



华语教育◎组编

高中

学业水平考试指导

英语

本册编委：欧阳文涛 曾娅琳 方华永
陈艳萍 陈敏敏 晏利萍
李洁秋 毛 燕 胡 蓉

2023
湖南专版

湖南师范大学出版社·长沙



编写说明

本书根据教育部制定的《普通高中课程方案》及各学科课程标准精心打造,着重整合学科知识体系,帮助学生全面掌握学考知识点,高效完成学业水平合格性考试考前复习。本书具有以下三个方面的特色:

1. 设计科学,装帧实用 本书经多方调研,最终采用“1+1”的模式出版。“1”指学生用书,“1”指综合仿真模拟测试卷。学生用书采用总分的方式,根据课程标准的要求,逐个落实学科知识点的梳理和讲解,帮助学生构建学科知识网络。综合仿真模拟测试卷,严格按照湖南省学业水平合格性考试的命题原则和要求,着重体现学考特点,并采用活页的形式,便于师生使用。为更好地满足教学需求,本书还将为教师提供教师用书。教师用书即教师的完整教案,从学业水平合格性考试复习的实际出发,系统指导教师实施复习的全过程。

2. 紧扣课标,全真模拟 本书紧扣课程标准,广泛收集湖南省学业水平合格性考试的最新信息,突出对主干知识的考查,突出对重点、热点的考查。在学生用书中,依据每章考点,集中训练近年的相关真题和模拟题,让学生直接体验学业水平合格性考试的难度,领悟考查要求和命题方向。

3. 整合考点,体例完备 本书侧重考点的整合,使学生在训练过程中把握考点的整体结构和网络,帮助学生全面掌握考点知识。在学生用书中,每单元设有六个栏目:

复习导航 归纳单元学习任务,帮助学生明确考试目标。

知识清单 以填空形式梳理教材中该单元的单词、短语和句型。

要点突破 讲解教材中该单元的重点单词、短语和句型,并配适当练习。

语法梳理 系统梳理和整合教材中该单元的语法知识,并配适当练习。

随堂小练 提供精当练习,夯实学生词句基础。

模拟演练 以考试大纲为依据,精选习题,提升学生备考能力。

编者

2022年12月

CONTENTS

目录

必修 第一册	001
Unit 1 Back to school	001
Unit 2 Let's talk teens	009
Unit 3 Getting along with others	016
Unit 4 Looking good, feeling good	024
必修 第二册	030
Unit 1 Lights, camera, action!	030
Unit 2 Be sporty, be healthy	038
Unit 3 Festivals and customs	044
Unit 4 Exploring literature	051
必修 第三册	058
Unit 1 Nature in the balance	058
Unit 2 Natural disasters	065
Unit 3 The world online	071
Unit 4 Scientists who changed the world	078
2023 年湖南省普通高中学业水平合格性考试模拟试卷(一)	085
2023 年湖南省普通高中学业水平合格性考试模拟试卷(二)	097
2023 年湖南省普通高中学业水平合格性考试模拟试卷(三)	105
2023 年湖南省普通高中学业水平合格性考试模拟试卷(四)	117
参考答案	125

必修

第一册

Unit 1 Back to school

复习导航

1. 了解英语演讲的基本语篇结构和语言特征;
2. 领会融入新环境、迎接新挑战的意义;
3. 理解英语句子的基本结构,并正确分析句子的成分。

知识清单

核心词汇	1. 潜力 <i>n.</i>	potential	21. 自主的 <i>adj.</i>	independent
	2. 挑战;质疑 <i>n. & vt.</i>	challenge	22. 焦点,重点 <i>n.</i>	focus
	3. 积极乐观的 <i>adj.</i>	positive	23. 细节 <i>n.</i>	detail
	4. 机会,时机 <i>n.</i>	opportunity	24. 实用的提示 <i>n.</i>	tip
	5. 努力;试图 <i>n.</i>	effort	25. 以……为基础 <i>vt.</i>	base
	6. 进步,进展 <i>n.</i>	advance	26. 提醒 <i>vt.</i>	remind
	7. 令人惊喜的 <i>adj.</i>	amazing	27. 目的,目标 <i>n.</i>	aim
	8. 信心,信任 <i>n.</i>	confidence	28. 风格 <i>n.</i>	style
	9. 资源 <i>n.</i>	resource	29. 职业的 <i>adj.</i>	professional
	10. 相等的 <i>adj.</i>	equal	30. 材料,素材 <i>n.</i>	material
	11. 态度,看法 <i>n.</i>	attitude	31. 交换 <i>n. & vt.</i>	exchange
	12. 目标 <i>n.</i>	goal	32. 主人 <i>n.</i>	host
	13. 同等重视 <i>vt.</i>	balance	33. 上午	a.m.
	14. 改善,改进 <i>vt. & vi.</i>	improve	34. 下午	p.m.
	15. 个人 <i>n.</i>	individual	35. 生物学 <i>n.</i>	biology
	16. 品质,性格 <i>n.</i>	character	36. 贡献 <i>n.</i>	contribution
	17. 有责任 <i>adj.</i>	responsible	37. 幸运地 <i>adv.</i>	fortunately
	18. (时间、空间)向前 <i>adv.</i>	ahead	38. 吸引 <i>vt.</i>	attract
	19. 地位低的;青少年的 <i>adj.</i>	junior	39. 书法 <i>n.</i>	calligraphy
	20. 向将来 <i>adv.</i>	forward		
	40. path	道路	48. poster	海报
	41. thinking	思维	49. secondary	中学的
	42. acquire	获得	50. tough	艰难的
	43. facility	设施	51. alarm	闹钟
	44. well-rounded	全面发展的	52. option	可选择的事物
	45. proposal	提议	53. butter	黄油
	46. technique	技巧	54. pudding	甜点
	47. workshop	研讨会	55. rugby	橄榄球运动

短 语	1. 导致	lead to	11. 最后但同样重要的	last but not least
	2. 以……而告终	end in	12. 为……而负责任	be responsible for
	3. 存在于;在于	lie in	13. 发挥……潜能	realize one's potential
	4. 能够处理	rise to	14. 盼望做	look forward to doing
	5. 简而言之	put simply	15. 得到回报,取得成功	pay off
	6. 对……有影响,有关系	make a difference to sth	16. 为……做出巨大贡献	make a great contribution to sth
	7. 充分利用	make the most of	17. 久而久之	over time
	8. 利用	take advantage of	18. 由于	as a result of
	9. 积极参与	take an active part in	19. 坚持	stick to
	10. 设立清晰的目标	set clear goals		
句 型	1. 我迫不及待地要向你们描述高中生活的模样。 I <u>can't</u> <u>wait</u> <u>to</u> describe to you <u>what</u> senior high school life <u>is</u> <u>like</u> .			
	2. 要想全面发挥自己的潜能,充分利用我们学校的资源很重要。 <u>To</u> <u>fully</u> <u>realize</u> your potential, it is <u>important</u> <u>for</u> <u>you</u> <u>to</u> <u>make</u> <u>the</u> <u>most</u> <u>of</u> our school resources.			
	3. 同样重要的还有良好的学习习惯、实用的技能以及积极的态度。 <u>Of</u> <u>equal</u> <u>importance</u> are good study habits, useful skills and a positive attitude.			
	4. 最终,你们会发现自己逐渐全面成长。 In time you will find <u>yourself</u> <u>growing</u> into a well-rounded individual.			
	5. 不要强迫自己去实现不可能的目标。 Don't <u>push</u> <u>yourself</u> <u>to</u> achieve <u>more</u> <u>than</u> what is possible.			



要点突破

1. potential

【课文原句】Realizing your potential

n. 潜力;可能性

the potential for (doing) sth (做)某事的可能性

have the potential to do sth 有潜力做某事

achieve/fulfill/realize your (full) potential 发挥你的(全部)潜力

adj. 潜在的,可能的

potential customers/buyers 潜在的客户/买家

potential benefits/problems 潜在的好处/问题

即讲即练

中译英

①露西有潜力成为一名歌手。

②潜在的危险

【答案】①Lucy has the potential to be a singer.

②potential dangers/risks

2. challenge

【课文原句】The path before you leads to a world full of challenge ...

n. 挑战

the challenge of doing sth 做某事的挑战

face/accept a challenge 面对/接受挑战

meet/rise to a challenge 迎接挑战

vt. 挑战,质疑

challenge sb to do sth 向某人挑战做某事

challenge sb to sth 在……上向某人提出挑战

【拓展】

challenging *adj.* 具有挑战性的

challenger *n.* 挑战者

即讲即练

中译英

①学生们不得不面对一天参加4门考试的挑战。

②这次任务非常具有挑战性。

【答案】①The students had to take the challenge of taking four exams within one day.

②This task is very challenging.

3. lie in

【课文原句】However, for those of you with a positive mind, opportunity lies in each challenge.

lie in (抽象概念) 存在于

The difficulty lies in the terrible weather. 困难在于糟糕的天气状况。

【拓展】lie 与 lay 的辨析

中文意思	原形	词性	过去式	过去分词	现在分词
放置; 铺设; 产(卵); 设置	lay	vt.	laid	laid	laying
躺; 位于	lie	vi.	lay	lain	lying
说谎	lie	vi.	lied	lied	lying

The town lies in a small wooded valley. 该镇坐落在一个林木茂盛的小山谷中。

即讲即练

中译英

①问题主要在于糟糕的交通状况。

②我们学校位于一个美丽的湖边。

【答案】①The problem mainly lied/lies in the terrible traffic condition.

②Our school lies by a beautiful lake.

4. advance

【课文原句】Who knows what beautiful works of art you will create, what medical advances you will make ...

n. 进步, 进展; 前进, 行进

in advance (of sth) 在……前; 预先; 事先

vt. & vi. 发展, 进步

advance on/upon/towards ... 向……推进/挺进

advance in sth 在……方面取得进步

即讲即练

完成句子

①我得事先提醒你, 我跳舞不是很好。

I should warn you _____ that I'm not a very good dancer.

②在认识宇宙方面, 我们已经取得长足的进步。

We _____ our knowledge of the universe.

【答案】①in advance

②have advanced greatly in



语法梳理

句子成分和句子结构

1. 句子成分

句子是表达思想的基本单位, 主要的句子成分有主语、谓语、宾语、补语、状语、表语、定语等。

(1) 主语: 主语是说明谓语动作或状态的执行者, 常用来作主语的词类有名词(短语)、代词、数词、不定式(短语)、动名词(短语)和从句等。

The students are learning grammar.

To learn English well is important.

What we can't get seems better than what we have.

(2) 谓语: 谓语用来描述主语的行为动作或所处的状态。

He bought a dictionary yesterday.

He is looking for his pen.

I may be wrong.

(3) 表语: 表语用来说明主语的特征、状态、身份等。

He is a doctor.

My job is to teach them grammar.

(4) 宾语: 宾语为动作的承受者。

He is drinking water.

I want to buy a book.

He asked if he might go there.

双宾语: 双宾语指动词后面接指人和指物的两个宾语。(指人的宾语为间接宾语; 指物的宾语为直接宾语)



Tony gave me a book. (me 为间接宾语;a book 为直接宾语)

当直接宾语与间接宾语位置调换时,须在间接宾语前加介词 to 或者 for 等。

Would you like to do me a favour?

= Would you like to do a favour for me?

复合宾语:“宾语+宾语补足语”构成了复合宾语,宾语与补足语之间具有逻辑上的主谓关系。

We all find him a nice boy. (him 为宾语,a nice boy 为宾语补足语)

(5) 定语:定语是用来描述名词或代词的修饰语。

前置定语:

I want an English-Chinese dictionary.

The swimming pool is wonderful.

后置定语:

The students here are good.

I have a lot of homework to do.

(6) 状语:状语可用来修饰动词、形容词、副词或句子,它可以表示时间、地点、方式、比较、程度、原因、目的、结果、条件和让步等。

He is to fly to London tomorrow.

He loves his son very much.

Without plants, animals could not live in the world.

(7) 补语:补语是用来说明宾语或主语的性质、状态等的一种句子成分。补语分为主语补足语和宾语补足语,含有宾语补足语的句子在变为被动句时,宾语补足语便成了主语补足语。

We call him Zhang Sir.

I'll made him come in.

I saw her crossing the street.

2. 简单句的基本类型

(1) 主谓:主语+谓语(SV)。

The car stopped.

(2) 主谓状:主语+谓语+状语(SVA)。

The red sun rises in the east.

(3) 主系表:主语+连系动词+表语(SVP)。

Our English teacher is thirty years old.

(4) 主谓宾:主语+谓语+宾语(SVO)。

I love ice cream.

(5) 主谓宾状:主语+谓语+宾语+状语(SVOA)。

He put the dictionary in the backpack.

(6) 主谓宾宾:主语+谓语+间接宾语+直接宾语(SVOO)。

Would you please pass me that dictionary?

= Would you please pass that dictionary to me?

(7) 主谓宾补:主语+谓语+宾语+宾语补足语(SVOC)。

I consider Tom my best friend.

I saw a stranger enter the building.

(8) 存现句:引导词 there 引导的句子。

There is a sports centre in our school.

即讲即练

请分析下列简单句的句子类型

1. The light was out. ()
2. I heard him singing in her room. ()
3. I saw a film yesterday. ()
4. She lived in the country. ()
5. I didn't meet him at the meeting. ()
6. I agree. ()
7. The dish looks inviting. ()
8. Mother bought me a watch. ()
9. There is a book on the table. ()
10. I love you. ()

【答案】 1. 主系表 2. 主谓宾补 3. 主谓宾状
4. 主谓状 5. 主谓宾状 6. 主谓
7. 主系表 8. 主谓宾宾 9. 存现句
10. 主谓宾

随堂小练

I. 根据首字母或中文提示完成句子。

1. Although the main _____ (角色) in the novel are so true to life, they are imaginary.
2. There are so many learning _____ (资源) online as we can refer to.
3. You'd better keep a b _____ between school work and extra curriculum activities.

4. School f _____, such as the library and gym, should be made full use of.
5. Your _____ (态度) determines how far you can go on this path, so be positive and hard-working.
6. If you want to i _____ your writing skills, you must first read a lot.
7. Part of his knowledge of the world is a _____ from reading.
8. There are many o _____ ahead as long as you work hard enough.
9. Amazing scientific _____ (进步) have made the impossible possible.
10. The big company needs many more women in _____ (级别高的) jobs.

- 【答案】1. characters 2. resources
3. balance 4. facilities
5. attitude 6. improve
7. acquired 8. opportunities
9. advances 10. senior

II. 从方框内选择适当的词组,并用其正确形式填空。

lie in	rise to
have confidence in	make the most of
look forward to	be responsible for
make every effort to	make a difference to

1. We can go shopping on either Saturday or Sunday. It doesn't _____ me because I am free on both days.
2. You should _____ your spare time so that you can improve your performance at school.
3. As an experienced teacher, she always encourages her students to do what they want and _____ them.
4. Cigarette smoking _____ about 90% deaths from lung cancer.
5. The secret to staying healthy _____ love, laughter and self-confidence.
6. The party he _____ for a long time was cancelled at last.

7. You can depend on him to _____ the problem, if necessary.

8. The government needs to _____ ensure equal human rights across the country.

- 【答案】1. make a difference to
2. make the most of
3. has confidence in
4. is responsible for
5. lies in
6. had been looking forward to
7. rise to
8. make every effort to

III. 翻译句子。

1. 吉姆有潜力完成好这项任务。(potential)

2. 哈利想挑战父亲来下象棋。(challenge)

3. 这个寺庙位于山顶上。(lie)

4. 这个学期,李华在物理学习上进步很大。(advance)

【答案】1. Jim has the potential to finish this task.

2. Harry would like to challenge his father to have a chess game.

3. This temple lies on the top of the mountain.

4. This semester, Li Hua has advanced a lot in physics.



模拟演练

I. 阅读理解。

Summer is coming. How will you spend your summer holidays? Will you go camping, do sports or go on with your studies? Why not try some part-time jobs during the summer?

When I was in senior high school, many of my

friends held part-time jobs. The most common jobs for American teenagers were restaurant jobs. Working in the kitchen, waiting tables and washing dishes were a few of the most typical ones. But my first part-time job was working at a bookstore. I went to the bookstore every day after school to look for new books and hang out with my friends, so I thought, why not work there and make some money?

One of the reasons why these jobs are often worked by teenagers is that they pay low wages. But the wage is still OK. When I worked at the bookstore, I spent my entire salary in the same store buying books. It was almost like my boss paid me in books instead of money. But at the time that was perfectly fine by me. By doing the part-time job, I made some money, met different people and became independent and responsible.

- () 1. What does the writer advise us to try in the summer holidays?
- A. Studying. B. Doing sports.
C. Going camping. D. Doing part-time jobs.
- () 2. Where did the writer start working?
- A. In a school. B. In a library.
C. In a bookstore. D. In a restaurant.
- () 3. What can be inferred in the last paragraph?
- A. Teenagers often got high pay.
B. The boss paid the writer in books.
C. The writer benefited a lot from the job.
D. People became independent by reading.
- () 4. What is the main purpose of the text?
- A. To persuade. B. To amuse.
C. To compare. D. To argue.

【答案】1—4 DCCA

II. 小标题填空。

Maybe you are an average student. You probably think you will never be a top student. This is not necessarily so, however. Anyone can become a better scholar if he or she wants to. Here's how.

Plan your time carefully

When you plan your work, you should make a list

of things that you have to do. After making the list, you should make a schedule of your time. First your time for eating, sleeping, dressing, etc. Then decide a good, regular time for studying. Don't forget to set aside enough time for entertainment. A weekly schedule may not solve all your problems, but it will make you realize what is happening to your time.

1. _____

Look around the house for a good study area. Keep this space, which may be a desk or simply a corner of your room, free of everything but study materials. No games, radios, or television! When you sit down to study, concentrate on the subject.

2. _____

Take advantage of class time to listen to everything the teacher says. Really listening in class means less work later. Taking notes will help you remember what the teacher says.

3. _____

When you get home from school, go over your notes. Review the important points that your teacher mentioned in class. If you know what your teacher is going to discuss the next day, read that material. This will help you understand the next class. If you do these things regularly, the material will become more meaningful, and you will remember it longer.

Develop a good attitude towards tests

The purpose of a test is to show what you have learned about a subject. They help you remember your new knowledge. The world won't end if you don't pass a test, so don't be overly worried.

There are other methods that might help you with your study. You will probably discover many others after you have tried these.

A. Make good use of your time in class

B. Study regularly

C. Find a good place to study

D. Do eye exercises every day

【答案】1—3 CAB

Unit 2 Let's talk teens



复习导航

1. 了解议论文的结构特征并认识到与父母和谐相处的重要性;
2. 分析父母与子女相处过程中存在的问题并给出针对性的建议;
3. 辨识简单句、并列句与主从复合句。



知识清单

核心词汇	1. 争论 <i>n. & vt. & vi.</i>	battle	21. 皮肤;毛皮 <i>n.</i>	skin
	2. 争论;论点 <i>n.</i>	argument	22. 设计;制订 <i>vt.</i>	design
	3. 青少年 <i>n.</i>	teenager	23. 专家,行家 <i>n.</i>	expert
	4. 紧张关系;拉伸 <i>n.</i>	tension	24. 可能的 <i>adj.</i>	likely
	5. 忧虑的;渴望的 <i>adj.</i>	anxious	25. 消极的,被动的 <i>adj.</i>	passive
	6. 速度;率 <i>n.</i>	rate	26. 表现;表演 <i>n.</i>	performance
	7. 冲;射击 <i>vi. & vt.</i>	shoot	27. 催促;按;挤 <i>vt. & vi.</i>	press
	8. 粉刺;斑点 <i>n.</i>	spot	28. 热切的 <i>adj.</i>	eager
	9. 怒气,怒火 <i>n.</i>	anger	29. 青年时期 <i>n.</i>	youth
	10. 思想的 <i>adj.</i>	mental	30. 冒险,奇遇 <i>n.</i>	adventure
	11. 成年人 <i>n.</i>	adult	31. 租金 <i>n.</i>	rent
	12. 渴望 <i>n. & vt.</i>	desire	32. 毕业 <i>vi. & vt.</i>	graduate
	13. 奋斗;斗争 <i>vi. & n.</i>	struggle	33. 聚集,集合 <i>vi.</i>	gather
	14. 频繁的 <i>adj.</i>	regular	34. 突发事件 <i>n.</i>	emergency
	15. 使平静 <i>vt.</i>	calm	35. 主动建议 <i>vi. & vt.</i>	volunteer
	16. 看法;视线 <i>n.</i>	view	36. 数字;人物;体形 <i>n.</i>	figure
	17. 担心;关心 <i>n.</i>	concern	37. 在市中心 <i>adv.</i>	downtown
	18. 正常的,一般的 <i>adj.</i>	normal	38. 手术;操作 <i>n.</i>	operation
	19. 精神压力;强调 <i>n.</i>	stress	39. (戏剧等)场;场面 <i>n.</i>	scene
	20. 争吵,争辩 <i>vi.</i>	argue	40. 回复;反应 <i>n.</i>	response
	41. nest	鸟窝	49. flexible	灵活的
	42. roof	屋顶	50. account	账户
	43. rough	艰难的	51. grocery	食品杂货
	44. breakdown	(关系)破裂	52. secure	安心的
	45. editor	主编	53. pipe	烟斗
	46. forum	论坛	54. lap	大腿部
	47. unique	独一无二的	55. teller	出纳员
	48. kangaroo	袋鼠	56. flat	公寓

短 语	1. 渴望做某事 long to do sth/be eager to do sth	13. 和……作斗争 struggle with
	2. 与某人看法一致 see eye to eye with sb (on sth)	14. 结果是;后来是 turn out
	3. 导致 result in	15. 和某人相处 get along with sb
	4. 个头猛蹿,长高 shoot up in height	16. 对……焦虑 be anxious about
	5. 独立做决定 make decisions on your own	17. 对……表示关心 show concern for
	6. 做某事的关键 the key to doing sth	18. 给某人施加压力 put stress on
	7. 和某人意见不一致 disagree with sb	19. 平静下来 calm down
	8. 从某人的角度 from one's point of view	20. 把……和……比较 compare ... with ...
	9. 经历痛苦 go through the pain	21. 对……有影响 have an influence on
	10. 考虑周全 think sth through	22. 振作起来 cheer up
	11. 打消某人的顾虑 address one's concern	23. 渴望得到 be eager for
	12. 认输;承认错误 back down	24. 保护某人免遭 protect sb from
句 型	1. 是不是每次与你父母共进晚餐似乎都会变成一场战斗? Does every dinner with your parents seem to <u>turn</u> <u>into</u> <u>a</u> <u>battle</u> ?	
	2. 你可能会觉得焦虑,因为你发现自己发育的速度和朋友们不同:要么是个头猛蹿,要么是远远落于人后。 You may <u>feel</u> <u>anxious</u> that you are <u>developing</u> <u>at</u> <u>a</u> <u>different</u> <u>rate</u> to your friends, <u>shooting</u> <u>up</u> in height or getting left far behind.	
	3. 维持和睦关系的关键在于经常进行坦诚的沟通。 <u>The</u> <u>key</u> <u>to</u> keeping the peace is <u>regular</u> <u>and</u> <u>honest</u> <u>communication</u> .	
	4. 你可以浏览这些文章来找到有关你的问题的建议。 You can <u>look</u> <u>through</u> <u>these</u> <u>articles</u> to find advice <u>on</u> <u>your</u> <u>problem</u> .	
	5. 我理解他们在尽力保护我免受伤害。 I understand that they're trying to <u>protect</u> <u>me</u> <u>from</u> <u>getting</u> <u>hurt</u> .	



要点突破

1. anxious

【课文原句】 You may feel anxious that you are developing at a different rate to your friends ...

adj. 忧虑的,担心的;令人焦虑的;渴望的

be anxious about sth 对某事担心

be anxious for sb 为某人担心

be anxious for sth 渴望得到某物

be anxious to do sth 渴望做某事

【拓展】

anxiously adv. 焦急地

anxiety n. 担心;渴望

即讲即练

(1) 中译英

①他对这次会议忧心忡忡。

②她渴望毕业,并找一份工作。

(2) 单句填空

There is growing public _____ (anxious) over the pollution in cities.

【答案】(1) ①He was anxious about this meeting.

②She was anxious to finish school and get a job.

(2) anxiety

2. spot

【课文原句】You might worry about your changing

voice, weight problems or spots.

n. 粉刺;地点,场所;斑点;污渍

a tourist spot 旅游景点

on the spot 当场;在现场;在原地

vt. 发现,认出

spot sb doing sth 看到某人正在做某事

【拓展】

spotted *adj.* 有斑点的,弄污了的

spotless *adj.* 无脏污的,无可挑剔的

即讲即练

(1) 写出下列句子中 spot 的含义

① The flower is yellow with red **spots**.

② Her skirt was covered with **spots** of mud.

③ The lake is one of the local tourist **spots**.

④ John finally **spotted** the shirt he wanted.

(2) 完成句子

试图偷那位女士钱包的男子被当场抓住。

The man who tried to steal the lady's purse _____.

【答案】(1) ①斑点 ②污渍 ③地点 ④发现

(2) was caught on the spot

3. struggle

【课文原句】... when you are struggling to control

your feelings, you wish they could be more caring and

patient ...

vi. 拼搏;争斗;抗争

struggle to do sth 努力做某事

struggle for sth 为某事而努力

struggle against ... 为反对……而斗争

struggle with ... 与……斗争

n. 奋斗;搏斗

a struggle for ... 为……而奋斗

a struggle with/against ... 努力克服……

即讲即练

(1) 中译英

① 警察与小偷发生了打斗。

② 穷人们不得不为谋生而努力。

(2) 完成句子

她从未放弃过克服羞怯。

She never gives up her _____ shyness.

【答案】(1) ① The policeman struggled with the thief.

② The poor had to struggle for a living.

(2) struggle against

4. concern

【课文原句】After you have thought it through,

explain your actions and feelings calmly, listen

carefully, and address their concerns.

n. 担心;关心;重要的事

express/show concern about/over/for sth 表达
对……的担忧

vt. 使担忧;涉及;(对……)感兴趣

concern sb 让某人担忧

be concerned with sth 与某事有关

as far as sb/sth is concerned 就……而言

【拓展】

concerned *adj.* 担心的(前置定语);有关的(后置定语);感兴趣的

be concerned about 担心;关心

be concerned with 涉及;对……感兴趣

concerning *prep.* 关于

即讲即练

(1) 中译英

①在我看来,没有什么比健康更重要。

②母亲担忧我的安全。

(2) 完成句子

报告对病毒的迅速传播表示了担忧。

The report _____
the fast spread of the virus.

【答案】(1) ① As far as I am concerned, nothing is more important than health.

② My mother is concerned about my safety.

(2) expressed concern over

5. stress

【课文原句】Just remember that it is completely normal to struggle with the stress that ...

n. 精神压力,紧张;强调

put stress on sth 强调某事

under the stress of ... 在……的压力下

vt. 强调;着重

【拓展】

stressed *adj.* 焦虑不安的;受压的

stressful *adj.* 压力重的;紧张的

即讲即练

(1) 中译英

①如今高中生有很大的学业压力。

②这个专家强调阅读的重要性。

(2) 单句填空

This _____ (stress) task makes employees very _____ (stress).

【答案】(1) ① These days, the senior high school students are under big stress of schoolwork.

② This expert stresses the importance of reading.

(2) stressful; stressed



语法梳理

简单句、并列句和主从复合句

1. 简单句

简单句 (simple sentence) 是只包含一个主谓结构的独立句子。

在简单句中,主语和谓语可以由一个词或短语充当,也可以由两个或两个以上的词或短语充当,组成并列的主语或并列的谓语。除了主语和谓语外,简单句中还可以有宾语、定语、状语和补语等。简单句的基本句型请看上一单元的讲解。

2. 并列句

并列句 (compound sentence) 是包含两个及两个以上的简单句,并由并列连词连接的句子。并列句中这些独立句子处于平等的、互不从属的并列地位。

The earth is one of the sun's planets, **and** the moon is our satellite.

The car is old, **yet** it is in good condition.

Now you can have a rest **or** you can go to the cinema.

You'd better take an umbrella, **for** it is going to rain.

3. 主从复合句

主从复合句 (complex sentence) 是由一个主句 (main clause) 和一个或一个以上的从句 (subordinate clause) 构成的句子。

(1) 定语从句 (attributive clause) 在主句中充当定语。

The girl who is standing under the tree is my sister.

(2) 名词性从句(noun clause)包括主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句和同位语从句。

① 主语从句在主句中充当主语。

Who will be our monitor hasn't been decided yet.

② 宾语从句在主句中充当宾语。

He has told me that he will go to Changsha tomorrow.

③ 表语从句在主句中充当表语。

The fact is that we have lost the game.

④ 同位语从句在主句中充当同位语。

The news that we won the game is exciting.

(3) 状语从句(adverbial clause)是在句中充当状语的句子。状语从句按其意义和作用可分为时间、地点、原因、条件、目的、让步、比较、方式和结果状语从句。

We were about to leave when he came in.

We must camp where we can get water.

He didn't go to school yesterday because he was ill.

If you get up early, you will catch the bus.

I got up early so that I could catch the first bus.

Though he is very old, (yet) he is quite strong.

即讲即练

分析句子成分和结构,按句子类别填写序号

- Parents and teenagers often have a generation gap.
- Next to our health, parents always put our study in the first place, but we think differently.
- We may explore the natural world.
- We may attend various activities after we have finished the teachers' assignments.
- They will broaden our horizon and we will acquire some new technology.
- We are mature enough to help with housework and attend to the old.

7. As long as we keep study in mind, we can make progress.

8. We hope our parents can stand in our shoes.

简单句: _____

并列句: _____

主从复合句: _____

【答案】简单句:1、3、6

并列句:2、5

主从复合句:4、7、8



随堂小练

I. 根据首字母提示或用括号内词语的适当形式完成句子。

- The product was developed in r _____ to customer demand.
- Doctors have decided the only way he can live anything near a normal life is to give him an o _____.
- Unless it's an e _____, call or leave a note for her to call.
- Harvard Professor Bob Linden is an e _____ on what the public thinks about health care.
- Your main goal should be obtaining enough wealth to retire with the lifestyle you d _____.
- It's interesting, and you can see that's a very persuasive _____ (argue), but you can also see how that could be abused(滥用).
- The boys also were more likely to have signs of emotional problems like _____ (anxious) and depression.
- Dr Sydney, of the Yale Medical School, joins us _____ (regular) to talk about medical research.
- I'd like to hear your idea _____ (concern) the matter of packing.
- We were very surprised at his _____ (normal) behaviours.

- 【答案】1. response 2. operation
3. emergency 4. expert
5. desire 6. argument
7. anxiety 8. regularly
9. concerning 10. abnormal

II. 从方框内选择适当的词组,并用其正确形式填空。

figure out	be likely to
reach across	stress the importance of
stay calm	be anxious about
depend upon	point of view
on no account	struggle against

- Justin is eager to go to college, but _____ not passing the entrance examination.
- Most of his adult life has been a losing _____ debt and misfortune.
- It involves slow, steady breathing for self-control that helps people _____ and attentive.
- Officers felt their _____ was not getting across to ministers.
- Our headmaster _____ working with our own hands at the opening ceremony.
- These developments _____ make our current problems with robocalls(机器人电话) much worse.
- In Chinese tradition, it's impolite to _____ the table in front of others to get something.
- Your success will largely _____ your will to win.
- The professor warned the students that _____ should they use mobile phones in his class.
- It is difficult to _____ a global population of polar bears as much of the range has been poorly studied.

- 【答案】1. (is) anxious about 2. struggle against
3. stay calm 4. point of view

- stressed the importance of
- are likely to
- reach across
- depend upon
- on no account
- figure out

III. 翻译句子。

- 教练强调了配合的重要性。(stress)

- 她渴望得到一份报酬更好的工作。(anxious)

- 我们在森林里发现了一只熊。(spot)

- 吉姆现在在努力减肥。(struggle)

- 这位父亲非常担忧儿子的学习态度。(concerned)

- 【答案】1. The coach put stress on cooperation.

- She was anxious for a better-paid job.

- We spotted a bear in the forest.

- Jim is struggling to lose weight now.

- This father is very concerned about his son's attitude to study.



模拟演练

I. 完形填空。

My father is a doctor, who is always as busy as a bee. However, he doesn't love me any less.

Today was my father's birthday. I decided to make it an unforgettable birthday to show how 1 I am for everything he has done for me.

I told Mum that I wanted to give my father a

surprise birthday party. At my words, she was really 2 that I even remembered his birthday! She 3 to help me, but I told her I determined to plan everything myself.

First, I called Bernie, my father's best friend. He gave me the name of my father's favourite 4. Next, I called the restaurant and booked some tables. Then, I also 5 our relatives and asked them to come.

Without telling anyone, I went to the watch shop to 6 my father's present. When he was young, his father gave him a 7. It stopped working last year, but my father 8 had time to get it fixed. So I took it to the watch shop and get it 9 and polished(擦亮).

The moment Dad and Mum turned up, we shouted, "Happy Birthday!" I gave Dad his present. When he saw his shiny watch, he cried, "What a surprise! Thank you, George. This is the best 10 ever."

- () 1. A. grateful B. eager
C. ready D. famous
- () 2. A. scared B. annoyed
C. worried D. surprised
- () 3. A. refused B. hated
C. offered D. managed
- () 4. A. park B. beach
C. garden D. restaurant
- () 5. A. promised B. phoned
C. introduced D. helped
- () 6. A. pick up B. keep up
C. put up D. make up
- () 7. A. watch B. bike
C. computer D. car
- () 8. A. also B. always
C. never D. already
- () 9. A. priced B. fixed
C. sold D. changed

- () 10. A. lesson B. plan
C. show D. birthday

【答案】1—5 ADCDB 6—10 AACBD

II. 语法填空。

I am a high school student in the UK. I have just read your article about your 1. _____ (experience) in the UK. I would very much like to be your penfriend. First of all, let me introduce 2. _____ (me) to you. My name is Daniel Adams. I am studying at Southampton High. My favourite subject is English Literature. I 3. _____ (interest) in reading novels. I've read all the Harry Potter books. At the weekend, I like playing football and 4. _____ (surf) the Internet. Maybe you can give me your e-mail address, so next time I can e-mail you. I do like eating desserts after meals as you mentioned 5. _____ your article.

This morning, at assembly, our headmaster talked to us about Chinese history, and I thought of you 6. _____ (immediate). I didn't realize how different schools in the UK are from schools in China 7. _____ I read your article. Students in the UK don't have many chances to learn about 8. _____ (China) high schools. Would you please write and tell me more? I'm very interested in knowing what life is like in 9. _____ Chinese high school.

I am preparing to travel to China with my parents next summer. Would you please be my guide 10. _____ I travel to your city?

- 【答案】1. experiences 2. myself
3. am interested 4. surfing
5. in 6. immediately
7. until 8. Chinese
9. a 10. if

III. 双向翻译。

As a teenager, it is important to give your body the

energy it needs. If you skip meals, you don't get enough energy, and then 1. 你觉得累. For a healthy diet, you should eat mostly rice, bread, vegetables and fruit. You also need to drink a lot of water—six to eight glasses a day. Water helps keep your system clean. 2. Drinking enough water will improve your skin and give you healthy hair.

Exercise is something that can help to make you look good, feel good and be healthy. Experts suggest that 3. 青少年每天锻炼 1 小时. That is easy to do! Walking and riding your bike count, and so do school sports. Often, teenagers give up sport, saying 4. they have no time left after school. Many teenagers are amazed to learn that when you exercise, your body produces some chemicals that make you feel peaceful and relaxed and increase your ability to concentrate when you study. 5. They can even help you sleep better at night.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

【答案】1. you feel tired

2. 饮用足够多的水会改善你的皮肤

3. teenagers should spend an hour exercising every day

4. 放学后他们没有多余的时间

5. 它们甚至能帮助你在晚上睡得更好

Unit 3

Getting along with others



复习导航

1. 了解新媒体语篇论坛交流帖的语言特征和写作风格;
2. 体悟友谊的重要性,学会建立良好的人际关系;
3. 恰当地使用由关系代词引导的限制性定语从句。

知识清单

核心词汇

1. 视野;视力 <i>n.</i>	sight	20. 主题;主旋律 <i>n.</i>	theme
2. 起初的;独创的 <i>adj.</i>	original	21. 意见,看法 <i>n.</i>	opinion
3. 传播信息的媒介 <i>n.</i>	medium	22. 品德;质量 <i>n.</i>	quality
4. 令人震惊的 <i>adj.</i>	horrible	23. 尊重 <i>vt.</i>	respect
5. 聊天 <i>vi. & n.</i>	chat	24. 效率高的 <i>adj.</i>	efficient
6. 恢复健康,恢复常态 <i>vi.</i>	recover	25. 额外的 <i>adj.</i>	extra
7. 回答;响应 <i>vi. & vt.</i>	respond	26. 试图;寻找 <i>vi.</i>	seek
8. 失去;去世 <i>n.</i>	loss	27. 逃脱;避开 <i>vi. & vt.</i>	escape
9. 评价,批评 <i>vt. & vi.</i>	judge	28. 优势,成效 <i>n.</i>	benefit
10. 道歉,谢罪 <i>vi.</i>	apologize	29. 高兴;乐趣 <i>n.</i>	joy
11. 行为,举止 <i>n.</i>	behaviour	30. 失败 <i>n.</i>	failure
12. 具体情况,事例 <i>n.</i>	case	31. 时光;某个时刻 <i>n.</i>	moment
13. 坦率的 <i>adj.</i>	frank	32. 承认;认出 <i>vt.</i>	recognize
14. 欺骗 <i>vt.</i>	trick	33. 死亡 <i>n.</i>	death
15. 忽视 <i>vt.</i>	ignore	34. 陪伴;公司 <i>n.</i>	company
16. 受折磨;变差 <i>vi.</i>	suffer	35. 一伙人;人群; <i>n.</i>	crowd
17. 误解,误会 <i>vt. & vi.</i>	misunderstand	36. 诗人 <i>n.</i>	poet
18. 联系,联络 <i>vt. & n.</i>	contact	37. 钦佩;欣赏 <i>vt.</i>	admire
19. 宽宏大量的 <i>adj.</i>	generous	38. 葡萄酒;果酒 <i>n.</i>	wine
39. awkward	局促不安的	47. basis	基础
40. café	咖啡馆	48. measure	估量
41. definitely	肯定	49. reflection	沉思
42. explode	(愤怒等感情)爆发	50. comfort	宽慰
43. shallow	肤浅的	51. indeed	其实
44. blog	博客	52. well-meaning	出于好心的
45. slave	奴隶	53. thorough	彻底的
46. raft	木排		

短 语	1. 濒临崩溃,触礁	on the rocks	14. 亲自	in person
	2. 在周末闲逛	hang out at the weekend	15. 同甘共苦	through thick and thin
	3. 社交媒体	social media	16. 克服困难	get over the difficulties
	4. 获得成功;准时到达	make it	17. 使……显现	bring out
	5. 想要(做)某事	feel like (doing) sth	18. 帮助踏平坎坷的道路	help smooth out the rocky road
	6. 不知所措,困惑	at a loss	19. 注定要做某事	be meant to do sth
	7. 值得做某事	be worth doing	20. 帮助我们实现目标	help us achieve the goal(s)
	8. 理亏,有错应承担	in the wrong	21. 呈现	take on
	9. 无论如何	in any case	22. 起因于	result from
	10. 松手,放开;放弃	let go of	23. 另一方面	on the other hand
	11. 指望,依靠	count on	24. 指出	point out
	12. 腐蚀	eat away at	25. 脱离某人的视线	out of one's sight
	13. 损害我们和朋友的 关系	come between us and friends	26. 在某人看来	in one's opinion
句 型	1. 一个同学告诉我,她看见我的朋友在周六下午与另一个女孩在咖啡店聊天。 A classmate told me she had seen my friend <u>chatting</u> <u>with</u> <u>another</u> <u>girl</u> in a café on Saturday afternoon.			
	2. 我如此的生气以至于我在学校一整天都刻意回避她,并且我仍然不想回复她的任何网络信息。 I was <u>so</u> <u>angry</u> <u>that</u> I avoided her during school all day, and I still don't <u>feel</u> <u>like</u> <u>responding</u> <u>to</u> any of her online messages.			
	3. 无论如何,找机会与她进行全面而坦诚的交谈。 <u>In</u> <u>any</u> <u>case</u> , find an opportunity to <u>have</u> <u>a</u> <u>full</u> <u>and</u> <u>frank</u> <u>talk</u> with her.			
	4. 然而,如果你的朋友忽视你的感受或者使你遭受痛苦,那就是时候重新考虑你们的关系了。 However, if your friend <u>ignores</u> <u>your</u> <u>feelings</u> or <u>makes</u> <u>you</u> <u>suffer</u> , it's time <u>to</u> <u>rethink</u> your relationship.			
	5. 我也应该鼓励他采取行动去克服这些困难。 I should also <u>encourage</u> <u>him</u> <u>to</u> <u>take</u> <u>action</u> <u>to</u> <u>get</u> <u>over</u> these difficulties.			

要点突破

1. recover

【课文原句】Instead of recovering at home, she was out having fun with someone else.

vi. 恢复健康;恢复常态

recover from ... 从……中恢复

vt. 重新获得;寻回;重新控制

recover oneself 镇静下来

【拓展】

recovery n. 恢复;复苏;康复

make a full/good recovery 充分恢复

即讲即练

完成句子

直到第二天,他才镇静下来。

He didn't _____

the next day.

【答案】recover himself until

2. respond

【课文原句】 I was so angry that I avoided her during school all day, and I still don't feel like responding to any of her online messages.

vt. & vi. 作出反应; 回答

respond to ... 对……进行回复

respond with sth/respond by doing sth 用……做出回应

【拓展】

response *n.* 答复; 反应

in response to 作为对……的回应

即讲即练

(1) 完成句子

听到这个糟糕的消息后, 这个男人的反应是用手奋力地去打墙壁。

On hearing the bad news, the man _____ his hand hard against the wall.

(2) 中译英

她打电话回复了吉姆的问题。

【答案】(1) responded by hitting

(2) She made a call in response to Jim's questions.

3. worth

【课文原句】 But this friendship is worth saving: eight years is a long time!

adj. 有……的价值; 值得

sth is (well) worth doing 某事值得做

【拓展】

worthy *adj.* 值得……的; 有价值的

worthwhile *adj.* 重要的, 值得花时间

即讲即练

完成句子

①这本书很值得一读。

This book _____.

②这个计划值得一试。

The plan _____.

【答案】①is well worth reading

②is worth a try/is worth trying

4. apologize

【课文原句】 Perhaps she knows she's in the wrong and wants to apologize, or maybe she has a simple explanation for her behaviour.

vi. 道歉; 谢罪

apologize to sb for sth 因某事向某人道歉

【拓展】

apology *n.* 道歉

make an apology to sb for sth 因某事向某人道歉

即讲即练

中译英

加里为他的粗心向队友道歉。

【答案】 Gary apologized to his teammates for his carelessness. / Gary made an apology to his teammates for his carelessness.

5. case

【课文原句】 In any case, find an opportunity to have a full and frank talk with her.

n. 具体情况; 案件

in any case 无论如何, 总之

in this/that case 如果这样/那样

in no case (=at no time=by no means) 绝不

in case (that) 以防, 如果……发生

in case of (doing) sth 假如

即讲即练

用 case 的相关短语填空

①You don't like your job? _____, why don't you leave?

②It may rain. You'd better take an umbrella just _____.

③I don't see why I couldn't do it. _____, I'm going to try.

④_____ fire, ring the alarm bell.

【答案】①In that case

②in case

③In any case

④In case of



语法梳理

关系代词引导的限制性定语从句

定语从句是修饰名词、代词或名词短语的从句。被定语从句所修饰的词或短语称为先行项或先行词。引导定语从句的关系代词有 *that*、*which*、*whom*、*who*、*whose* 等,关系副词有 *when*、*where* 和 *why*。

1. 定语从句的原则

(1) 定语从句一般跟在先行词后面,限制修饰先行词。

(2) 引导定语从句的词叫关系词。关系词在定语从句中担当一个句子成分。

2. 定语从句的分类

定语从句有限制性和非限制性两种。限制性定语从句是先行词不可缺少的部分,去掉它主句意思往往不明确;非限制性定语从句是先行词的附加说明,去掉了也不会影响主句的意思,它与主句之间通常用逗号分开。

The house which we bought last month is very nice.
(限制性)

内涵:我们也许有很多房子,其中有不及这套的。

The house, which we bought last month, is very nice.
(非限制性)

内涵:我们只拥有一套房子。

3. 关系代词的用法

(1) **who** 指人,在定语从句中作主语或宾语。作宾语时,可省略。

This is the stranger who helped us yesterday.

He is the most hard-working person (who) I have ever worked with.

(2) **whom** 指人,在定语从句中作宾语,在口语或非正式文体中,**whom** 可以省略。

He is a man whom we should learn from.

The girl (whom) we met in the street yesterday is my classmate.

(3) **which** 指物,在定语从句中作主语或宾语。作宾语时,可省略。

Maths is a subject which is very difficult to learn.

Pears are the fruit (which) he likes best.

(4) **that** 指人或物,在定语从句中作主语或宾语。指人时,相当于 **who** 或 **whom**;指物时,相当于 **which**。作宾语时,可省略。

He is the man that/who lives next door.

She is the woman (that/who/whom) we saw in the library.

We like programmes that/which are very interesting.

(5) **whose** 指人或物,在定语从句中作定语修饰它后面的名词,不可省略。

This is the little girl whose parents were killed in the earthquake.

We live in a house whose windows face south.

① **whose** 的先行词指物时,可用 *of which* 代替,但语序不同,即 *whose+名词=the+名词+of which*,或 *= of which+the+名词*。

The novel whose title (= the title of which 或 of which the title) is *Red and Black* is very interesting.

② **whose** 的先行词指人时,可用 *of whom* 代替,但语序不同,即 *whose+名词=the+名词+of whom*,或 *= of whom+the+名词*。

The boy whose mother (= the mother of whom 或 of whom the mother) is a doctor is my friend.

4. 注意

that 和 *which* 都可以指物,但以下几种情况只能用 *that* 不能用 *which*。

(1) 当先行词中有人又有物时。

Do you know the things and people that they are talking about?

(2) 先行词是形容词最高级或被形容词最高级修饰时。

The most important thing that should be done now is how to stop him from going on.

(3) 先行词是序数词或被序数词修饰时。

He was the first that gave us some useful advice.

It is the first letter that I have written in English.

(4) 先行词是 *all*、*much*、*little*、*something*、*everything*、*anything*、*nothing*、*none* 等不定代词时。



You should hand in all that you have.

(5) 先行词前面有 the only、the very、any、few、little、no、all 等修饰时。

The only thing that we can do is to give you some advice.

(6) 主句的主语是疑问词 who 或 which 时。

Which is the bike that you lost?

即讲即练

用适当的关系代词完成句子

- The little problems _____ we meet in our daily lives may be inspirations for great inventions.
- I live next door to a couple _____ children often make a lot of noise.
- Please send us all the information _____ you have about the candidate for the position.
- Happiness and success often come to those _____ are good at recognizing their own strengths.
- Do you know the gentleman _____ I spoke to just now?
- What did you say _____ made the children cheer?
- Is this city the one _____ your elder sister was born in?
- Egypt is a country _____ many people want to visit.

- 【答案】** 1. that 2. whose 3. that
4. who 5. whom/that/who
6. that 7. that 8. that/which



随堂小练

I. 根据首字母提示或用括号内词语的适当形式完成句子。

- O _____, we had intended to go to Italy, but then we took the trip to Spain.
- His father has made a full r _____ from the operation.

- Perhaps you will find yourself _____ (chat) too much when you should be working.
- She burst into tears and then _____ (explode) with anger in front of him.
- True friends are those who we can c _____ on when we are in trouble.
- I made a major breakthrough in the research during that period of rest and _____ (reflect).
- As a music lover, I really a _____ her singing skills.
- Mark Twain _____ (recognize) as one of the famous writers in the world.
- The prisoners attempted _____ (escape) but failed.
- You must go to the bank in p _____ to open an account.

- 【答案】** 1. Originally 2. recovery
3. chatting 4. exploded
5. count 6. reflection
7. admire 8. is recognized
9. to escape 10. person

II. 从方框内选择适当的词组,并用其正确形式填空。

at a loss	out of one's sight	be meant to
take on	in full measure	smooth out
get over	make it	on the rocks
in any case		

- Justin, shocked at the news of the earthquake, was _____ for words.
- I waved my handkerchief until the train was _____.
- _____, he will respond to emails that he receives immediately.
- The advertisement _____ raise the public awareness of environmental protection.
- No other organization was able or willing to _____ the job.

6. The company has been _____ since the Internet bubble was exploded.
7. I am excited that my expectations have been met _____.
8. She can't _____ her shyness.
9. Obviously, I'd be disappointed if we don't _____, but it wouldn't be the end of the world.
10. We are here to _____ any practical problems for you.

- 【答案】** 1. at a loss 2. out of my sight
 3. In any case 4. is meant to
 5. take on 6. on the rocks
 7. in full measure 8. get over
 9. make it 10. smooth out

III. 根据提示完成句子。

1. 经济要好多年才能恢复到战前水平。(recover)
 It will _____ for the economy to _____ to pre-war levels.
2. 他们对形势变化迅速作出了反应。(respond)
 They _____ the changing situation.
3. 这本小说值得一读。(worth)
 The novel is _____.
4. 他必须为他刚才的无礼行为道歉。(apology)
 He must _____ his rude behaviour.
5. 如果那样,我们就后天比赛。(case)
 _____, let's have the match the day after tomorrow.

- 【答案】** 1. take many years; recover
 2. responded quickly to
 3. worth reading
 4. make an apology for
 5. In that case



模拟演练

I. 阅读理解。

Popcorn Park Zoo is not like most zoos. It is a very special place.

This unusual place was not originally a zoo. At first

it was called the Forked River Animal Care Center. The workers there looked after lost or unwanted cats and dogs. Today the center is part of the zoo, but now many other kinds of animals are helped there, too.

The changes to the center began in 1977 when a raccoon(浣熊) needed help. One of its front paws(爪子) had been badly hurt. The workers cared for the animal. Finally it was better, but it could not care for itself. The raccoon was allowed to live there. Then a hurt deer was brought there for help. It, too, stayed there after it got well.

Once people heard about the wonderful work being done at the center, they began taking all kinds of hurt or homeless animals there. Soon it was no longer just a home for cats and dogs. So many animals were living there that it became more like a zoo.

Popcorn Park Zoo got its funny name because many of the animals there like to eat popcorn made without oil or salt. The popcorn is sold there to help make money to care for the animals. People buy the popcorn to feed the animals as a treat.

Popcorn Park Zoo now looks after more than 200 kinds of animals. Many of them live freely there. Some of the gentler ones, such as goats, sheep, geese, and deer, walk among the visitors who come to see them. Others are kept in large closed-in areas almost like their natural homes. All the animals there get care and love.

- () 1. Before 1977, the center was a home for _____.
 A. lost or unwanted cats and dogs
 B. hurt or homeless raccoons and goats
 C. lost or unwanted deer and sheep
 D. hurt or homeless raccoons and geese
- () 2. How did the workers in center helped the raccoon?
 A. They changed its front paws.
 B. They cured it and let it live there.
 C. They sent it back to its home.
 D. They built another home just for it.
- () 3. The popcorn is sold in Popcorn Pak Zoo to _____.
 A. treat the visitors B. reward the workers
 C. trick the animals D. raise money
- () 4. What can we learn about animals in the zoo from

the last paragraph?

- A. They all live in closed-in areas.
- B. Some of them can walk out of the zoo freely.
- C. All of them are taken good care of.
- D. Some of them have already returned to nature.

【答案】1—4 ABDC

II. 小标题填空。

Ways to help your community stay quiet

Noise pollution isn't just annoying. It can also cause psychological problems. If you want to cut back on the noise pollution in your life, taking some measures together with your community will help you and your family feel happier and healthier.

1. _____

Use your car horn (喇叭) only when necessary, as a way to let someone know you are around the corner.

2. _____

The terrible sound of a car's engine is never welcome, so make sure you are not the one causing noise pollution in your community and spring to get your car repaired. Keeping your car in good, quiet working order will be appreciated by everyone who lives near you.

Keep your music down.

It might sound beautiful to you, but respect the fact that others might not feel the same way. Don't just assume that your neighbours want to hear your favourite opera as much as you do.

3. _____

Communities with more trees are quieter than those without them, since large, leafy trees can help absorb noise, so such a project is always worth your effort.

- A. **Don't use your car horn.**
- B. **Stay away from the noisy streets.**
- C. **Keep your car in good working order.**
- D. **Take part in a community tree-planting project.**

【答案】1—3 ACD

III. 情景作文。

假设你刚采访完你校网页制作大赛一等奖获得者蒋毅同学,请根据以下采访记录为本地报社写一篇文章。

要求:

- 1. 短文必须包括表中所有信息;
- 2. 词数 100 左右。

Basic facts	Jiang Yi; boy; 16; Class 5, Senior High 1
Favourite subjects	Maths, science
The competition	Jianghai Web Page Design Competition
Hobbies	Football, Chinese chess
Dream	Attend the best university, work in the IT industry

Jiang Yi, first prize winner

【答案】One possible version:

Jiang Yi, first prize winner

Jiang Yi, a sixteen-year-old boy from Class 5, Senior High 1, has won first prize in the Jianghai Web Page Design Competition held last week. A total of 356 contestants took part in the competition, and Jiang Yi is the youngest.

Jiang Yi has been interested in computers for quite some time. He's also interested in English. His favourite subjects in school are maths and science. In his spare time, he likes to play football and Chinese chess.

Jiang Yi dreams of going to the best university when he graduates from high school. His goal is to have a successful career in the IT industry.

Unit 4

Looking good, feeling good

复习导航

1. 把握新闻报道类语篇在文本结构、文体和表达方式等方面的特征;
2. 认识健康生活方式的重要性,保持积极乐观的生活态度;
3. 恰当地使用由关系副词引导的限制性定语从句。

知识清单

核 心 词 汇	1. 不做;跳过 <i>vt.</i>	skip	21. 是……原因之一 <i>vi. & vt.</i>	contribute
	2. 立即 <i>adv.</i>	immediately	22. 记忆力,记忆 <i>n.</i>	memory
	3. 集中 <i>vi. & vt.</i>	concentrate	23. 发作;攻击 <i>n.</i>	attack
	4. 性别 <i>n.</i>	sex	24. 数量 <i>n.</i>	amount
	5. 极端的;严重的 <i>adj.</i>	extreme	25. 消极的,负面的 <i>adj.</i>	negative
	6. 变苗条 <i>vi.</i>	slim	26. 可塑的;塑料的 <i>adj.</i>	plastic
	7. 百分之…… <i>n.</i>	per cent	27. 外科手术 <i>n.</i>	surgery
	8. 担心的,忧虑的 <i>adj.</i>	concerned	28. (大学学院的)校园 <i>n.</i>	campus
	9. 效果;影响 <i>n.</i>	effect	29. 治疗;对待 <i>n.</i>	treatment
	10. 后来被发现是 <i>linking v.</i>	prove	30. 增加;加法 <i>n.</i>	addition
	11. 日常饮食 <i>n.</i>	diet	31. 男性的;雄性的 <i>adj.</i>	male
	12. 营养 <i>n.</i>	nutrition	32. 女性的;雌性的 <i>adj.</i>	female
	13. 起作用,运转 <i>vi.</i>	function	33. 美;美好的东西 <i>n.</i>	beauty
	14. 精力充沛的 <i>adj.</i>	energetic	34. 一系列,连续 <i>n.</i>	series
	15. 有效的;生效的 <i>adj.</i>	effective	35. 优势,力气 <i>n.</i>	strength
	16. 害怕的,惊吓的 <i>adj.</i>	frightened	36. 天赋;人才 <i>n.</i>	talent
	17. 在(某段时间)之内 <i>prep.</i>	within	37. 钢琴 <i>n.</i>	piano
	18. 相反,而是 <i>adv.</i>	rather	38. 内容;目录 <i>n.</i>	content
	19. 方面,层面 <i>n.</i>	aspect	39. 成就 <i>n.</i>	achievement
	20. 紧张;压力 <i>n.</i>	pressure	40. 应用软件 <i>n.</i>	app
	41. yogurt	酸奶	47. jeans	牛仔裤
	42. faint	昏厥	48. fashion	时尚
	43. slightly	稍微	49. shadow	阴影
	44. schedule	日程安排	50. digital	数码的
	45. guy	小伙子	51. external	外来的
	46. saying	格言	52. individuality	个性

短 语	1. 昏迷 <u>pass out</u>	12. 遵守睡眠时间表 <u>stick to the sleep schedule</u>
	2. 完全康复 <u>make a full recovery</u>	13. 承受很多压力 <u>be under a lot of pressure</u>
	3. 上课集中注意力有困难 <u>have trouble concentrating in class</u>	14. 接受整形手术 <u>receive/have plastic surgery</u>
	4. 警告某人不要做某事 <u>warn sb against doing sth</u>	15. 陷入,被困住 <u>be caught in</u>
	5. 有一个健康均衡的饮食 <u>have a healthy balanced diet</u>	16. 使某人忧心忡忡 <u>hang over sb</u>
	6. 吸收;理解;欺骗 <u>take in</u>	17. 对……有负面的影响 <u>have a negative effect on</u>
	7. 按时作息 <u>keep regular hours</u>	18. 防备 <u>guard against</u>
	8. 强身健体,塑形 <u>get into shape</u>	19. 打一场无望取胜的仗 <u>fight a losing battle</u>
	9. 遭受睡眠问题折磨 <u>suffer from sleep problems</u>	20. 达到,符合,不辜负 <u>live up to sth</u>
	10. 导致,促成某事 <u>contribute to sth</u>	21. 最终成为,最终处于 <u>end up</u>
句 型	11. 冒着增加的风险做某事 <u>at increased risk of doing sth</u>	22. 不吃饭 <u>skip meals</u>
	1. 他们说她和进食问题较劲很久了。 They say that she <u>has</u> <u>struggled</u> <u>with</u> eating problems for <u>a</u> <u>long</u> <u>time</u> .	
	2. 这些数据引起了健康专家的关注。 Health experts <u>are</u> <u>concerned</u> <u>about</u> these figures.	
	3. 这些所谓的急速减肥法后来被发现对青少年有害。 These so-called “quick-fix methods” <u>prove</u> <u>to</u> <u>be</u> <u>harmful</u> <u>to</u> teenagers.	
	4. 从今以后,我会更注意我的健康而不是我的体重。 <u>From</u> <u>now</u> <u>on</u> , I'll <u>pay</u> <u>more</u> <u>attention</u> <u>to</u> my health <u>rather</u> <u>than</u> my weight.	
	5. 在短期看来,有睡眠问题的人通常感到疲惫,而且难以集中注意力。 <u>In</u> <u>the</u> <u>short</u> <u>term</u> , people with sleep problems often <u>feel</u> <u>tired</u> <u>and</u> <u>have</u> <u>trouble</u> <u>concentrating</u> .	



要点突破

1. concentrate

【课文原句】She told me she had trouble concentrating in class.

vi. & vt. 集中(注意力、思想等);全神贯注

concentrate on sth 集中精力于……

concentrate on doing sth 集中精力做……

concentrate sth on sth/on doing sth 集中……于/做……

【拓展】

concentration *n.* 专心,专注;关注,重视

concentrated *adj.* 决心要做的,全力以赴的;浓缩的;集中的

即讲即练

中译英

①他正集中精力准备考试。

②他下定决心首先集中精力找住的地方。

【答案】① He is now concentrating (his energy) on preparing for the exams.

② He made up his mind to concentrate on finding somewhere to live first.

2. effect

【课文原句】 They are increasing their efforts to educate teenagers about the side effects of losing weight too quickly.

n. 效果, 作用; 影响

side effect 副作用

cause and effect 因果关系

the greenhouse effect 温室效应

have an effect on sb/sth 对……有影响

bring/put sth into effect 使生效, 实施

come into/take effect 生效

【拓展】

effective *adj.* 有效的

ineffective *adj.* 无效的

effectively *adv.* 有效地; 事实上

affect *vt.* 影响

即讲即练

中译英

这种新的科技将会对人们的生活产生影响。

【答案】 This new technology will have an effect on people's life.

3. prove

【课文原句】 These so-called “quick-fix methods” prove to be harmful to teenagers.

linking v. 后来被发现是

prove 作为系动词, 后面可以跟动词不定式、形容词或名词。

vt. 证明, 证实

prove sth to sb 向某人证明……

prove (that) ... 证明……

it is proved (that) ... 证明……

【拓展】

proof *n.* 证据, 证明

即讲即练

中译英

① 这个设计证明是成功的。

② 检测证明了这个系统是有效的。

【答案】 ① The design proved to be a success.

② Tests have proved that the system works.

4. contribute

【课文原句】 Noise pollution and light pollution in big cities may also contribute to sleep problems.

vi. & vt. 是……的原因之一; 捐赠, 捐献; 增加, 添加

contribute to 促成, 造成

contribute greatly/significantly to sth 极大地促进……

【拓展】

contribution *n.* 捐款, 捐资; 贡献

make a contribution to sth 为……做出贡献

contributor *n.* 捐赠者; 投稿者

即讲即练

中译英

① 这个药物促进了她的康复。

② 这个商人为家乡的发展做出了重大贡献。

【答案】 ① This medicine has contributed to her recovery.

② This businessman made a great contribution to the development of his hometown.



语法梳理

关系副词引导的限制性定语从句

1. 定语从句的关系副词主要有 when、where、why。它们的作用和意义如下：

关系副词	指代的先行项	在从句中充当的成分
when	表时间	时间状语
where	表地点	地点状语
why	表原因	原因状语

I will never forget the day when I joined the Youth League.

This is the school where his father works.

I didn't believe the reason why he was absent from work.

【注意】有时虽然先行项表示时间、地点或原因，但在定语从句中不是充当时间、地点或原因状语，而是充当主语或宾语，此时引导定语从句用关系代词 which 或 that。

I'll never forget the days (which/that) I spent with the students.

This is the factory which/that produces bikes.

2. 一些副词引导的定语从句可以改写为“介词+关系代词”引导的定语从句。

I will never forget the day when I joined the Youth League.

= I will never forget the day on which I joined the Youth League.

I didn't believe the reason why he was absent from work.

= I didn't believe the reason for which he was absent from work.

3. 当先行项是 way 并且定语从句要表示“以……的方式”时，定语从句常用 that 或者 in which 引导，that 或 in which 也可以省略。

This is the way (that/in which) he learns French.

即讲即练

用适当的关系代词和关系副词填空

1. They had driven their son several hours to the university _____ he would soon be living and studying.

2. The reason _____ people went to Hollywood to make films was the sun.

3. Mr Gates was only 21 years old _____ he first helped to set up the company in 1976.

4. We must imagine a world _____ we expect more disabled people to achieve success.

5. She persuaded my father to go to a music school from _____ he graduated with honours.

【答案】 1. where 2. why 3. when
4. where 5. which



随堂小练

I. 根据首字母提示完成句子。

1. How much money I earn is none of your c _____.

2. The trouble was that I couldn't c _____ on the documents at all.

3. Just learning about food and n _____ is so key to a healthier lifestyle.

4. Many children can't f _____ effectively in large classes.

5. He is determined, e _____, enthusiastic and an alert and original thinker.

6. The skills you learn from sport can be used in any a _____ of your life.

7. He died of a heart a _____ at the age of 45.

8. If we cannot solve the problem from the inside, then e _____ strength would come to help.

【答案】 1. concern 2. concentrate
3. nutrition 4. function
5. energetic 6. aspect
7. attack 8. external

II. 从方框内选择适当的词组,并用其正确形式填空。

take in	get into shape
in the long term	in addition
show off	live up to
take pride in	end up
hang over	guard against

1. She couldn't even begin to _____ everything she was hearing.
2. _____, I am optimistic about China's consumption growth.
3. If you don't learn how to keep your nose clean, you're going to _____ in jail.
4. _____ your accomplishments as they are stepping stone to your dreams.
5. A journalist should always _____ the ideals of truth, decency and justice.
6. They will probably let the final decision _____ until next year.
7. He's taking lots of exercise to _____.
8. The doctor must always _____ passing on disease to his family.
9. The player was given hardly any opportunities to _____ his talents.
10. You need money and time, _____, you need diligence.

- 【答案】1. take in 2. In the long term
 3. end up 4. Take pride in
 5. live up to 6. hang over
 7. get into shape 8. guard against
 9. show off 10. in addition

III. 翻译句子。

1. 如果你专心学习英语,你会取得很大进步的。(concentrate)

2. 每天锻炼对健康有积极影响。(effect)

3. 他的建议被证明是个好主意。(prove)

4. 好的睡眠有助于第二天的工作。(contribute)

- 【答案】1. If you concentrate on studying English, you will make great progress.
 2. Working out every day has a positive effect on health.
 3. His suggestion proved (to be) a good idea.
 4. A good sleep can contribute to the work the next day.



I. 完形填空。

Jennifer Jones, a teenage girl, told friends in her morning PE lesson that she was feeling unwell. She then passed out and was rushed to 1.

Jennifer was found to have dangerously low blood sugar levels and was 2 immediately by doctors. Her worried parents told the doctor that their daughter 3 breakfast that day and hardly touched her dinner the night before. Actually, Jennifer had not eaten breakfast for months because she thought skipping meals was a simple way to reach her target 4. Therefore, she always had trouble concentrating in class. 5, she is now out of danger.

Jennifer's case is a reminder of the dangers of the unhealthy weight-loss habits. Nowadays, being thin is

often seen as being beautiful, 6 teenagers sometimes turn to extreme methods to 7 quickly. According to a recent survey of senior high school students' lifestyles, almost 20% of teenagers regularly skip meals, 10% over-exercise and 4% even 8 weight-loss medicine. Health experts are concerned about these figures. Also, they point out that it is important to have a healthy balanced 9 since teenagers are still growing and their bodies need a lot of nutrition to function well. What's more, they should keep regular hours and get plenty of exercise to stay 10 and healthy.

- () 1. A. hospital B. school
 C. church D. gym
- () 2. A. praised B. treated
 C. punished D. taught
- () 3. A. enjoyed B. shared
 C. missed D. prepared
- () 4. A. height B. width
 C. weight D. length
- () 5. A. Sadly B. Suddenly
 C. Regretfully D. Fortunately
- () 6. A. so B. because
 C. but D. if
- () 7. A. slim down B. break down
 C. show up D. make up
- () 8. A. avoid B. sell
 C. make D. take
- () 9. A. sleep B. diet
 C. time D. speed
- () 10. A. tired B. lazy
 C. energetic D. busy

【答案】1—5 ABCCD 6—10 AADBC

II. 语法填空。

Dear Dr Health,

I think too many people take weight-loss pills

without really 1. _____ (know) that they can damage their health.

I read about a Canadian actress who had to go to hospital because she took some weight-loss pills. She 2. _____ (lose) 7 kg in two months. However, the pills contained something 3. _____ causes liver failure, so she had to get a new liver. A young Chinese man donated part of his liver 4. _____ (save) her life.

Recently, my cousin read about a new weight-loss pill and she 5. _____ (real) wants to try it. I've told her the story of the actress, but she won't listen. She is only 12, 6. _____ has become a girl who is worried 7. _____ her figure and how she looks. She often refuses to eat. My aunt is worried that my cousin will buy the pills in secret. She says health is priceless. She thinks that 8. _____ (child) must eat properly as they 9. _____ (grow) all the time. What do you think I should do? How can I help 10. _____ (me) cousin?

Best wishes!

Guo Xilin

- 【答案】1. knowing 2. lost
 3. that 4. to save
 5. really 6. but
 7. about 8. children
 9. are growing 10. my

III. 双向翻译。

Friendship is an important theme of Mark Twain's masterpiece *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*. It forms between Huck Finn and Jim, who appear to be an unlikely pair. 1. 哈克是一位可怜的白人男孩. His father often beats him. Jim is a black slave who longs to be free.

One day, Huck runs away from home to an island.

2. There he meets Jim and makes friends with him. Then they leave the island together on a raft that they find on the Mississippi River. They head north to the state of Illinois where Jim can become free. 3. The high point of the story comes when Huck is faced with the decision of whether to hand Jim over to some slave catchers. In the end, Huck decides that Jim is a friend who is always caring and helpful, and 4. 他不可能放弃吉姆.

From this story we can see that friends are people who support us through thick and thin. 5. We need them and should value them for ever.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

- 【答案】1. Huck is a poor white boy
2. 他在那里遇到了吉姆并且和他成了朋友
3. 故事进入了高潮
4. it's impossible for him to give up Jim
5. 我们需要他们并且应该永远珍视他们

必修

第二册

Unit 1

Lights, camera, action!

复习导航

1. 了解电影幕后制作的几个重要方面,认识幕后对一部电影成功的重要性;
2. 探究归纳主谓一致的基本规则,并正确使用该规则表达意义。

知识清单

核心词汇

1. 类型 <i>n.</i>	type	25. 外景拍摄地;地方 <i>n.</i>	location
2. 喜剧片 <i>n.</i>	comedy	26. 战争的,军事的 <i>adj.</i>	martial
3. 实际上 <i>adv.</i>	actually	27. 沙漠,荒漠 <i>n.</i>	desert
4. 简洁的 <i>adj.</i>	brief	28. 名称;称号 <i>n.</i>	title
5. 熟悉的 <i>adj.</i>	familiar	29. 改编;使适应 <i>vt.</i>	adapt
6. 因素,要素 <i>n.</i>	factor	30. 将……认为 <i>vt.</i>	regard
7. 信封 <i>n.</i>	envelope	31. 经典作品 <i>n.</i>	classic
8. 认为有重要性 <i>vt.</i>	attach	32. 极好的 <i>adj.</i>	super
9. 频繁地 <i>adv.</i>	frequently	33. 解决方法;答案 <i>n.</i>	solution
10. 使能够 <i>vt.</i>	enable	34. 向,朝 <i>prep.</i>	onto
11. 更喜欢 <i>vt.</i>	prefer	35. 系统;制度 <i>n.</i>	system
12. 创造性的 <i>adj.</i>	creative	36. 药物;治疗 <i>n.</i>	cure
13. 方法;接近 <i>n.</i>	approach	37. 最后,终于 <i>adv.</i>	eventually
14. 角度;立场 <i>n.</i>	angle	38. 典型的 <i>adj.</i>	typical
15. 改变;修订 <i>vt.</i>	revise	39. 狭窄的;勉强的 <i>adj.</i>	narrow
16. 史学工作者 <i>n.</i>	historian	40. 举荐;劝告 <i>vt.</i>	recommend
17. 保证,确保 <i>vt.</i>	ensure	41. 性格;气质 <i>n.</i>	personality
18. 大洋,海洋 <i>n.</i>	ocean	42. 即使,尽管 <i>prep.</i>	despite
19. 讲座;教训 <i>n.</i>	lecture	43. 主要的,重要的 <i>adj.</i>	major
20. 公平;合理 <i>n.</i>	justice	44. 事件;活动 <i>n.</i>	event
21. 龙 <i>n.</i>	dragon	45. 挥手;挥舞 <i>vi. & vt.</i>	wave
22. 奖品,奖金 <i>n.</i>	award	46. 记起 <i>vi. & vt.</i>	recollect
23. 观众,听众 <i>n.</i>	audience	47. 回想,回忆起 <i>vi. & vt.</i>	recall
24. 表演;工作 <i>vi.</i>	perform		

核心词汇	48. documentary	纪录片	58. prop	道具
	49. fantasy	幻想作品	59. Atlantic	大西洋的
	50. horror	恐怖电影(或故事等)	60. iceberg	冰山
	51. romance	爱情故事	61. jungle	丛林
	52. fiction	小说	62. fancy	复杂的
	53. dinosaur	恐龙	63. angel	天使
	54. roar	咆哮	64. dandy	非常好的
	55. sheet	一张(纸)	65. crooked	不直的
短语	56. visual	视力的	66. arrow	箭
	57. studio	电影摄影棚	67. pea	豌豆
	1. 对……的简要介绍	a brief introduction to sth	9. 想到;替……着想	spare a thought for
	2. 对……很熟悉	be familiar with	10. 出外景;现场拍摄	on location
	3. 认为……很重要	attach great importance to	11. 根据,基于	be based on
	4. 把……和……分离	separate ... from ...	12. 从事这个项目	work on the project
	5. 采取一种有创意的方法	take a creative approach	13. 被广泛认为是	be widely regarded as
	6. 更不必说	not to mention	14. 由……主演……	star sb as ...
句型	7. 给予公正的评价	do justice to	15. 和某人有强烈的火花	have great chemistry with sb
	8. 巨大冰山的一角	the tip of the huge iceberg	16. 对……很厌倦	be fed up with
			17. 停车,停止	pull up
	1. 今天,我会向你简单介绍你可能不太熟悉的一些电影制作的方面。	Today, I'll give you a brief introduction to some aspects of film-making you might not be familiar with.		
	2. 另一个我认为非常重要的方面是视觉特效。	Another aspect I attach great importance to is visual special effects.		
	3. 它也使西方观众更加好地理解中国文化。	It has also enabled Western audiences to have a better understanding of Chinese culture.		
	4. 所有这些因素促成了这部电影的成功。	All these factors contributed to the film's success.		
	5. 总而言之,我极力推荐这部电影。	All in all, I highly recommend this film.		



要点突破

1. familiar

【课文原句】Today, I'll give you a brief introduction to some aspects of film-making you might not be familiar with.

adj. 熟悉的, 常见的

be/become familiar with sth (某人)熟悉某物

be familiar to sb (某物)为某人所熟悉

【拓展】

unfamiliar *adj.* 不熟悉的, 不了解的

familiarity *n.* 熟悉; 通晓



即讲即练

中译英

①你熟悉这种机器吗?

②这种情况被利奥所熟悉。

【答案】①Are you familiar with this type of machine?

②This kind of situation was too familiar to Leo.

2. attach

【课文原句】Another aspect I attach great importance to is visual special effects.

vt. 认为有重要性, 重视; 把……固定, 附上; 与……有关联

attach importance/significance to sth 认为……重要, 重视……

attach sth to sth 把……固定在/附在/贴在……上

attach to sth 与……有关联

【拓展】

attached *adj.* 所附的; 附属于; 依恋, 爱慕

be attached to sb/sth 依恋……

be attached to sth 附属于……

the attached application form 所附的申请表

attachment *n.* 附件; 附属物; 依恋, 爱慕



即讲即练

完成句子

①我父母一直重视让我接受良好的教育。

My parents always _____ my getting a good education.

②请在求职表上贴一张最近的照片。

_____ your application form.

③这个女孩深深地依恋她的宠物狗。

The girl is deeply _____ to her pet dog.

【答案】①attach great importance to

②Please attach a recent photo to

③attached

3. prefer

【课文原句】However, the aid of computers isn't always preferred.

vt. 较喜欢, 喜欢……多于……

prefer sth to sth 喜欢……甚于……

prefer to do sth 更喜欢做某事

prefer doing sth 更喜欢做某事

prefer sb/sth to do sth 更喜欢……做某事

prefer doing sth to doing sth = prefer to do sth rather than do sth 喜欢做某事胜于做某事

【拓展】

preferable *adj.* 较适合的, 更可取的

preferably *adv.* 较适合地, 更可取地

preference *n.* 偏爱的事物或人; 偏爱; 优先(权)



即讲即练

中译英

①相比打篮球, 我更喜欢看篮球比赛。

②他更想在家里待着而不是和我们一起去。

【答案】①I prefer watching basketball to playing it.

②He preferred to stay at home rather than go with us.

4. approach

【课文原句】Peter Jackson, director of *The Lord of the Rings* films, took a creative approach—he used clever camera angles to make characters seem bigger or smaller than they really were.

n. 方法;接近,靠近;道路

an approach to sth ……的方法

take a different approach 采用不同的方法

adopt a different approach to the problem 采用一种不同的方法解决问题

with the approach of ... 随着……的临近

the approach to the airport 通往机场的道路

vt. 接近,靠近;处理

即讲即练

中译英

①他们有一种新的教授语言的方法。

②有可能可以采取一种不同的方法来解决这个问题。

【答案】①They have a new approach to teaching languages.

②It might be possible to approach the problem in a different way.

语法梳理

主谓一致

1. 语法一致

(1)以单数名词或代词、不可数名词、非谓语动词或从句作主语时,谓语动词一般用单数形式;主语为复数名词时,谓语动词用复数形式。

To study English well is not easy.

(2)由连接词 *and* 或 *both ... and* 连接起来的两个主语后面要用复数形式的谓语动词。

She and I are classmates.

【注意】如果 *and* 连接的结构表示一个人或物,

则谓语动词用单数形式。此外,*and* 连接两个“*every/each*+名词”的结构时,谓语动词也常用单数形式。

(3)主语后面跟有 *with*、*together/along with*、*except*、*but*、*as well as*、*rather than*、*more than* 等引起的短语,谓语动词与前面的主语保持一致。

Mr Green, together with his wife and children, has come to China.

(4)当主语由“*kind/sort/type of* 等+名词”构成时,谓语常与 *kind*、*sort* 或 *type* 保持一致。

These types of bread are popular among teenagers.

2. 意义一致

(1)如果集体名词指的是整个集体,它的谓语动词用单数;如果它指集体的成员,其谓语动词就用复数形式。这些词有 *family*、*class*、*crowd*、*committee*、*population* 等。

Class Four is on the third floor.

Class Four are unable to agree upon a monitor.

【注意】*people*、*police*、*cattle* 等名词一般都用作复数。

(2)表示“时间、重量、长度”等概念的名词的复数作主语时,作主语的名词在概念上是一个整体,谓语动词通常用单数形式。

Thirty minutes is enough for the work.

(3)“定冠词 *the*+形容词”表示某一类人时,动词用复数。

The old are taken good care of.

(4)由“*a lot of*、*plenty of*、*the rest of*、*all of*、*some of*、*the majority of*+名词”以及“分数或百分数+名词”构成的短语作主语,其谓语动词的数要根据后面名词的数而定。

The rest of the lecture is wonderful.

3. 就近一致

(1)当两个主语由 *either ... or ...*、*neither ... nor ...*、*not only ... but also ...* 等连接时,谓语动词和邻近的主语一致。

Either the teacher or the students are our friends.

(2) 当 there be 句型后是由 and 连接的两个主语时, be 动词与靠近它的那个主语保持一致。

There are two chairs and a desk in the room.

即讲即练

用括号内单词的适当形式填空

- Doing exercises _____ (make) you healthy.
- The teacher along with her students _____ (visit) the Palace Museum when we came across her.
- Not only his parents but also his elder brother _____ (go) to the Summer Palace. They haven't been back yet.
- Four fifths of the boys in our class _____ (be) interested in sports.
- Ten million dollars _____ (mean) a lot of money.
- The class _____ (be) busy writing English passages now.

- 【答案】1. makes 2. was visiting
3. has gone 4. are
5. means 6. are



随堂小练

I. 根据首字母提示完成句子。

- The marriage of the old couple is full of r _____.
- The smell of the bread is very f _____ to everyone who lives near the bakery.
- In our everyday life, people always a _____ great importance to friendship.
- The s _____ to the problem brought up by the government has been carried on by the residents.
- If you want to become an inventor, you should foster your c _____ thinking when you are young.
- The software e _____ you to access the Internet in seconds.
- I became a teacher because I p _____ books and

people to politics.

- We have had to a _____ quickly to the new system.
- She threw her hands into the air. "That is just t _____ of you, isn't it?"
- When you r _____ something, you remember it and tell others about it.

- 【答案】1. romance 2. familiar
3. attach 4. solution
5. creative 6. enables
7. prefer 8. adapt
9. typical 10. recall

II. 从方框内选择适当的词组, 并用其正确形式填空。

behind the scenes	be familiar with
contribute to	not to mention
in addition to	take advantage of
be set in	pull up
get along	all the way

- Contact between different cultures would _____ more cooperation and greater prosperity of the two sides.
- Furthermore, when they _____ with each other, they could learn how to speak in an appropriate way and how to avoid conflicts with members.
- It is surprising that it has taken people so long to _____ what is a win-win opportunity.
- It would be a pity to travel _____ to China and not stop in Beijing.
- You should _____ how the machine works so you know what to expect.
- He prefers to work _____ as a director.
- Lots of periodicals (期刊) in foreign languages have been subscribed to, _____ those in

Chinese.

8. _____ the school, the village has a clinic, which was also built with government support.
9. This film _____ the context of Britain in the 1960s.
10. You might be waiting a while for one of these to _____ at the local bus stop.

- 【答案】** 1. contribute to 2. get along
 3. take advantage of 4. all the way
 5. be familiar with 6. behind the scenes
 7. not to mention 8. In addition to
 9. was set in 10. pull up

III. 翻译句子。

1. 这种键盘并不需要人们还不熟悉的新技术。(familiar)

2. 我们应该重视特殊教育。(attach)

3. 彼得想在家看电影而不是出去打网球。(prefer)

4. 当他们靠近这只小鸟时,这只小鸟飞走了。(approach)

- 【答案】** 1. The key board doesn't require a new type of technology that people are not familiar with.
2. We should attach importance to special education.
3. Peter prefers to watch a movie at home rather than go out to play tennis.
4. When they were approaching the little bird, it flew away.



模拟演练

I. 阅读理解。

When I think about ducks, I picture my mother's pets. She saved Lucy and Fran from a very wet area when I was 16 years old. The little ducks were weak and sick. My mother helped them to get healthy.

Lucy and Fran lived in a large box in the garage. They became family pets. They were members of our family. Lucy followed me around. She quacked (嘎嘎叫) and quacked. She liked attention.

My brother Tim read everything he could find about ducks. He learned to care for our pets. He made sure that the box in the garage was fit for our pets. It had a heat lamp and a feeder. He gave them water and fresh straw each day. What a hit! Lucy and Fran loved their house. They quacked to say, "Thank you!"

On a rainy morning, Lucy walked near me to the mailbox. She walked so close that we knocked each other. I fell into a big mud hole. All the letters from the mailbox got wet. They were covered with muddy, brown water.

What's worse, Tim watched from the window. When I got back into the house, he was on the kitchen floor holding the sides of his stomach. He laughed there.

I stomped (跺脚) my feet and threw up my arms. My mom calmly listened to me shout. "It's okay, honey. If you prefer to, you can trade beds with the ducks!" she comforted.

With that in mind, I went to the garage and made my peace with the ducks. My own bed looked a lot better than their straw and heat lamp.

() 1. Where did Lucy and Fran live?

- A. In the kitchen. B. In the bedroom.

- C. In the water. D. In the garage.
- () 2. Why did Tim read everything he could find about ducks?
- A. To make a box for the ducks.
B. To choose a heat lamp for the ducks.
C. To learn to care for the ducks.
D. To read stories to the ducks.
- () 3. What happened on a rainy morning?
- A. The writer fell into a big mud hole.
B. The mailbox got lost.
C. The ducks both disappeared.
D. Tim picked up some letters.
- () 4. What could be the best title for the text?
- A. Two Noisy Ducks for Sale
B. A Family's Love for Ducks
C. A Family's Photo with Ducks
D. Two Boys' Fight with Ducks

【答案】1—4 DCAB

II. 小标题填空。

How to show respect to your coworkers

If you want to reduce the stress in your work environment, one of the best things you can do is to show respect to your coworkers. Showing respect will earn you respect. It also allows you to get to know and befriend your coworkers. Respect is the first building block for the success of any relationship.

1. _____

Greet your coworkers as you enter and exit work for the day. Always use “please”, “Thank you” and “pardon me”. If you do, all of your requests will be seen as just that and not orders. Manners can be actions as well. It means everything from covering your mouth when you sneeze or yawn, to holding the door or elevator open when you see your coworker coming.

2. _____

This doesn't mean that you have to be a martyr(受苦者), but don't always take the “that's not my job” attitude either. If you are having a particularly light day, or you see one of your coworkers drowning in work, offer to help. Your coworker will appreciate your generous efforts. It'll probably make you feel good too.

Apologize if you're wrong and be modest.

No one likes a show-off. You can talk about the good characteristics, qualities and relationships in your life without making people feel like you think you are better than them. No one is perfect, but what makes up your character is how you handle your mistakes. Coworkers will take notice.

3. _____

Being positive not only lifts your spirits, but also lifts the spirits of those around you. No one wants to be around someone who is constantly negative or always complaining. It's just not professional.

A. Some coworkers don't need our respect.

B. Use your manners.

C. Lend a helping hand.

D. Speak encouraging words to others.

【答案】1—3 BCD

III. 情景作文。

请根据下表,以“Tigers are in danger”为题,写一篇英语短文。

性格特点	老虎跑得快,擅长捕捉其他动物,通常独居。
生存现状	猎人捕杀;森林砍伐;环境污染,正在失去生存空间;没有足够的食物;数量越来越少,濒临灭绝。
拯救措施	你的建议……

参考词汇: hunt; make money; cut down; pollution;

lose; reserve.

要求:

1. 短文应包括表格中所给信息, 并提出你认为合理的保护建议;
2. 行文连贯, 书写规范;
3. 词数 100 左右。

Tigers are in danger

【答案】One possible version:

Tigers are in danger

Tigers run very fast. They are good at hunting other animals. They usually live alone. But hunters are killing them to make money. Trees and forests are being cut down to make farmland. And there is also a lot of pollution. Tigers are losing their living areas. They don't even have enough food. As a result, their number is getting smaller and smaller. They are in great danger.

I think we should do something to help them. We can write to newspapers and magazines about these problems to make more people know the importance of protecting tigers. We can also raise money to help our government build more reserves.

Unit 2

Be sporty, be healthy



复习导航

1. 掌握体育锻炼的基本知识,认识体育锻炼的重要性;
2. 正确使用现在进行时和现在完成时的被动语态。



知识清单

核心词汇	1. 〈美〉足球运动 <i>n.</i>	soccer	22. 设备;配备 <i>n.</i>	equipment
	2. 祝贺;贺辞 <i>n.</i>	congratulation	23. 缺乏 <i>n.</i>	lack
	3. 假定;承担(责任) <i>vt.</i>	assume	24. 维持;维修 <i>vt.</i>	maintain
	4. 往往会;趋向 <i>vi.</i>	tend	25. 宣布;通知 <i>vt.</i>	announce
	5. 疾病 <i>n.</i>	disease	26. 用……替换;代替 <i>vt.</i>	replace
	6. 此外,而且 <i>adv.</i>	moreover	27. 冠军,第一名 <i>n.</i>	champion
	7. 减少;缩小 <i>vt.</i>	reduce	28. 附近的 <i>adj.</i>	nearby
	8. 肌肉 <i>n.</i>	muscle	29. 健身房,体育馆 <i>n.</i>	gym
	9. 慢跑锻炼 <i>n.</i>	jogging	30. 搭档;伙伴 <i>n.</i>	partner
	10. 骨头,骨 <i>n.</i>	bone	31. 处境;位置 <i>n.</i>	position
	11. 体操,体操训练 <i>n.</i>	gymnastics	32. 犹豫,迟疑 <i>vi.</i>	hesitate
	12. 伸展;伸出 <i>vt. & vi.</i>	stretch	33. 承认;准许进入 <i>vt. & vi.</i>	admit
	13. 范围;一系列 <i>n.</i>	range	34. 激励;启发思考 <i>vt.</i>	inspire
	14. 活动;移动 <i>n.</i>	movement	35. 灵感 <i>n.</i>	inspiration
	15. 汽油 <i>n.</i>	petrol	36. 现在,现今 <i>adv.</i>	nowadays
	16. 能量;精力 <i>n.</i>	energy	37. 大师;主人 <i>n.</i>	master
	17. 平均水平 <i>n.</i>	average	38. 疼痛,隐痛 <i>vi. & n.</i>	ache
	18. 自始至终;遍及 <i>prep.</i>	throughout	39. 满意;满足 <i>n.</i>	satisfaction
	19. 汗水 <i>n.</i>	sweat	40. (使)生根 <i>vt. & vi.</i>	root
	20. 伤害,损伤 <i>n.</i>	injury	41. 存在;生活 <i>vi.</i>	exist
	21. 阻止,阻碍 <i>vt.</i>	prevent	42. 呼吸;呼出 <i>vt. & vi.</i>	breathe
	43. bat	蝙蝠;球棒	55. boxing	拳击运动
	44. skydiving	跳伞运动	56. court	球场
	45. lung	肺	57. plus	而且
	46. routine	常规	58. explore	探究
	47. aerobic	有氧的	59. crane	鹤
	48. skiing	滑雪(运动)	60. rooster	雄鸡
	49. pull-up	引体向上	61. imitate	模仿
	50. carbohydrate	碳水化合物	62. philosophy	哲学
	51. protein	蛋白质	63. unity	统一体
	52. tissue	(人、动植物细胞的)组织	64. backwards	向后
	53. update	使现代化	65. diagram	简图
	54. athlete	运动员		

短 语	1. 定期锻炼	work out regularly	11. 被……所取代	be replaced with
	2. 创造奇迹	do wonders	12. 有点不舒服	
	3. 从长远来看	over the long term		be under the weather/be not oneself
	4. 克服负面情绪	get over negative feelings	13. 报班	sign up for classes
	5. 持续, 坚持	stick with	14. 在我的立场/处境	in my position
	6. 一般来说	in general	15. 以……命名	be named after
	7. 弥补	make up for	16. 谋求保持阴阳平衡	
	8. 一系列的	a range of		aim to maintain the balance of yin and yang
	9. 对……进行最后的润色	put the finishing touches to	17. 使我在有压力下保持冷静	enable me to stay cool in stressful situations
	10. 对……作出反应	in response to	18. 起源于……	be rooted in
句 型	1. 有证据表明, 经常锻炼的人往往免疫系统会更好, 患病的风险更低。 It has also <u>been</u> <u>proven</u> that active people <u>tend</u> <u>to</u> have better immune systems and are <u>at</u> <u>lower</u> <u>risk</u> <u>of</u> diseases.			
	2. 锻炼身体可以帮助你减少压力, 同时克服负面情绪。 <u>Working</u> <u>out</u> can help you <u>reduce</u> <u>stress</u> and <u>get</u> <u>over</u> negative feelings.			
	3. 什么时候吃也很重要。 <u>When</u> <u>to</u> <u>eat</u> is also <u>of</u> <u>great</u> <u>importance</u> .			
	4. 此外, 它会确保你进行的锻炼对你的身体健康有积极影响。 <u>Moreover</u> , it will ensure that the exercise you do has <u>a</u> <u>positive</u> <u>effect</u> <u>on</u> your physical health.			
	5. 我不能支付附近健身房的课程的报名费。 I just can't <u>afford</u> <u>to</u> <u>sign</u> <u>up</u> <u>for</u> classes in the nearby gym.			



要点突破

1. congratulation

【课文原句】You want to start doing exercise?

Congratulations!

n. 祝贺, 恭喜; 贺词; 恭贺

send congratulations to sb on sth 对某人就某事表示祝贺

【拓展】

congratulate *vt.* 向(某人)道贺, 祝贺

congratulate sb on sth 祝贺某人某事



即讲即练

中译英

全中国人民祝贺他们的胜利。

【答案】People throughout China sent congratulations to them on their victory.

2. assume

【课文原句】Most people assume that regular exercise does wonders for the body and mind ...

vt. 假定, 认为; 承担(责任), 就(职), 取得(权力); 呈现, 显露

It's safe to assume (that) ... 可以有把握地认为……

assume sb to be/have sth 认为某人是/有……

assume responsibility 承担职责

assume office 就职

assume the role of ... 担任……角色

【拓展】

assumption *n.* 假定, 臆断; 担任, 承担, (权力的) 获得

make assumptions about ... 对……做出假设

on the assumption that ... 基于……的假设

assumed *adj.* 假定的, 假设的

即讲即练

写出下列句子中 **assume** 的含义

① We were wrong to **assume** she'd agree.

② Mr Cross will **assume** the role of CEO with a team of four directors(主任).

③ He managed to **assume** an expression of calm.

【答案】①以为 ②担任 ③表现出,显露

3. tend

【课文原句】It has also been proven that active people tend to have better immune systems and are at lower risk of diseases.

v. 趋向,倾向;照料,照顾

tend to do sth 易于做某事,倾向于做某事

tend (to) sb/sth 照看,照顾某人/某物

tend flowers 照看花

tend the injured 照看受伤的人

【拓展】

tendency *n.* 趋势,趋向

have a tendency to/towards sth 有……的趋势

即讲即练

中译英

我一紧张就会话多。

【答案】I tend to talk too much when I am nervous.

4. prevent

【课文原句】To prevent soft tissue injury, make sure that you wear proper clothes and equipment when exercising.

vt. 阻止,阻碍

prevent sth 防止……,阻止……

prevent sb (from) doing sth 阻止某人做某事

【拓展】

prevention *n.* 阻止,防止

preventable *adj.* 可预防的,可防止的

即讲即练

中译英

政府采取措施来防止这种疾病继续传播。

【答案】The government took action to prevent the disease from further spreading.



语法梳理

现在进行时和现在完成时的被动语态

1. 现在进行时的被动语态

(1) 现在进行时的被动语态表示说话时或现阶段正在进行或发生的被动动作,强调主语是动作的承受者。

The station is being built now.

(2) 构成:肯定式为 is/am/are being done;否定式为 is/am/are not being done。

(3) 现在进行时的被动语态可以用 by 引出动作的发出者。

The classroom is being cleaned by the students now.

2. 现在完成时的被动语态

(1) 现在完成时的被动语态表示某事已经被完成。

You have been asked about the title of your book before.

(2) 构成:肯定式为 has/have been done;否定式为 has/have not been done。

(3) 现在完成时的被动语态可以用 by 引出动作的发出者。

This book has been translated into English by a translator.

3. 注意

(1) 带有双宾语的句子在变为被动结构时,这两个宾语中的任何一个都可作为被动句的主语。

The teacher is giving out examination papers to students. →

Students are being given out examination papers (by the teacher).

Examination papers are being given out to students (by the teacher).

(2) 短语动词是一个不可分割的整体,在变为被动语态时,不可丢掉构成短语动词的介词或副词。

Nobody suspects that the plan is being carried out well.

Every opinion has been backed up with examples.

即讲即练

用括号内单词的适当形式填空

- I have to go to work by taxi because my car _____ (repair).
- A new library _____ (build) now.
- Millions of pounds' worth of damage _____ (cause) by a storm.
- It's said that this book _____ (translate) into several languages.
- I _____ (tell) the English exam will be put off.
- The serious expression on his face suggests that an important matter _____ (consider) by him.

- 【答案】** 1. is being repaired
2. is being built
3. has been caused
4. has been translated
5. have been told
6. is being considered



随堂小练

I. 根据首字母提示或用括号内单词的适当形式完成句子。

- You've passed your driving test? _____ (congratulate).
- You know what they say, "_____ (prevent) is better than cure."
- This _____ (equip) has saved the lives of a number of new born babies.
- The book is completely _____ (lack) in originality.
- We are working on the _____ (assume) that everyone invited will turn up.
- He knew I was _____ (energy) and dynamic

and would get things done.

- He had an _____ (inspire): he'd give her a dog for her birthday.
- From this p _____ on the cliff top, he had a good view of the harbor.
- More plants will r _____ in about six to eight weeks.
- A fatty diet increases the risk of heart d _____.

- 【答案】** 1. Congratulations 2. Prevention
3. equipment 4. lacking
5. assumption 6. energetic
7. inspiration 8. position
9. root 10. disease

II. 从方框内选择适当的词组,并用其正确形式填空。

no wonder	be based on
be rooted in	bring about
put the finishing touches to	in response to
under the weather	check out
add to	to be honest

- Many new changes will be _____ in China's industry.
- His difficulties _____ his lack of education.
- This novel _____ a real story.
- _____ you can't find anybody here; they are all away at a meeting.
- His father was _____ last week, but he's all right now.
- It was some time before the door opened _____ his ring.
- This latest incident will _____ the pressure on the government.
- The accountant _____ the bills and found them OK.
- _____, it is one of the worst books I've ever read.
- After he returned to his home in San Francisco, he quit his band to _____ the work he'd started on vacation.

- 【答案】** 1. brought about 2. are rooted in

3. is based on
4. No wonder
5. under the weather
6. in response to
7. add to
8. checked out
9. To be honest
10. put the finishing touches to

III. 翻译句子。

1. 他的母亲祝贺他找到了新工作。(congratulate)

2. 很多专家认为经济增长将继续放缓。(assume)

3. 他晚饭后往往会散步一个小时。(tend)

4. 他的父亲阻止他参加足球俱乐部。(prevent)

【答案】1. His mother congratulated him on his new job.

2. Many experts assume that economic growth will continue to slow.

3. He tends to take a walk for one hour after dinner.

4. His father prevented him from joining the football club.



模拟演练

I. 完形填空。

It was very cold outside my car. I did not want to get out of it when we passed by a cafe. Suddenly I noticed a short old man, covered with some bits of cloth, shaking with the cold. He was waiting for anyone who would leave him a coin or a cup of hot coffee.

I asked my 1 to go over and hand this old man something. He looked into my husband's face, smiled and said, "2." I felt so happy and I wished the old man could live 3 the cold night.

I was sure to meet him again and find out how he was the next 4, as I have to pass this way every day. I did so the next evening, and he remembered the

5 and came up to my window and smiled at me. This time I offered him a 6 of food. He reached out for the bag and I gave him my hand. He 7 the food, smiled and said, "May God bless you." I looked at the old man and he 8 me think of my father.

I do hope all of us will remember that maybe one day, it could happen to one of us, 9 please do not pass by a 10 person without offering at least a word of love and a kind smile or an act of kindness of any kind.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| () 1. A. father | B. son |
| C. husband | D. friend |
| () 2. A. Excuse me | B. Beg your pardon |
| C. Take it easy | D. Thank you |
| () 3. A. in | B. through |
| C. under | D. off |
| () 4. A. year | B. month |
| C. week | D. day |
| () 5. A. office | B. gift |
| C. car | D. shop |
| () 6. A. box | B. bag |
| C. bottle | D. basket |
| () 7. A. held | B. ordered |
| C. dropped | D. received |
| () 8. A. got | B. forced |
| C. made | D. allowed |
| () 9. A. so | B. and |
| C. or | D. but |
| () 10. A. quiet | B. sick |
| C. poor | D. shy |

【答案】1—5 CDBDC 6—10 BACAC

II. 语法填空。

Some teenagers think that smoking is cool or enjoyable. It 1. _____ (seem) that they are not yet 2. _____ (full) aware of the harm that it does to their health. Every year 3. _____ (million) of people around the world die from smoking, which can lead 4. _____ many diseases like lung cancer and heart trouble, 5. _____ (cost) countries a large amount of money. This is 6. _____ we have

chosen anti-smoking as the subject of our ad campaign.

Our campaign will start on May 31, World No Tobacco Day. We have decided 7. _____ (put) large posters around the school with our logo and slogan. We will publish an article in the school magazine informing students about the danger of smoking, and 8. _____ (we) website will provide students with a lot 9. _____ (much) information about smoking. We will organize 10. _____ essay competition as well. We will show how smoking is not cool or attractive.

- 【答案】1. seems 2. fully
3. millions 4. to
5. costing 6. why
7. to put 8. our
9. more 10. an

III. 双向翻译。

Dear Sir/Madam,

Having read about your newspaper's decision to start a campaign for protecting the environment, 1. I decided to write you this letter.

The state of our parks is very shocking, with rubbish everywhere. 2. I used to find a trip to the park very relaxing. Upon the arrival of spring, beautiful birds would sing happily in the park. I enjoyed this very much. However, now I just find it tiring because 3. 我不得不捡拾垃圾 where I am going to sit. The grass is

covered in plastic bags and food. 4. 我很难过 that the young people of today do not clean up themselves before they leave the park. 5. There are so many interesting animals and insects living in our parks. It would be a shame if they were destroyed because of people's activities there.

Yours,

Wang Qiang

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

- 【答案】1. 我决定给你写这封信
2. 我过去觉得去公园游玩很惬意/轻松
3. I have to pick/clear/clean up rubbish 或 I have to gather/collect rubbish
4. I am/feel very sad/sorry
5. 我们公园有许多有趣的动物和昆虫

Unit 3

Festivals and customs



复习导航

1. 了解印度婚礼的风俗以及里约狂欢节的盛况,增强对不同文化的包容性;
2. 探究归纳过去将来时的语法规则,并在情境中正确使用该规则进行意义表达。



知识清单

核心词汇	1. 婚礼,结婚庆典 <i>n.</i>	wedding	25. 月亮的,月球的 <i>adj.</i>	lunar
	2. 适合正式场合的 <i>adj.</i>	formal	26. 遵守;注意到 <i>vt.</i>	observe
	3. 传统 <i>n.</i>	tradition	27. 民族,国家 <i>n.</i>	nation
	4. 惹人注意的 <i>adj.</i>	eye-catching	28. 尊敬;荣幸 <i>n.</i>	honour
	5. 风俗;光顾 <i>n.</i>	custom	29. 一代人 <i>n.</i>	generation
	6. 印象;影响 <i>n.</i>	impression	30. 来源;起源 <i>n.</i>	source
	7. 进入;入口 <i>n.</i>	entrance	31. 身份;特性 <i>n.</i>	identity
	8. 普通的;平庸的 <i>adj.</i>	ordinary	32. 先前的,以往的 <i>adj.</i>	previous
	9. 浪漫的 <i>adj.</i>	romantic	33. 责任,义务 <i>n.</i>	duty
	10. 班机,航班 <i>n.</i>	flight	34. 宝贵的 <i>adj.</i>	precious
	11. 特殊场合;时刻 <i>n.</i>	occasion	35. 前夜,前夕 <i>n.</i>	eve
	12. 乐队;一伙 <i>n.</i>	band	36. 种类,类别 <i>n.</i>	sort
	13. 鼓掌,拍手 <i>vi. & vt.</i>	clap	37. 猪肉 <i>n.</i>	pork
	14. 齐步走,前进 <i>vi.</i>	march	38. 一口;咬伤 <i>n.</i>	bite
	15. 水流,潮流;电流 <i>n.</i>	current	39. 选择,挑选 <i>vt.</i>	select
	16. 啤酒 <i>n.</i>	beer	40. 定居;解决 <i>vi. & vt.</i>	settle
	17. 烘,烤,焙 <i>vt. & vi.</i>	roast	41. 方便的,省事的 <i>adj.</i>	convenient
	18. 发动机,引擎 <i>n.</i>	engine	42. 整洁的;有条理的 <i>adj.</i>	neat
	19. 赚得;获利 <i>vt. & vi.</i>	earn	43. 代表;体现 <i>vt.</i>	represent
	20. 镜子 <i>n.</i>	mirror	44. 午夜,子夜 <i>n.</i>	midnight
	21. 公寓套房 <i>n.</i>	apartment	45. 点心,小吃 <i>n.</i>	snack
	22. 寻找;打猎 <i>vi. & vt.</i>	hunt	46. 机会,运气 <i>n.</i>	fortune
	23. 收入,收益 <i>n.</i>	income	47. 灯笼,提灯 <i>n.</i>	lantern
	24. 促进;提升 <i>vt.</i>	promote	48. 眼泪,泪珠 <i>n.</i>	tear
	49. ceremony	典礼	55. samba	桑巴舞
	50. decorate	装饰	56. twist	扭转
	51. bride	新娘	57. annual	每年的
	52. bridegroom	新郎	58. acid	酸
	53. merry	愉快的	59. stuff	东西
	54. costume	戏装	60. vehicle	交通工具

核心词汇	61. chain	链子	67. firework	烟火
	62. comb	梳子	68. riddle	谜
	63. package	包, 盒	69. willow	柳
	64. china	瓷	70. creep	渐渐出现
	65. plate	盘子	71. sleeve	袖子
	66. firecracker	鞭炮		
短语	1. 和……类似	be similar to ...	11. 中国古代战国时期	the Warring States period of ancient China
	2. 盛装打扮	dress (sb) up	12. 将……一代一代传下来	pass down sth from generation to generation
	3. 给某人留下深刻的印象	make/leave a deep impression on sb	13. 尝一尝	take a bite of ...
	4. 根本不……	anything but ...	14. 门口的春联	the Spring Festival Couplets on the door
	5. 可感觉到; 悬而未决	in the air	15. 除夕守岁	stay up late on the Chinese New Year's Eve
	6. 被卷入; 陷入	be caught up in	16. 看春晚	watch the Spring Festival Gala
	7. 消防车	fire engine	17. 放烟花	set off firecrackers
	8. 下决心	make up one's mind	18. 被多彩的烟花照亮	be lit up with colourful fireworks
	9. 在中国农历中	in the Chinese lunar calendar		
	10. 遵守这一传统	observe this tradition		
句型	1. 不是所有的传统习俗我都了解, 但有一些给我留下了深刻的印象。 I <u>didn't</u> understand <u>all</u> of the traditional customs, but a few <u>made</u> a <u>deep</u> <u>impression</u> <u>on</u> me.			
	2. 它让我想起我姐姐的婚礼。 It <u>reminded</u> me <u>of</u> my sister's wedding.			
	3. 接下来的习俗也都不同寻常。 The customs that followed were <u>anything</u> but <u>ordinary</u> .			
	4. 此外, 传统节日使我们能够学习更多好的中国价值观。 <u>Moreover</u> , traditional festivals <u>enable</u> us <u>to</u> learn more about fine Chinese values.			
	5. 我们会更频繁地回家, 同时我们也在考虑接他们来城市和我们一起生活。 We'll come back more <u>frequently</u> and we're also <u>considering</u> <u>taking</u> them to the city to live with us.			



要点突破

1. impression

【课文原句】I did not understand all of the traditional customs, but a few made a deep impression on me.

n. 印象, 感想; 影响, 效果

make/leave an impression on sb 给某人留下印象

get a good/bad impression of sb/sth 对……的印象
好/不好

【拓展】

impress vi. & vt. 使钦佩, 给……留下深刻的好印象

be impressed with/by 对……印象深刻

impress sb with sth 给某人留下……的印象

impressed adj. 有深刻印象的

impressive adj. 令人赞叹的, 令人钦佩的

即讲即练

中译英

①他的演讲给同学们留下了深刻的印象。

②同学们对他的演讲印象深刻。

【答案】①His speech left/made a deep impression on the students.

②The students were deeply impressed with/by his speech.

2. anything but

【课文原句】The customs that followed were anything but ordinary.

anything but 绝不,根本不

【拓展】

nothing but 意为“只有,仅仅”,常用于名词前。

Colin has nothing but praise for the managers at his company.

all but 意为“几乎;除……之外都”。

We were stuck in the traffic jam, so the film was all but over when we arrived.

即讲即练

用 anything but、nothing but、all but 填空完成句子

①课桌里只有一些废纸。

There is _____ some waste paper in the desk.

②今天上午我女儿看上去一点儿也不开心。

My daughter looked _____ happy this morning.

③几乎不可能识别他的书写。

It was _____ impossible to read his writing.

【答案】①nothing but ②anything but

③all but

3. hit

【课文原句】The summer heat hit me as soon as I got off the flight.

v. 打击;对……产生不良的或意外的影响;到达(某地);达到(某水平或数字);使突然意识到

n. 受欢迎的事物

即讲即练

写出下列句子中 hit 的含义

①She **hit** him on the head with her umbrella.

②The tax increases will certainly **hit** the poor.

③The new film is a real **hit** this year.

④It **hit** me that I could turn to Mr Black for advice.

【答案】①打击 ②影响 ③受欢迎的事物

④使突然想到

4. honour

【课文原句】The Dragon Boat Festival, for example, is celebrated in honour of Qu Yuan, a great poet living in the Warring States period of ancient China.

n. 尊敬,尊重;荣幸;荣誉

in honour of sb/sth 为向……表示敬意

It's an honour to do sth 做某事是荣幸的

have the honour of sth/doing sth 有幸做某事

即讲即练

中译英

人们建了这个公园来纪念这个伟人。

【答案】People built this park in honour of this great man.



语法梳理

过去将来时

1. 概念

过去将来时表示从过去的某一时间来看将来要发生的动作或存在的状态。过去将来时常用于宾语从句中。

2. 构成

would+动词原形

was/were going +动词不定式

was/were +动词不定式

was/were about+动词不定式

3. 基本用法

(1)表示从过去某时来看将要发生的动作或存在的状态。

He said that he would wait for us at the bus stop.

She hoped that they would meet again someday.

(2)表示过去的某种习惯性行为,只用 would+do。

Whenever we had trouble, he would come to help us.

(3)was/were + to 有时也可表示“后来结果,注定”的含义,并非单纯地指过去的将来。

At that time he did not know that his success in that competition was to become the turning point in his life.

Few men understood Einstein's theories when first published, but they were to change our whole view of the universe.

(4)was/were + going to 表示叙述过去的个人计划、安排、打算、很快要做的事,与 is/are + going to 用法类似。

Last time I saw you, you were going to start a new job.

(5)was/were about to do 表示过去正打算做某事。

I was about to turn on the TV when the light went out.

4. 注意事项

(1)条件状语从句和时间状语从句中须用一般过去时代替过去将来时。

I didn't know when she would come, but when she came I would let you know.

The teacher said that it would be very difficult to make progress if I didn't work hard.

(2)come、go、leave、arrive、start 等表示位置移动的动词可用过去进行时代替过去将来时。

He said the train was leaving at six the next morning.

She told me she was coming to see me.

即讲即练

用所学的未来将来时完成下列句子(注意:有些句子的答案不唯一)

1. They were all surprised that he _____ (leave) the school soon.

2. The manager was sad to hear that the most experienced workers _____ (leave) the company.

3. We were told that the carnival _____ (hold) next week.

4. He said he _____ (come) and help me if necessary.

5. I _____ (tell) the lady the secret when I saw my friend shaking his head.

6. The boy looked as if he _____ (cry) when his toy was broken.

7. It was reported that they _____ (marry) on May 20.

8. I _____ (give) him a call when he returned with some flowers in his hand.

【答案】1. would leave

2. were to leave/would leave

3. was to be held/would be held

4. would come

5. was about to tell

6. was going to cry

7. were to marry/would marry

8. was about to give



随堂小练

I. 根据首字母提示完成句子。

1. When they came to d _____ the bedroom, it was Jemmy who made the final decision.

2. Married women have t _____ been treated as dependent on their husbands.

3. When we're together, all he talks about is business. I wish he were more r _____.

4. The e _____ advertisements will attract us to buy

things that we actually don't need.

5. You have to be strong and confident, and never give the slightest i _____ that you can't make it.
6. Many view these meetings as an o _____ to share ideas and refresh friendship.
7. The performers, in c _____ and make-up, were walking up and down backstage.
8. At that time being a woman was kept away from p _____ in most professions.
9. Robb is t _____ between becoming a doctor and a career in science.
10. To enjoy the c _____ of digital payment, many senior citizens started to use smart phone.

- 【答案】1. decorate 2. traditionally
3. romantic 4. eye-catching
5. impression 6. occasion
7. costume 8. promotion
9. torn 10. convenience

II. 从方框内选择适当的词组,并用其正确形式填空。

in honour of	set off
anything but	pass down
in the air	stay up late
get caught up in	be similar to
remind ... of	light up with

1. The two movie stars were _____ friendly off camera, refusing even to take the same lift.
2. The story _____ from generation to generation.
3. We asked eight leading writers what they would donate to the museum _____ their own lost loves.
4. The sooner we _____, the sooner we will arrive.
5. Henry's interview result is still up _____.
6. It's so easy to _____ everyday life that we forget how simple it can be to bring cheer to

ourselves.

7. His teaching style _____ that of most other teachers.
8. My grandmother and my mother listened eagerly, and their faces _____ pride.
9. Bad habits such as smoking, drinking, _____ would have your body in bad shape.
10. They _____ me _____ the time when I used to live in Spain.

- 【答案】1. anything but
2. has been passed down
3. in honour of 4. set off
5. in the air 6. get caught up in
7. is similar to 8. lit up with
9. staying up late 10. remind; of

III. 翻译句子。

1. 这个旅店让人很不满意。(anything but)

2. 我突然想到我可以向杰克寻求帮助。(hit)

3. 他努力地表演来给观众们一个好的印象。(impression)

4. 在开幕式演讲是我的荣幸。(honour)

- 【答案】1. The hotel was anything but satisfactory.

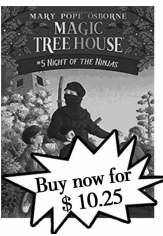



2. It hit me that I could turn to Jack for help.

3. He performed very hard to leave a good impression on the audience.

4. It is a great honour for me to give a speech at the opening ceremony.

模拟演练

I. 阅读理解。

 <p>A Big Day for Baseball by Mary Pope Osborne List price: \$ 13. 99</p>	<p>When Jack and Annie put on the magic baseball hats given to them by Morgan, they find themselves back in 1947 as batboys(球童). There they learnt a lot about the game.</p>
 <p>Drummer Girl by Debbie Michiko Florence List price: \$ 15. 99</p>	<p>Jasmine Toguchi wants to enter her school's talent show, but what talent could she show? She knows when she is introduced to the traditional Japanese drums, where she finds a skill.</p>
 <p>A Tale of Two Sloths by Graham Annable List price: \$ 17. 99</p>	<p>Peter and Ernesto are friends but are very different. Peter is a homeboy while Ernesto wants to explore. However, the separations make their reunion(团聚) all the better.</p>
 <p>Dragon Doctor by Patricia Valdez List price: \$ 17. 99</p>	<p>Unlike other girls her age, who prefer parties and such, Joan Procter is more than interested in visiting the Natural History Museum and enjoys talking about animals.</p>

- () 1. Which book helps readers learn about a sport?
A. *A Big Day for Baseball*.
B. *Drummer Girl*.
C. *A Tale of Two Sloths*.
D. *Dragon Doctor*.
- () 2. How much is it if you buy a copy of *Drummer Girl* now?
A. \$ 12. 59. B. \$ 9. 89.
C. \$ 10. 48. D. \$ 10. 25.
- () 3. Who does *A Tale of Two Sloths* talk about?
A. Jack and Annie. B. Jasmine Toguchi.
C. Joan Procter. D. Peter and Ernesto.
- () 4. What is *Dragon Doctor* mainly about?
A. Games. B. A girl's interest.
C. A talent show. D. Friendship.

【答案】1—4 ACDB

II. 小标题填空。

Ways to improve social skills

If you feel like you're not good at social events or you struggle to enter into conversations because you're shy, it can influence your social life and your career. However, you can start improving your social skills by following these ways and soon, you'll be able to enter into conversations with confidence.

Behave like a social person

You can behave like a more social creature, even if you don't feel like it. Don't allow anxiety to hold you back. Make the decision to talk to new people and to enter into conversations even when you're feeling nervous about it. Over time, it will get easier and you'll quickly start improving your social skills.

1. _____

If going to a party or spending time in a crowd seems confusing, start small. Go to a restaurant and order your food, and say "Thank you" to the clerk. Practice making small talks gradually.

Encourage others to talk about themselves

Most people really enjoy talking about themselves. Ask a question about a person's career, hobbies, or



family. Show you're interested in hearing what is being said.

2. _____

Good manners go a long way in improving social skills. Practice being polite, showing gratitude (感恩), and using good table manners.

3. _____

Your body language is very important in conversations. Pay attention to the type of body language you use. Try to appear relaxed, make appropriate amounts of eye contact, and appear open to conversations.

A. Practice good manners

B. Start small if necessary

C. Join a social skills support group

D. Pay attention to your body language

【答案】1—3 BAD

Ⅲ. 情景作文。

以“Enjoy learning”为题写一篇英语作文,要点如下:

1. 学习可以帮助我们实现梦想;
2. 学习可以让我们获得对我们将来有用的知识。

要求:

1. 紧扣主题,意思连贯,语言通顺,书写规范;
2. 词数不少于 100。

Enjoy learning

【答案】One possible version:

Enjoy learning

As we know, learning is very important to us. All of us must learn hard. At school we should learn all the subjects that are very useful for our life in the future. If we learn hard, we will make our dreams come true. We will feel happy and excited when we can go to a top university by working hard. Besides, we also learn other things that we can't do. If so, we will have some skills and experience that may be good for our future.

Without learning, life couldn't be so smooth. Without learning, life couldn't be so colourful.

Unit 4

Exploring literature



复习导航

1. 理解优秀文学作品的特点并认同阅读文学作品对自我发展的意义;
2. 理解情态动词的表意特征,并正确使用情态动词进行意义表达。

知识清单

核心词汇	1. 蝴蝶 <i>n.</i>	butterfly	19. 特定的;明确的 <i>adj.</i>	specific
	2. 文学,文学作品 <i>n.</i>	literature	20. 特别的;挑剔的 <i>adj.</i>	particular
	3. 有吸引力;呼吁 <i>vi.</i>	appeal	21. 话题 <i>n.</i>	topic
	4. 确定;决心 <i>vt.</i>	determine	22. 收藏品;募捐 <i>n.</i>	collection
	5. 有重要意义的 <i>adj.</i>	significant	23. 吝啬的;刻薄的 <i>adj.</i>	mean
	6. 描述,形容 <i>n.</i>	description	24. 运输,运送 <i>vt.</i>	transport
	7. 灵魂;心性 <i>n.</i>	soul	25. 章节;篇章 <i>n.</i>	chapter
	8. 有能力;能力强的 <i>adj.</i>	capable	26. 诗集,诗歌 <i>n.</i>	poetry
	9. 唤起,被唤起 <i>vt. & vi.</i>	awaken	27. 舞台;阶段 <i>n.</i>	stage
	10. 包含 <i>vt.</i>	contain	28. 极其,非常 <i>adv.</i>	extremely
	11. 要素,基本部分 <i>n.</i>	element	29. 摧毁,毁灭 <i>vt.</i>	destroy
	12. 总结,概括 <i>n.</i>	summary	30. 击败,战胜 <i>vt.</i>	defeat
	13. 特色,特征 <i>n.</i>	feature	31. 努力,尝试 <i>vt. & n.</i>	attempt
	14. 作者 <i>n.</i>	author	32. 在……旁边 <i>adv.</i>	alongside
	15. 因此,所以 <i>adv.</i>	therefore	33. 完成 <i>vt.</i>	accomplish
	16. 重要议题;问题 <i>n.</i>	issue	34. 贵族的;崇高的 <i>adj.</i>	noble
	17. (长篇)小说 <i>n.</i>	novel	35. 糊涂的,迷惑的 <i>adj.</i>	confused
	18. 差距;间隙 <i>n.</i>	gap	36. 闪光;闪现 <i>n.</i>	flash
	37. earnest	非常认真的	46. section	部分
	38. shell	贝壳	47. turkey	火鸡
	39. sensitive	感觉敏锐的	48. generosity	慷慨
	40. reflect	反映	49. autobiography	自传
	41. launch	使(船)下水	50. biography	传记
	42. permanence	永久	51. straighten	挺直
	43. universal	普遍的	52. strain	用劲
	44. upper	上部的	53. weave	迂回行进
	45. context	(事情发生的)背景	54. mushy	糊状的

短 语	1. 致力,专心,献身	devote oneself to	9. 有吸引力,有感染力	appeal to
	2. 即将发生(在某人身上)	in store (for sb)	10. 有能力做某事	be capable of (doing)
	3. 总的来说	in summary	11. 努力做某事	make an effort to do sth
	4. 凭借,利用	draw on	12. 当着……的面	in the presence of
	5. 应该,应当	ought to	13. 以……的形式	in forms of
	6. 尤其,特别	in particular	14. 值得做某事	be worth doing sth
	7. (头脑)清醒;使整洁,清理	clear up	15. 浏览	look through
	8. 正要做某事	be on the point of doing sth	16. 偶然碰到	come across
句 型	1. 要进入这个新世界,并享受其中的乐趣,我们需要热爱文学,并努力去解读它。 To enter and enjoy this new world, we need to love literature, and make an effort to explain it.			
	2. 总之,我们现在已经到了想要欣赏和理解文学的阶段。 In a word, we have now reached a point where we wish to enjoy and understand literature.			
	3. 这是为什么最好的文学作品在完成后会长时间地吸引读者的一个原因。 This is one reason why the best works of literature still appeal to readers long after they were written.			
	4. 首先,请你的朋友、父母和老师来推荐一下你应该读什么书。 To start with, ask your friends, parents and teachers to recommend what books you ought to read.			
	5. 让人吃惊的是,结果恰恰相反。 Surprisingly, it turned out the exact opposite.			



要点突破

1. devote

【课文原句】... whatever I have devoted myself to,

I have devoted myself to completely ...

v. 致力,专心,献身

devote oneself to (doing) sth = be devoted to (doing) sth 专心于,献身于

devote one's time/attention/energy/resources to sth 把时间/注意力/精力/资源奉献给……

devote sth to sth 把……用于……

【拓展】

devoted *adj.* 挚爱的;忠诚的

devotedly *adv.* 忠实地;一心一意地

即讲即练

中译英

①他一生致力于帮助穷人。

②她花大量时间学习英语。

【答案】①He devoted himself to helping the poor all his life.

②She devotes a lot of time to studying English.

2. appeal

【课文原句】Let a little song appeal to the ear, or a great book to the heart ...

vi. 有吸引力; 上诉, 申诉; 呼吁

appeal to sb/sth 对……有吸引力, 使……感兴趣

appeal to sb/sth against sth 上诉反对某事

appeal to sb for sth 因某事向某人呼吁

appeal for sth 呼吁某事

appeal to sb to do sth 呼吁某人做某事

n. 吸引力; 申诉; 呼吁

have a great appeal for sb 对某人有很强的吸引力

make an appeal 发出呼吁; 提出上诉

have the right of appeal 有上诉权

即讲即练

中译英

① 他的新书非常吸引我。

② 这个专家呼吁人们使用购物袋。

【答案】① His new book really appeals to me.

② This expert appeals to people to use shopping bags.

3. mean

【课文原句】The book's main character is Scrooge, a rich but mean old man.

adj. 吝啬的, 小气的; (人或人的行为) 不善良的, 刻薄的

be mean with money 在花钱方面十分吝啬

be mean to sb 对某人刻薄

v. 意思是, 打算

mean to do sth 打算做某事

be meant to do sth = be supposed to do sth 应当做某事

mean well 本意是好的

mean no harm 没有恶意

【拓展】

meaning n. 意义

meaningful adj. 重要的; 意味深长的

即讲即练

中译英

她打算午饭后小睡一下。

【答案】She meant to take a nap after lunch.



语法梳理

情态动词

1. can/could 的用法

(1) 表示能力: 表示具有做某事的能力, 其意为“能, 会”。

Who can answer this question?

(2) 表示许可: 其意为“可以”。若要表示请求别人允许自己做某事, 用 can 或 could 均可, 但 could 语气更委婉; 若要表示自己允许别人做某事, 则只能用 can, 不能用 could。

Can/Could you lend me some money?

— Can/Could I use it?

— Yes, you can. (不能用 could)

(3) 表示推测: 其意为“可能”。此时 can 通常只用于否定句和疑问句, 不用于肯定句, 而 could 则可用于肯定句、否定句和疑问句。

She can't be in the school now.

In winter the weather could be very cold.

2. may/might 的用法

(1) 表示允许: 其意为“可以”。若要表示请求别人允许自己做某事, 用 may 或 might 均可, 但 might 语气更委婉; 若要表示自己允许别人做某事, 则只能用 may, 不能用 might。

— May/Might I sit here?

— Yes, you may. (不能用 might)

(2) 表示推测: may 和 might 均可表示推测, 意为“可能”, 此时 might 并非表示过去, 只是比 may 语气更不确定, 表示的可能性更小。

You may/might be right.

(3) may 和 can 表推测时的区别: can 和 may 均可表示推测, can 用于否定句和疑问句, may 用于肯定句和否定句。两者均可用于否定句, 但是含义不同: cannot = 不可能, may not = 可能不。

It can't be true.

It may not be true.

3. must 的用法

(1) 表示主观意志: 其意为“必须”, 此时语气较强。

You must keep it clean.

否定形式 must not (mustn't) 的意思不是“不必”, 而是“不许, 不准, 一定不要”, 表示禁止和告诫。

You mustn't be late next time.

要表示“不必”, 英语应用 needn't 或 don't have to。

You needn't do all these exercises.

I don't have to work on Friday.

(2) 表示推测: 表示对事物的推测, 意为“想必, 一定”, 只用于肯定句中。

He must be in the classroom now.

表示推测时, must 的语气比 may 要肯定得多。表示有把握的否定判断时用 can't, 意为“不可能”。

He can't be at school.

4. shall 与 will 的用法

(1) shall 的用法: shall 除用于第一人称表示单纯将来外, 还可用于陈述句第二、三人称, 表示说话者的意图、警告、命令、决心等。

You shall have an answer by tomorrow.

He shall have a bicycle for his birthday.

(2) will 的用法: will 可以表示习惯和倾向性, 意为“惯于, 总是, 终归是”。

The door won't open.

(3) 句型比较: “Shall I (we) ...?” 用于征求意见等; “Will you ...?” 用于表示请求或邀请等。

Shall I turn on the light?

Will you join us for dinner?

5. should 的用法

should 用作情态动词主要表示劝告或建议, 其意

为“应该”, 注意不可将其看作 shall 的过去式。

You should think before doing that.

You shouldn't talk back to your mother.

即讲即练

用所学的情态动词完成句子

1. It's quite warm here; you _____ turn on the heating.

2. Children under 10 years of age _____ be with their parents when entering the museum.

3. I had meant to attend the party, but my mum simply _____ not let me out so late at night.

4. —Where is Paul?

—I'm not sure. He _____ study in the library.

5. You _____ eat a lot before swimming.

6. _____ you please switch off the radio? The baby is sleeping.

7. You _____ play with the knife; you _____ hurt yourself.

8. —_____ I inform him of the change of the schedule right now?

—I'm afraid you _____, in case he comes late for the meeting.

【答案】1. needn't

2. must/shall/should

3. would

4. might/may

5. shouldn't/oughtn't to

6. Could/Would

7. mustn't/shouldn't; may

8. Shall; must



随堂小练

I. 根据首字母或中文提示完成句子。

1. Parents plays an important part in d_____ one's character.

2. She is a kind and s_____ friend, always ready to help me when I am in trouble.
3. I r_____ on the suggestion before making the final decision.
4. The wonderful performance _____ (唤起) my enthusiasm for jazz.
5. The American government will l_____ a new satellite into space next month.
6. Music is a _____ (共同的) language that people speaking different languages can understand.
7. Being honest with each other can keep the _____ (永久) of friendship.
8. The vivid d_____ of the history can help the tourists have a good knowledge of the city.
9. The report of the investigation _____ (包含) some inaccurate data.
10. The global warming is a vital i_____ that involves every country in the world.

- 【答案】1. determining 2. sensitive
3. reflected 4. awakened
5. launch 6. universal
7. permanence 8. description
9. contains 10. issue

II. 从方框内选择适当的词组,并用其正确形式填空。

a range of	in store
appeal to	sensitive to
be capable of	draw on
in summary	take on
hide from	in the presence of

1. He is much _____ the international political situation.
2. She _____ solving difficult problems every time I turn to her for help.
3. We _____ the results of his study to conduct further research.
4. There is _____ activities for children.

5. At no time shall the parents quarrel with each other _____ their children.
6. In order not to make him embarrassed, I tried to _____ the truth _____ him.
7. After answering a phone call, she let out a sigh and her eyes _____ a sad expression.
8. The police _____ the crowd not to panic and to stay where they were.
9. There's a real treat _____ for you this weekend.
10. _____, literature reflects the background information of particular periods.

- 【答案】1. sensitive to 2. is capable of
3. drew on 4. a range of
5. in the presence of 6. hide; from
7. took on 8. appealed to
9. in store 10. In summary

III. 翻译句子。

1. 她花了大量时间在购物上。(devote)

2. 经典文学对年轻人有很大吸引力。(appeal)

3. 他这样对待朋友,太刻薄了。(mean)

4. 他小学时努力地练习篮球。(effort)

【答案】1. She devotes a lot of time to shopping.

2. Classic literature has great appeal for young people.

3. It was so mean of him to treat his friend like this.

4. He made an effort to practice basketball when he was in primary school.



模拟演练

I. 完形填空。

My father was in the army far away from home when I was young, so I saw him very 1. When he was at home, he always made me do 2 like cleaning and cooking, saying I should learn to 3 myself. He almost never spoke to me, and when he did, it was always “Stand on your own feet” or “Always think of others”. He spoke to me as if he were a stranger, not my 4. But one thing showed me how much he loved me and helped me have a 5 understanding of him.

One day in December, I was too eager to 6 my presents before Christmas Day. I went into my parents' bedroom when no one was watching. Under their bed, I didn't find any 7 but found one album (相册) instead. The photos inside were all of me, from 8 I was a baby until middle school. By one photo, my father had written, “David looks like me. He is growing up to be such a good person, and I am so 9 of him.”

Since then, I have learnt that his 10 for me is deep and strong, though it's really hard for him to express.

- () 1. A. often B. soon
 C. much D. little
- () 2. A. exercises B. housework
 C. sports D. research
- () 3. A. look after B. look at
 C. look into D. look for
- () 4. A. friend B. brother
 C. father D. classmate
- () 5. A. poorer B. worse
 C. better D. quicker
- () 6. A. buy B. sell
 C. return D. see

- () 7. A. presents B. bicycles
 C. keys D. trousers
- () 8. A. because B. though
 C. if D. when
- () 9. A. ashamed B. tired
 C. proud D. afraid
- () 10. A. respect B. love
 C. blame D. worry

【答案】1—5 DBACC 6—10 DADCB

II. 语法填空。

Basketball stars become hip-hop singers. It's true. In NBA, hip-hop music 1. _____ (be) very popular. Many 2. _____ the players write rap (说唱) words when they travel on planes from one city to 3. _____. Some of them even have rap radio shows 4. _____ others perform (表演) in music video.

When some of the younger stars play basketball, they even try to look like hip-hop singers. “Hip-hop is just part of their culture,” says one player. “All of 5. _____ (we) grew up listening to rap and playing basketball, and rappers grew up doing 6. _____ same thing.”

Master P. is a famous rap star 7. _____ wants to become a basketball player. Two NBA teams have invited him to join them. They enjoy 8. _____ (listen) to his music. An NBA player has become a rapper. He has made four 9. _____ (success) rap albums (专辑).

NBA has a 10. _____ (close) connection to hip-hop than any other sports league.

- 【答案】1. is 2. of
 3. another 4. and/while
 5. us 6. the
 7. who/that 8. listening
 9. successful 10. closer

III. 双向翻译。

David Holmes studied at our school from 2001 to 2004. He was one of the most helpful students that we ever had. In 2004, he went to Oxford University where

1. 他对中国文化产生了兴趣.

After graduating from university, David went to China to study Chinese at Beijing Language and Culture University. Two years later, he was able to speak fluent Chinese. Upon finishing his studies, 2. David started travelling in China. Some of the cities in China which he likes most are Beijing, Shanghai, Harbin and Nanjing. In China he developed an interest in teaching English to Chinese students, most of whom have become his friends.

3. 两个月前,大卫返回到了英国. He brought back from China many interesting books, paintings and photos. He donated most of them to our school library. The paintings are being shown in the exhibition room.

4. Next month we will have our school open day. We have invited David to be our guest speaker. 5. He will give us a talk about his experiences in China. At

the end of his speech, there will be 30 minutes for questions and answers. So come and meet David at the open day.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

【答案】1. he became interested in Chinese culture

2. 大卫开始在中国旅行

3. Two months ago, David returned to Britain

4. 下个月我们将迎来学校开放日

5. 他将给我们讲一讲他在中国的经历

必修

第三册

Unit 1

Nature in the balance

复习导航

1. 学习亚马孙热带雨林丰富的自然资源和它对全球生态平衡的重大作用,培养保护地球的意识;
2. 学习省略句在英语语言中的运用。

知识清单

核心词汇	1. 伤害,损害 <i>n. & vt.</i>	harm	27. 组织,团体 <i>n.</i>	organization
	2. 土壤;国土 <i>n.</i>	soil	28. 绝对地,完全地 <i>adv.</i>	absolutely
	3. 海外的,国外的 <i>adj.</i>	overseas	29. 地带;腰带 <i>n.</i>	belt
	4. 一百万;许多 <i>num.</i>	million	30. 奖章,勋章 <i>n.</i>	medal
	5. 长,长度 <i>n.</i>	length	31. 形象;图像 <i>n.</i>	image
	6. 不同种类;变化 <i>n.</i>	variety	32. 鲨鱼 <i>n.</i>	shark
	7. 野生动植物 <i>n.</i>	wildlife	33. 鹿 <i>n.</i>	deer
	8. 活着的,活的 <i>adj.</i>	living	34. 跟踪,追踪 <i>vt. & vi.</i>	track
	9. 生存 <i>vi.</i>	survive	35. 无处,哪里都不 <i>adv.</i>	nowhere
	10. 蛙,青蛙 <i>n.</i>	frog	36. 居民,住户 <i>n.</i>	resident
	11. 昆虫 <i>n.</i>	insect	37. 首领,最高领导人 <i>n.</i>	chief
	12. 营养素,营养物 <i>n.</i>	nutrient	38. 完全地,全部地 <i>adv.</i>	entirely
	13. 碳 <i>n.</i>	carbon	39. 雾霾,烟雾 <i>n.</i>	smog
	14. 氧,氧气 <i>n.</i>	oxygen	40. 反对,抗议 <i>vi.</i>	protest
	15. 因此 <i>adv.</i>	thus	41. 利润,收益 <i>n.</i>	profit
	16. 不复存在;消失 <i>vi.</i>	disappear	42. 辩护;防御 <i>n.</i>	defence
	17. 农业,农学 <i>n.</i>	agriculture	43. 各种不同的 <i>adj.</i>	various
	18. 牛 <i>n.</i>	cattle	44. 过程,进程 <i>n.</i>	process
	19. 影响,作用 <i>n.</i>	impact	45. 经济的,经济上的 <i>adj.</i>	economic
	20. 损害,伤害 <i>vt. & n.</i>	damage	46. 政策,方针 <i>n.</i>	policy
	21. 气候;倾向 <i>n.</i>	climate	47. 回收利用,再利用 <i>vt.</i>	recycle
	22. 全球的;全面的 <i>adj.</i>	global	48. 地铁;地下人行道 <i>n.</i>	subway
	23. 温室,暖房 <i>n.</i>	greenhouse	49. 昔日的;从前的 <i>adj.</i>	former
	24. 气体;煤气;汽油 <i>n.</i>	gas	50. 官员,要员 <i>n.</i>	official
	25. 旱灾,久旱 <i>n.</i>	drought	51. 贫穷;贫乏 <i>n.</i>	poverty
	26. 应用;申请 <i>n.</i>	application	52. 更多的,更进一步的 <i>adj.</i>	further

核心词汇	53. ecosystem	生态系统	66. microorganism	微生物
	54. region	地区	67. extinction	灭绝
	55. continent	大陆	68. brochure	小册子
	56. biodiversity	生物多样性	69. whale	鲸
	57. species	种, 物种	70. habitat	生活环境
	58. nut	坚果	71. dolphin	海豚
	59. lily	百合(花)	72. committee	委员会
	60. beneath	在……下面	73. branch	(政府或机构)部门
	61. mass	大量	74. strategy	策略
	62. towering	高大的	75. poison	污染; 毒死
	63. hardwood	阔叶树	76. chemical	化学制品
	64. mammal	哺乳动物	77. consequence	结果
	65. jaguar	美洲豹		
短语	1. 在……中起重要作用	play a significant role in	10. (公开)要求; 需要	call for
	2. 在地底下	beneath the ground	11. 问题的解决办法	solutions to these problems
	3. 相应地, 转而	in turn	12. 阻止某人做……	stop sb from doing
	4. 使分解(为), 使变化(成)	break down	13. 报名	sign up
	5. 以……为食	feed on	14. 突然记起(或想到)	spring to mind
	6. 给……带来起色, 注入活力	breathe life into	15. 造成损害	do harm (to)
	7. 由于, 因为	due to	16. 灭绝了	go extinct
	8. 逐渐增加, 扩大	build up	17. 摆脱, 丢弃, 扔掉	get rid of
	9. 想出, 想到	come up with	18. 使发生(或存在)	give rise to
句型	1. 作为世界上最大的热带雨林, 它对于维持地球生态系统的平衡起了重要作用。 As the largest rainforest in the world, it plays a significant role in maintaining the fine balance of the Earth's ecosystem.			
	2. 最底层是地下的根系。 At the bottom, there is a system of roots beneath the ground.			
	3. 因此, 它通常被认为是“地球的肺”。 Thus, it is often known as the “lungs of the planet”.			
	4. 在过去的 50 年, 由于人类的活动, 比如农业和放牛, 大约 17% 的热带雨林消失了。 Over the past 50 years, about 17 per cent of the rainforest has disappeared due to human activities such as agriculture and cattle farming.			
	5. 我极力推荐它。 I highly recommend it.			



要点突破

1. variety

【课文原句】The forest's different levels support an unbelievable variety of wildlife.

n. 不同种类;变化,多样性;变种,变体

a variety of 多种多样的

【拓展】

various *adj.* 各种各样的

vary *vi.* 变化,变更,改变



即讲即练

中译英

①各种各样的鱼生活在这个湖里。

②气候随着季节变化很大。

【答案】①A variety of fishes live in this lake. / Various fishes live in this lake.

②The climate varies with the seasons.

2. break down

【课文原句】When a jaguar dies, a tiny army of microorganisms helps break down its body and return the nutrients to the earth.

break down 分解;抛锚;被搞垮,垮掉;(关系)破裂;(讨论、系统)失败

【拓展】

break away (from ...) 逃脱;脱离

break in 打断,插嘴;强行闯入

break into 强行进入;突然开始(笑、欢呼等)

break off 使折断;突然终止;中断(谈话等)

break out (战争、火灾等)突然发生,爆发

break up 打碎;(关系)破裂;(会议等)结束

break through 突破



即讲即练

写出下列句子中 break down 的含义

①Let's **break down** the project into smaller parts in order to deal with them one by one.

②If the car should **break down** on the way, you would have to walk back.

③You will **break down** if you take on more work than you can.

④News reports say peace talks between the two countries have **broken down** with no agreement reached.

【答案】①分解 ②出故障 ③身体垮掉 ④失败

3. rid

【课文原句】... it's also given me a cough that I can't get rid of.

vt. 摆脱

rid sb of sth 使某人摆脱……

rid oneself of 自己摆脱

get rid of 摆脱……



即讲即练

(1)完成句子

这个国家在努力消除贫困和饥饿。

The country is making every effort to _____.

(2)中译英

她想要摆脱考试的压力。

【答案】(1) rid itself of poverty and hunger/get rid of poverty and hunger

- (2) She wanted to rid herself of the pressure of the examination. / She wanted to get rid of the pressure of the examination.



语法梳理

省略

为了避免重复,将句子中的某些成分省去,这种语言现象叫作省略。

1. do、does、did 等代替动词,以避免重复。

I can speak English better than he does.

2. 用 so、not 代替上文或问句中的一部分或整个句意,以避免重复。

常用此结构的动词或词组有 hope、think、be afraid、believe、tell、expect、suppose、guess、imagine 等。

—Will he come back soon?

—I am afraid so. / I think not.

3. 不定式中的省略。

(1) 若不定式用于 want、wish、expect、hope、would like、forget 等动词或词组后,且与前面的动词重复时,动词不定式符号 to 后面的内容常常被省略。

I asked him to see the film, but he didn't want to.

(2) 若不定式用于 happy、glad、anxious、afraid 等表示情感的形容词后,且与前面的动词重复时,动词不定式符号 to 后面的内容常常被省略。

—Will you join in the game?

—I'd be glad to.

(3) 否定形式的省略用 not to。

—Do you want to give a talk on this subject?

—I prefer not to.

4. 在含有状语从句的复合句中。

由 when、while、as、once、whenever、if、unless、though、although、even if、even though、as though、as if 等引导的状语从句,若从句的主句是 it 或与主句的主语相同,且在谓语中含有 be 动词时,常省略从句的主语和 be 动词。

When (water is) heated, water is turned into vapor.

He made up his mind to finish the experiment whether (it was) difficult or not.

5. 从句引导词的省略。

(1) 在宾语从句中,引导词 that 常省略。

He said (that) it was his fault.

(2) 在限定性定语从句中,作宾语的关系代词 that、which、whom 可以省略;the way 后面的定语从句中,可以省略 that、in which。

This is one of the best film (that) I've ever seen.

6. if 引导的虚拟条件句中的省略。

在 if 引导的虚拟条件句中含有 had、were、should 时,可以把 had、were、should 放在句首,省略 if。

Had it not been for your help, I would not have succeeded.

即讲即练

将下列句子可省略的部分加上括号

1. She was poor but she was honest.

2. The boy studies very hard though he is still rather weak.

3. You can send me an e-mail when it is necessary.

4. My father is a doctor and my mother is a teacher.

5. I'm not a writer now, but I hope to be a writer in the future.

6. Unless you are invited to speak, you should remain silent at the conference.



- 【答案】1. She was poor but (she was) honest.
2. The boy studies very hard though (he is) still rather weak.
3. You can send me an e-mail when (it is) necessary.
4. My father is a doctor and my mother (is) a teacher.
5. I'm not a writer now, but I hope to be (a writer) in the future.
6. Unless (you are) invited to speak, you should remain silent at the conference.



随堂小练

I. 根据首字母或中文提示完成句子。

- How many species do you believe will be threatened with e _____ when the reservoir is completed?
- _____ (高耸的) mountains separated her village from the world outside
- They found something buried _____ (在……下面) a pile of leaves.
- If we don't stop c _____ change, many animals and plants in the world will be gone.
- Scientists say the c _____ of South America and Africa separated millions of years ago.
- We have to strengthen our management p _____.
- When we choose food, we must keep in mind that the food we choose should give us the _____ (营养物) we need.
- The number of people employed in _____ (农业) has fallen in the last decade.
- Nobody can live without _____ (氧气).
- They raised chickens for eggs, pigs and c _____ for meat, and cows for milk and cream, from which Grandma made butter and cheese.

- 【答案】1. extinction 2. Towering
3. beneath 4. climate
5. continents 6. policy
7. nutrients 8. agriculture
9. oxygen 10. cattle

II. 从方框内选择适当的词组,并用其正确形式填空。

in defence of	a variety of
play a significant role	maintain the balance
be known as	in turn
feed on	break down
breathe life into	in danger of

- When hearing the terrible news, he _____ and fell onto the ground.
- How do we _____ between work and personal life?
- Many animals are _____ extinction unless effective measures can be taken.
- Nowadays new media _____ in influencing people's opinions.
- Jaguars _____ more than 80 species of smaller animals like frogs.
- _____ wildlife can be discovered in this mountain.
- The tall man _____ an expert in child psychology.
- The results of their research have _____ the negotiation.
- A new witness will be called by the lawyer to speak _____ his client(客户).
- Interest rates were cut and, _____, share prices(股价) rose.

- 【答案】1. broke down 2. maintain the balance
3. in danger of 4. plays a significant role

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| 5. feed on | 6. A variety of |
| 7. is known as | 8. breathed life into |
| 9. in defence of | 10. in turn |

III. 翻译句子。

1. 我们的车子在去我姨妈家的路上抛锚了。(break down)

2. 各种各样的电影在这个春节上映了。(variety)

3. 他终于摆脱了疾病。(rid)

4. 安娜急于摆脱父母的控制。(get rid of)

5. 战争在 1939 年爆发。(break out)

【答案】 1. Our car broke down on the way to my aunt's home.

2. A variety of movies came out during this Spring Festival.

3. He finally rid himself of the disease.

4. Anna is eager to get rid of the control of her parents.

5. The war broke out in 1939.



模拟演练

I. 阅读理解。

Like many other natural disasters, floods can happen with no warning. They move quickly, pull trees out of the ground, destroy buildings and hurt people.

Being caught in a flood is dangerous, not only

because there is so much water and it's moving quickly, but also because of what the water is carrying. Debris (残骸) in the current can injure anyone in the floodwater, making swimming more difficult. To survive a flash flood, keep the following things in your mind.

- If a flood warning is issued, try to find a shelter immediately. Never try to walk, swim or drive through floodwaters.
- Avoid bridges that cross rapidly moving water, as floodwaters can cause bridges to break.
- Stay inside a car that is trapped in fast-moving water. Only get out if the water begins to flood the car, and then move to the roof of it.
- Avoid power lines. A knocked-down power line can cause surrounding water to become charged, leading to injury.
- Listen to the broadcast for further instructions before getting away from the flood successfully.

The results of a flood can be just as deadly. It can cause power failure and traffic jams, and break down communication. In addition, it may not be possible to deliver food and water to the flooded area. After the flood, return to your home only after local governments have said it is safe to do so. Use bottled or boiled water for drinking and cooking. And avoid driving through flooded areas and walking alone outside at night.

() 1. When a flash flood happens, you should ____.

- A. try to walk, swim or drive through floodwaters
- B. choose the bridges that cross rapidly moving water
- C. get out of a car that is trapped in fast-moving water
- D. avoid power lines

() 2. What does the underlined word “it” refer to?

- A. The car.
- B. The bridge.



C. The house. D. The power line.

()3. After the flood, it is safe to _____.

A. go back to your home quickly

B. use bottled or boiled water

C. drive through flooded areas

D. walk alone outside at night

()4. Where is the passage probably taken from?

A. A diary.

B. A story book.

C. A newspaper.

D. A travel guidebook.

【答案】1—4 DABC

II. 小标题填空。

Proper ways to stay happy

Happiness can seem really hard to find, especially given the uncertainty (变化无常) in our world right now. However, the key to staying happy often lies in your thoughts, decisions and daily habits.

1. _____

Take notice of all the people who appear in your life. Ask yourself whether these people really make you happy. If you stay with loving and positive people, you will likely have great fun.

Spend time pursuing your passion.

Think about what really makes you happy. Do your best to measure out some time in your schedule for these interests. If you spend your time doing things you enjoy, you will experience a lot more happiness in the long run.

2. _____

Search online for volunteer opportunities in your area. Look for charities and organizations that support causes you believe in. If you donate your time and money to helping others, you can feel more than happy that you have made a difference.

3. _____

Take a few minutes each day to get in a workout, whether it's running, swimming or jogging. When you do sports, your brain releases (释放) several chemicals, leaving you feeling happy. The more regular exercise you take, the happier person you will find yourself.

A. Exercise on a regular basis.

B. Stay out if you are feeling stressed.

C. Spend your free time helping others.

D. Surround yourself with caring and loving people.

【答案】1—3 DCA

III. 情景作文。

你所在的班级将要举办一次主题为“*What can we do for our school?*”的英语演讲比赛。请写一篇英语演讲稿,要求从以下两方面进行阐述,并在两方面都举例加以说明。

1. 美化校园;

2. 保护学校设施和资源。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右,开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数;

2. 可适当发挥,以使行文连贯;

3. 参考词汇:校园 campus;设施 facilities。

Hello, everyone. It's nice to speak about what we can do for our school, and I think each of us can do something.

【答案】One possible version:

Hello, everyone. It's nice to speak about what we can do for our school, and I think each of us can do something.

The first thing we can do is to make our campus more beautiful by planting trees in the school, or organizing a thorough cleaning on the campus. We can also form a good habit of putting the rubbish in the trash can. The second thing we can do is to protect the facilities in our school. When we leave the classroom, we should never forget to turn off the light or close the door. Don't leave the tap water running or waste any materials in the laboratory class.

Thank you for listening!

Thank you for listening!

Unit 2

Natural disasters

复习导航

1. 阅读与自然灾害有关的文章,以及学习如何逃生的相关技能,习得与该话题有关的语言表达;
2. 学习动词不定式作定语和结果状语的语法结构。

知识清单

核心词汇	1. 伤害 <i>vt.</i>	injure	20. 慈善机构;慈善 <i>n.</i>	charity
	2. 灾难,灾害 <i>n.</i>	disaster	21. 全体职工;管理人员 <i>n.</i>	staff
	3. 反应;化学反应 <i>n.</i>	reaction	22. 幻灯片;降低 <i>n.</i>	slide
	4. 发信号,示意 <i>vi. & vt.</i>	signal	23. 洪水;大量 <i>n.</i>	flood
	5. 出去,离去 <i>vt. & vi.</i>	exit	24. 在楼下,往楼下 <i>adv.</i>	downstairs
	6. 有秩序的 <i>adj.</i>	orderly	25. 文件,公文 <i>n.</i>	document
	7. 楼梯;梯级 <i>n.</i>	stair	26. 亲爱的;蜂蜜 <i>n.</i>	honey
	8. 名单;卷;一管 <i>n.</i>	roll	27. 否则,不然;除此以外 <i>adv.</i>	otherwise
	9. 证实;使确信 <i>vt.</i>	confirm	28. 好奇的;奇特的 <i>adj.</i>	curious
	10. 拥抱;抱紧 <i>vt.</i>	hug	29. 进口产品 <i>n.</i>	import
	11. 发生;存在于 <i>vi.</i>	occur	30. 出口产品 <i>n.</i>	export
	12. 宽慰;减轻 <i>n.</i>	relief	31. 港口,避风港 <i>n.</i>	port
	13. 了解;通知 <i>vt.</i>	inform	32. 在(或向)较远处 <i>adv.</i>	beyond
	14. 会议,研讨会 <i>n.</i>	conference	33. 遥远;距离 <i>n.</i>	distance
	15. 震惊;剧烈震动 <i>n.</i>	shock	34. 图案;模式 <i>n.</i>	pattern
	16. 惊吓,害怕 <i>vt. & vi.</i>	scare	35. 柱;栏 <i>n.</i>	column
	17. 电;权力;政权 <i>n.</i>	power	36. 救援,营救 <i>n. & vt.</i>	rescue
	18. 补给;供应 <i>n.</i>	supply	37. 找出……的准确位置 <i>vt.</i>	locate
	19. 捐赠;献(血) <i>vt.</i>	donate	38. 退休,退職 <i>vi. & vt.</i>	retire
	39. county	郡	51. erupt	(火山)爆发
	40. crash	碰撞声	52. unearth	使出土
	41. procedure	程序	53. destination	目的地
	42. tsunami	海啸	54. bar	酒吧
	43. odd	怪异的	55. cloud-capped	高耸入云的
	44. bubble	泡沫	56. ashy	覆盖着灰的
	45. typhoon	台风	57. dawn	黎明
	46. destructive	引起破坏(或毁灭)的	58. volcano	火山
	47. pole	柱	59. trunk	树干
	48. hurricane	飓风	60. unbearable	难耐的
	49. fund	资金	61. sharp	灵敏的
	50. Roman	古罗马的		

短 语	1. 整个,全部	at large	10. 为……做准备	get prepared for
	2. 点名	roll call	11. 用完,耗尽	run out of
	3. 以防	in case	12. 清洗掉……	wash ... away
	4. 一系列的	a series of	13. 呈现……的形状	take the form of
	5. 安然无恙的	safe and sound	14. 突然开始,爆发	break out
	6. 被想到,浮现在脑中	occur to	15. 到处,各处	far and wide
	7. (在困境中)保持冷静	keep one's head	16. 撞向	crash into
	8. 让某人解脱了	to one's relief	17. 停电	power failure
	9. 清除了	clear of		
句 型	1. 只有 5 个学生受了一些轻伤,尽管目前数据显示在这次灾难中总共有 7 人死亡,200 多人受伤。 Only 5 students suffered slight injuries, <u>despite</u> the current figures of 7 killed and over 200 injured in the disaster area <u>at</u> <u>large</u> .			
	2. 震动一停止,布朗小姐就感觉到这是全班学生逃跑的最佳时机。 <u>The</u> <u>moment</u> the shaking stopped, Miss Brown sensed it was the best time for the class to <u>make</u> <u>their</u> <u>escape</u> .			
	3. 在点名证实了所有人都安然无恙后,他们放松了,一起欢笑,哭泣,相互拥抱。 After a roll call confirmed that all were <u>safe</u> <u>and</u> <u>sound</u> , they relaxed, laughing, <u>crying</u> <u>and</u> <u>hugging</u> each other.			
	4. 她立刻想到,这些是海啸即将来临的迹象。 <u>It</u> <u>immediately</u> <u>occurred</u> <u>to</u> her that these were signs of an approaching tsunami.			
	5. 为了保护你免受台风攻击,请遵守如下合适的安全规章。 In order to <u>protect</u> yourself <u>from</u> a typhoon, follow the proper safety procedure.			



要点突破

1. remain

【课文原句】... but the students remained still and

waited calmly and quietly.

v. 仍然是

remain + *adj.* / *n.* / *adv.*

vi. 剩下;留下

【拓展】

remaining *adj.* 剩下的remains *n.* 剩余物,残留物;遗骸

即讲即练

中译英

①老师要他放学后留在教室。

②我们很难用剩下的钱维持一个月。

【答案】① The teacher asked him to remain at the classroom after school.

② It's difficult for us to last for a month with the remaining money.

2. the moment

【课文原句】The moment the shaking stopped, Miss Brown sensed it was the best time for the class to

make their escape.

the moment 引导时间状语从句

The moment the shaking stopped 是一个由 the moment 引导的时间状语从句, 意为“一……就……”, 等于 as soon as.

【拓展】英语中用名词引导时间状语从句的还有: the second、the minute、the instant, 表示“一……就……”; the first time、every time、each time、next time、anytime 等, 表示“第一次/每当/每次/下次/任何时候……”。

即讲即练

中译英

①他一到家就开始下雨了。

②他的爸爸答应他下次再来看他时给他买辆新自行车。(next time)

【答案】①The moment he got home, it began to rain.

②His father promised that he would buy him a new bike next time he came to visit him.

3. It occurs to sb that ...

【课文原句】It immediately occurred to her that these were signs of an approaching tsunami.

It occurs to sb that ... 某人突然想起

该句使用了“It occurs to sb+that 从句”结构, 意为“某人想起某事”。

【拓展】与“It occurs to sb+that 从句”相似的句型有 It occurs to sb to do sth、sth occurs to sb, 表示“某人想起(做)某事”。

即讲即练

中译英

我突然想起在什么地方见过他。

【答案】It occurred to me suddenly that I had met him somewhere.

4. distance

【课文原句】... beyond in the distance, they heard the crash of falling roofs.

n. 远处; 距离; 疏远; 冷淡

in the distance/at a distance 在远处

at a distance of 在……的距离处

keep sb at a distance 疏远某人

【拓展】

distant adj. 遥远的; 冷漠的

即讲即练

中译英

①他们看到远处有一座寺庙。

②我和西蒙打招呼时, 他显得冷淡又疏远。

【答案】①They saw a temple in the distance.

②Simon appeared cold and distant when I said hello to him.



语法梳理

动词不定式

1. 动词不定式作定语

动词不定式作定语, 一般置于被修饰的名词或代词后面, 与其修饰的词具有一定的逻辑关系。

(1) 不定式所修饰的词是不定式逻辑上的主语。

The teacher needs some students to help her carry the books.

(2) 不定式所修饰的词是不定式逻辑上的宾语。

I have so much work to finish.

当不定式所修饰的词是不定式逻辑上的宾语时还要注意以下几点:

①不定式如果是不及物动词, 不定式后面须有相应的介词。

He is looking for a room to live in.

②当不定式所修饰的词如果是 time、place 或 way, 不定式后面的相应的介词习惯上省去。

He had no money and no place to live.

③当不定式修饰的词是不定式动作的承受者时,不定式既可以用主动语态(to do),也可用被动语态(to be done),但其含义有所不同。

Have you anything to send?

(你有什么东西要寄吗?——不定式 to send 的动作执行者是“你”)

Have you anything to be sent?

(你有什么要寄的东西吗?——不定式 to be sent 的动作执行者是“我”或“别人”)

(3)不定式所修饰的词与不定式是同位关系,不定式起解释的作用。

He has no ability to finish the work independently.

2. 动词不定式作结果状语

动词不定式作结果状语常见于 enough to、too ... to、so ... as to、only to 等结构。在 only to 的结构中,动词不定式常表示没有预料到的结果。

He is old enough to take care of himself.

The problem is too difficult to solve.

He hurried home, only to find his money stolen.

即讲即练

用括号内单词的适当形式填空

- There are enough chairs for the guests _____ (sit) on.
- Mum, are you free today? I have a lot of clothes _____ (wash).
- He has a child _____ (take) care of.
- I arrived only _____ (find) that the others had already left.
- It seems that he has no pen _____ (write) with.
- The house is large enough _____ (hold) two hundred people.

- 【答案】1. to sit 2. to be washed
3. to take 4. to find
5. to write 6. to hold



随堂小练

I. 根据首字母或中文提示完成句子。

- Michael did not follow the correct p _____ in applying for a visa.
- Tens of thousands of people suffered terrible injuries in the world's worst industrial d _____.
- When he asked me to help him to cheat in the exam, my instant r _____ was "of course not".
- Two people in the flat recalled hearing a loud c _____ at about 1:30 a.m.
- He was c _____ as one of our leading actors in the play.
- Most scientists agree that climate change is o _____.
- It was really dangerous; you might have _____ (使受伤) him seriously.
- That information is restricted to hospital _____ (全体职工).
- The government plans to begin emergency _____ (救济) as soon as the country is cleared of troops.
- Families travel long _____ (距离) to be together.

- 【答案】1. procedure 2. disaster
3. reaction 4. crash
5. confirmed 6. occurring
7. injured 8. staff
9. relief 10. distance

II. 从方框内选择适当的词组,并用其正确形式填空。

at large	safe and sound
occur to	keep one's head
insist on	hold on to
in case	to one's relief
a series of	at the same time

- Space travel can be so delightful but _____ dangerous.
- Mobile phone users have developed _____

symbols to show how they feel.

3. _____, the accident caused little damage to his health.
4. The old man _____ the back of the chair to stop himself from falling.
5. The police _____ being given every detail of the case.
6. I took my driving license with me on holiday, _____ I wanted to hire a car.
7. Two days later, the missing children returned home _____.
8. Faced with this situation, a good idea suddenly _____ him.
9. When you are faced with challenges, you should _____.
10. His new novel has been well received by the public _____.

- 【答案】1. at the same time 2. a series of
3. To his relief 4. held on to
5. insisted on 6. in case
7. safe and sound 8. occurred to
9. keep your head 10. at large

III. 翻译句子。

1. 你一到长沙我就会去拜访你。(the moment)

2. 当医生来时他还活着。(remain)

3. 他突然想起他包里还有 500 元钱。(occur)

4. 在远处我能认出他们。(distance)

- 【答案】1. I will visit you the moment you arrive in Changsha.

2. When the doctor arrived, he remained alive.

3. It occurred to him that he had 500 yuan in his bag.

4. I can recognize them at a distance/in the distance.



模拟演练

I. 完形填空。

It is quite fun to play in the water on a hot summer day. However, playing in the water can be 1 if you don't follow the rules of water safety.

The first rule is to always swim with a friend. If you have a 2, the friend can help you or run to get help. 3, it is always more fun if you have a friend to play with. It is best to go swimming with an adult, 4 if you are not a good swimmer. Never swim at a beach where there is no lifeguard or adult around.

Sometimes people get injured in swimming pools. Most injuries are a 5 of children running and slipping on wet pool surfaces. If you are a(n) 6, always stay in the shallow end(浅水区).

If you swim in a river or lake, be sure to 7 what is below the water surface. If you jump into unknown waters, you 8 seriously injure yourself on a hidden object. If you go boating, always wear a life jacket.

Swimming and boating are 9 the most enjoyable summer activities. Protect yourself by 10 these basic rules of safety and you'll have more fun.

- () 1. A. interesting B. boring
C. safe D. dangerous
() 2. A. chance B. dream
C. problem D. question
() 3. A. Therefore B. Besides
C. However D. Instead
() 4. A. simply B. especially
C. probably D. clearly
() 5. A. result B. fact
C. goal D. tool
() 6. A. child B. student

- C. beginner D. adult
() 7. A. try B. check
 C. guess D. enjoy
() 8. A. may B. must
 C. should D. need
() 9. A. on B. for
 C. among D. under
() 10. A. making B. breaking
 C. changing D. following

【答案】1—5 DCBBA 6—10 CBACD

II. 语法填空。

When I was a child, I 1. _____ (dream) of living in a big city. I thought I would be happy there, with so many people and so much traffic 2. _____ (move) around me. I am now living in a city, 3. _____ I miss my home in the countryside. There the air 4. _____ (be) fresh and the mountains are green. 5. _____ (villager) often visit each other and share almost all 6. _____ they have with each other.

Unfortunately, with the development of industry, our environment has been 7. _____ (pollute). Lots of studies have shown that global warming has already become 8. _____ very serious problem. The air we breathe in is getting worse and worse. Many rare animals are dying out. We must find ways 9. _____ (protect) our environment. If we fail to do so, we 10. _____ (regret) it in the future.

- 【答案】1. dreamed/dreamt 2. moving
 3. but 4. is
 5. Villagers 6. that
 7. polluted 8. a
 9. to protect 10. will regret

III. 双向翻译。

“Thank you” is widely used in modern society. It is a very good manner. 1. 你应该说“谢谢” whenever others help you or say something kind to you. For example, when someone opens the door for you, you

should say so. Also, it is polite to say “Thank you” when someone praises you.

2. “Excuse me” is another polite expression. We use it the same as “Thank you”. When you hear someone say so behind you, it means that somebody wants to walk past you without touching you. It is not polite to interrupt (打断) others while they are talking.

3. If you want to have a word with one of them, please say “Excuse me” first. You should also do so when you want to cough or make any unpleasant noise before others.

In fact, 4. 我们经常使用这两种礼貌表达 not only between friends, but also between parents and children, brothers and sisters, husbands and wives. 5. Let's learn to say “Thank you” and “Excuse me” in our daily life.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

- 【答案】1. You should say “Thank you”
2. 另一个礼貌的表达是“打扰一下”
3. 如果你有话要对其中一位说
4. We often use these two kinds of polite expressions
5. 让我们学会说“谢谢”和“打扰一下”

Unit 3

The world online

复习导航

1. 学习描述互联网的文章,了解互联网的功能,并且学习相关的英语表达方式;
2. 学习现在分词作定语、状语和宾语补足语的语法结构。

知识清单

核心词汇	1. 国界,边界 <i>n.</i>	frontier	21. 冲浪,浏览 <i>vt. & vi.</i>	surf
	2. 十亿 <i>num.</i>	billion	22. 删除;移走 <i>vt.</i>	remove
	3. 显然,明显地 <i>adv.</i>	obviously	23. 文件;文件夹 <i>n.</i>	file
	4. 机会;通道 <i>n.</i>	access	24. 应在(某处);能适应 <i>vi.</i>	belong
	5. 按键;纽扣 <i>n.</i>	button	25. 要求,请求 <i>vt.</i>	request
	6. 食谱;方法 <i>n.</i>	recipe	26. 技术的,技能的 <i>adj.</i>	technical
	7. 军事的,军队的 <i>adj.</i>	military	27. 上载,上传 <i>vt.</i>	upload
	8. 公共事务 <i>n.</i>	affair	28. 下载 <i>vt.</i>	download
	9. 大部分;多数票 <i>n.</i>	majority	29. 百分率,百分比 <i>n.</i>	percentage
	10. 商品;私人财产 <i>n.</i>	goods	30. 娱乐活动;招待 <i>n.</i>	entertainment
	11. 商务,商业 <i>n.</i>	commerce	31. 可移动的,非固定的 <i>adj.</i>	mobile
	12. 递送,传送 <i>vt.</i>	deliver	32. 设备;手段 <i>n.</i>	device
	13. 网站,站点 <i>n.</i>	site	33. 对……入迷的人 <i>n.</i>	addict
	14. 靴子 <i>n.</i>	boot	34. 停止,戒掉 <i>vt. & vi.</i>	quit
	15. 安排;布置 <i>n.</i>	arrangement	35. 恐怖的,吓人的 <i>adj.</i>	scary
	16. 现金;金钱 <i>n.</i>	cash	36. 不知怎么地 <i>adv.</i>	somehow
	17. 建立;设立 <i>vt.</i>	establish	37. 展示;揭示 <i>vt.</i>	reveal
	18. 立即的,立刻的 <i>adj.</i>	instant	38. 欣赏;感谢 <i>vt.</i>	appreciate
	19. 议论,评论 <i>n.</i>	comment	39. 歌剧;歌剧院 <i>n.</i>	opera
	20. 知道,意识到 <i>adj.</i>	aware	40. 羽毛球运动 <i>n.</i>	badminton
	41. webcam	网络摄像头	48. guideline	准则
	42. pot	壶	49. ballet	芭蕾舞
	43. emoji	表情符号	50. Wi-Fi	无线网络
	44. comic	连环漫画	51. battery	电池
	45. extent	程度	52. journal	日记
	46. click	点击	53. wide-ranging	覆盖面广的
	47. software	软件		

短 语	1. 突然大受欢迎,迅速流行	take off	11. 对……有积极作用	have a very positive effect on
	2. 有使用某物的机会	have access to sth	12. 创建,建立	set up
	3. 在一定程度上	to a certain extent	13. 伸手去拿	reach for
	4. 掌握(信息),熟悉	at one's fingertips	14. 全神贯注看着某物	be glued to sth
	5. 调出;提出	bring up	15. 飞驰而过	shoot past
	6. 大多数的	the majority of	16. 撞倒某人	knock sb off one's feet
	7. 最重要的是,尤其是	above all else	17. 全神贯注,沉浸于	be lost in
	8. 与……保持联系	keep in contact with	18. 减少,削减	cut back on
	9. 意识到……	be aware of		
	10. 属于,归……所有	belong to		
句 型	1. 互联网的最大优势之一在于快速和便捷地获取大量信息。 One of the greatest advantages of the Internet <u>lies</u> <u>in</u> the quick and easy <u>access</u> <u>to</u> a huge amount of information.			
	2. 难怪互联网现在已经成为大多数人查找信息的首选途径。 <u>No</u> <u>wonder</u> the Internet has now become the first place that <u>the</u> <u>majority</u> <u>of</u> people turn to for information.			
	3. 不管身在何处,我们都能与所爱之人保持联系,找到久违的朋友,发现兴趣相投的新群体。 <u>No</u> <u>matter</u> where we are, we are able to <u>keep</u> <u>in</u> <u>contact</u> <u>with</u> loved ones, find long-lost friends and discover whole new communities who share our hobbies.			
	4. 只有这样,互联网才能成为每个人的发现之地,奇妙之所,灵感之源。 <u>Only</u> <u>in</u> <u>this</u> <u>way</u> can the Internet be a place of discovery, wonder and inspiration for everyone.			
	5. 就在那一刻,我下定决心在不用智能手机的情况下度过一整周。 At that very moment, I <u>made</u> <u>up</u> <u>my</u> <u>mind</u> to spend a whole week without my smartphone.			



要点突破

1. access

【课文原句】... with access to the Internet come some truly life-changing advantages.

n. 通道;机会,权利

access to sth 进入……的通道

have/get/gain access to 有/得到……的权利或机会

vt. 访问,存取(计算机文件);到达,进入

【拓展】

accessible *adj.* 可到达的,可进入的;(人)易接近的,平易近人的



即讲即练

中译英

教师和学生假期也可以使用图书馆。

【答案】Teachers and students have access to library during the holiday.

2. bring up

【课文原句】 In the time it takes to find one book in the library, we can use a search engine to bring up millions of results.

bring up 使显示在计算机屏幕上,调出;抚养;提出(讨论等);呕吐

即讲即练

写出下列句子中 bring up 的含义

① Can you **bring up** the list of candidates again?

② In my day, children were **brought up** to respect the law.

③ Why did you have to **bring up** the subject of money?

④ I had a sandwich for lunch and immediately **brought it up** again.

【答案】①调出来 ②教导 ③提出 ④呕吐

3. effect

【课文原句】 It occurred to her that dance had a very positive effect on her daughter.

n. 影响;效果

have an effect on ... 对……有影响

【拓展】

effective adj. 有效的;生效的

即讲即练

中译英

影片效果很好,它对学生有积极的影响。

【答案】 The film was very effective, which had a good effect on the students.



语法梳理

动词-ing 形式

1. 动词-ing 形式作定语

(1) 单个的动词-ing 形式充当前置定语, 动词-ing 形式短语充当后置定语。有些动词-ing 形式已转化形成形容词, 表示“令人……的”。

This is an exciting news.

This is the path leading to the school.

(2) 修饰不定代词或指示代词 those 时, 动词-ing 形式要后置。

Those playing the piano are my classmates.

(3) 动词-ing 形式作定语, 有被动形式 (being+过去分词)。

The actress being interviewed is Mary's sister.

2. 动词-ing 形式作状语

动词-ing 形式作状语表示时间、原因、伴随、结果、条件、让步等。分词所表示的动作用的执行者与句子主语相同。

(1) 表时间

Having turned off the TV, he began to do his homework.

= After he had turned off the TV, he began to do his homework.

(2) 表原因

Being so excited, she couldn't go to sleep.

= Because she was so excited, she couldn't go to sleep.

(3) 表方式或伴随(相当于 and 引导的并列分句)

The teacher came into the classroom, holding a book in his hand.

= The teacher came into the classroom and held a book in his hand.

(4) 表结果

The car was held up by the storm, causing the delay.

(5) 表条件

Working hard, you'll succeed.

= If you work hard, you'll succeed.

(6) 表让步

Though feeling tired, Billy didn't stop working.

= Though Billy felt tired, he didn't stop working.

(7) 注意

① 动词-ing 形式作状语, 有完成式 (having+过去分词), 表示其动作或状态先于谓语动词的动作或状态。动词-ing 形式作状语时也有被动式 (being+过去分词、having been+过去分词), 表示动词-ing 形式与其逻辑主语之间是被动关系。

Having done the work, he went home.

Not having been discovered, many laws of nature do exist.

② 动词-ing 形式的否定形式是在前面加 not。

3. 动词-ing 形式作宾语补足语

有下列情形可用动词-ing 形式作宾语补足语。

(1) 在感官动词 feel、hear、listen to、see、watch、notice、look at、observe、find 后作宾补, 表示“看到/听到/注意到/发现某人正在……”。

I heard someone calling me.

(2) 在使役动词 have、get、leave、keep、catch、make 后作宾补, 表示“使某人一直……”。

She kept me waiting for half an hour.

(3) “with/without+宾语+宾补”, 宾语和宾补之间是主动关系。

With a local guide leading the way, we got here easily.



用括号内单词的适当形式填空

1. The food _____ (cook) at the moment is for the dinner party.

2. The girl _____ (sit) next to me is my cousin.

3. _____ (hear) the shocking news, she burst into tears.

4. _____ (make) it clear that he didn't agree with us, the manager left the meeting room angrily.

5. When I was on my way to school this morning, I saw two women _____ (argue).

6. _____ (translate) into many languages, *Harry Potter* is popular with children and adults all over the world.

【答案】1. being cooked

2. sitting

3. Hearing

4. Having made

5. arguing

6. Having been translated



随堂小练

I. 根据首字母或中文提示完成句子。

1. Medicine should not be kept where it is a _____ to children.

2. —Can you tell us your r _____ for happiness and health?

—Living every day to the full, definitely.

3. Leaflets have been d _____ to every household.

4. I hope this a _____ will be satisfactory to you.

5. The school has e _____ a successful relationship with the local community.

6. Mr Porter's new album was an _____ (立刻) hit.

7. A spokesperson _____ (评论) that levels of carbon dioxide were very high.

8. It is important that students develop an _____ (意识) of using the Internet properly.

9. The government has drawn up _____ (指导方针) on the treatment of the mentally ill.

10. Three children were _____ (开除) from the school for persistent bad behaviour.

【答案】1. accessible

2. recipe



- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 3. delivered | 4. arrangement |
| 5. established | 6. instant |
| 7. commented | 8. awareness |
| 9. guidelines | 10. removed |

II. 从方框内选择适当的词组,并用其正确形式填空。

- | | |
|------------|-------------------|
| turn to | be glued to |
| be lost in | in terms of |
| belong to | cut back on |
| take up | stretch out |
| pick up | get in touch with |

- The job is great _____ salary, but it has its disadvantages.
- He _____ the golf club.
- Reading her biography, I _____ admiration for what she had achieved in literature.
- Don't _____ the activities that ensure the work is done correctly.
- I _____ a hand and picked up the book.
- She was going over to her parents' house to _____ some clean clothes for Oskar.
- Their eyes _____ the screen wherever they go.
- He did not particularly want to _____ a competitive sport.
- She has nobody she can _____.
- I'm trying to _____ Jane. Do you have her number?

- 【答案】
- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. in terms of | 2. belongs to |
| 3. was lost in | 4. cut back on |
| 5. stretched out | 6. pick up |
| 7. are glued to | 8. take up |
| 9. turn to | 10. get in touch with |

III. 翻译句子。

- 他被他的姨妈抚养大。(bring)

- 公众无法看到这些文件。(access)

- 这种药对治疗他的疾病有效果。(effect)

- 大部分男孩子都喜欢玩具枪。(majority)

【答案】1. He was brought up by his aunt.

2. The public have no access to these documents.

3. This medicine has a good effect on his disease.

4. The majority of boys like toy guns.



模拟演练

I. 阅读理解。

New apps provide more sources of information and bring convenience. Here are some of the newest free apps. If you are interested, download them to your smartphone!

iEDU

It allows students to search for iEDU advising centre information, where you can discover new educational information, aid, opportunities and advice.

Indie Shuffle

It allows you to look through lesser-known artists' music. You can save songs or artists you like and find bands with similar sounds.

BrainPOP

BrainPOP mixes learning and technology in a fun and simple way. It is free and teaches you something new in English every day.

Todoist

It is a time saver, an app helping you manage your time, add a task and even assign tasks to other people who need a quick reminder!

- () 1. Who is iEDU mainly intended for?
- A. Workers.
B. Doctors.
C. Students.
D. Drivers.
- () 2. What will you choose to download if you are a music lover?
- A. iEDU.
B. Indie Shuffle.
C. BrainPOP.
D. Todoist.
- () 3. BrainPOP mixes learning and technology in a (n) _____ way.
- A. interesting
B. boring
C. difficult
D. cheap
- () 4. Todoist can help you do the following things **EXCEPT** _____.
- A. add a task
B. manage your time
C. assign tasks to others
D. teach you English

【答案】1—4 CBAD

II. 小标题填空。

Here is a page from a magazine called *Future*. Read the following information about things that may happen in twenty years.

1. _____

Cars will run on solar power and will be much cleaner and safer. For example, if you are too close to another car or if you are driving dangerously, your car will slow down or stop by itself. It not only prevents the pollution of the environment but also decreases the rate of road killers.

2. _____

New cities will have to be built in the sea. Some

cities on water will have two levels (层). People will live on the upper level, the lower level will be used for traffic, shops and factories, which will be a better way of solving the problem of increasing population and cities.

3. _____

Biotechnology (生物技术) will make everything we eat better and healthier. Plants without insects or illnesses (病虫害) will be developed. The taste of fruit and vegetables will be better and food will be kept longer. At that time, people will have no need to worry about whether their diet is safe or not. Because these food have been tested again and again. They are surely safe.

Ways of curing illnesses

Many new ways to cure illnesses will be found. People will use products of genetic engineering (基因产品) to cure more illnesses. However, some new illnesses will appear.

A. New energy used on transportation

B. Green food

C. Ways of keeping healthy

D. Future living conditions

【答案】1—3 ADB

III. 情景作文。

假设你是李华, 你的英国笔友 Jacky 想到中国读大学, 学习并体验中国文化, 想征询你的意见。请你根据以下内容, 给他写一封电子邮件。内容包括:

1. 表示欢迎;
2. 推荐大学;
3. 你的期待。

注意:

1. 词数 80 词左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。



Dear Jacky,

I am so delighted to have received your letter. I'm writing to express my warmest welcome to you and I'm sure you will have the most unforgettable college experience.

Given your keen interest in Chinese culture, I recommend you apply for Zhejiang University. You can immerse yourself in our profound history and splendid culture in its Chinese Literature major. Moreover, Zhejiang University is located in Hangzhou, which will attract you with its beautiful scenery and harmonious cultural environment.

I sincerely hope your dream will come true. If you have further questions, please let me know.

Yours,
Li Hua

Unit 4

Scientists who changed the world

复习导航

1. 阅读介绍科学家的故事以及和科学有关的文章,培养科学素养,学习用英语介绍科学的方法;
2. 学习过去分词作定语、状语和宾语补足语的语法结构。

知识清单

核心词汇

1. 共和国 <i>n.</i>	republic	23. 电, 电能 <i>n.</i>	electricity
2. 致命的; 十足的 <i>adj.</i>	deadly	24. 学说; 原理 <i>n.</i>	theory
3. 生存; 残存物 <i>n.</i>	survival	25. 金属 <i>n.</i>	metal
4. 省, 省份 <i>n.</i>	province	26. 充电; 收费; 控告 <i>vt. & vi.</i>	charge
5. 广泛的; 宽阔的 <i>adj.</i>	broad	27. 电的, 发电的 <i>adj.</i>	electric
6. 想要, 计划 <i>vt. & vi.</i>	intend	28. 突出的 <i>adj.</i>	standout
7. 实验; 尝试 <i>n.</i>	experiment	29. 罪恶; 害处 <i>n.</i>	evil
8. 有限的 <i>adj.</i>	limited	30. 包含; 牵涉 <i>vt.</i>	involve
9. 家庭的, 家用的 <i>adj.</i>	household	31. 科学的; 细致严谨的 <i>adj.</i>	scientific
10. 容器; 集装箱 <i>n.</i>	container	32. 赞扬; 信用 <i>n.</i>	credit
11. 延迟, 延期 <i>vt.</i>	postpone	33. 应用; 申请; 涂 <i>vt. & vi.</i>	apply
12. 错误, 差错 <i>n.</i>	error	34. 取消; 否定 <i>vt.</i>	negate
13. 智慧; 才智 <i>n.</i>	wisdom	35. 脑力的; 有才智的 <i>adj.</i>	intellectual
14. 有益的, 有用的 <i>adj.</i>	beneficial	36. 神秘 <i>n.</i>	mystery
15. 组织; 指挥 <i>vt. & vi.</i>	conduct	37. 自由 <i>n.</i>	freedom
16. 围绕; 与……紧密相关 <i>vt.</i>	surround	38. 允许; 使有可能 <i>vt. & vi.</i>	permit
17. 表明; 暗示 <i>vt.</i>	indicate	39. 责任; 职责 <i>n.</i>	responsibility
18. 意外, 偶然的事 <i>n.</i>	accident	40. 表明; 公布 <i>vt.</i>	declare
19. 有才智的; 有智力的 <i>adj.</i>	intelligent	41. 国籍; 民族 <i>n.</i>	nationality
20. 较喜欢; 偏袒 <i>vt.</i>	favour	42. 进化; 演变 <i>n.</i>	evolution
21. 政治家 <i>n.</i>	politician	43. 出版; 发表 <i>vt.</i>	publish
22. 闪电 <i>n.</i>	lightning	44. 结婚, 婚姻 <i>n.</i>	marriage
45. malaria	疟疾	54. bacteria	细菌
46. extract	提取物	55. thunderstorm	雷暴
47. herb	药草	56. ribbon	丝带
48. trial	试用	57. bang	突然的巨响
49. sufficient	足够的	58. atomic	原子能的
50. data	数据	59. bomb	炸弹
51. illustrate	说明	60. moral	道德的
52. penicillin	青霉素	61. ignorance	无知
53. mould	霉菌	62. authority	权威

短 语	1. ……方面广泛的知识	a broad knowledge of	9. 偶然,意外地	by accident
	2. 打算做某事	intend to do sth	10. 批量生产	mass production
	3. 查阅;提到	refer to	11. 很成功;引人注目	with a bang
	4. 成功地做某事	succeed in doing sth	12. 太空站	space station
	5. (使)加速	speed up	13. 使某人失望	let sb down
	6. 成功,奏效	pay off	14. 关于,至于	as to
	7. 反复试验	through trial and error	15. 想当然地认为	take it for granted
	8. 对……有好处	be beneficial to	16. 提出,提议	put forward
句 型	1. 但是,即使制作出大量的青蒿提取物,他们仍然面临另一个问题。 Even <u>with</u> large amounts of <i>qinghao</i> extract <u>produced</u> , however, they still faced another problem.			
	2. 为了加速进程,同时保证安全,屠呦呦和她的团队志愿首先在她们自己身上测试青蒿素的提取物。 To <u>speed</u> <u>up</u> the process and ensure its safety, Tu and her team <u>volunteered</u> <u>to</u> test <i>qinghao</i> extract on themselves first.			
	3. 然而,经历了很多次失败的实验后,直到 20 世纪 70 年代屠呦呦才成功地发现青蒿素。 However, it was not until the 1970s that Tu <u>succeeded</u> <u>in</u> discovering <i>qinghaosu</i> , after many failed experiments.			
	4. 人们可能认为弗莱明是偶然发现盘尼西林的,但是这绝不是事实。 One might think Fleming discovered penicillin <u>by</u> <u>accident</u> , but actually this is <u>far</u> <u>from</u> the truth.			
	5. 这个实验允许学生们尝试一下生活在外太空是什么样子的。 The experiment <u>allowed</u> students <u>to</u> get <u>a</u> <u>taste</u> <u>of</u> what it was like to live in outer space.			



要点突破

1. intend

【课文原句】... and in 1969 Tu became head of a team that intended to find a cure for the disease.

vi. & vt. 打算,计划;意指

intend to do sth 打算,计划做某事

intend sb to do sth 想要某人做某事

【拓展】

intended *adj.* 为……打算(或设计)的

be intended for 为……而打算(或设计)的

intention *n.* 意图;目的;打算

with the intention of doing 抱着……的目的

have no intention of doing 不打算……

by intention 故意地

即讲即练

中译英

①我本打算昨天去看你的,但我太忙了。

②这个椅子是为残疾人设计的。

【答案】①I had intended to visit you yesterday, but I was too busy.

②This chair is intended for the disabled.

2. refer to

【课文原句】When they failed to produce any promising results, Tu referred to the ancient books of traditional Chinese medicine again.

refer to 查阅,查看;提到,谈及

【拓展】

refer to ... as ... 把……说成是……

reference *n.* 提及, 涉及; 参考, 查阅; 引文

make (a) reference to 谈到, 参照

with/in reference to 关于, 就……而论

即讲即练

中译英

如果需要, 可以查阅笔记。

【答案】You may refer to your notes if necessary.

3. apply

【课文原句】Scientific knowledge is an enabling power to do either good or bad—but it does not carry instructions on how to apply it.

vt. & vi. 应用; 申请; 涂; 有关

apply to (doing) sth 适用于……

apply sth to sth 把……运用于……

apply to sb for sth 向……申请……

apply to do sth 申请做某事

即讲即练

中译英

①老师们把这项技术运用于课堂。

②如今很多人更喜欢在网上申请工作。

【答案】①The teachers applied this technology to the class.

②Nowadays many people prefer to apply for jobs on the Internet.

语法梳理

动词-ed 形式

1. 动词-ed 形式作定语

(1) 及物动词的动词-ed 形式表示被动和完成; 不及物动词的动词-ed 形式只表示完成。

boiled water 开水

selected apples 精选苹果

spoken English 英语口语

(2) 单个的动词-ed 形式作定语时, 一般可以放在所修饰词语之前, 也可以放在所修饰词语的后面。

The excited children didn't know how to do with themselves.

(3) 动词-ed 形式短语作定语时, 须将分词放在被修饰的词语之后, 功能相当于一个定语从句。

Her daughter, brought up by me (= who was brought up by me), has begun to work now.

2. 动词-ed 形式作状语

动词-ed 形式作状语, 一般含有被动含义。状语部分可以还原为一个完整的状语从句或者并列句。

(1) 方式状语

Seen from the hill, the park looks very beautiful.

= If/When it is seen from the hill, the park looks very beautiful.

(2) 原因状语

Touched by his teacher's words, the boy cried.

= Because he was touched by his teacher's words, the boy cried.

(3) 条件状语

Given more time, we could do it much better.

= If we were given more time, we could do it much better.

(4) 让步状语

Though warned of the storm, the farmers were still working in the fields.

= Though they were warned of the storm, the farmers were still working in the fields.

(5) 伴随状语

The teacher entered the classroom, followed by a group of students.

= The teacher entered the classroom, and he was followed by a group of students.

(6) 注意

动词-ed 形式作状语时, 其逻辑主语要和句子主语一致; 动词-ed 形式作状语时, 其前一般不用 being。

3. 动词-ed 形式作宾语补足语

(1) 动词-ed 形式用在表示“致使”含义的动词 keep、leave、have、make、get 等后面,表示“让某人或某物保持……状态”或“使/让某人或某物被……”。

They kept the door locked for a long time.

I raised my voice to make myself heard.

(2) 动词-ed 形式常用在感官动词 watch、notice、see、hear、feel 等后面,表示“看到/听到/感受到某人或某物被……”。

We can hear the windows beaten by the heavy rain drops.

(3) 动词-ed 形式用在“with+宾语+宾补”结构中,宾语和宾补之间是被动关系。

The thief was brought in with his hands tied behind his back.

(4) 注意

动词-ing 形式作宾补强调动作正在进行;动词-ed 形式作宾补,强调动作已经完成,与宾语是被动关系。

即讲即练

用括号内单词的适当形式填空

1. Did you go to the party _____ (hold) on New Year's Eve?

2. I was walking in the street when I heard my name _____ (call).

3. The teacher entered the classroom, _____ (follow) by two students.

4. English is one of the widely _____ (use) language.

5. Whatever she said, she couldn't make herself _____ (understand).

6. _____ (see) from the sky, the Great Wall looks like a dragon.

7. When I was passing by, I saw them _____ (play) basketball on the playground.

8. With a highway _____ (build) here, it's more convenient for local residents to travel.

【答案】1. held 2. called

3. followed 4. used

5. understood 6. Seen

7. playing 8. built



随堂小练

I. 根据首字母提示完成句子。

1. Stem cell transplant (干细胞移植) is the only hope for millions of patients with d _____ diseases.

2. She is the only s _____ in the accident.

3. Exercising regularly is b _____ to our health.

4. Due to the l _____ space, only 200 people were admitted into the hall.

5. The cookies will last longer if kept in an airtight (密封的) c _____.

6. The research involves collecting d _____ from different samples.

7. The money is not s _____ to cover everything that needs doing.

8. Due to the bad weather, the match had to be p _____ until next week.

9. Can you say that dolphins are much more i _____ than other animals?

10. You have to a _____ to the passport office for a visa.

【答案】1. deadly 2. survivor

3. beneficial 4. limited

5. container 6. data

7. sufficient 8. postponed

9. intelligent 10. apply

II. 从方框内选择适当的词组,并用其正确形式填空。

speed up	pay off	put forward
die of	refer to	manage to
because of	give up	point out
make good use of		

1. We will _____ accomplish the task in time even though it is difficult.

2. I promised not to _____ the matter again.
3. Many practical suggestions were _____ by the staff members at that meeting.
4. The game was postponed _____ rain.
5. I need to _____ all my debts before I leave the country.
6. I _____ smoking on my doctor's advice.
7. Personally speaking, I'd rather _____ thirst than drink champagne.
8. It is hoped that the readers will kindly _____ our errors.
9. The grapes will soon be ripe. Let's _____ our preparations for the grape harvest.
10. First of all, if we work hard, we can _____ our talents.

- 【答案】**
- | | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| 1. manage to | 2. refer to |
| 3. put forward | 4. because of |
| 5. pay off | 6. gave up |
| 7. die of | 8. point out |
| 9. speed up | 10. make good use of |

III. 翻译句子。

1. 他们还在为生存而斗争。(survival)

2. 这个玩具是为女孩子设计的。(intend)

3. 这一段讲的是去年发生的事。(refer)

4. 他们收了你多少钱?(charge)

5. 他在篮球赛中运用了这项技术。(apply)

- 【答案】** 1. They are still fighting for survival.

2. This toy is intended for girls.
3. This paragraph refers to the event which happened last year.
4. How much do they charge you?
5. He applied this skill in the basketball match.



I. 完形填空。

Even in China, not all people speak in the same way. Have you ever seen an old person from Shanghai and one from Guangzhou who cannot speak Putonghua try to 1 with each other? They each speak a different dialect (方言) which can cause much 2! The Chinese language, as a whole uses the 3 set of characters, but has many dialects which are different in 4. This means that people from different 5 often find it difficult to understand each other. It is the spread of Putonghua throughout China that has made communication between people much 6.

People in northern Europe are much luckier. Even though people from Sweden, Denmark and Norway have 7 own languages, it is very 8 for them to communicate with one another. You might be 9. Do you know why? That is because their languages are quite similar, 10 they can communicate easily in their mother tongues.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| () 1. A. understand | B. communicate |
| C. catch | D. mix |
| () 2. A. accident | B. convenience |
| C. misunderstanding | D. influence |
| () 3. A. difficult | B. same |
| C. mistaken | D. strange |
| () 4. A. spelling | B. speaking |
| C. writing | D. pronunciation |
| () 5. A. destinations | B. countries |
| C. areas | D. directions |
| () 6. A. worse | B. better |
| C. easier | D. harder |



- () 7. A. her B. their
C. his D. our
- () 8. A. convenient B. difficult
C. embarrassing D. interesting
- () 9. A. excited B. surprised
C. disappointed D. tired
- () 10. A. but B. and
C. so D. yet

【答案】1—5 BCBDC 6—10 CBABC

II. 语法填空。

Tu Youyou is the first female scientist of the People's Republic of China to receive the Nobel Prize for her contribution to the fight against malaria.

Tu Youyou was born 1. _____ 1930, in Ningbo, Zhejiang Province. She 2. _____ (study) medicine at university in Beijing between 1951 and 1955. After graduation, she completed many further training 3. _____ (course) in traditional Chinese medicine. Her education was soon to prove very 4. _____ (use). In 1969, she became head of 5. _____ team intending to find a cure for malaria. They worked day and night. Two years later, they succeeded in 6. _____ (make) *qinghao* extract, which could treat malaria in mice.

To speed up the process of trials on patients and ensure 7. _____ (it) safety, her team volunteered to test *qinghao* extract on themselves first. Through trial and error, they 8. _____ (final) discovered *qinghaosu* 9. _____ is the most effective part of *qinghao* extract. Since then, it has benefited about 200 million malaria patients.

In her Nobel Lecture, Tu Youyou encouraged scientists 10. _____ (explore) the treasure house of traditional Chinese medicine and raise it to a higher level.

【答案】1. in 2. studied
3. courses 4. useful
5. a 6. making

7. its 8. finally
9. that 10. to explore

III. 双向翻译。

Scientists are interested in whether the sense of smell is related to pain. They are also curious about whether men and women have the same senses. Now, the study has proved that pleasant smells reduce pain for women. 1. For men, there is almost no change.

Dr. Finkelstein is a famous scientist in this field. 2. 自从1999年以来,他一直在研究气味. He says that scientists have already collected data from 40 volunteers. 3. This year scientists will give another 60 volunteers tests and will be in a better position to explain the results.

One explanation is that 4. women's sense of smell is generally better than that of men and is linked to recognizing the smell of babies. Scientists used to believe that mothers recognize their children by sight only. Now, they have become convinced that 5. 嗅觉也有帮助.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

【答案】1. 对男性来说,几乎没有变化
2. He has been studying smells since 1999
3. 今年科学家将会对另外 60 名志愿者进行测试
4. 女性的嗅觉总体上要好于男性
5. the sense of smell also helps