her pale face suggests that she is ill.
她那苍白的面容说明她生病了。

These facts suggest that there is no life on the moon.
这些事实表明月球上没有生命。

【拓展】

suggestion n. [C][U] 建议; 暗示

Your suggestion is worth considering.
你的建议值得考虑。

注意: 与 suggestion 有关的主语从句、表语从句和同位语从句的谓语动词, 需用虚拟语气形式 (should + 动词原形, should 可以省略)。

His suggestion is that another bridge (should) be built over the river. 他的建议是在河上再建一座桥。

9. As people believe that strong smells can affect the senses, volunteers were asked not to eat or drink for eight hours before the experiment began. 因为人们相信强烈的气味可以影响感觉, 所以志愿者们在试验开始前 8 个小时内是禁止饮食的。

affect vt. 影响, 打动, 感动

affection n. 影响

This affects their income. 这影响他们的收入。

They made so much noise that affected our study.

他们制造了很多噪音, 影响了我们的学习。

(同) effect n. 效果, 作用 v. 实现, 进行, 招致……的结果

What he has done has a good effect on us.

他所做的事对我们的影响很好。

They will effect their purpose without hesitation.
他们将毫不迟疑地实现他们的目标。

10. Scientists are interested in whether the sense of smell is related to pain and whether men and women have the same senses. 科学家对嗅觉是否与疼痛有关及男女是否有同样的知觉的问题感兴趣。

1) whether 引导的宾语从句作介词 in 的宾语, 不能用 if, 介词后也不可接 that 引导的宾语从句。

We should pay attention to what they are doing.
我们应该注意他们在做什么。

2) relate vt. (对某人) 讲(故事)等; 叙述(事实、奇遇)
vi. 有关, 涉及, 把……联系起来

He related to his teacher his adventure.

他向他的老师叙述了他的冒险经历。

These books relate to traveling.

这些是有关旅游的书。

be related to... 与……有联系

同义词组: be linked to/ link... to... 与……有关系

Education levels are strongly related to income.

教育水平与收入密切相关。

This matter was connected with the company.

他与那家公司有关系。

11. When they could not take the pain any more, they took their hands out up the water. 当他们不能再忍受这种痛苦时, 他们就把手从水中拿出来。

take the pain 忍受痛苦

【拓展】

1) take 承受, 争取, 接受

I think that he could not take the appointment.
我想他不会接受这个约会。

2) take out of... 从……中拿出来

She took a lot of money out of her pocket.
她从口袋里拿出很多钱。

12. He adds that this year, scientists will test another 60 volunteers and will be in a better position to explain the results. 他还说今年科学家将对另外的 60 位志愿者进行试验, 并且能更好地解释这些结果。

Dadd 后面接了一个 that 引导的宾语从句

2) add v. 补充说, 增加, 添加, 加起来

I should add that we are very satisfied with the result.
我想再补充一句, 我们对结果很满意。

【拓展】

add to 增加了

add... to... 把……加到……之上

add up 加起来

add up to 加起来总共是

3) be in a position to (do...) (由于处境) 有权、有可