

1. These are some great scientific achievements that have changed the world. (WARMING UP) 这些是曾经令世界改变的巨大科学成就。

(1) scientific的用法

① scientific是形容词，意为“科学的”、“科学上的”或“符合科学规律的”。

The scientific methods include conducting experiments and recording and checking the results. 科学方法包括进行实验、作记录和检查结果。

② scientific没有比较级形式，是定语形容词，在句中只用作定语。

We should work with scientific instruments. 我们应该用科学仪器来工作。

We succeeded in our scientific experiment in the end. 我们终于在科学实验中取得了成功。

(2) achievement的用法

achievement是动词achieve的名词形式，通常用作可数名词，常用复数形式，意为“功绩”或“成就”。

He is proud of his scientific achievements. 他为他所取得的科学成就感到自豪。

2. Do these achievements have anything in common? (WARMING UP) 这些成就有相同之处吗？

have something (nothing) in common (with) 意为“与……有(无)共同之处”或“与……共用”。

They have nothing in common with one another. 他们彼此之间毫无共同之处。

3. What is it that makes scientific achievements important? (PRE READING) 到底是什么使得科学成就变得如此重要呢？

it表示强调的用法

① it可用于强调句子除谓语外的某一成分，如主语、状语、宾语等。这种句子的结构是“*It is /was + 被强调部分+that+句子的其余部分*”。

It was an eagle that he shot dead yesterday. 他昨天射死的是一只鹰。

② 如果被强调的部分是人，可用who或whom代替that。

It is Prof. Smith who/that teaches us English. 教我们英语的是史密斯教授。

It is the local people whom/that we often visit. 我们经常访问的是当地的人。

4. Whatever great achievements the future may have in store for China, it is likely that many of them will be born in northwestern Beijing. (READING) 无论中国将来会有多么伟大的成就，其中许多很有可能就诞生在北京的西北部。

### (1) whatever的用法

① whatever在句中用作形容词，没有比较级形式，只可用作定语。

You can take whatever farm tools you need. 你们需要什么农具都可以拿。

Whatever problem you have, you can always come to me for help.

无论你有什么问题，都可以找我帮忙。

② whatever用作代词时，可引导主语从句、宾语从句或让步状语从句。

Whatever I have is at your service. 我所有的每一样东西，你都可以任意使用。

She will do whatever I wish. 她对我言听计从。

Keep calm, whatever happens. 无论发生什么事情，都要保持镇静。

5. They all have their own characteristics, but they all share the spirit of creativity and scientific skill that has made Zhongguancun a success. (READING) 虽然他们特色各异，但是他们都有着共同的创造精神和科学技能，造就了中关村成为成功的高科技园区。

### (1) share的用法

① share用作及物动词或不及物动词，意为“分享”、“分担”或“均分”。表示“均分”时，是及物动词，后跟名词或代词，常与among, between等短语搭配。

We shared the money among us. 我们把那笔钱均分了。

They shared the cake between them. 他们俩分了那块蛋糕。

Good friends should share happiness and sorrow with each other. 好友之间应该分享快乐和忧愁。

② share用作名词时是可数名词，意为“一份”或“份额”。

They divided the money into equal shares.

他们把钱分成相等的份额。

His share is double. 他是双份的。

### (2) success的用法

① success表示“成功”或“成就”，是不可数名词。

Their efforts were rewarded with success. 他们的努力获得了成功。

Our experiment ended with success. 我们的实验胜利结束了。

His success took a load off my mind. 他的成功卸下了我心中的重负。

Hard work is the path to success. 勤奋是通向成功之路。

6. The science park is also home to a growing number of overseas Chinese who have grasped the

opportunity to develop their ideas at home. (READING) 这个科学园区也成了越来越多的海外华侨抓住机遇在国内实现自己理想的大本营。

(1)句中home用作名词,可以不带冠词,意为“大本营”、“所在地”、“根据地”或“发源地”。

She left home when she was a child.她小时候就离开了家乡。

He has his home at present in Canada.目前他居住在加拿大。

The foreign scientist regarded China as his second home.这位外籍科学家视中国为第二故乡。

7.I never felt really comfortable abroad,and I missed everything about China. (READING) 我感觉我在国外没有过着真正舒适的生活,我思念中国的一切。

miss的用法

①miss用作及物动词或不及物动词。表示“怀念”时,后跟名词或代词作宾语。

You ll miss all your friends when you go to live abroad.如果你去国外定居,你会怀念你所有的朋友的。

②miss表示“错过”或“没看到”时,后跟名词、代词、动词-ing形式或what从句。

They have missed the train.他们没有赶上火车。

I don' t want to miss seeing that singer on television tonight.我不想错过今晚在电视上看看那位歌唱家的机会。

8.Yufang talked to some friends from his university in Beijing and they helped arrange for his return. (READING) 于方与来自他在北京读大学时的母校的一些朋友交谈,然后他们帮助安排他回国。

arrange的用法

①arrange意为“安排”、“计划”、“布置”、“整理”等,一般用作及物动词,后跟名词、代词或动词不定式。

They are arranged in order of increasing difficulty.它们是按先易后难的顺序排列的。

My duties were to arrange the goods, keep them clean, help out in the workroom and, above all, run errands.我的责任是整理商品,保持商品的清洁,在工作室给人做个帮手,而最重要的是在外面跑腿。

We have arranged to meet him at six this evening.我们已经安排今天晚上6点见他。

②arrange也用作不及物动词,一般与介词for连用。

I can' t arrange for everything.不能一切都靠我来办。

③arrange后面可以跟that引导的宾语从句,这时从句要用虚拟语气,即“should+动词原形”,should在

口语中可以省略。

We have arranged that the Young Pioneers (should) go and help her once a week. 我们已经安排少先队员每周去帮她一次。

9. Zhongguancun has had a positive effect on business as well as science. (READING) 中关村无论对商业还是科学都产生了积极的影响。

have effect on...是动词短语,表示“对……产生影响”。这里effect用作可数名词或不可数名词,意为“影响”、“效果”或“作用”。

Did the medicine have any effect? 这种药有效吗?

What he says may have some effects. 他说的话也许会起作用。

Thus one simple fact, a change in the number of bison, had an effect on the whole wildlife chain of the plains. 因此,出现了这样一个简单的事实——野牛数目的变化对平原的整个野生生物链都产生了影响。

10. Relying on science, technology, and knowledge to increase economic power. (READING) 依靠科学技术知识发展经济。

rely on/upon是动词短语,意为“依赖”或“依靠”,相当于depend on/upon。

He can always be relied upon for help. 他的帮助是永远可靠的。

You may rely upon it that he will be early. 你放心好了,他一定会早到的。

11. We are not making that much money yet... (READING) 我们现在还没有挣到那么多钱……

句中that是副词,修饰形容词或副词,表示“这么(样)”或“那么(样)”,相当于so。

How could she sing that well? 她怎么能唱得那么好?

Can you walk that far? 你能走那么远吗?

The weather isn't all that hot. 天气根本没有那么热。

12. The programme was started in March 1986 and has led to several breakthroughs in science and technology. (LANGUAGE STUDY) 这个项目于1986年3月启动,并引起科学技术的几次重大突破。

lead to的用法

① lead to属于动介结构,后跟名词、代词或动名词作宾语,意为“导致”、“引起”或“影响”。

The heavy rain led to serious floods. 大雨造成了严重的水灾。

② lead to后跟地点名词,表示道路“通向”某地。

This road leads to our village. 这条路通向我们的村子。

13. China has long been a leader in the field of genetic research aimed at improving agriculture. (INTEGRATING SKILLS) 中国在着眼于提高农业的基因研究领域一直处于领先地位。

aim的用法

①aim用作不可数名词时，表示“瞄准”；用作可数名词时，表示“目标”或“目的”。

The hunter took careful aim at the wolf and fired. 那个猎手仔细地瞄准那条狼，然后射击。

②aim用作及物动词时，表示“瞄准”，后跟表示武器的名词或代词作宾语，以at短语表示瞄准的目标；aim偶尔可用作不及物动词，表示“针对”，也常与at短语搭配。

He picked up a stone and aimed it at the dog. 他捡起一块石头朝狗扔去。

③aim表示“意欲”、“志在”或“目的在于”时，可跟动词不定式作宾语，也可跟at短语。

I aim at becoming an astronaut. (英) / I aim to become an astronaut. (美) 我的目标是要成为一名宇航员。

14. It seems to be love at first byte for China and computers. (INTEGRATING SKILLS) 这就好像中国和计算机一见钟情一样。

byte是计算机用语，意为“(二进制)字节”、“(二进制)位元组”。句中at first byte等于at first sight，表示“初见”、“乍见”、“未加研究”等。

He fell in love with her at first sight. 他对她一见钟情。

15. For the first time ever, scientists have been able to create a chemical element that can fight cancer cells. (INTEGRATING SKILLS) 科学家有史以来第一次有能力创造出能够杀死癌细胞的化学元素。

(1)for the first time属于固定搭配，是介词短语，在句中一般用作状语，意为“第一次”。

He cast his net for the first time, and drew in a dead donkey. 他撒了第一网，拉上来一头死驴。

(2)create的用法

create是及物动词，意为“创造”，与invent同义，后跟名词或代词作宾语。

Unit 11 Scientific achievement 单元语法知识归纳

## 构词法 (一) ——合成法

### 1. 合成词的概念

将两个或者两个以上的词组合在一起而形成新的词，叫做合成词。

long term 长期的 open air 户外的 homesick 想家的；思念家乡的 sightseeing 观光  
cross road 十字路口 take off 起飞

### 2. 合成词的常见构成方式

#### (1) 合成形容词的常见构成方式

##### ① 形容词+名词+ed

kind hearted 心肠好的 cold blooded 冷血的  
noble minded 高尚的 good tempered 脾气好的

##### ② 形容词+动词的-ing形式

good looking 好看的 fine sounding 动听的  
easy going 脾气随和的，随便的

##### ③ 副词+动词的-ing形式

hard working 勤劳的 far reaching 深远的

##### ④ 名词+动词的-ing形式

peace loving 热爱和平的 epoch making 划时代的

##### ⑤ 名词+动词+ed

state owned 国有的 heartfelt 由衷的  
radio equipped 装备有无线电的 Chinese designed 中国设计的

##### ⑥ 副词+动词+ed

widely used 广泛使用的 well known 著名的  
widespread 广泛流传的

##### ⑦ 形容词+名词

large scale 大规模的 high class 高级的  
everyday 日常的 world famous 世界著名的

##### ⑧ 名词+形容词

airsick 晕机的 duty free 免税的

##### ⑨ 基数词+名词+形容词

four year old 四岁的 two metre tall 两米高

ten foot deep 十英尺深

## (2)合成名词的常见构成方式

### ①名词+名词

silkworm 蚕 blood test 验血 half moon 半月 (形)

### ②形容词+名词

double dealer 两面派 shorthand 速记

### ③动词的-ing形式+名词

waiting room 候车室 sleeping pill 安眠药

### ④动词+名词

pickpocket 扒手 break water 防波堤

### ⑤名词+动词的-ing形式

handwriting 书法 sun bathing 日光浴

### ⑥动词+副词

get together 联欢会 break through 突破

### ⑦副词+动词

outbreak 爆发 downfall 垮台

## (3)合成动词的常见构成方式

### ①名词+动词

sleep walk 梦游

### ②副词+动词

overthrow 推翻 undergo 经历

### ③形容词+动词

white wash 粉刷 blacklist 列入黑名单

## (4)其他合成词

maybe 或许 myself 我自己

moreover 而且 forever 永远地

everything 一切 however 但是

whole heartedly 全心全意地 nevertheless 尽管如此

Unit 11 Scientific achievement 单元同步小测试

一、单项填空 (共15小题, 每小题1分, 满分15分)

从A、B、C、D四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. Dr. Bethune devoted his whole life to \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. benefit mankind            B. benefit the mankind  
C. benefiting mankind        D. benefiting the mankind

2. He' s \_\_\_\_\_ to know the answer.

- A. likely            B. probable        C. maybe            D. possible

3. \_\_\_\_\_ a foreign language, you ought to have a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. To master; practice        B. Mastering; practise  
C. To grasp; practice        D. Grasping; practise

4. The airline \_\_\_\_\_ for a plane to take us to Boston yesterday.

- A. called            B. arranged        C. asked            D. sent

5. \_\_\_\_\_ teaches \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. Failure; success        B. Success; failure  
C. Fail; succeed            D. Succeed; fail

6. He hopes to \_\_\_\_\_ all his aims by the end of the year.

- A. gain        B. receive        C. achieve            D. get

7. The broadcasting station \_\_\_\_\_ last night that a typhoon was approaching.

- A. declared            B. announced        C. proclaimed            D. published

8. The most important \_\_\_\_\_ of his speech was that we should all work whole-heartedly for the people.

- A. element            B. spot            C. sense            D. point

9. We \_\_\_\_\_ him, but he would not listen to us.

- A. persuaded            B. tried to persuade        C. want to persuade            D. advise

10. I smoke out of \_\_\_\_\_ habit, not for pleasure, for \_\_\_\_\_ I have been in the habit for



twenty years.

A. a; the                      B. the; a                      C. /; the                      D. /; /

11.—Emily, my husband is too lazy!

—My husband is no more helpful. When I am rushed off my feet doing housework, he never lifts a (an)                      to help.

A. lip                      B. hand                      C. finger                      D. eye

12.Only in that way                      find out how this kind of animal lived and then finish the research on time.

A. could they                      B. they could                      C. were they able to                      D. they were able to

13.Children, for example, in my opinion,                      creative ability is unthinkably rich, is seldom taken notice of by us, should be trained in that area.

A. which; that                      B. which; which                      C. whose; which                      D. whose; that

14.To our surprise, the painting considered                      should have won the prize.

A. being copied                      B. having been copied  
C. to have copied                      D. to have been copied

15.—Jack, you sweep the floor today,                      ?

—But I swept it yesterday.

A. have you                      B. will you                      C. didn' t you                      D. don' t you

二、完形填空 (共20小题, 每小题1.5分, 满分30分)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从16—35各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中, 选出最佳选项。

This was one of my experiences at work. When I was 16, I was working for a large international company which had its head office in London. I was working in the 17 department.

The company had a training centre which was just outside London. Different courses were 18 there throughout the year and I 19 go on one training course a year. These usually started 20 a Sunday evening and lasted six days.

Once I was 21 a week' s training course with about forty 22 sales people. I was in the bar on the Friday evening and suddenly a woman who was 23 behind the bar asked me a curious question. “I hope you don' t 24 my asking,” she said, “but I' ve been 25 about it all week. Have you got a sister 26 Mary?” The woman' s name was June, and she used to do various jobs at

the training centre. She worked in the office, she organized all the food and drink for the centre and she worked in the bar at lunchtime and in the evening.

My answer 27 June's question was "Yes", and June said, "I thought 28. I met her last September when she was organizing a course here." At that time, my sister was working for 29 company but in a different part of the country. That was 30 she came to be at the training centre.

31 surprised me was how June guessed we were brother and sister. Three things made it even more 32. First, she had met my sister six months before she met me. Second, they have about sixty new people every week at the training centre. So about one thousand five hundred people had 33 the centre in those six months. And 34, my sister is married, so she doesn't have the same family name as me.

We're not 35, but I guess we must look quite like each other.

16. A. in the 30s      B. in my 30s      C. in 30s      D. at my 30s

17. A. selling      B. sales      C. sale      D. sale's

18. A. held      B. taken      C. made      D. completed

19. A. used to      B. once      C. get used to      D. was used to

20. A. at      B. in      C. during      D. on

21. A. on      B. in      C. during      D. over

22. A. other      B. another      C. the other      D. one other

23. A. hearing      B. waiting      C. serving      D. seeing

24. A. matter      B. care for      C. remind of      D. mind

25. A. understanding      B. wondering      C. discovering      D. worrying

26. A. called      B. calling      C. calling on      D. calling up

27. A. of      B. about      C. to      D. for

28. A. that      B. it      C. such      D. so

29. A. the same      B. a different      C. another      D. the other

30. A. where      B. when      C. what      D. how

31. A. All      B. What      C. That      D. It

32. A. surprising      B. surprised      C. strange      D. puzzled

33. A. passed through                      B. passed away                      C. left                      D. passed by  
34. A. finally                      B. at the end                      C. at last                      D. later  
35. A. friends                      B. relatives                      C. twins                      D. brother and sister

### 三、阅读理解 (共10小题, 每小题2分, 满分20分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中, 选出最佳选项。

A

#### Planet Hunter

When Geoff Marcy was 14, his parents bought him a telescope. Every night, he would go onto the roof outside his window to see the wonders of the sky.

“What excited me most was whether there were planets (行星) in other solar (太阳的) systems where life might exist,” he says. “I decided to try to find planets orbiting (沿……轨道运行) other stars like our Sun.”

And he did. “My fellow researcher, Paul Butler, and I found our first planet in 1995,” Dr. Marcy says. “We worked for ten years without finding anything! But we stuck to it, and our patience paid off.”

Since then, the two scientists have discovered 65 of the more than 100 planets found orbiting other stars. Dr. Marcy and Dr. Butler also spotted the first “family” of three planets. In June 2002 they announced another discovery: a Jupiter-like (像木星一样的) planet orbiting star 55 Cancri.

At first, the two researchers found only planets that orbit close to stars. Recently, the scientists found planets farther out. The planet orbiting 55 Cancri is a major breakthrough: it is the first sighting of a large gas planet about the same distance from the star as Jupiter is from the Sun.

Why is this important? Scientists think that life on Earth may exist because of two special features (特征) in our solar system. The first is Jupiter.

“Because It’s so big, Jupiter pulls comets and asteroids (小行星), or they all come and hit the Earth.” Dr. Marcy explains. “Without Jupiter, life on Earth would likely have been destroyed.”

A second feature is that Earth is a rocky planet where liquid water, which is necessary for

life, can exist. Unlike gas planets, rocky planets like Earth have surfaces where water can gather in pools and seas, which may support life. A huge space exists between the Jupiter-like planet and two other planets that lie close to 55 Cancri. Is there an Earth-like planet in the space, too small for us to notice? If so, says Dr. Marcy, “We would have two striking similarities to our solar system: a Jupiter like planet and an Earth like planet. And there may be life!”

(2004春季高考北京、安徽卷)

36. What can we learn about Dr. Marcy from the passage?

- A. He is fond of watching Jupiter.      B. He is from a scientist family.  
C. He dislikes working with Paul Butler.      D. He is interested in finding life in outer space.

37. Which of the following is true of the recent discovery?

- A. The planet is not as protective as Jupiter.      B. The planet is close to star 55 Cancri.  
C. The planet proves to be a gas planet.      D. The planet is as large as Jupiter.

38. How many planets orbiting other stars have the two scientists discovered so far?

- A. 100      B. 69      C. 66      D. 65

39. Dr. Marcy thinks that life may exist in the 55 Cancri system because.

- A. he has found the system similar to the solar system  
B. he has discovered an Earth like planet there  
C. he has discovered a rocky planet there  
D. he has found signs of life in the system

40. “But we stuck to it” (in Paragraph 3) means.

- A. they felt discouraged      B. they carried on with it  
C. they failed in their attempt      D. they made some progress

B

When Rikke in Denmark goes to get some milk from the fridge, she has trouble getting past the refrigerator door. But It’s not because of any physical obstruction (障碍). It’s usually because the PC monitor in her refrigerator’s door has informed her that a new email message has arrived.

Rikke and her husband are taking part in a six-month trial sponsored by a Danish firm and two Swedish partners. They hope to show that computers can be put to much more practical daily use than most people think. Fifty families and singles were provided with a free model known as the "Screenfridge" for the duration of trial.

"It's really very clever," says Rikke. She can call up email, news reports, sales items at the supermarket or addresses out of the endless ocean of Internet possibilities. "I'm not the type who wants to sit in front of the computer and wait 10 minutes for the modem to connect," she says.

The creators of the Screenfridge aim at this type of buyers. They think that the machine should attract people who have limited time to solve technical problems or surf online.

The PC that is built into the door is very small. It is only two centimeters wide, and completely silent.

Everything moves quickly, as Rikke admits. "Well, the whole thing is really just an amusement," she says. "But when the thing is gone after the test, it will be a pain to have to go down in the basement again to download my email."

The Screenfridge is due to hit the market before early 2005.

41. The writer gives a description of Rikke using the Screenfridge in order to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. report Rikke's daily life
- B. prove the value of PC
- C. introduce the new product
- D. describe modern life

42. For what purpose is the Screenfridge made?

- A. To improve the email service.
- B. To help those who cannot use computers.
- C. To make refrigerators more useful.
- D. To make computers more convenient.

43. How long has Rikke probably been using the Screenfridge?

- A. Several months.
- B. Several years.
- C. More than a year.
- D. Several hours.

44. From what Rikke says at the end of the text we can feel that she.

- A. is sorry she has to download her email in the basement
- B. wishes she would continue to use the Screenfridge
- C. is not satisfied with all of the screenfridge
- D. doubts whether she can really depend on the Screenfridge

45. What does the underlined word “sponsored” in the second paragraph mean?

- A. 预售                      B. 发明                      C. 引进                      D. 赞助

#### 四、短文改错 (共10小题, 每小题1分, 满分10分)

此题要求改正所给短文中的错误。对标有题号的每一行作出判断: 如无错误, 在该行右边横线上画一个勾(√); 如有错误 (每行只有一个错误), 则按下列情况改正:

此行多一个词: 把多余的词用斜线 (\\) 划掉, 在该行右边横线上写出该词, 并用斜线划掉。

此行缺一个词: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号 (∧), 在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

此行错一个词: 在错的词下划一横线, 在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意: 原行没有错的不要改。

Skiing is my favorite sport, even though I had only skied for four days in my 46. whole life! Last year my father promised that my brother did well in his exams, 47.

he would take us for a special holiday. “When Victor got straightly A’ s,” Dad 48.

said, “How about a weekend visit the Botanical Gardens?” But my mother said, 49.

“Yes, you promised a special holiday. I think you should keep your word. ” 50.

Victor’ dream was to see some true snow. So in the Christmas vacation we 51.

flew to Seoul, and then took a bus to Muju Resort. As we climbed through the 52.

mountains, we saw the snow on the trees. I was dying to get out and play the 53.

snow! No one in my family had ever touched snow before. We all like little 54.

children. We picked it up, made snowballs, and threw it at each other! 55.

#### 五、书面表达 (满分25分)

假如你是张华，昨天学校为你们举办了十八岁成人仪式。请根据下列要点给你在美国的笔友发一封电子邮件，描述仪式过程并简述你的感受。(图略)

## Unit 12 Fact and fantasy 重点、难点、考点精析

1. What is the distance from the earth to the moon? (WARMING UP) 地球离月亮有多远的距离?

distance 的用法

distance 用作可数名词或不可数名词，意为“距离”或“远处”。

Do bees have minds? Can they figure out direction and distance? 蜜蜂有思维吗？它们能辨别方向和判断距离吗？

What's the distance of the Modern Marathon? 现代马拉松赛跑的距离是多少？

2. What instruments do Sam and Betty use to observe the animal? (LISTENING) 山姆和贝蒂利用什么仪器来观察动物？

(1) 句中 use to 并非固定结构，use 是句子的谓语动词，而不定式短语 to observe the animal 这里用作目的状语。

(2) observe 的用法

① observe 意为“观察”、“注意到”或“看到”，可用作及物动词或不及物动词。用作及物动词时，后跟名词、代词、含不带 to 的不定式、动词-ing 形式或形容词的复合宾语、that 从句及 what 从句。

She likes to observe the stars. 她喜欢观察星星。

He observes carefully but says little. 他总是仔细观察，很少说话。

When they observed anything that happened, they thought about it and then drew a conclusion. 观察到所发生的事情以后，他们想了想，于是就得出结论。

We observed the students entering the hall. 我们看着学生走进大厅。

The boy observed what was going on between them. 这个男孩子注意到了他们之间发生的事情。

He observed that feathers fell the ground slowly. 他观察到羽毛落地很慢。

② observe 用作被动语态时，作主语补足语的不定式须带 to。

The thief was observed to open the window and run away. 有人发现贼开窗户逃跑了。

3. His father sent him to Paris to study law, but instead Verne developed his love for the

theatre. (READING) 他的父亲送他到巴黎学习法律，但凡尔纳却喜欢上了戏剧。

#### instead的用法

instead是副词，意为“相反”、“代替”或“顶替”，常修饰动态动词，位于句首或句末。

If she cannot go, I can go with you instead. 如果她不能去，我可以替她与你一起去。

Instead, he asked his father why he was not able to hatch chickens while hens could. 他反而问他父亲，为什么他不能孵出小鸡，而母鸡却能孵出小鸡。

4. Jules spent many hours in Paris libraries studying botany, applied science and many other subjects. (READING) 儒勒花许多时间在巴黎图书馆学习植物学、应用科学及其它许多学科。

#### spend的用法

①spend是及物动词，偶尔用作不及物动词，意为“度过（时间）”、“花（金钱、时间等）”或“消耗（弹药、气力等）”。用作及物动词时，后跟名词或代词作宾语。

Would you advised me where I should spend holiday?你说我到什么地方去度假好呢?

Now that you are in the senior middle school, you' ll probably spend more time in reading. 既然你已经进入高中，很可能在阅读上要花费更多的时间。

He is always spending. 他挥霍无度。

②spend可用于“spend time/money+on+名词”或“spend time/money+ (in) +动词-ing短语”。

She spends half her money on clothes. 她把一半钱花在衣服上。

She spends her whole life (in) looking after children. 她的一生都用来照料孩子了。

5. Many of the instruments in his novels will remind the reader of Dr Benjamin Franklin' s experiments with electricity. (READING) 他小说中的道具使读者想起本杰明·富兰克林博士所做的电的实验。

#### remind的用法

remind意为“提醒”、“使想起”或“使记起”，是及物动词，后跟名词或代词作宾语，常与介词about或of连用。

Did you remind him about that book he borrowed?你提醒了一下他借走的那本书了吗?

She reminded him of her mother. 她使他想起了她的母亲。

This reminded them of the days when they were in the army. 这使他们想起了在部队的日子。

6. Dr. Aronnax, his servant and a Canadian whale hunter set out to find the monster. (READING) 阿兰克斯博士与他的助手和一位加拿大捕鲸者一起出发去寻找水怪。



## set out的用法

①set out意为“出发”或“启程”，等于start out, start off或set off。

Together the four men set out to look for the lost camel.四个人一起出发去找那头失踪的骆驼。

It was raining when we set out.我们出发时天正下着雨。

②set out意为“开始着手”，后跟动词不定式。

But where did this radiation come from, and what was it like? Here was a secret of nature which she set out to discover.但是，这种射线是从哪里来的？它是什么样的东西？这就是她要去发现的一个自然界的秘密。

About three hundred and sixty years ago, an Italian scientist named Galileo set out to question Aristotle's theory of falling objects. 大约360多年前，意大利的一位名叫伽利略的科学家，开始对亚里士多德的落体学说提出了质疑。

③set out意为“阐述”、“表达”或“陈述”，等于state或describe。

The book was not intended to be an attack on Christianity. Darwin simply set out the facts that he believed to be true. And he based his ideas on scientific experiment. 这本书不是有意攻击基督教的。达尔文只是说明他自己认为正确可靠的事实。他的看法是以科学实验为基础的。

He set out his ideas in simple English.他用简单的英语表达了自己的想法。

7.The ship is also very strong and protected with thick iron plates. (READING) 轮船也很牢固，而且船体用厚厚的铁板保护着。

## protect的用法

①protect意为“保护”或“警戒”，是及物动词，后跟简单宾语或含介词短语的复合宾语。

Protect your eyes from the sun.保护你的眼睛，免受阳光的刺激。

We should protect our country against attack.我们应该保卫自己的国家，以免遭受攻击。

②protect后跟from短语，往往表示防止较小的事，跟against短语，往往表示较大的事。

He wears thick clothes to protect himself from the cold. 他穿上厚衣服来御寒。

She protects herself against the danger.她保护自己免遭危险。

8.Dressed in diving suits, they walk around in this magic world, lighted by the lamps of the ship. (READING) 他们穿着潜水衣，借着轮船的灯光，在这个奇妙的水底世界里漫游。

(1)这里Dressed in diving suits和lighted by the lamps of the ship是过去分词短语，在句中用作状语。

## (2) dress 的用法

① dress 用作名词，表示“女服”或“童装”时，是可数名词；表示“(男女)衣服”时，是统称，尤指“外衣”，属不可数名词，没有复数形式。

That's a nice dress. 那是件漂亮的女(童)装。

She buys several new dresses every season. 她每个季节都买几件新衣服。

① dress 用作及物动词时，只能以“人”，而不能以“衣”作宾语。

② 这小女孩穿一身红衣服。

9. You could say he is someone you will neither like nor dislike. (READING) 你会说他既不是你喜欢的人也不是你讨厌的人。

## neither...nor... 的用法

① neither...nor... 意为“既不……，也不……”，与 either...or... 意思相对。可连接两个主语、谓语、宾语、表语等。

Neither the beasts nor the birds would have the bat as their friend. 兽类和鸟类都不愿把蝙蝠看作他们的朋友。

Without its light and warmth there would be neither plants nor animals nor human beings. 没有光和热，就不可能有植物，动物，也不可能有人类。

He can neither read nor write English. 他既不会读英语，也不会写英语。

② neither...nor... 连结并列主语时，根据“就近原则”，谓语动词须与靠近它的主语一致。

Neither you nor he is wrong. / Neither he nor you are wrong. 你和他（他和你）都没有错。

He neither drinks, nor smokes. 他既不喝酒，又不吸烟。

It is neither hot nor cold. 天不热也不冷。

Neither did we invite him, nor was he willing to come. 我们没有邀请他，他也不愿意来。（连结分句，语序倒装）

10. Another wonderful story is that of Journey to the Center of the Earth. (READING) 另一部奇妙的小说是《地心游记》。

句中的 that 代表前面的 story。that 用作形容词或指示代词时，复数形式是 those，可用作定语、主语、宾语等，一般用来“远指”或“承上”，但不能“启下”。

Do you find that information in the newspaper? 你看到报纸上的那条消息了吗？

Anyone can do that. 任何人都能做这件事。（代替刚提过的事）

My seat was next to that of my father. 我的座位紧靠着我爸爸的座位。(代替前面提到的名词seat)

—Shall we buy this one or that one? 我们买这个还是买那个?

—I like that better. 我更喜欢那个。(远指)

We see him when he comes to town, but that isn't often. 他进城时我们可以看到他, 但是不经常。(承上)

11. No human beings could have passed a happier childhood than myself. (INTEGRATING SKILLS)  
再也没有人比我的童年时代更幸福的了。

这是一个比较级句型, 但它表达的却是最高级的含义, 因此这个句子的真实含义是“我的童年时代最幸福”。

I have never seen a better film than 2046. (=2046 is the best film that I have ever seen.)  
我从未看过比《2046》更好的电影。

12. I doubted at first whether I should try to create a being like myself. (INTEGRATING SKILLS)  
起初我怀疑我是否应该创造一个像我自己的人。

doubt的用法

①doubt意为“怀疑”或“不相信”。作名词时, 可用作可数名词和不可数名词。

How can I remove his doubts? 我怎么能消除他的疑虑呢?

There is some doubt whether he will come on time. 他是否能准时来还不一定。

②doubt作动词时, 可用作及物动词和不及物动词。用作及物动词时, 后跟名词、代词、that从句或what从句。

He doubts everything. 他怀疑一切。

She doesn't doubt that he will come on time. 她不怀疑他会准时来。

I doubt whether he has told the truth. 我怀疑他是否讲了真话。

③在肯定的陈述句中, doubt后须用whether, 在否定的陈述句和疑问句中, doubt后须用that。

I doubt whether we shall have enough time. 我怀疑我们是否将有充足的时间。

I don't doubt that he is honest. 我不怀疑他是诚实的。

Do you doubt that he is honest? 你怀疑他是诚实的吗?

13. It was with these feelings that I began the creation of a human being. (INTEGRATING SKILLS)  
我是怀着这些感情开始创造人的。

这是一个强调句型, 句型结构为: It is/was +被强调成分+that+其他部分。

It is from the evidence I've gathered that I infer this fact.

我是从所收集的证据中推断出这一事实的。

It was he that passed by me just now without stopping to speak.

刚才从我身旁走过没有停下来说话的人是他。

14. Who can imagine the horrors of my secret work? (INTEGRATING SKILLS) 谁能想象得到我从事的神秘工作有多恐惧呢?

imagine的用法

imagine是及物动词，意为“想象”或“设想”，后跟名词、代词、动词-ing形式以及含不定式、动词-ing形式、名词或as短语的复合宾语、that从句或what从句。

Try to imagine being on the moon. 设想一下在月球上的情景。

Imagine yourself to be on a deserted island. 想象一下你自己在荒岛上的情景。

You can imagine the meeting continuing far into the night. 你能想象得出那次会一直开到深夜。

He imagined himself as manager of the company. 他把自己想象为公司的经理。

I cannot imagine who the man is. 我想不出这人是谁。

15. When his thin black lips opened, nothing came but some strange sounds. (INTEGRATING SKILLS) 当他张开薄而黑的嘴唇的时候，发出的只是奇怪的声音。

nothing...but表示“除了……之外，什么也没有”，做主语时，谓语与nothing一致，而不是与but后面的名词或代词一致。

But this time he could do nothing but wait for a better chance. 但这一次他什么也不能做，只好等待有更好的机会。

Nothing but pens and notebooks is needed. 除了钢笔和笔记本，别的都不需要。

## Unit 12 Fact and fantasy构词法(二) 一派生法

内容略；详见图书

## Unit 12 Fact and fantasy单元同步小测试

一、单项填空 (共15小题, 每小题1分, 满分15分)

从A、B、C、D四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. What is the \_\_\_\_\_ between Nanjing and Shanghai?

- A. distance                      B. length                      C. width                      D. height

2. The waterfall can be seen \_\_\_\_\_. Its sound may be heard \_\_\_\_\_ two miles. It looks ever more beautiful, I think.

- A. at a distance; in the distance of; from a distance  
B. from a distance; in the distance of; at a distance  
C. in the distance; from a distance of; at a distance  
D. in the distance; at a distance of; from a distance

3. There are several \_\_\_\_\_ at the meeting.

- A. matters; to deal in                      B. matter; to deal with  
C. matter; to be dealt with                      D. matters; to be dealt with

4. Age is of \_\_\_\_\_ mind. If you don't \_\_\_\_\_, it doesn't matter.

- A. matter; mind                      B. the mind; matter                      C. the matter; mind                      D. a matter; mind

5. The boy listens to the teacher \_\_\_\_\_, so everything seems easy to him.

- A. attention                      B. attentively                      C. attentive                      D. attend

6. A man who hesitates \_\_\_\_\_ everything cannot do anything successfully.

- A. to do                      B. doing                      C. for doing                      D. in doing

7. His speech turned \_\_\_\_\_ to be the most important on biology this year.

- A. out                      B. off                      C. on                      D. in

8. He observed her \_\_\_\_\_ across the street.

- A. to come                      B. comes                      C. coming                      D. came

9. Which \_\_\_\_\_ do you like best, a dog, a cat or a horse?

- A. beast                      B. creature                      C. animal                      D. pet

10. I \_\_\_\_\_ what you said but I don't \_\_\_\_\_ you.

- A. believe; believe                      B. believe in; believe  
C. believe in; believe in                      D. believe; believe in

11. Every student is to be in the classroom at 8 A. m.

A. suppose B. supposing C. supposed D. being supposed

12. Who the element radium? Do you know the name of the? When did she?

A. had discovered; finder; discover it B. discovered; discoverer; make the discovery

C. discovered; locker; find it D. made; maker; make it

13. It was a great for him to be pleasant to people he didn't like.

A. trouble B. effort C. sorrow D. horror

14. He was wearing a lot of clothes the cold.

A. to protect himself from B. to protect from

C. protecting himself D. protecting from

15. Have I any to do as you tell me?

A. choices only B. choice but C. choice only D. choices but

## 二、完形填空 (共20小题, 每小题1.5分, 满分30分)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从16—35各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中, 选出最佳选项。

Surfing: It's Not Just for Boys Anymore

If you asked high school girls to name their favorite sports, most would probably say basketball or volleyball. I happen to be one of the few girls who would 16: surfing (冲浪运动). But isn't that a boy thing? Some people 17. Most certainly not.

I started surfing about five years ago and 18 in love with the sport on the very first day. Riding that first 19 was the best feeling I had ever experienced.

When I try to 20 surfing with other things, I find it very difficult because, in my 21, there's nothing like it. It involves (牵涉到) body, 22, and soul. There's sand between my toes and cool, salt water all 23 us. The feeling I get when I'm surfing across that 24, becoming one with the 25, is like I'm weightless.

The one thing I can 26 from surfing and not any other sport is endless challenge (挑战). You can never be the "best surfer" because the ocean 27 an uncountable variety of waves that nobody can ever master. The variations of surfing styles are wonderful. Some surfers are free and flowing; others are very aggressive (活跃有力的) and 28. All of these things attract me to surfing and make it 29 from any other sport.

I've<sup>30</sup> to tell every girl I know to do something that people don't think girls can do. It's part of being human to advance to new<sup>31</sup>, so shouldn't it be expected that girls should step up and start<sup>32</sup> the limits of things boys and men used to dominate (主宰)?

There're women<sup>33</sup> side by side with the President of our country, so why not side by side with the boys<sup>34</sup> the football team or out in the water surfing? Give girls a chance to<sup>35</sup>, and they will.

(2004春季高考北京、安徽卷)

- |                 |               |             |              |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| 16. A. tell     | B. answer     | C. give     | D. realize   |
| 17. A. wonder   | B. understand | C. reply    | D. believe   |
| 18. A. stayed   | B. came       | C. dropped  | D. fell      |
| 19. A. wave     | B. storm      | C. sail     | D. boat      |
| 20. A. bring    | B. connect    | C. compare  | D. tie       |
| 21. A. work     | B. study      | C. holiday  | D. life      |
| 22. A. mind     | B. effort     | C. health   | D. time      |
| 23. A. along    | B. above      | C. around   | D. by        |
| 24. A. beach    | B. water      | C. board    | D. lake      |
| 25. A. sky      | B. world      | C. earth    | D. ocean     |
| 26. A. take     | B. get        | C. make     | D. keep      |
| 27. A. catches  | B. includes   | C. offers   | D. collects  |
| 28. A. sharp    | B. great      | C. hard     | D. calm      |
| 29. A. known    | B. right      | C. far      | D. different |
| 30. A. chosen   | B. tried      | C. learned  | D. promised  |
| 31. A. levels   | B. points     | C. steps    | D. parts     |
| 32. A. reaching | B. accepting  | C. pushing  | D. setting   |
| 33. A. sitting  | B. walking    | C. fighting | D. working   |
| 34. A. of       | B. from       | C. on       | D. with      |
| 35. A. think    | B. succeed    | C. perform  | D. feel      |

### 三、阅读理解 (共10小题, 每小题2分, 满分20分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中, 选出最佳选项。

A

From email to online shopping, you may think you've heard everything there to know about the electronic frontier(新领域). But with hundreds of thousands of Web pages being added weekly, there are plenty of surprises out there. Here are some of the most intriguing (有迷惑力的).

...

Put your kid on a greeting card. Here is how: simply take some pictures with a regular camera, and then ask the photo service to develop them digitally (数字化). For a small fee, you'll receive your photos on a desk. Put that into your computer and, with a few clicks of the mouse, you can view your photos on the screen. With a few more keystrokes, you can attach the photos to email and send them to friends and relatives worldwide.

Sign on to one or several greeting card's Websites ([www.cardcentral.net](http://www.cardcentral.net) is an index of more than 1200 electronic card sites) and create an electronic birthday or holiday card. Using your digital photos, you can paste your grandchildren onto the cover.

If you don't want to use your own photos, go to [cards.amazon.com](http://cards.amazon.com) to browse (浏览) hundreds of images in over 30 categories...all of which you can attach to an electronic greeting card for free. For a nominal fee you can choose from a library of 75,000 images as [www.photodisc.com](http://www.photodisc.com).

Call Australia for free. To have a telephone conversation over the Internet, the person you want to talk to no longer needs a computer. Now all you need to talk to someone in Sydney is one computer with speakers, a microphone, a sound card and some software(available at [www.vocaltec.com](http://www.vocaltec.com) or [Microsoft.com](http://Microsoft.com)). Typically, you'll pay a monthly fee (usually under \$20) to a service provider, but after that, the calls themselves are local. Sound quality is the same as that of a cell phone.

Even if you don't have a computer, you can still use the Web to reduce your long distance phone costs. Some companies offer a service that lets you use an ordinary phone to call another ordinary phone, but charge only a few cents per minute for US calls, because they send them through the Internet.

Today 48 percent of American homes have computers...a figure that is expected to climb to 60 percent by 2005. And by the end of the next decade, Americans will likely be spending more time shopping, banking, investing and learning on the Internet than in the real world. If you can't



do or find something on the net today, you probably can tomorrow.

36. Over the Internet, you \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. can hear everything there
- B. will meet with plenty of surprises which come out every week
- C. will hear the things about the electronic frontier
- D. can find some things very interesting

37. From the passage we can infer that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. fewer people will use the Internet in the following ten years
- B. more people will study in the regular school by the end of the next decade
- C. fewer people will go to the regular school in the following ten years
- D. more money will be needed for a long distance call by the end of the next decade

38. What does the underlined word “decade” (in the last paragraph) probably mean?

- A. 10 years
- B. century
- C. 50 years
- D. month

39. If you want to attach a photo to your email, you have to \_\_\_\_\_ it.

- A. digitalize
- B. take
- C. picture
- D. send

40. Which of the following is NOT true?

- A. A telephone conversation over the Internet can be carried out without computers.
- B. Over the Internet, the receiver of the phone conversation doesn't need a computer.
- C. The phone conversations over the Internet are much cheaper.
- D. The long distance calls are local themselves.

B

Do you forget to turn off the lights and heaters when you go out of a room? In 2040 it will not matter. They will turn themselves off, and on again when you return. You will choose the temperature for each room, the lighting and the humidity. A sensor will detect the presence of a human (and, with luck, ignore the dog!) and turn the systems on, and when the humans leave it will turn them off again.

The sensors will work through the central home computer, and they will do much more than just turn the fires and lights on and off for you. They will detect faulty electrical appliances, plugs or switches, isolate(隔断) them so that they cannot harm anyone, and then warn

you that they need repair. They will detect fire and if you are out of the house, the computer will call the fire brigade(消防队). It will also call the police if the sensors detect an intruder(不速之客). This will not be too difficult because the locks on the outside doors will be electronic. You will open them using your personal card—the one you use for shopping—maybe using a number known only to you.

It will be impossible to lose the key, and a housebreaker will have to tamper(拨弄) with the lock or with a window. It is not very difficult to make such tampering send a signal to the computer.

The computer will be more than a fireman, policeman, and servant. It will be an entertainer, and most of your entertainment(娱乐) will come right into your home. It does now, of course, but by 2040 “entertainment” will mean much more. For one thing, you will be able to take part actively, rather than just watching.

41. What does the underlined word “sensor” (in the first paragraph) mean?

- A. 定位器                      B. 遥控器                      C. 安全装置                      D. 传感器

42. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A. You can be taken for an intruder if you tamper with the lock or with a window.  
B. The sensor will detect fire and make an emergency call(紧急电话).  
C. Without a computer, the sensor cannot do much.  
D. The sensor is of various functions.

43. According to the author, in 2040, new technology \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. will turn everything into sensors                      B. will free us from the keys we use today  
C. will make the locks out of date                      D. will get rid of all crimes

44. Thanks to computers, in 2040 people \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. will have no entertainment outside                      B. will replace TV with computers  
C. will be controlled by computers                      D. will have more fun at home

45. The best title for the passage might be \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Life at Home in the Year 2040                      B. Sensors and Computers  
C. The Development of Science and Technology                      D. Lights and Heaters in the Year 2040

四、短文改错 (共10小题, 每小题1分, 满分10分)

此题要求改正所给短文中的错误。对标有题号的每一行作出判断：如无错误，在该行右边横线上画一个勾(√)；如有错误（每行只有一个错误），则按下列情况改正：

此行多一个词：把多余的词用斜线(\\)划掉，在该行右边横线上写出该词，并也用斜线划掉。

此行缺一个词：在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧)，在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

此行错一个词：在错的词下划一横线，在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意：原行没有错的不要改。

Dear Ralph,

I' m a newcomer here of a small town. I would 46.  
describe myself as shy and quietly. Before my classmates, 47.  
it seems always difficult for me to do things well as 48.  
them. I' m sure they will laugh to me and see me as 49.  
a fool. So I feel unhappy every day. 50.  
Besides, I have few friends. I don' t know that they 51.  
don' t like to talk with me. Sometimes, we talked to each other 52.  
very well in class, but after class we become stranger at 53.  
once. I am trying to improve the situation since it doesn' t 54.  
seem to work. Can you tell me about what I should do? 55.

Yours,

Xiao Wei

### 五、开放作文 (满分25分)

请根据下面提示，写一篇短文。词数不少于50。（2004年高考北京卷）

Xiao Ming tells you that he had 100 yuan yesterday morning, which he put into the pocket of his jacket. He spent 40 yuan yesterday afternoon. But now when he reaches into the pocket of his jacket, he finds only 10 yuan.

He is wondering what has happened to the rest of the money. As his friend, you suggest to him three or four different possibilities concerning the missing money.

1. Cover a glass of water with a piece of thick paper. (WARMING UP) 用一张厚纸盖在一杯水。

cover的用法

① cover用作可数名词，意为“封面”或“盖子”。

The book needs a new cover. 这本书需要装个新封面。

What's on the front cover? 封面上有什么内容?

② cover用作及物动词，意为“盖”、“铺”或“遮掩”，后跟名词或代词作宾语，其过去分词常用作表语，用于be covered with/by结构，表示“被……覆盖”。

Mother covered the table with a cloth. 妈妈在桌子上铺了块台布。

The road was covered with mud. D. 路上尽是泥。

2. Put one hand on the paper and turn the glass upside down. (WARMING UP) 把一只手放在纸上，然后把玻璃杯翻转。

句中upside down是固定短语，常与动词turn构成动词短语。

① 表示“颠倒”、“倒置”或“倒转”。

Be careful not to turn the table upside down. 当心别把桌子弄翻了。

② 表示“混乱”或“乱七八糟”。

They turned everything in the room upside down and ran away. 他们把室内的一切弄得乱七八糟然后一跑了之。

3. Work with a partner and see if you can come up with a good, scary story like the one about the mariner. (LISTENING) 你与搭档一起看是否能找到像关于这个水手那样的好的恐怖故事。

come up with属于“动词+副词+介词”结构，主要有两个用法：

① 表示“追及”或“赶上”，相当于catch up with。

The girls are coming up with the boys. 姑娘们快追上男孩们了。

He has made up his mind to come up with his classmates. 他已下定决心，要赶上他的同学。

The boy ran so fast that he soon came up with his father. 那个男孩跑得很快，不一会儿就赶上了他的父亲。

② 表示“提出”、“提供”、“产生”或“发现（解决办法、答案等）”，等于produce。

He scratched his head and knitted his brows, but could not come up with a good plan. 他搔搔头，皱皱眉，但还是想不出一个好办法。

4. Marine life is incredibly rich and varied  
多彩。

varied的用法

varied是形容词，含义丰富，意为“各种各样的”、“多变化的”、“不相同的”、“改变了的”、“杂色的”或“斑驳的”。

Almost no one knows his varied life. 几乎没有人知道他多变的经历。

Varied opinions made him hard to make a decision. 各种不同的意见使得他难于做出决定。

5. What is it that makes the ocean such a great place to live? (READING) 是什么使海洋成为一个伟大的居住地?

本句是强调句型。英语中强调的方法很多，大致可以分为四类：

① It is/was+被强调部分+that/who/whom +其余部分。这种句型可用来强调谓语动词以外的任何句子成分。

#### A. 强调主语

It was she who had been wrong. 错的是她。

Was it you that broke the window? 是你打破窗户的吗?

But here It's my word that counts. 但是在这里是我的话算数。

#### B. 强调宾语或介宾

It was the President that Jean shot yesterday. Jean昨天枪击的是总统。

It was to me that she gave the money. 她那钱是给我的。

#### C. 强调状语

It was on Monday night that all this happened. 这一切是发生在星期一晚上。

It was in Beijing that he lived ten years ago. 他十年前是住在北京的。

It was because he was ill that he didn't go to school.

他是因病而没来上学的。

It was in a different way that they played the game. 他们比赛的方式是不同的。

It was not until 11 o'clock last night that my father returned. 我父亲昨夜直到11点才回来。

②用倒装句或其他改变句子结构的方法。

For four years the couple worked in the shed, weighing, calculating, or measuring.

整整4年，这对夫妇在这个工棚里秤啊，算啊，量啊。(状语前置)

Away went his hat with the wind. 他的帽子被风刮走了。(倒装)

③使用一些加重语气的词语。

Arthur is my friend indeed. 亚瑟确实是我的朋友。

The little boy is exactly like his father. 那个小男孩长得确实像他父亲。

What on earth did you do with my car?你把我的车到底弄到哪里去了?

④用动词do的各种形式来强调动词。

Do be quiet. 务必保持安静。

I did go to the store but I didn't see him. 我确实去了那个店,但我没看见他。

Edgar does like football. 埃德加确实喜欢足球。

6.The chemical structure of water makes it an excellent medium for life. (READING) 水的化学结构使它成为生命的最佳媒介。

(1)句中it是人称代词,指代water,而不是代指the chemical structure of water。

—Where is the cat? 猫在哪里?

—It is in the garden.在花园里。

Where is my book? I cannot find it.我的书在什么地方?我找不着。

(2)medium的用法

①medium是可数名词,复数形式为mediums或media\[ mi:d \],意为“媒体”或“媒介”。

Newspapers and magazines are important media for advertising.报纸和杂志为广告的重要媒体。

②medium也可以用作形容词,意为“中间的”或“中等的”。

The boy is of medium height for his age.这男孩的身高在他这个年龄中算中等。

7.The water molecule is made up of two hydrogen atoms and one oxygen atom. (READING) 水分子是由两个氢原子和一个氧原子组成。

be made up of的用法

be made up of意为“由……组成”或“由……构成”。

Our class is made up of 50 students. 我们班级由50名学生组成。

The medical team is made up of 5 doctors and 8 nurses. 医疗队由五位医生和八位护士构成。

8.The chemical structure of water also makes it different from almost all other substances on earth. (READING) 水的化学结构也使它与几乎所有地球上其它的物质不同。

make作使役动词的用法

①表示“使……”或“让……”时，可跟含不带to的不定式、含动词-ing形式或过去分词的复合宾语。

What makes you think so? 是什么使你这么想呢?

He made himself heard across the room. 他使整个房间都能听到他的声音。

9. The nutrients in whatever falls into the ocean will quickly become available to other living creatures. (READING) 任何物质进入海洋它的营养很快就被其它生物利用。

available的用法

①available是形容词，意为“可用的”、“可得到的”、“可达到的”等，一般指事物。

The numbers of the machine parts are not available. 这些机器零件的号码找不到了。

The book you ordered is not available. 你订购的那本书没有货。

All available means have been tried. D. 所有的办法都用尽了。

10. When dissolved gases and solids mix with pure water, the result is sea water, or salt water. (READING) 当气体与固体的混合物与纯净的水混合后，结果生成海水或咸水。

mix的用法

mix意为“混合”、“搀和”或“搅合”，可用作及物动词或不及物动词。用作及物动词时，后跟名词、代词或双宾语。

You can't mix oil with water. 你不能把油和水混在一起。

Oil and water will not mix. 油和水不相溶。

11. Even though the pure water is what gives sea water its main properties, the salinity of sea water affects both its weight and freezing point. (READING) 尽管纯净水是构成海水的主要物质，但是它的重量和冰点都受到海水的高含盐量的影响。

even though意为“即使”，也可以说even if，引导让步状语从句，既可用陈述语气，也可用虚拟语气。

She won't leave the TV set, even though her husband is waiting for his supper. 即使她丈夫在等着吃晚饭，她也不愿离开电视机。

Even if the doctor had operated on him at once, he could not have been saved.

D. 即使医生及时给他做了手术，他也不可能获救。

12. Marine organisms take advantage of the density of water. (READING) 海洋生物利用水的密度。

advantage的用法

①advantage表示“优点”时，是可数名词，不可受much修饰；表示“利益”或“有利条件”，有时可用作不可数名词。

It has more advantages than disadvantages. 此事利多弊少。

He thinks of nothing but his own advantage. 除了自己的利益他什么也不考虑。

②表示“比……有利”时，advantage要与over短语搭配。

She has an advantage over me. 她处于比我有利的地位。

13. Water can absorb and release a lot of heat without big changes in its temperature, thus creating a stable environment. (READING) 水可以吸收和释放大量的热量而不会引起温度的巨大变化，从而形成稳定的环境。

without的用法

①without是介词，意为“无”、“没有”、“不”、“在……外面”等，后跟名词、代词或动词-ing，表示位置、状况、条件、假设、纯粹的否定等。

She is a girl without selfish ideas. 她是位毫无私心的姑娘。

He went out without saying goodbye. 他不辞而别。

For three days he worked without taking any rest. 他不停息地一连干了三天。

②without是否定介词，与cannot, never, no, not等否定词语搭配，往往表示肯定意义。

He cannot take his meal without wine. 他每餐必饮酒。

They never meet without quarrelling. 他们一见面就吵架。

No one can read the story without being moved to tears. 谁读这故事都要感动得流泪。

Without working hard, one cannot succeed. D. 只有努力才能成功。

What he has said is not without reason. 他说的话并非没有道理。

14. The water in the oceans also keeps the temperature of the earth steady by absorbing and releasing heat. (READING) 海水也通过吸收和释放热量的方式保持地球气温的稳定。

by表示方式的用法

①by doing sth是方式状语，意为“通过做某事”。

He made a living by selling his paintings. 他以卖画为生。

We may solve the problem by negotiating. 我们可以通过谈判来解决这个问题。

②by可以用来表示使用某种交通工具。

by car/bus/train坐小汽车（公共汽车，火车）

by plane/air坐飞机

by spaceship坐宇宙飞船



by sea/boat/water坐船

15. The creatures on the ocean floor manage to survive without sunlight and get energy from other sources. (READING) 生活在大洋底部的生物在没有太阳光的照射下成功地幸存下来，它们从其它地方获取能量。

manage的用法

①manage为不及物动词，意为“能办好”、“设法解决”或“勉强维持”等。

—Would you like me to carry the box for you? 我帮你提箱子好吗?

—No, thanks. I can manage. 谢谢，不必了，我自己能行。

Don't worry. We'll manage somehow. 别着急，我们总会有办法。

Many people wondered how they managed under such difficult conditions. 许多人都不理解，在这样困难的条件下他们怎么坚持下来的。

It's heavy, but I can manage. 它很重，但我能搬得动。

②manage还可作及物动词，意为“设法完成(难事)”，有“经过努力终于完成”的意思，可接名词、代词或动词不定式。

Without her help, we would not have managed it. 没她的帮忙，我们是干不成的。

We managed to finish the work ahead of time. 我们设法提前完成这项工作。

Do you think you can manage to get us some tickets? 你能设法给我们弄几张票吗?

If you can get the material, we can manage the money. 你们要是能搞到原料，资金我们能想办法。

## Unit 13 The water planet 单元语法知识归纳

### 情态动词用法小结

#### 1. can和be able to用法

①表示现在或过去“力所能及”时可以换用。

He can/is able to answer your questions without difficulties. 他能毫无困难地回答你提出的问题。

②can表示一般现在时，could表示一般过去时，be able to 可以用一般现在时，一般过去时，一般将来时，过去将来时，现在完成时，过去完成时等时态。

I can tell all he has said. 他说的话,我全能说出来。

They will be able to tell you the news soon. 他们很快就能告诉你消息了。

③表示特定的某一过去的能力,而且动作已经完成,与情态动词may, must连用,与used to, seem, appear等连用,以不定式或动名词短语的形式在句子中出现,或在句中用作宾语补足语时,只能用be able to, 不能用can。

He studied hard, and was able to pass his exams.

他学习很努力,所能能够通过考试。(不宜说...and could pass his exams.)

2.在Could you...?, Might she...?等句中的could或might并非过去时,而是表示语气上更加委婉或更加不确定。

Could you tell me his address? 请你把他的地址告诉我好吗?

3.回答由may引起的问句时,答语常避免用may这个词,以免显得不客气;回答由must引起的问句时,否定答语不能用mustn't;回答can引起的问句时,肯定回答和否定回答不一样,注意can表示“可能”的情况。

4.用于对当前发生的事情或情况的揣测时,may(might)可表示一件事或许会发生,或是某种情况可能会存在,只用于肯定句和否定句中,若用于疑问句,则须用can(could),而否定句可用can't或couldn't,表示惊异、怀疑、不相信等态度,must表示揣测意为“必定”、“一定”,只用于肯定句中;对已经发生过的事情的揣测,要用“may/must + have + 过去分词”,“can/may not+have+过去分词”等形式。

Liu Juan cannot be at home. I saw her in the reading-room a moment ago. 刘娟决不可能在家里,我刚才还看见她在阅览室里。

Can he have left? His bag isn't in the room. 难道他走了吗?他的包不在屋里了。

You must be joking. 你一定是在开玩笑。

5.must当意为“必须”,“应该”时,若说明过去的事,通常不用must而用had to,但在间接引语里往往用must。

I have to go to bed now, for Mother asks me to do so. 我必须上床了,因为妈妈要我上床。

I told him that he must make a decision. 我对他说了他必须做出决定。

6.would和used to 都有“过去常常”之意,但would只接表示动作的动词,不接认识或状态的动词,would主要是表示过去的习惯行为。used to 既可跟表示动作的动词,又可接表示认识或状态的动词,在时间上主要是同现在相比,说明“过去常常做某事,但现在不这样做了”。

She would come and help me with my homework. 她总是来帮助我做作业。

He used to be a teacher till he turned writer. 他一直做教师,直到成为作家。

7. 情态动词will和shall在疑问句中，表示说话人向对方征求意见或向对方请示。但will只用于第二人称，shall用于第一、三人称。

Why won't you go with us? 你为什么不愿意和我们去?

If you work hard, you shall have a holiday on Friday. 你如果努力工作，周五就可以放假了。

8. 情态动词should意为“应该”，当表示“过去应该做而实际上未做”时，应采用“should have + 过去分词”的形式，表示一种责备的口气；当表示“过去不应该做而实际上已经做了”时，应采用“shouldn't have + 过去分词”的形式，也表示一种责备的口气。

This wall shouldn't have been painted yellow. 这堵墙不应该漆成黄色。

9. need和dare作为情态动词，多用于疑问句、否定句中（dare还可以用于条件句中）。need和dare也可作实义动词，有第三人称、单复数、后面加带to的动词等特性。

She needn't leave her house at seven every morning.

她没有必要每天早晨在7点离开家。

If you dare speak to me like that again, I'll ask you to get out. 你敢再这样和我讲话，我就请你出去。

### Unit 13 The water planet 单元同步小测试

#### 一、单项填空（共15小题，每小题1分，满分15分）

从A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. Did you get much \_\_\_\_\_ from your holiday?

A. honor      B. benefit      C. reward      D. prize

2. The \_\_\_\_\_ river water goes 350 kilometers out to sea.

A. pure      B. new      C. sweet      D. fresh

3. He was absorbed \_\_\_\_\_ a book and didn't hear your call.

A. to      B. in      C. with      D. at

4. A left-luggage office is a place where bags \_\_\_\_\_ be left for a short time, especially at a railway station. (NMET2003)

A. should      B. can      C. must      D. will

5. She spoilt her new shoes in the rain.
- A. pour                      B. poured                      C. pouring                      D. pours
6. Six players can a volleyball team while a football team is eleven players.
- A. make up; made up                      B. make up of; made up
- C. make up; made up of                      D. make up of; made up of
7. Goats eat food they can find.
- A. what                      B. which                      C. bad                      D. whatever
8. I were in his place, I would not go.
- A. Even                      B. Ever                      C. Though                      D. Even if
9. I took the medicine, but it didn't have any on me.
- A. effect                      B. answer                      C. cause                      D. affect
10. His coming our happiness.
- A. added                      B. added up                      C. added to                      D. added for
11. It's secret to us how he to keep out of debt.
- A. has                      B. has done his best                      C. has tried                      D. has managed
12. If, water can be changed into vapor.
- A. heating                      B. heated                      C. hot                      D. hotted
13. This story, besides many other interesting ones, in the book.
- A. is                      B. are                      C. has                      D. have
14. They say your report doesn't the fact. But I don't them this point.
- A. agree to; agree with; at                      B. agree on; agree to; on
- C. agree on; agree on; on                      D. agree with; agree with; on
15. He to be there, but he sat there calmly as if nothing.
- A. happened; had happened                      B. happened; had been happened
- C. happen; was happened                      D. has happened; was happening

## 二、完形填空 (共20小题, 每小题1.5分, 满分30分)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从16—35各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中, 选出最佳选项。

We had just taken off from Athens and found ourselves under the control of two hijackers (劫机者).

I was 16 serving the first-class passengers 17 I was forced against the door. 18 kicked me in the chest, and I 19 a gun at my head.

Two men, very excited, were 20 Arabic at me. I said, "I can speak 21," one of the hijackers replied in 22 German, "Open the door. We come to 23." The other was holding some grenades (手榴弹), the pins (弹栓) 24 and bitten between his teeth.

I 25 the key to the driving room, and the hijackers started 26 and kicking at the door. "Captain," I shouted, "Open up!" Suddenly the 27 flew back, knocking a grenade pin out of the hijacker's 28. Instinctively (本能地) I picked it up and 29 it back between his teeth.

In the room they said, "Beirut, Beirut," but they spoke almost no English. I was translating everything 30, and the hijackers were beating the flight engineer with a pistol (手枪). Captain John Testrake said, "OK, we're going to Beirut, but we 31 get flight clearance." They said, "No. You fly to Beirut with a map." 32. We went into a 180-degree turn, and 33 one hijacker held his pistol.

The crew wanted to see if we had enough fuel to make Beirut, but the hijackers said, "It doesn't matter. Go until the fuel runs out." Every time copilot Philip picked up a 34, they frightened him with a gun. I was crying and shaking, and the German-speaker said, "What are you 35 about? I'm not going to hurt you."

16. A. seldom                      B. then                      C. now                      D. usually
17. A. after                      B. before                      C. when                      D. while
18. A. Someone                      B. The hijackers                      C. One hijacker                      D. A passenger
19. A. watched                      B. found                      C. glanced                      D. felt
20. A. translating                      B. shouting                      C. writing                      D. calling
21. A. German                      B. English                      C. Arabic                      D. French
22. A. rough                      B. broken                      C. simple                      D. excellent
23. A. beat                      B. knock                      C. die                      D. strike
24. A. come                      B. supported                      C. removed                      D. turned
25. A. did have                      B. could have                      C. couldn't have                      D. didn't have
26. A. knocking                      B. striking                      C. pushing                      D. pulling
27. A. pin                      B. pistol                      C. door                      D. map

28. A. hand                      B. mouth                      C. clothes                      D. pocket
29. A. struck                      B. put                      C. threw                      D. knocked
30. A. into German                      B. from English                      C. into Arabic                      D. from German
31. A. may                      B. have to                      C. can                      D. ought to
32. A. So we did                      B. So did we                      C. Nor we did                      D. Nor did we
33. A. all the time                      B. from time to time                      C. at one time                      D. at a time
34. A. tool                      B. map                      C. radio                      D. book
35. A. certain                      B. nervous                      C. frightening                      D. worried

### 三、阅读理解 (共10小题, 每小题2分, 满分20分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中, 选出最佳选项。

A

#### Giving Back

#### Fair Way

The Westborough High School golf team had taken the official photos with the state prize. The other teams, disappointed, were on the bus heading home. And then Westborough instructor Greg Rota noticed something wrong on one of the score cards. A 9 had been recorded as a 7. They were not the state prize winner; Wobum High had won. “No one would have known,” said Wobum’s instructor, Bob Doran. For Rota, it wasn’t a difficult decision: “The prize wasn’t ours to take.”

#### Coin Stars

“College students are lazy, but they also want to help,” says University of Pennsylvania graduate Dana Hork. So she made it easy, placing cups in rooms where students could leave their spare coins, and handing out cups to first-year students to keep in their rooms. Her “Change for Change” effort has collected \$40,000 for charities (慈善机构), which were decided upon by students.

#### Never Forgotten

A school in Massachusetts received a \$9.5 million check from Jacques LeBermuth. But it took officials several days of digging to discover his connection to the school. Records showed that LeBermuth came from Belgium and studied in the school in the 1920s. When his family fell on hard

times, he was offered free room and board. LeBermuth became a trader, owned shares of AT&T and lived off the earnings until he died, at age 89.

36. What did Greg Rota probably do in the end?

- A. Took photos of Doran.      B. Had a meeting with Doran.  
C. Returned the prize to the organizer.      D. Apologized to Wobum High School.

37. Greg Rota's decision shows that he was .

- A. honest      B. polite      C. careful      D. friendly

38. The underlined word "Change" in the second paragraph means .

- A. Idea      B. Decision      C. Cups      D. Coins

39. What did the school officials do after receiving the check from Mr. LeBermuth?

- A. They tried to find out why he gave them the money.  
B. They went to Belgium to pay their respects to him.  
C. They dug out the records that were buried underground.  
D. They decided to offer their students free room and board.

40. Jacques LeBermuth gave the money to the school because .

- A. the school asked for it      B. he had no need for that much money  
C. the school had helped him in the past      D. he wanted to be remembered by the students  
B

The young policeman, Constable Rider, walked more quickly than usual, because of the cold, but he did not consciously neglect any part of his work. His torch flashed on doorways and windows as he looked for anything that was at all suspicious, and when he even thought that anything was unusual, he went to try the door and window, probably unheard by the people sleeping in the room just above his head. As he turned a corner, he heard a slight rustling sound—it might be a cat, it could even be a dog, although few dogs wandered about at night. It might be a pair of lovers or it might be anything else. Rider saw nothing.

A cat then? Usually if you disturbed a cat, it ran off and jumped, and you heard or noticed something else. By doing a lot of night work, you learned to notice these things, but now all Rider noticed was the silence which had followed the rustling sound. So he acted cautiously. He did not flash his torch about the houses near the corner but walked on, and, a little away from

the spot where he had heard the sound, stopped and bent his head, as if he was lighting a cigarette. A policeman who stopped to light a cigarette seemed the most unsuspecting policeman in the world.

There was still no sound. There were bushes in the garden of the house where Rider had first heard it and he knew that a man could hide there out of sight. But if he went back, it would warn any such man. So instead he stood and shone his torch at the window nearest to him, and as if he had noticed something unusual, he walked towards it and opened the wooden gate, which made no sound at all. He reached the entrance and shone the torch on the keyhole of the front door—and as he did so, the rustle came again, this time much more softly. He looked round quickly.

41. What was Constable Rider doing on this very cold evening?

- A. Looking for anything out of the ordinary.
- B. Looking for something that had been lost.
- C. Being careful not to disturb people.
- D. Being careless in carrying out his duties.

42. When he heard the rustling sound, he .

- A. thought that it was probably not caused by a dog
- B. knew that he had disturbed a cat
- D. realized that he had turned a corner

43. As he then heard no more sounds, Rider decided .

- A. that he had been mistaken, and walked on
- B. that he might as well have a cigarette
- C. to flash his lamp on a window near the corner
- D. not to show that he had noticed anything

44. Why did Constable Rider not go right back to the house on the corner?

- A. He had seen a man hiding there.    B. He didn't want to use his torch.
- C. It would show that he had noticed something.
- D. There was still no sound from the garden.

45. When he shone his torch on the keyhole, he .



- A. heard a different kind of sound      B. thought the door might be open  
C. didn't hear the gate opening      D. was pretending to check the door

#### 四、短文改错 (共10小题, 每小题1分, 满分10分)

此题要求改正所给短文中的错误。对标有题号的每一行作出判断: 如无错误, 在该行右边横线上画一个勾(√); 如有错误 (每行只有一个错误), 则按下列情况改正:

此行多一个词: 把多余的词用斜线 (\) 划掉, 在该行右边横线上写出该词, 并用斜线划掉。

此行缺一个词: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号 (∧), 在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

此行错一个词: 在错的词下划一横线, 在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意: 原行没有错的不要改。

In a summer night in a city in Taiwan, Mary was      46.  
going on her way to school happily then suddenly      47.  
she felt the road was strong shaking. The trees were      48.  
torn up and many buildings were leaning down to the      49.  
ground. Even a car was destroyed by falling buildings.      50.  
She was knocked down by a tree before she knew. Doctors      51.  
carried him to safety and she was settled down in a tent      52.  
for treatment. After some time, she had got over.      53.  
See so many goods from the mainland of China and other      54.  
countries, she believed all the houses would be built.      55.

#### 五、书面表达 (满分25分)

假设你是李华, 你的美国老师Miss Morgan要求你们明天下午去听一个关于美国历史的讲座。你因故不能参加。请你根据以下要点, 写一封短信向Miss Morgan请假。

内容要点:

\*表示歉意      \*理由: 去机场接人      \*询问: 是否有录音, 以便补听讲座

注意:

1. 词数: 100左右

2. 可根据内容要点适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯

1. In 1850 a law was made to forbid people to help runaway slaves. (SPEAKING) 在1850年制定了条法律禁止人们帮助逃跑的奴隶。

#### forbid的用法

forbid是及物动词，属于不规则动词，过去式为forbade或forbad，过去分词为forbidden，意为“禁止”或“不许”，可跟名词、代词、双宾语、动词-ing形式或含不定式的复合宾语。

He forbade us the use of the room. 他不许我们使用这个房间。

He forbade smoking during office hours. 他禁止在办公时间吸烟。

He forbade us to leave. 他不许我们离开。

2. John Brown died so that the slaves might be set free. (SPEAKING) 为了奴隶的自由约翰·布朗牺牲了。

#### so that的用法

①句中so that引导目的状语从句，意为“为了”或“以便”，相当于in order that，往往与can, could, may, might 等情态动词连用。

I stepped aside so that/in order that he could pass. 我走到边上去，以便他能过去。

The Emperor gave the cheats some gold so that they might begin their work at once. 皇帝给了骗子一些金子，好让他们马上干起来。

He went to the hall early so that he might get a good seat. 他很早就到礼堂去了，以便找到一个好位子。

②so that还可以引导结果状语从句，但往往不用情态动词，且用逗号与主句隔开。

I hit him hard, so that he fell to the ground. 我狠狠地揍了他，结果他倒在地上。

③以so that引导的目的状语从句的主语，如果与主句的主语相同，则可转换为以so as to引导的动词不定式短语。

She has bought the book so that she can follow the TV lessons. (=She has bought the book so as to follow the TV lessons.) 为了听电视教程，她买了那本书。

3. Black girls could not marry white boys. (PRE READING) 黑人女孩子不能与白人男孩子通婚。

#### marry的用法

marry表示“嫁”、“娶”或“与……结婚”时，用作及物动词；表示“结婚”时，多用作不及物动词。

She married Mr. Smith. 她嫁给了史密斯先生。

He married his daughter to a worker. 他把女儿嫁给了一位工人。

He married late in life. 他结婚很晚。

He didn't marry until thirty. 他直到30岁才结婚。

4. At that time in the southern states, blacks were not treated as equal citizens. (READING)  
在当时的南方各州黑人不被作为平等公民对待。

equal的用法

①equal作形容词，意为“相等的”或“同样的”。

Now please divide this circle into two equal parts. 现在将这个圆平分为两等分。

Women demand equal pay for equal work. 妇女们要求同工同酬。

be equal to与……相等

The blacks should be equal to the whites. 黑人应该与白人平等。

②be/feel equal to 有“具有……的能力”的含义，后接名词或动词-ing。

She does not feel equal to receiving any guests today. 今天她身体不适，不能接待客人。

③equal可作动词，意为“等于”或“使等于”。

He may equal me in strength, but not in the brains. 他可能与我一样强健，但智力不如我。

Two plus two equals four. 二加二等于四。

④equal作名词时，意为“相等的人/物”。

You should make friends with your equals or betters. 你应该与和自己同等或比你更好的人交朋友。

5. ...black people had no right to vote in the southern states. (READING) ……南部各州的黑人没有选举权。

vote的用法

①vote用作不及物动词，意为“投票”或“表决”，与介词for或against连用时，表示“赞成”或“反对”。

Are you going to vote for or against Bill? 你打算投票赞成比尔还是反对他？

②如果表示“就……表决”，vote常与介词on连用。

This afternoon they are going to vote on the proposal of the most favoured nation treatment to that country. 今天下午他们将就给那个国家最惠国待遇提案进行表决。

③vote 作名词用时,意为“投票(通过)”、“表决(权)”、“投票(权)”或“投票数”。

Let's put this question to the vote. 让我们投票来解决这个问题。

6. By doing this he set an example to the rest of the world. (READING) 他这样做,为世界其它地区树立了榜样。

set an example to sb意为“为某人树立榜样”。注意这里介词用to,不用for。

The development of Huaxi Village has set a good example to the villages all over China. 华西村的发展为中国的各村树立了好榜样。

He set an example of plain living. 他树立了简朴生活的榜样。

7. His message was that black people should not be separated but should be treated with respect in the same way as other people. (READING) 他带给人们的启示是黑人不应该被隔离,而应该受到和其他人一样的待遇,而且应该完全地受尊重。

(1)message在这里意为“启示”、“寓意”或“要旨”。

I want this work finished before you go home. Have you got the message?

你回家前得把活干完,明白了吗?

(2)separate 的用法

①separate作形容词时,读作\[ sep r t\],没有比较级形式,可用作定语或表语,意为“分离的”、“单独的”或“独立的”;表示“单独的”时,是定语形容词,只可用作定语。

Cut it into three separate parts. 把它切成三部分。

The two questions are quite separate. 这两个问题没有联系。

Keep the boys and the girls separate. 把男孩和女孩分开。

I must have a separate room. 我必须有个单独的房间。

The children sleep in separate beds. 孩子们都在各自的床上睡觉。

②separate可用作及物动词或不及物动词,读作\[ sep re t\],意为“(使)分离”、“(使)分开”或“分类”。用作及物动词时,后跟简单宾语或含介词短语的复合宾语。

Separate your things from mine. 把你的东西和我的分开。

Separate the oranges into four sections. 把桔子分成四份。

They separated two years ago and haven't seen each other ever since. 他们两年前分手了,以后再也没有见面。

8. ...where black people had equal rights and were free to live, study and work as they wishe

D. (READING) ……黑人那里享有平等的权利，可以像他们所希望的那样自由地生活、学习和工作。

as表示方式的用法

①句中as作连词，表示“像……”或“按照”，引导方式状语从句。

You may take the jewelry as you like. 你爱拿什么珠宝就拿什么。

Do it as I have told you. 按照我所说的去做。

I want you to tell my friend your very interesting experience exactly as you have told it to me. 我想叫你把你这个十分有趣的经历告诉我的朋友，就像你告诉我的一样。

②有时as后还可接分词或介词短语，用作状语。

He lost the game as expected (=as he was expected). 正如所料，他输了那场比赛。

As planned (=As it was planned) they met on January 20. 按计划他们在一月二十日那天见面了。

③as与动词构成的固定搭配有：treat…as, regard…as, speak of…as, think of…as, describe…as, introduce…as, look on/upon…as, consider…as等。

They treated us as honoured guests. 他们把我们当作贵宾。

Frankly, I look upon it as an experiment. 老实说，我把它当作一次试验。

Abraham Lincoln is considered as one of the greatest presidents in America. 亚伯拉罕·林肯被认为是美国最伟大的总统之一。

④有时介词like也可以引导一个方式状语，但接名词或代词。

I wish I could fly like a bird. /I wish I could fly as a bird does.

我能像小鸟那样飞就好了！

9. She refused to stand up for a white man and was arrested by the police. (READING) 她拒绝起身为白人男子让座而被警察逮捕。

refuse的用法

refuse意为“拒绝”、“拒受”、“拒给”或“不愿”，可用作及物动词或不及物动词。用作及物动词时，后跟名词、代词、双宾语或不定式。

He refused my offer of help. 他拒绝我提供帮助。

She refused to discuss the matter. 她拒绝讨论这件事。

refuse与reject

二者均可表示“拒绝”。

◎refuse指坚决甚至无礼貌地拒绝做某事，包括拒绝请求或提供某物。

I asked him to give me some money, but he refused. 我请他给我点钱,但是他拒绝了。

◎reject强调拒不接受,尤其是对没有价值或所厌恶的意见或请求。

They rejected his poorly written article. 他们拒绝使用他这篇写得很糟糕的文章。

10. Winning this case gave King national attention. (READING) 赢得这场官司使金受到全国的关注。

动名词(短语)在句中用作主语的用法

①动名词短语Winning the case在句中用作主语,相当于一个名词,谓语一般用单数形式。

Smoking is harmful to health. 吸烟对健康有害。

Collecting shells is one of his hobbies. 收集贝壳是他的爱好之一。

②动名词(短语)有时用it作形式主语。

It is no use crying over the spilt milk. 覆水难收。

It is no good talking with him. 跟他谈没好处。

It is a waste of time arguing about such trifles. 辩论这样的小事,是浪费时间。

③动名词(短语)在There be句型中可用作主语。

There is no joking about such matters. 这种事开不得玩笑。

There is no denying the fact that his invention has greatly improved the quality of the products. 不容否认,他的发明大大提高了产品的质量。

11. ...which inspired people of all races to fight for equality. (READING) ……它鼓舞着各族人民为平等而斗争。

inspire的用法

inspire意为“鼓舞”或“激励”,是及物动词,后跟名词、代词或含不定式的复合宾语。

The speaker inspired the crowd. 演讲者感动了听众。

The officer inspired his men to be brave. 军官鼓舞士兵要勇敢。

His words are inspiring. 他的话鼓舞人心。

12. The following year, King received the Nobel Prize for Peace. (READING) 第二年(1964年),金获得诺贝尔和平奖。

(1) receive the prize意为“获得奖项”,可与prize搭配的动词有win, receive, take, gain, carry off/away等。

They carried off most of the prizes at the village flower show. 他们在乡村花展上获得了大部分

的奖项。

His design for the school took the second prize. 他的校舍设计获得二等奖。

(2) the Nobel Peace Prize 意为“诺贝尔和平奖”，也可以写成 the Nobel Prize for Peace。六项诺贝尔奖是 the Nobel Prize for Physics (物理奖)，the Nobel Prize for Chemistry (化学奖)，the Nobel Prize for Physiology and Medicine (生理和医学奖)，the Nobel Prize for Literature (文学奖)，the Nobel Prize for Peace (和平奖)，the Nobel Prize for Economics (经济奖)。

13. From then on, all black people had the right to vote. (READING) 从那时起，所有的黑人都有选举权。

from then /that time on 是介词短语，在句中通常用作状语，意为“从那时起”。

From that time on he received lots of praise from scientists all over the world. 从那时起，他受到全世界科学家的赞扬。

He worked still harder from that time on. 从那时以后，他工作更加努力了。

14. People struggled for the right to be free in their choice of which god to believe in. (INTEGRATING SKILLS) 人们为自由选择自己信仰的上帝(宗教)而斗争。

free 的用法

free 一般是形容词，意为“自由的”、“空闲的”或“免费的”，在句中用作定语或表语。

She gets a free afternoon once a week. 每周她有一个空闲的下午。

He asked many famous stars to sing on his record for free. 他请许多著名的歌星为他义务灌制唱片。

free 与 freely

◎ free 用作副词时，意为“自由地”、“随意地”或“免费地”。

Don't let the dog run free on the main road. 不要让狗在公路上随意乱串。

Babies are allowed to travel free on buses. 婴儿乘公共汽车可以免费。

◎ freely 也可表示“自由地”或“随意地”的意思，可以与 free 互换，也可意为“自愿地”、“(活动或行为)没有阻力地”、“慷慨地”、“大方地”、“坦诚地”或“大量地”，常修饰 speak, talk, write 等动态动词。

I freely admit that what I said was wrong. 我主动承认我所说的不对。

You may speak quite freely in front of me. I shall not tell anyone what you say. 在我面前，你可以坦诚地谈，我不会把你说的话告诉别人的。

He gives freely to many organizations that help the poor.他对那些帮助穷人的组织慷慨援助。

The wound was bleeding freely.伤口大量出血。

15.The main ideas were that all people are brothers and sisters. (INTEGRATING SKILLS) 中心思想是所有的人皆兄弟姐妹。

句中that引导表语从句，在从句中不作具体成分，在语法上只起连接的作用，但不可省略。引导表语从句的连接词有that, whether, as if, as though等，连接代词有what, which, who, whom, whose等，连接副词有when, where, how, why等。

The question is that he is also short of money.问题是他也缺钱。

The question is whether he will agree to the suggestion or not.问题是是否会同意这个建议。

The important thing is what a man does, not what he says.重要的是一个人做什么，而不是说什么。

That is why she left her hometown in her teens.那就是她十几岁离开家乡的原因。

## Unit 14 Freedom fighters 单元语法知识归纳

### 被动语态用法小结

语态用以表示主语和谓语之间的关系。当句子的主语是谓语动词动作的发出者时，应用主动语态；当主语是动作的承受者时，应用被动语态。只有及物动词或相当于及物动词的动词短语才有被动语态。

#### 1. 带双宾语的动词变为被动语态

带双宾语的动词变为被动语态时，双宾语之一变为句中的主语，另一个宾语保持不变。通常是将表示人的间接宾语变为主语。

He told me a story. → I was told a story. → A story was told to me.

#### 2. “get + 过去分词”表示的被动语态

“get + 过去分词”这种用法口语化，其含义是强调动作的结果。这种结构中，通常不用“by + 动作的执行人”。常用短语有：get broken, get burnt, get hurt, get killed, get lost, get married, get wounded等。

She got hurt in the car accident last week.她在上周的车祸中受伤了。

#### 3. 一些相当于及物动词的短语动词可用于被动语态。这时，短语动词在被动语态结构中是一个不可分割的



整体，不可丢掉后面的介词或副词等。这类短语动词有look after, take care of, put on, take off, call on, call at, put down等。具体分类如下：

①动词+介词。

The children are being looked after well there. 孩子们目前在那儿受到很好的照料。

②动词+副词。

The radio has been turned on. 收音机已经打开。

③动词+名词+介词。

Your pronunciation must be paid attention to. 你的发音得注意一下。

④动词+副词+介词。

They were looked down upon in the city. 他们在城里受歧视。

#### 4. 带复合宾语的动词变为被动语态

带复合宾语的动词变为被动语态是原句中的宾语变为主语，宾语补足语变为主语补足语。

①若宾语补足语是带to的动词不定式时，变为被动语态后，该不定式前“to”应保留。

He persuaded me to give up smoking → I was persuaded to give up smoking.

②若宾语补足语是不带to的不定式时，变为被动语态后，该不定式要加上“to”。此类动词有feel, hear, make, see, observe, help, listen to, look at等。但此类动词中have, notice, watch一般不用被动语态。

We saw them play volleyball just now. → They were seen to play volleyball just now.

③含有动词let的句子变为被动语态

A. 当let后的宾语补足语较长时，let通常不用被动语态，而用allow或permit取而代之。

The nurse let me go to see my classmate in the hospital. → I was allowed to see my classmate in the hospital.

B. 当let后只有一个单音节动词，变为被动语态时，可用不带to的不定式。

They let the stranger go. → The stranger was let go.

#### 5. 通常不能用被动语态的动词

①某些表示特定意义的动词，如fit(合身), have(有), hold(容纳), marry(与……结婚), own(据有; 拥有), wish(祝愿), cost(花费)等。

The coat fits me well. 这件大衣我穿非常合身。(不能说: I am fitted by the coat.)

②某些相当于及物动词的短语动词，如agree with, arrive at/in, shake hands with, succeed in,

suffer from, happen to, take part in, walk into, belong to等。

The dictionary belongs to me.这本词典属于我。(不能说: I am belonged to by the dictionary.)

③不及物动词无被动语态。容易弄错的词有appear(出现), die(死去), end(结束), fail(失败), fall(跌倒), happen(发生), last(持续), remain(留下), sit(坐), spread(传播), stand(站)等。

④不及物动词短语无被动语态。此类短语有break out, come true, come into being, fall asleep, keep silence, take place等。

⑤连系动词无被动语态。此类连系动词有appear(显得), be(是), become(变得), seem(似乎), fall(变得), feel(摸起来), sound(听起来), taste(尝起来), smell(闻起来), get(变得), stay(保持), turn(变得)等。

⑥带同源宾语的及物动词不能用于被动语态。如die...death, live...life, dream...dream等。

⑦当宾语是不定式时, 很少用于被动语态。

She likes to swim.她喜欢游泳。(不能说: To swim is liked by her.)

## 6. 几种表达被动意义的主动结构

①某些可用来表示主语内在品质或性能的不及物动词, 如lock, shut, open, read, write, sell, wash, clean等。

This book sells well.这本书很畅销。

The door doesn't shut.这个门关不住。

②某些可以用于“主语+谓语+主语补足语”结构中的不及物动词, 如wear, blow等。

The cloth has worn thin.这块布料已经洗薄了。

The window blew open.窗户(风)吹开了。

③不定式作定语与被修饰名词构成动宾结构时。

He found some food to eat.他找到一些东西吃。(不能说: Some food to eat was found.)

④在“主语+ be + 形容词+不定式”的结构中, 主语是不定式动词动作的承受者。

The problem is difficult to understand. 这个问题难于理解。

⑤动词need, want, require等作“需要”讲, 其后跟动词作它的宾语时, 必须用动名词的主动式或不定式的被动式表示被动意义。

The colour TV set needs repairing.(= The colour TV set needs to be repaired.)这台彩电需要修理。

⑥在“主语+ be + worth + v-ing”的结构中的动词-ing形式须用主动式表达被动意义。

What he said wasn't worth listening to. 他所说的不值一听。

Unit 14 Freedom fighters 单元同步小测试

一、单项填空 (共15小题, 每小题1分, 满分15分)

从A、B、C、D四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. The patient \_\_\_\_\_ now in the hospital.

A. is operating on      B. operates on      C. is being operated on      D. has been operated

on

2. The civil war \_\_\_\_\_ which ten years ago \_\_\_\_\_ five years.

A. breaks out; lasted      B. broke out; was lasted

C. was broken out; was lasted      D. broke out; lasted

3. The man said that the car \_\_\_\_\_ day after day by him for ten long years by the end of the

next year.

A. would be driven      B. would be driving

C. would have been driven      D. would have been driving

4. Do I have to take this medicine? It \_\_\_\_\_ so terrible.

A. tastes      B. is tasting      C. is tasted      D. has tasted

5. This question \_\_\_\_\_ a little last week.

A. got talked about      B. talked about

C. would be talked about      D. has been talked about

6. The film \_\_\_\_\_ this Saturday.

A. is to show      B. is to be shown      C. is showing      D. shows

7. The room was lighted \_\_\_\_\_ a electric light.

A. by      B. to      C. with      D. in

8. It \_\_\_\_\_ whether he will go on with his work in the school.

A. hasn't been decided      B. isn't deciding

C. hasn't decided      D. doesn't decide

9.The thief wished to be \_\_\_\_\_ again. Ten years later, he free and regained his.

- A. free; was set; free                      B. freely; was set; freedom  
C. free; was let; freedom                      D. free; was set; freedom

10.You should \_\_\_\_\_ the habit of reading carefully.

- A. got                      B. form                      C. raise                      D. make

11.The man was thrown \_\_\_\_\_ for robbing a bank.

- A. into the prison                      B. to a prison                      C. in the prison                      D. into prison

12.He is one of the \_\_\_\_\_ at the boxing match. He is going to the first match.

- A. judge; judge                      B. judges; judge  
C. judgment; judgment                      D. judgments; judge

13.She forbids \_\_\_\_\_ here, but she never forbids you a smoke.

- A. to smoke; to have                      B. smoking; having  
C. to smoke; having                      D. smoking; to have

14.Although Mary doesn' t look \_\_\_\_\_, she \_\_\_\_\_ an active part in social activities.

- A. active; plays                      B. activity; plays  
C. active; joins                      D. actively; joins

15.In the days of rising prices, they had a lot of difficulty \_\_\_\_\_ and soul together.

- A. in keeping body                      B. to keep bodies                      C. for body                      D. with body

## 二、完形填空 (共20小题, 每小题1.5分, 满分30分)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从16—35各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中, 选出最佳选项。

James sat outside the office waiting for the interview. He felt so 16 that he didn' t know what to do with 17. The person who had gone in 18 him had been there for nearly an hour. And she looked so confident when she went in. 19 James. He felt 20 that she had already got the 21. The problem was that he wanted this job 22. It meant 23 to him. He had 24 it such a lot before the day of the interview. He had imagined himself 25 brilliantly at the interview and 26 the job immediately. But now here he was 27. He couldn' t 28 all those things he had 29 to say. At that moment, he almost decided to get up and 30.

But no—he had to do this. He had spent so much time considering it that he couldn' t 31 like that. His hands were hot and sticky and his mouth felt dry. At last the door of the office

opened. The woman who had gone in an hour earlier came out looking very 32 with herself. She smiled sympathetically (同情地) at James. At that moment James 33 her. The managing director then appeared at the office door. "Would you like to come in now, Mr Davis? I'm sorry to have kept you waiting." James suddenly 34 that he had gone home after all. He got up, legs 35 and forehead sweating and wondered whether he looked as terrified as he felt.

16. A. healthy                      B. nervous                      C. careless                      D. confident
17. A. the managing director                      B. the woman  
C. himself                      D. the situation
18. A. by                      B. with                      C. before                      D. after
19. A. Not like                      B. So did                      C. Do as                      D. Do like
20. A. doubtful                      B. sure                      C. angry                      D. astonishing
21. A. reward                      B. first                      C. prize                      D. job
22. A. hopelessly                      B. naturally                      C. easily                      D. so much
23. A. everything                      B. happiness                      C. difficulty                      D. nothing
24. A. dreamed of                      B. learned of                      C. thought about                      D. talked about
25. A. explaining                      B. performing                      C. answering                      D. writing
26. A. offered                      B. asked for                      C. being offered                      D. being asked for
27. A. crazy                      B. excited                      C. probable                      D. terrible
28. A. depend on                      B. afford                      C. believe in                      D. remember
29. A. kept                      B. been taught                      C. planned                      D. been supplied
30. A. leave                      B. go in                      C. prepare                      D. practise
31. A. take back                      B. put off                      C. give up                      D. put down
32. A. ugly                      B. pleased                      C. sad                      D. pretty
33. A. noticed                      B. loved                      C. missed                      D. hated
34. A. thought                      B. hoped                      C. wished                      D. regretted
35. A. shaking                      B. bending                      C. walking                      D. stopping

### 三、阅读理解 (共10小题, 每小题2分, 满分20分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中, 选出最佳选项。

A

Bond had walked for only a few minutes when it suddenly occurred to him that he was being followed. There was no evidence for it except a slight headache and a little knowing the people near him but believed in his sixth sense and he at once stopped in front of the shop window he was passing and looked occasionally back along 46th Street. Nothing but a lot of miscellaneous people moving slowly on the sidewalks, mostly on the same side as himself, the side that was back from the sun. There was no sudden movement into a doorway, nobody wiping his face with a handkerchief to avoid recognition, nobody bending down to tie a shoelace.

He went on and turned into the Avenue of the Americans', stopping in the first doorway, the entrance to a woman's underwear store where a man in a blue suit with his back to him was examining the black lace paints on a particularly realistic-dummy(模型).

And then something grasped his arm and a voice came, "All right, Limey. Take it easy unless you want lead for lunch," and he felt something press into his back just above the kidney.

There was a tap as his fist was caught in the other man's left hand, and at the same time as the contact telegraphed to Bond's mind that there could have been no gun, there came the well remembered laugh and the lazy voice saying: "No good, James. The angles have got you."

Bond straightened himself slowly and for a moment he could only gaze into the smiling face of Felix Leiter with blank disbelief, his built-up tension(紧张) slowly relaxing.

"So you were doing a front tail, you bastard(王八蛋)," he finally said.

36. Bond realized that he was being followed by means of.

- A. his common sense
- B. his sense of humour
- C. his sight
- D. his sixth sense

37. When Bond stopped and looked back along 46th Street, he observed all the following except

- A. most people on the sidewalks were on the same side as himself
- B. no one suddenly turned into a doorway
- C. a man was looking into the window of a store
- D. no one wiped his face with a handkerchief

38. Why did Bond stop in the doorway to the underwear shop?

- A. To see who was following him.
- B. To look at the man in the blue suit.

C. To avoid the sunshine. D. To look at the underwear.

39. What did the man mean by saying "Take it easy unless you want lead for lunch" ?

A. Put up your hands. B. Don't move or I'll shoot you.

C. If you want to have lunch, you must listen to me.

D. You go first slowly and we'll have lunch together.

40. What is "a front tail" ?

A. Pretending to be someone else.

B. Following somebody from in front.

C. Following someone from behind.

D. Standing in front of a shop window.

B

It doesn't matter when or how much a person sleeps, but everyone needs some rest to stay alive. That's what all doctors thought, until they heard about Al Herpin. Al Herpin, it was said, never slept. Could this be true? The doctors decided to see this strange man themselves.

Al Herpin was 90 years old when the doctors came to his home in New Jersey. They thought for sure that he got some sleep of some kind. So they stayed with him and watched every movement he made. But they were surprised. Though they watched him hour after hour and day after day, they never saw Herpin sleeping. In fact, he did not even own a bed. He never needed one.

The only rest that Herpin sometimes got was sitting in a comfortable chair and reading newspapers. The doctors were puzzled by this strange continuous sleeplessness. They found only one answer that might explain his condition. Herpin remembered some talk about his mother having been injured several days before he was born. But that was all. Was this the real reason? No one could be sure. Herpin died at the age of 94.

41. The main idea of this passage is that.

A. large numbers of people do not need sleep

B. a person was found who actually didn't need any sleep

C. everyone needs some sleep to stay alive

D. people can live longer by trying not to sleep

42. The doctors came to visit Herpin, expecting to.

A. cure him of his sleeplessness

B. find that his sleeplessness was not really true

C. find a way to free people from the need of sleeping

D. find out why some old people didn't need any sleep

43. After watching him closely, the doctors came to believe that Al Herpin.

A. was too old to need any sleep                      B. often slept in a chair

C. needed no sleep at all                                  D. needed some kind of sleep

44. One reason that might explain Herpin's sleeplessness was.

A. that he hadn't got a bed

B. that he had gradually got tired of the sleeping habit

C. his mother's injury before he was born

D. his magnificent physical condition

45. What can we learn from the passage?

A. Al Herpin neither got any sleep of some kind nor needed any rest.

B. Al Herpin lived in the USA.

C. Herpin died five years after the doctors came to his home in New Jersey.

D. The doctors found that Al Herpin got some sleep of some kind.

#### 四、短文改错 (共10小题, 每小题1分, 满分10分)

此题要求改正所给短文中的错误。对标有题号的每一行作出判断: 如无错误, 在该行右边横线上画一个勾(√); 如有错误 (每行只有一个错误), 则按下列情况改正:

此行多一个词: 把多余的词用斜线 (\) 划掉, 在该行右边横线上写出该词, 并也用斜线划掉。

此行缺一个词: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号 (^), 在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

此行错一个词: 在错的词下划一横线, 在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意: 原行没有错的不要改。

The zoo has big basket for rubbish. People can throw                      46.

waste into them. On the Saturday afternoons there                      47.

are usually a lot of people around the cages which                      48.

the lovely animals are kept, and last Saturday nobody was                      49.

there. Mr Patties was surprised. But he was even much                      50.

surprised to see few children around the basket near                      51.

the tiger's cage. He quickly came up and looked over                      52.



their heads and saw a little rat run about in the basket 53.

and looking for food. The rat was afraid and the children 54.

were interested in the rat than in the tigers. 55.

### 五、书面表达 (满分25分)

假设你是王晓明, 请根据你校美化校园的规划, 用英语给你在美国的笔友Peter写一封短信, 介绍该规划。短信的主要内容如下:

规划目的美化校园、净化空气

创造良好学习和生活环境

规划内容

种植花草树木

建一个植物园, 供参观、实践

建一个小花园, 供休息、读书

建几座名人雕塑, 激励师生

注意: 1. 短信的开头和结尾已为你写好, 不计入总词数。

2. 词数: 100左右。

3. 参考词汇: 雕塑—statue (n.) 植物园—botanical garden (n.)

## Unit 15 Destinations重点、难点、考点精析

1. Imagine that you are offered a free air ticket that lets you travel around the world and make five stops along the way. (WARMING UP) 设想你得到一张环球旅游的免费机票, 并沿途停留五站。

offer的用法

① offer意为“提供”、“提出”或“出价”。作动词时, 用作及物动词或不及物动词。用作及物动词时, 后跟名词、代词、双宾语或不定式, 但不跟动词-ing或宾语从句。

She offered me a cup of tea. 她给我倒了一杯茶。

She offered to help me. 她提出要帮助我。

offer, provide与supply

这组词都有“供给”或“装备”之意。

◎offer是常用词，意为“提出”、“提供”或“出价”，表示向别人提供可接受也可拒绝的某物，如帮助、服务或物品，这可能是对方要求也可能是自己主动提出的，常用于offer to help sb (愿意帮助某人)，offer sb sth/offer sth to sb (提供某人某物) 等结构中。

The river would offer power production estimated at 500,000 kilowatts if a dam were constructed. D. 如果筑起水坝，这条河就能提供大约50万千瓦的电力。

An international corporation offered him a well paid job, which he refused politely, since taking it would involve traveling abroad most of the time. 一家跨国公司向他许诺一份待遇优厚的工作，而他婉言谢绝了，因为接受那项工作就意味着大多数时间都得在国外出差。

◎provide意为“供给”、“提供”、“装备”或“准备”，强调有预见，并通过储存或准备的方式为某事做准备，以在需要时提供所需物品，常用于provide sb with sth或provide sth for sb结构中，表示“为某人提供某物”。

Through the long days his wife sought by every possible means to provide him with occupation. 在漫长的日子里，他的妻子试图用各种可能的办法给他找事干。

As equipment improved, satellites began providing scientists with weather maps of the entire globe. 设备改进后，人造卫星开始向科学家提供整个地球的气象图。

◎supply意为“供给”、“补充”或“弥补”，着重表示替换或补足所需之物以及弥补缺陷、满足要求的意思，还可作名词，意为“供给”、“物资”或“存货”，常用于supply sb with sth 或supply sth to sb 结构中，表示“向某人提供某物”。

The book would be incomplete without such discussions as I have tried to supply. 如果没有我努力提供的这样一些论述，这本书就会显得不完整。

What I admire most in my life is doctors and others supplying medical care to assistance recipients.

我一生中最敬佩的是那些向受援者提供医疗护理的医生和其他人。

2. Draw your flight line in the box on the right and mark the cities you want to visit on the map. (WARMING UP) 在右边的方框中画出你的飞行路线，并在地图上标明你要参观的城市。

mark的用法

① mark常用作可数名词，意为“痕迹”、“记号”、“商标”、“(考试)成绩”或“分数”。

Put a mark on the door. 在门上做个记号。

The mark shows up only in the strong sunlight.

那痕迹只有在强烈的阳光下才显现出来。

He got high marks in three subjects. 他有三科成绩得了高分。

② mark可用作动词，意为“作记号”或“标明”。

Mark the name with a cross. 在那个名字上面打叉作记号。

The book was marked with his name and address.

书上标有他的名字和地址。

The freezing point is marked 0°C on the centigrade thermometer.

冰点在摄氏温度计上标为0°C。

3. You are upset about the poor service. (SPEAKING) 你对服务质量不好感到难过。

upset的用法

① upset常作及物动词，其过去式和过去分词为upset，现在分词为upsetting，意为“弄翻”、“搅乱”或“(使人)烦乱”。

It was he who upset my chair. 是他把我的椅子弄翻了。

His sudden death upset our plan. 他的猝死打乱了我们的计划。

The news quite upset her. 这个消息使她心烦意乱。

② upset用作形容词时，意为“难过的”、“心烦的”或“不安的”，常用作表语，与about短语搭配。

What has made him upset is losing his new watch.

使他难过的事情是丢失新手表这件事。

Seldom had I seen Sasha so upset. 我极少看到萨沙这样心烦意乱。

4. Apologize when necessary. (SPEAKING) 必要时道歉。

apologize的用法

apologize也写作apologise，意为“赔礼”、“道歉”或“致歉”，是不及物动词，常与介词to连用，表示“向某人道歉”；与介词for连用时，表示“因为某事而道歉”。

He apologized to her for stepping on her foot. 他因踩了她的脚而向她道歉。

5. Every now and then, we get the itch for travelling. (READING)

我们时常渴望旅游。

句中every now and then与now and then, every now and again, from time to time, sometimes等含义相同，意为“时常”、“有时候”、“不时”等，用于表示频率，属于频度副词，一般位于句首或句末。

We go to the theatre every now and then. 我们时常去看戏。

I hear from him now and then. 我时常收到他的来信。

Every now and then, when I looked up from my page, I saw the master looking about him as if he wished to impress upon his mind everything in the room. 我的目光不时地离开习字纸向上看, 看到老师在环顾四周, 仿佛要把教室里的一切都牢牢地记在心里。

He hurried home, looking behind every now and then as he went.

他赶紧回家, 一边走, 一边不时地往回看。

6. It has modern malls, theme parks and beautiful beaches. (READING) 它(里约热内卢)有现代的商业区、主题公园和美丽的海滩。

theme的用法

theme是可数名词, 意为“主题”或“(谈话、讨论、文章等的)题目”。

Love is a major theme of his poetry. 爱情是他的诗的主题。

The programme has a very good theme song. 这个节目有一首很好的主题歌。

7. Copacabana, also known as the “Princess of the Sea”, has just celebrated its one hundred birthday and is more beautiful than ever. (READING) 被誉为“海中仙子”的Copacabana, 刚举行了它的百年庆典, 它比以往任何时候都美丽。

句中known as是“形容词+介词”构成的短语, 常与be动词连用, 意为“被称为”、“大家公认”或“叫作”, 主语是人时后面常接表示“身份”的名词。

This was known as “panning for gold”. 这就是人们所熟知的“淘金”。

He is known as a painter. 他以作为一名画家而出名。

8. Well, there is something for everyone here and few visitors leave Rio feeling disappointed. (READING) 来这儿参观的人都有收获, 很少有来访者带着遗憾离开里约。

disappointed的用法

disappointed是形容词, 意为“失望的”, 一般指人, 可用作定语和表语。用作表语时, 可跟about、at、in或with短语、不定式或that从句。

He is disappointed about the weather. 他对天气感到失望。

She was disappointed at not finding Mary at home. 看到玛丽没有在家, 她感到很失望。(at多跟所见所闻)

We are disappointed in/with the result of the exam. 我们对考试结果感到失望。(in/with多跟所得

到的东西)

9. Located in southern Austria, Kitzbuhel is a paradise for skiers. (READING) 位于奥地利南部的基茨比厄尔是滑雪爱好者的天堂。

Located in southern Austria在句中用作状语。be located at/on/in意为“位于”或“坐落于”。

The fire house is located on Main Street. 消防站坐落在美茵大街。

The factory is located near the river. 工厂坐落在河流附近。

The White Tower is located at the top of the hill. 白塔位于山顶。

10. But there's no need to worry if you have never skied before. (READING) 但是如果你以前从未滑过雪，也不必担心。

need作名词时的用法

① need用作可数名词，作“需要”或“必需品”解，常用复数形式。

Towels, soap, toothbrushes and so on are the daily needs.

毛巾、肥皂、牙刷等是日用必需品。

The reader starts out, full of hope and determination. Then the need to turn to a dictionary or a reference book, perhaps ten or even twenty times a page, tires him out. 读者开始读的时候充满了希望与决心。但到后来，看一页书也许要翻上十次甚至二十次词典或参考书，这就使他十分厌倦。

11. When you hang wet clothes near a fire, you will see steam coming from them. (LANGUAGE STUDY) 当你把湿衣服挂在火旁，你就会看见水蒸汽从衣服上冒出来。

hang的用法

hang意为“悬挂”或“吊着”时，可是及物动词或不及物动词；意为“绞死”或“吊死”时，是及物动词，后跟名词或代词作宾语。

A lamp hung over the table. 桌子上方挂着一盏灯。

The monkey was hanging from the tree by its tail. 猴子用尾巴在树上倒挂着。

He hanged himself from this tree. 他就吊死在这棵树上。

12. Playing tricks on others is something we should never do. (LANGUAGE STUDY)

① Playing tricks on others是动名词短语，在句中作主语，谓语一般用单数形式。

Looking after the patient is the nurse's job. 照顾病人是护士的工作。

Taking a walk after supper is a good habit. 晚饭后散步是一个好习惯。

Playing with fire is dangerous. 玩火是危险的。

②play a trick on sb是固定搭配，意为“捉弄某人”。

You should never play a trick on a disabled person.你不要取笑残疾人。

These boys like playing tricks on their teacher.

这些孩子喜欢开他们老师的玩笑。

13. Fortunately, there are things you can do to avoid some of the most common problems.

(INTEGRATING SKILLS) 幸运的是，你可以采取措施避免一些最常见的问题。

avoid的用法

①avoid是及物动词，后跟名词、代词或动词-ing，意为“避免”。

You should avoid such a person.你应该避免和这样的人打交道。

The driver braked his car suddenly to avoid a terrible accident.

驾驶员紧急刹车，避免了一起可怕事故。

Children should avoid eating unhealthy food. 小孩应该避免吃不卫生的食品。

14. It is not enough to simply decide where you want to go. (INTEGRATING SKILLS) 仅仅决定你想去什么地方还不够。

enough的用法

①enough作形容词时，意为“足够的”或“充分的”，多用作定语，可放在所修饰的名词之前或之后；当主语是it或特定数量时，可用作表语，常与for或不定式短语搭配。

We don't have enough time/time enough to finish the work.

我们没有充足的时间来完成这项工作。

Five men will be quite enough.五个人就足够了。

The question was how he could find enough work to support himself.

问题在于他怎样才能找到足够的工作养活自己。

15. Try to use traveller's cheques if possible and avoid bringing too much money.

(INTEGRATING SKILLS) 如果可能的话尽量带旅行支票，避免带过多的现金。

too much意为“太多”或“过多”，在句中多用作定语，修饰不可数名词。

Would you please let me keep my head in the tent to get warm? I won't take up too much room. 你让我把头探进帐篷取暖好吗？我不会占太多地方的。

We didn't expect too much of him. 我们对他没有期望过高。

But where there is too much, the waste and poison may do great harm to the things around us.

但是，在有毒的废物太多的地方，这些有毒的废物就会给我们周围的东西带来很大的害处。

## Unit 15 Destinations 单元语法知识归纳

### 非谓语动词用法小结 (1) —— 动名词

1. 动名词作主语与不定式作主语的区别：动名词作主语表示一般或抽象的多次行为；不定式作主语往往表示具体的一次性的动作。

Playing with fire is dangerous. 玩火是危险的。（泛指玩火）

To play with fire will be dangerous. 玩火会很危险。（指一次具体行为）

2. 动词在句型 “It is no use/no good/not any use/not any good/useless…” 中作主语时，必须用动名词形式。

It's no use talking too much about it. 对这件事谈论太多没用。

3. 句型 “It is worth…” 中的worth之后须用动名词的主动式。

The new type of bicycle is well worth buying. 这种新型自行车很值得买。

### 4. 动词+动名词/不定式：

① 下列动词或短语动词后只接动名词作宾语，而不跟不定式：finish, enjoy, advise, allow, admit, avoid, consider, delay, excuse, look forward to, listen to, devote to, be/get used to, object to, stick to, give up, insist on, imagine, include, keep on, keep, mind, miss, put off, practise, risk, suggest, escape, appreciate, permit, forbid, can't help(禁不住), can't stand(无法忍受), feel like 等。

② 下列动词后既可跟不定式，也可跟动名词：

A. like, love, begin, start, continue, prefer等动词后跟不定式或动名词意义基本相同。

He continued going over his lessons./He continued to go over his lessons. 他继续复习功课。

注意：A. 上述动词后用动名词往往表示一般或抽象的多次性行为，用不定式则表示具体的或一次性的动作。

She began to play the piano half an hour ago. 她半小时前开始弹钢琴。

She always begins playing the piano after supper. 她总是晚饭后开始弹钢琴。

在love, hate, prefer等动词之后用动名词或不定式无多大区别。但说话人有所指的时候，通常用不定

式。

start, begin, continue在书面语中多后接不定式。在should /would like/love等短语后接不定式。

B. 下列动词后跟不定式和动名词意义完全不同：

5. 动名词的复合结构：动名词的复合结构由物主代词或人称代词宾格、名词所有格或普通格加动名词构成。在句子开头必须用名词的所有格或物主代词。由人称代词宾格或名词的普通格与动名词构成的动名词复合结构，常用于口语中。动名词的复合结构中的逻辑主语是无生命的名词或抽象名词时，常用人称代词宾格或名词的普通格。

His coming late for class made the teacher very angry.

他上课迟到了，这让老师很生气。

I don't like Tom's/Tom smoking in the classroom.

我不喜欢汤姆在教室里吸烟。

Is there any hope of the necklace being found? 项链有希望找到吗？

I remember each of them saying it.我记得他们都说过这件事。(因为句子结构关系不便使用物主代词或名词所有格。)

## Unit 15 Destinations单元同步小测试

### 一、单项填空 (共15小题, 每小题1分, 满分15分)

从A、B、C、D四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项

1. The book is said to \_\_\_\_\_ into several languages.

A. translate      B. be translated      C. have translated      D. have been translated

2. When the teacher came in, the children pretended \_\_\_\_\_ attentively.

A. reading      B. to be read      C. being reading      D. to be reading

3. Everyone says he is a \_\_\_\_\_ boy.

A. promised      B. promising      C. to promise      D. promise

4. She looked at me with \_\_\_\_\_ eyes.

A. question      B. questioning      C. to question      D. being questioned

5. The second passenger the bus was a middle \_\_\_\_\_ aged woman.



A. get on            B. getting on            C. got on            D. to get on

6. It's too early for            anyone around here.

A. there being            B. there is            C. there to be            D. there to here

7. To go to the ball with just a flower is            "I'm poor!"

A. say            B. saying            C. to say            D. to saying

8. You            us by not coming to our party. We were            at your absence. How            you were!

A. disappointed; disappointing; disappointing

B. disappointed; disappointed; disappointed

C. disappointed; disappointed; disappointing

D. disappointed; disappointing; disappointed

9. He left the station            , for she wasn't in the train.

A. in great disappointment            B. in a great disappointment

C. with great disappointment            D. with a great disappointment

10.            his daughter failed in the exams again and again. It seemed that she was            to her family.

A. To the great disappointment; the disappointment

B. To his great disappointment; a great disappointment

C. With his great disappointment; great disappointment

D. At his great disappointment; great disappointment

11. A newly-built            is on the south            of the river.

A. office building; coast            B. school; shore

C. bank; bank            D. cinema; sides

12. She            him a few ideas to improve the plan, but he refused the.

A. offer; offered            B. offered; offer

C. offered; offering            D. offering; offering

13. He            the club and            its activities.

A. took a part in; joined            B. joined; took part in

C. joined; took a part in            D. took part in; took part in

14. This            me            what we did together during our holidays.

A. says; about                      B. reminds; of                      C. tells; with                      D. reminds; 不填

15. Try to                      who broke the window.

A. look for                      B. look out                      C. find out                      D. found

## 二、完形填空 (共20小题, 每小题1.5分, 满分30分)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从16—35各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中, 选出最佳选项

I grew up in a community called Estepona. When I was 16, one morning, Dad told me I could drive him into a 16 village called Mijas, on condition that I took the car into be 17 at a nearby garage. I readily accepted. I drove Dad into Mijas, and 18 to pick him up at 4 p.m., then dropped off the car at the 19. With several hours to spare, I went to a theater. 20, when the last movie finished, it was six. I was two hours late!

I knew Dad would be angry if he 21 I'd been watching movies. So I decided not to tell him the truth. When I 22 there I apologized for being late, and told him I'd 23 as quickly as I could, but the car had needed some major repairs. I'll never forget the 24 he gave me.

"I'm disappointed that you 25 you have to lie to me, Jason." Dad looked at me again. "When you didn't 26, I called the garage to ask if there were any 27, and they told me you hadn't yet picked up the car." I felt 28 as I weakly told him the real reason. A 29 passed through Dad as he listened attentively. "I'm angry with 30. I realize I've failed as a father. I'm going to walk home now and think seriously about 31 I've gone wrong all these years." "But Dad, It's 18 miles!" My protests and apologies were 32. Dad walked home that day. I drove behind him, 33 him all the way, but he walked silently.

Seeing Dad in so much 34 and emotional pain was my most painful experience. However, it was 35 the most successful lesson. I have never lied since then.

16. A. lonely                      B. small                      C. distant                      D. familiar

17. A. kept                      B. washed                      C. watched                      D. serviced

18. A. agreed                      B. planned                      C. determined                      D. promised

19. A. village                      B. community                      C. garage                      D. theater

20. A. However                      B. Then                      C. Therefore                      D. Still

21. A. realized                      B. found out                      C. thought                      D. figured out

22. A. went                      B. ran                      C. walked                      D. hurried

23. A. started                      B. left                      C. arrived                      D. come
24. A. word                      B. face                      C. look                      D. appearance
25. A. find                      B. decide                      C. believe                      D. feel
26. A. turn up                      B. drive out                      C. go away                      D. come out
27. A. questions                      B. problems                      C. mistakes                      D. faults
28. A. ashamed                      B. frightened                      C. nervous                      D. surprised
29. A. nervousness                      B. sadness                      C. silence                      D. thought
30. A. you                      B. myself                      C. me                      D. yourself
31. A. where                      B. how                      C. why                      D. when
32. A. meaningless                      B. useless                      C. helpless                      D. worthless
33. A. asking                      B. persuading                      C. begging                      D. following
34. A. physical                      B. practical                      C. personal                      D. natural
35. A. indeed                      B. always                      C. also                      D. almost

### 三、阅读理解 (共10小题, 每小题2分, 满分20分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中, 选出最佳选项

A

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen,

Welcome to Hangzhou! My name is Fang Fang. I'm your guide on this tour to West Lake. It is called West Lake because it lies to the west of Hangzhou. As you see, it is surrounded by hills on three sides.

West Lake is divided into three parts by two raised roads: Su Causeway (苏堤) and Bai Causeway (白堤). Su and Bai were famous poets of the Tang and Song Dynasties. As you probably know, Hangzhou has a history of more than two thousand years.

You can see the islands in the lake. Only one of them is a natural island; the other three are man-made. The natural island connected by Su Causeway is known as Solitary Hill. In addition, there are many parks round the lake.

36. This happens most probably.

- A. 3:30 p.m.                      B. 7:15 in the evening
- C. two o'clock in the afternoon                      D. 9:00 A. m.

37. The lake is called West Lake because.

- A. it lies in the west of China
- B. it is in the west of the City of Hangzhou
- C. Hangzhou is the city in the west
- D. Hangzhou lies to the west of the lake

38. Which of the following maps is the most possible map of West Lake according to the passage?.

H stands for Hangzhou;

W refers to West Lake;

R means the raised road;

Hi is for the hill.

39. Hangzhou was set up around.

- A. 100 B. C.      B. 2000 A. D.      C. 2000 B. C.      D. 1788 A. D.

40. Which of the following is true according to the passage?.

- A. Fang Fang is a waitress in a restaurant.
- B. Fang Fang is a shop assistant.
- C. Fang Fang maybe works in a travel service.
- D. Fang Fang is a worker in a factory.

B

There was one thing that I found rather strange on my first day at Monk's House. The floors in the house were very thin. The bathroom was directly above the kitchen and when Mrs. Woolf was having her bath before breakfast, I could hear her talking to herself. On and on she went, talk, talk, talk, asking questions and giving herself the answers. I thought there must be two or three people up there with her. When Mr. Woolf saw that I looked surprised, he told me Mrs. Woolf said the sentences out loud that she had written during the night. She needed to know if they sounded right and the bath room was a good place for trying them out.

I was not allowed to make coffee at Monk's House—Mr. and Mrs. Woolf were very particular about coffee and always made it themselves. So Mrs. Woolf came into the kitchen at 8 o'clock every morning to make it. When we carried breakfast trays to Mrs. Woolf's room I noticed she

had always been working during the night. There were pencils and paper beside her bed so that when she woke up she could work, and sometimes it seemed as though she had had very little sleep.

Mrs. Woolf's bedroom was outside the house in the garden; I used to think how inconvenient it must be to have to go out in the rain to go to bed. Her bedroom had been added on to the back of the house; the door faced the garden and a window at the side opened out on to a field. I remember that a cow came one night and put its head in through the window. It amused Mrs. Woolf very much, but in case it happened again, Mr. Woolf bought the field and added part of it to the garden. Because the writing-room was small, he had a large one built for her at the end of the garden against the church wall.

I can always remember her coming to the house each day from the writing-room; when I rang the bell for lunch at one o'clock she used to walk down through the garden smoking one of her favourite cigarettes in a long holder. She was tall and thin and very graceful. She had large, deep-set eyes and a wide curving mouth—I think perhaps it was this that made her face seem particularly beautiful. She wore long skirts—usually blue or brown—in the fashion of the day, and silk jackets of the same color. I remember, too, there was always a large silk handkerchief folded into the jacket pocket.

41. When she arrived at Monk's House, the writer.

- A. found everything strange
- B. thought the planning of the house was wonderful
- C. had no-one to talk to
- D. was surprised at Mrs Woolf's way of checking her writing

42. Each morning Mrs. Woolf.

- A. asked her husband to carry in the breakfast
- B. did some work as soon as she woke up
- C. had breakfast in the kitchen
- D. had breakfast brought to her

43. What seemed to the writer a disadvantage about Mrs. Woolf's bedroom?

- A. It let in the rain.

- B. One had to go outside to get to it.
- C. The cows stood in front of the window.
- D. The door opened out on to the field.

44. Why did Mr. Woolf buy the field?

- A. So that Mrs. Woolf didn't have to go out in the rain to go to bed.
- B. So that there would be more space between his wife's bedroom and the field.
- C. To build a writing-room.      D. To build a bedroom.

45. The writer admired Mrs. Woolf's looks especially because.

- A. she had beautiful eyes    B. she had a beautiful mouth
- C. she had a good figure    D. she wore fashionable clothes

#### 四、短文改错 (共10小题, 每小题1分, 满分10分)

此题要求改正所给短文中的错误。对标有题号的每一行作出判断: 如无错误, 在该行右边横线上画一个勾(√); 如有错误 (每行只有一个错误), 则按下列情况改正:

此行多一个词: 把多余的词用斜线 (\) 划掉, 在该行右边横线上写出该词, 并用斜线划掉。

此行缺一个词: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号 (∧), 在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

此行错一个词: 在错的词下划一横线, 在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意: 原行没有错的不要改。

It's easier to go downhill than climb uphill; so It's      46.  
easier to fall into bad habits than into good one.      47.  
Bad habits not come suddenly. They come little by      48.  
little. Schoolboys first picked up a little in school and      49.  
on the streets. When they cannot write them homework,      50.  
they copy from their schoolmate. If they see bigger      51.  
boys smoking, they also want to learn to smoke. When      52.  
they get bigger, the habits become more stronger and      53.  
stronger, so that they can no longer getting rid of      54.  
them. What necessary it is that we get rid of the      55.  
bad habits in the beginning!

#### 五、书面表达 (满分25分)

二班的同学进行了一场有关英语学习的讨论。讨论的题目是：学习英语要不要从儿童时期开始？请你根据下表中的提示写一篇短文，介绍讨论的情况。

一些同学认为另一些同学认为

1. 应从儿童时期开始学习英语；
  2. 儿童时期记忆力好，可以记住很多单词；
  3. 能为以后的英语学习打下坚实的基础
1. 不应从儿童时期开始学习英语；
  2. 儿童时期既要学汉语拼音又要学英语，易混淆；
  3. 会影响汉语学习和今后的英语学习

讨论未取得一致意见

注意事项：

1. 文章的起始句已给出；
2. 词数：100左右（不包括已给的起始句）；
3. 参考词汇：基础—foundation汉语拼音—Chinese pinyin