



参考答案

必修 1

Unit 1 Friendship

【自主学习】

独立思考 A

1. 1) upset; upset; upsetting
- 2) ①他的奇怪行为使他父亲很不安。
②不要为考试烦恼。
③让他不高兴的是,谁也没有把这件事告诉他。
④想到她孤身一人守着那所大房子,我感到心烦。
⑤打乱计划;使肠胃不适
2. 1) I made a suggestion, but she ignored it.
2) ignorant; ignorance
3) out of ignorance
3. 1) calm down
2) calm; silent; quiet; still
4. 1) 人们对电视上的暴力内容日渐忧虑。
2) 总统对这个问题深感担忧。
3) 本章旨在讲述历史背景。
4) 他问了几个有关公司前途的问题。
5) 表达对……的担忧、关心
6) 据……所知
5. 1) 他把孩子安顿在车厢的一个角落里。
2) 这家人已定居加拿大。
3) 要解决争端只有一种方法,他们是知道的。
6. 1) 他患有严重的心脏病。
2) 共和党在最近的投票选举中遭到了惨败。

独立思考 B

1. 1) ①Add more sugar to the coffee.
②Add up your scores and see how many points you can get.
③树木增添了城市的美丽。
④汤姆, 10, 20 和 5 加起来是多少?
- 2) ①add ②add up to ③add to
2. 1) 浏览; 查看 2) 经历; 经受 3) 完成 4) 仔细检查 5) 穿过; 通过
3. write down/put down
4. 1) ①She arrived early in order to get a good seat.
②为了掌握全面情况, 还需要详细资料。
2) in order to 可位于句首或句中, so as to 只位于句中。so that 引导目的状语从句, 从句中需加情态动词 may, might, could, can 等, 可以和 in order to, so as to (它们的否定式均为在 to 前加 not) 转化。例如:
He works hard so that/in order that he could keep up with his classmates.
= He works hard in order to/so as to keep up with his classmates.
= In order to keep up with his classmates, he works hard.
- 3) 他如此粗心, 竟然没有把车锁上。

5. 1) He is not easy-going. It's very hard to get along with him.
2) How are you getting along with your work?

6. 1) joins in 2) joins; in 3) took part in 4) attend

独立思考 C

1. 1) 强调句型基本结构: It is/was + 被强调部分 + that/who + 其他成分
强调句的一般疑问句句型: Is/Was + it + 被强调部分 + that/who...?
强调句的特殊疑问句句型: 疑问词 + is/was + it + that/who...?
- 2) ①I can't remember clearly when it was that we first met each other.
②It was not until he came back home last night that Tom realized he was wrong.
2. 1) That was the worst weather we had ever had in the past ten years.
2) This is the third time I have been to the Great Wall.
3. 1) with the window open

- 2) with a book in his hand
- 3) with her mother standing behind her
- 4) With all the things finished
- 5) With so many books to read

【自我测评】

1. ignored 考查动词辨析。
2. concerned 句意为: 公众关心的是医疗工作者和科学家们能否在短期内找到治疗这种新疾病的方法。be concerned about 担心, 关心。
3. have suffered suffer 作及物动词, 意为“受苦(痛、损失)”, 其后常跟抽象名词, 如 pain, loss, grief 等。suffer from 后常跟某种疾病, 意为“受……折磨, 受……之苦”。
4. through go through 在本句中是“浏览”的意思。go after 追赶; go into 进入; go with 与……持同一看法, 与某物相配。
5. joined; in join 表示参加党派、团体、组织等; join in 表示参加某种活动。
6. have gone 考查时态。在“This/That/It be + 序数词 + time that...”中, 当主句的谓语为 is 或 will be 时, that 从句常用现在完成时态; 当主句谓语用 was 时, 则 that 从句用过去完成时态。
7. moves 地球围绕太阳转是客观事实, 故用一般现在时。
8. to solve 考查 with 复合结构。problem 和 solve 为动宾结构, 且未发生。

Unit 2 English around the world

【自主学习】

独立思考 A

1. make a voyage/go on a voyage
1) journey 2) voyage 3) trip 4) tour
2. 1) basing; on
2) The film is based on a novel by Lewis.
3) military base 三角形的底边
4) basic basic principles basic salary/pay basically basis
on the basis of
3. 1) took command of 2) have command of
3) commanded
The commission intervened and commanded people to cease the work on that building.
4) under the command of sb commander-in-chief
4. 1) at the request of
2) requested; (should) be told of her decision
3) are requested not to
5. 1) ①recognized to be/as ②was recognized
2) recognition ①beyond/out of recognition ②win sb's recognition

独立思考 B

2. 1) (人) 走近; 靠近 2) (太阳、月亮) 升起
3) 出现 4) 发芽; 长出 5) 被提出
3. make good/the best use of make full/most use of
1) Make full use of every chance you have to speak English.
2) We will make good use of her talents.
把……投入使用 开始使用 正在使用中 废弃, 不能再用了
4. such as
5. play/act a role in
①play an important role ②plays an active part in ③plays a major role in

独立思考 C

1. ①more intelligent than ②no more than
③China Daily is more than a newspaper. It also acts as my teacher.
④more than ⑤more; than
⑥I love you more than I can say.
仅仅, 只不过 而不是 除了 更确切地说



2. 1) Believe it or not, he asked me to tell you a lie!

2) not a/an + 可数名词单数

not any + 可数名词复数

There is no such excellent actor as him.

【自我测评】

1. more than more than + 名词, 意为“不仅仅”。

2. even if/even though 句意为“给予孩子们足够的空间提出他们的意见, 尽管他们的不同于你自己的”。

3. recognition 根据前一分句的内容可知她变得让人“辨认”不出来了。

4. takes off 因为主语是飞机并非“我”, 所以此句只是说明“飞机6点起飞”这个事实。

5. worse can't/couldn't 与比较级连用时表示“再也没有更……的了”。

6. to rescue 此题中 could 后省略了 do, 而不定式 to rescue 是目的状语。

Unit 3 Travel journal

【自主学习】

独立思考 A

1. 1) playing/to play

2) to stay at home rather than go shopping

3) prefers them to be home early

4) writing a term paper; taking an examination

5) you (should) not mention my name

preference

偏爱

优待

in preference to

2. 1) him to take the job/into taking the job

2) not to join the party/out of going to the party

3) my sincerity

4) he is honest

3. at last, in the end

4. 1) Attitude determines everything

2) to go to the railway station

3) determining never to come back again

4) her to marry him

5) have determined on going to the countryside after graduation

6) the man was guilty of robbery

5. 1) 风景 2) 视野 3) 观点, 态度 4) 鉴于, 由于 5) 看待

come into view in one's view in view view...as

思考: 1) view 2) scene 3) scenery 4) sights

独立思考 B

1. 1) 在乎 2) 关心

3) 喜欢, 照顾, 想要 小心, 当心; 珍重, 保重 小心地
under the care of

4) All she cares about is her social life.

5) He cares for her deeply.

2. 1) made up your minds 2) call to mind 3) bear; in mind 4) have in mind

5) 读某人的心思

发疯, 发狂

专心于, 把注意力集中于……

3. 1) give in 2) given in to

分发; 发出(热、光等); 耗尽; 公布, 宣布

发出, 放出(气味、热、光等)

归还; 送回; 恢复

赠送, 捐赠; 泄露(秘密等)

让路

放弃做某事

独立思考 C

1. 1) He insisted that he hadn't made a mistake.

2) The bodyguards insisted that the president (should) keep away from the

crowd for the sake of safety.

3) Some people insisted on increasing the tobacco tax, which gave rise to a heated discussion.

4) insisted that he gave in his homework; still insisted that he (should) do it again

2. 1) The problem is hard to deal with.

2) Mary is easy to get along with.

3) *Harry Potter* is interesting to read.

3. 1) Once

2) Once my brother decides to do something, nothing can stop him.

4. 1) can't wait to hear the news

2) 等某人做某事

3) 等着做某事(与 can't/can hardly wait to do sth 含义不同)

【自我测评】

1. determination 考查名词辨析。句意: 一个有决心的人通常能实现自己的目标。

2. way 考查动词短语辨析。give way to “被……征服, 听凭……决定”。

3. Once/When/As long as 考查连词。句意“一旦学生们决定了去哪所大学读书, 他们就得研究办理入学的手续”。

4. without 考查动词短语。根据上句“During the war there was a serious lack of food”可推测出“即便是富裕家庭也得几天吃不上面包”。

5. preference 考查名词。根据句意可知是否戴帽子取决于个人的喜好, 即 preference。

6. stubborn 考查形容词。

7. towards/to 考查名词辨析。句意: 随着年龄的增长, 你对死亡的态度也会发生变化。

Unit 4 Earthquakes

【自主学习】

独立思考 A

1. 1) bursts of 2) until it burst 3) burst into my room

4) burst into laughter/burst out laughing

5) 勃然大怒/悲痛欲绝/乐不可支

2. 1) financial ruin 2) got ruined 3) ruined 4) lay/was in ruins

5) 毁灭, 落空; 使……毁灭; 毁坏某人的健康/声誉/前途

【拓展】were destroyed; damaged; ruin

3. 1) injured 2) injure the company's reputation

3) got injured

4. 1) came to his rescue 2) The rescue team 3) rescued; from

5. 1) were/got trapped underground

2) trapped him into admitting

3) fall into a trap 4) set a trap for

6. 1) buried 2) buried her face in 3) buried himself in

4) 被活埋, 隐居; 陷入沉思

思考: be devoted to; be addicted to; be absorbed/lost in; be occupied in; focus/concentrate on; fix one's attention on

7. 1) judge; by 2) Judging by/from 3) judges

4) As far as I can judge

独立思考 B

1. 1) at an end 2) came to an end 3) bring; to an end

4) at the end of by the end of... in the end

【拓展】收支相抵; 连续(地), 直立; 衔接, 首尾相连; 结束

2. 1) A number of 2) an enormous amount of 3) a great deal of

3. 1) thought little of 2) to think little of everything 3) was highly thought of

独立思考 C

1. 1) It seems that 2) It seemed as if 3) seem to 4) There seems to be

2. 1) leave the machine running 2) untouched

3) leaving many problems to be settled

4) left me at a loss

5) left the old man very weak



3. Not all hope was lost.

- 1) Both of the students don't like the story.
- 2) Neither of the students likes the story.

【自我测评】

1. Though/Although/while “对老师感激”和“无法表达谢意”之间是转折关系，所以用 even though，意为：尽管。
2. shocked 考查形容词。terrifying “令人恐惧的”，这里指警察进入教室大家都感到震惊。
3. on 考查动词辨析。句意：许多朋友给我发电子邮件来祝贺我儿子的出生。congratulate sb on sth 为习惯搭配，意为“就某事向某人祝贺”。
4. burst 考查动词辨析和常用搭配。burst into tears “突然大哭”。句意：从医院里听到她父亲去世的噩耗时，她突然放声大哭起来。
5. judge 考查动词辨析。句意：在全部证据被提出来之前，法庭不能审判这个案子。judge 意为“审判，审理，判决”。
6. at 考查有关 end 的短语辨析。at an end “结束”。句意：会议结束的时候，已经是半夜了。
7. judged 句意：被评为优秀学生，Lucy 今年得了奖学金。judged 在句中作原因状语，与主语 Lucy 是被动关系。
8. hurt 由文中“You have no talent. You will never be a pianist.”可知这些话对于一个9岁的孩子来说是极大的伤害。hurt “(心灵与肉体的)伤害”。

Unit 5 Nelson Mandela — a modern hero

【自主学习】

独立思考 A

1. 1) active 2) an active volcano
2. 1) devotes all her spare time to doing
2) is still devoted to the study of chemistry
3) is a devoted friend of mine
4) devotion to the cause of education
3. 1) through 2) for; against 3) on 4) to
4. 1) 胜任 2) A 等于 B。 3) equal; in 4) be without equal/ have no equal
5. 1) escape from 2) escape punishment 3) escapes
4) to escape doing the work 5) 幸免于难; 侥幸逃脱 逃离; 溜走
6. 1) ①in reward for ②offer a reward of ten thousand dollars ③as a reward for
2) ①reward ②rewarded for ③the winners with some fruits and flowers
3) ①to reward ②been awarded

独立思考 B

1. 1) ①失业 ②坏了，出问题了 2) ①out of; in ②out of
3) out of work 4) out of danger 5) out of breath 6) out of control
2. As a matter of fact
3. 1) in trouble 2) (in) finding
【拓展】生气 吃惊 默默地 匆匆忙忙地
4. 1) turn to 2) turned to drinking 3) turned out (to be) 4) turn down
5) turned over
5. 1) never lose heart
2) from the bottom of my heart
3) he lost his heart to the people there
4) heart and soul
6. 1) be set up 2) set up 3) set off

独立思考 C

1. 1) Only then/at that time did she realize she had made mistakes.
2) Only recently have I allowed myself to think of that question again.
3) Only when he came back did I go to bed.
2. 1) Each time 2) immediately
3) the moment (答案不唯一)

【自我测评】

1. out of 考查介词短语辨析。out of the question 意为“不可能的”，句意：仍然有大量的工作要做，这一周对我来说休假是不可能的。
2. to 考查形容词词义和搭配。be equal to sth 胜任……，符合句意。

3. reward 考查名词辨析和搭配。根据句意可知应该是做好事的报答。in reward for “为……报答”。
4. of 句意：在工作中，健康是重要的，但至少技能同等重要。
5. turned down 考查动词短语。由语境可知，谈话人的意见遭到了拒绝，因此不高兴，所以选 turn down 意为“拒绝”。
6. awarded; which 考查易混动词的辨析及非限制性定语从句的引导词。

必修 2

Unit 1 Cultural relics

【自主学习】

独立思考 A

1. 1) survive 2) survived; by 3) survivor; survived; survived on; survival
2. 1) select his own Christmas present 2) were selected from
3. 1) good design 2) is designed to 3) is designed for 4) by design
4. 1) were removed from
2) removed his house from
3) remove his doubt
5. 1) are well worth a visit
2) is worth listening to
3) ten pounds' worth of petrol
4) B

独立思考 B

1. 1) in search of 2) in search of 3) search for 4) searched
2. 1) belongs to China 2) belonging to 3) 动产; 财物
3. 1) in return 2) in return for 3) in return
【拓展】依次; 相应的 轮流 轮流
4. 1) think highly of 2) is highly thought of
【拓展】对……评价高 对……评价不好 你认为某人/某物怎么样?

独立思考 C

1. 1) There is no doubt that they will benefit from regular exercise.
2) I doubt whether/if
3) There is no point in arguing
4) There is no chance/possibility
5) It is no wonder/No wonder
2. 1) neither/nor could I
2) neither do I have his phone number
3) does he appear in public

【自我测评】

1. worthy 2. to survive 3. has been removed 4. proved 5. in return
6. belonging 7. whether/if 8. to discuss

Unit 2 The Olympic Games

【自主学习】

独立思考 A

1. 1) compete with 2) compete for 3) competed in
【拓展】competition; competitor; competitive competitor; in; with/against; for; competitive; competition
2. 1) be admitted as
2) admit that he's a highly competent man
3) had to admit driving 4) be admitted to 5) admits
6) 准许入场; 入场费; 承认
3. 1) replace; on the shelves 2) be replaced by
3) replaced/took the place of/was in place of
4. 1) in advance; charge; for 2) charged; with
3) took charge of/was in charge of 4) 免费
5. 1) bargaining; about/over/for 2) a good bargain
3) made a bargain
6. 1) deserves to win the game 2) deserve careful study
3) rewards/rewarding/to be rewarded

独立思考 B

1. 1) joined in 2) join; in 3) attend 4) took an active part



2. 1) stand for 2) stands for 3) stand by 4) stand by
5) stand out 6) stand on their own feet
3. 1) and; as well 2) 和……一样好 3) either 4) is
5) may/might as well

独立思考 C

1. 1) what is called America 2) what 3) whether
4) We used to write to each other.
5) He is used to listening to stories to to sleep.
2. 1) as much; as 2) three times as expensive as
3) not so/as tall as

【自我测评】

1. against/ with; for 2. admit 3. bargaining 4. deserved 5. as well
6. are; is 7. What 8. joined

Unit 3 Computers

【自主学习】

独立思考 A

1. 1) He couldn't convince her anyhow.
2) He told me not to buy the MP5, but I bought it anyhow.
3) 恐怕我们不能来了, 仍然感谢您的邀请。
4) 无论如何/即使如此 有点/有几分 用某种方法/不知怎么地
5) Somehow, he lost his way in the fog.
2. 1) signaled (to); to stop
2) She signaled him to follow her.
3) signaled us that 4) 接收信号 危险信号
3. 1) arise 2) arises 3) arise from/out of

独立思考 B

1. 1) From then on 2) From now on 3) has been out of work
2. 1) As a result 2) as a result of 3) from 4) in
3. 1) In a way 2) In a way 3) in the way 4) by way of
5. 1) 看管 2) 监视

【拓展】 小心; 留神; 注意

留心观察; 密切注意 (尤指可能带来麻烦的人或事物)

独立思考 C

1. 1) It took two weeks before everything returned to normal.
2) It will be many years before the situation improves.
2. 1) so excited that 2) so hot that/so hot a day that
3) such 4) such 5) So fast did he run that

【自我测评】

1. anyhow 2. signal 3. arise 4. as a result 5. in 6. before
7. did

Unit 4 Wildlife protection

【自主学习】

独立思考 A

1. 包含 容纳 抑制
4) including; included 5) contains 6) contains; including 7) include
2. 1) affected 2) affected 3) have an effect on
3. 1) can't appreciate English poetry
2) hearing from you again
3) appreciate the importance of protecting animals
4) appreciate it if
4. fail 1) succeed in passing
2) succeeded to
n. success adj. successful adv. successfully
5. 1) employ 2) 采用 3) 利用 4) as
5) employed; to care for 6) are employed in

【拓展】 雇主 受雇者 工作, 职业, 雇用, 使用 失业

6. 1) did; a lot of harm 2) harms
3) Eating too many sweets does harm to children's teeth.

独立思考 B

1. 灭亡; 逐渐消失
1) die out 2) dying out
2. in danger of out of danger
3. 保护……不受……(伤害)
1) protect; being polluted
2) 在……的保护下
3) protect the children from catching cold
4) kept her son from meeting the girl
5) kept her son meeting the girl
4. came into being

独立思考 C

- 千百万年前它们就在地球上生活, 比人类的出现要早得多……
- 1) won't be long before
2) before long
3) long before

【自我测评】

1. affected 2. having been invited 3. that; in 4. Employed 5. harm
6. suspect 7. die out 8. before

Unit 5 Music

【自主学习】

独立思考 A

1. 1) pretend that 2) pretend to know
3) pretended to be reading
4) pretended to have known
2. 1) attach great importance to 2) attached to
3) is attached to 4) so attached to her family
3. 1) form 2) in the form of 3) formed the habit of
4) in bad form
5. 1) is sensitive to 2) is sensitive about

独立思考 B

1. 1) rely on; to 2) rely on; to 3) relies on; for 4) rely on it
2. 1) familiar with 2) sounds familiar to
4. In addition
5. 1) above all 2) above all 3) After all 4) First of all

独立思考 C

- 组成乐队的音乐人演奏音乐, 还彼此打趣逗笑。这些玩笑和音乐大多都在模仿“甲壳虫”乐队。
- 1) the window of which
2) most of whom
3) the price of which

【自我测评】

1. to be reading 2. attached to 3. performance 4. to do 5. whose
6. addition 7. perform 8. which 9. is being built 10. before 11. sensitive

必修 3

Unit 1 Festivals around the world

【自主学习】

独立思考 A

1. 1) starved to death/died of starvation 2) starving for 3) were starved of
2. 1) in the belief that 2) It is my belief
3) beyond belief 4) has lost her belief in
3. 1) into; out of 2) on; 故伎重演
4. 1) gained rich experience 2) gained weight 3) gains five minutes
4) gained 5) get 6) wins/won 7) earns 8) acquired
5. 1) We awarded the prize to him.
We awarded him the prize.
2) were awarded to 3) won the award
6. 1) admire Wang Nan for 2) have admiration for 3) admiring
7. 1) without permission 2) 我准你离开; permit



- 3) visiting 4) to join 5) permitting

独立思考 B

1. 1) The reception will take place on Saturday.
 2) in his place 3) in place 4) take; place
 5) ①took place ②have taken place ③occurred/happened ④broke out
 ⑤come about
 2. 1) in memory/honor of 2) in memory of 3) in need of 4) in favor of
 3. 1) dress up as 2) dress up for 3) dressed up in
 4. 1) keeps her word 2) breaks his word
 3) ①In other words ②have a word ③Word came that ④In a word

独立思考 C

1. 1) were broken 2) were 3) is 4) had seen
 2. 1) It was strange that he should have been absent from such an important meeting.
 2) It was a shame that he should have lied to us.
 3) It is reported that the talks between the two sides are making progress.

【自我测评】

1. practice 考查名词。句意：在罗马，早餐后喝一杯咖啡是一种惯例。
 2. for; to
 3. Obviously 考查副词。句意：我听到警报响了一上午，很显然发生了紧急情况。
 4. to apologize 考查动词的搭配。按照句意，区分动词的搭配即可。
 5. of remind sb of sth “使某人想起某物/事”。句意：墙上的照片使妈妈想起了以前那些一大家人生活在一起的快乐日子。
 6. memory/honour 考查介词短语。句意：据说将要建一座纪念碑来纪念那些在大地震中死去的人。
 7. permission 考查名词辨析。permission “允许，许可”。句意：先生，如果没有我们经理的允许，你不准进入这座大楼。

Unit 2 Healthy eating

【自主学习】

独立思考 A

1. 1) lost his balance and hurt himself 2) on balance 3) sense of balance
 4) 结余 5) balance; against 6) keep a balanced diet
 2. 1) to tell a lie (lies)/to lie 2) while men lie about their income
 3) lies the famous city 4) lay the table
 5) lying/who lay there; lied; he had laid
 3. 1) consulted a dictionary for 2) to consult a lawyer about her divorce
 3) to consult with your partner about
 4. 1) a limit to 2) limited myself to
 5. 1) benefited a lot from; benefits 2) of great benefit to
 3) for the benefit of 4) beneficial to me
 6. 1) combined 2) combine education with recreation

独立思考 B

1. 1) getting away with cheating 2) get rid of 3) getting; across
 4) get down to 5) get over
 2. 1) you'll end up in debt 2) we've paid off our debts at last
 3) was in debt; has been out of debt 4) in your debt
 3. 1) cut down 2) cut across 3) was cut off 4) cut in

独立思考 C

1. 1) more content than 2) never read a more 3) more fortunate than
 2. 1) won't have you speaking 2) know 3) waiting 4) stolen

【自我测评】

1. lying
 2. better 考查否定词与比较级连用表最高级的用法。
 3. install 考查 have 作为使役动词的用法。have sb do sth 让某人做某事。
 4. join 考查动词（词组）。句意：别浪费时间了，让我们在生意上联合起来。join in 后接某项活动。
 5. to complete 考查非谓语动词作定语。句意：本学期结束前我有许多阅读要完成。have sth to do “有某事要做”，to do 的逻辑主语需和句子主

语一致；当不定式的逻辑主语与句子主语不一致时，可用 have sth to be done 结构。

6. earned; gained earn one's living “谋生”；gain 在这里是不及物动词，意为“赢得；获得”。句意：十年前史密斯先生通过教书谋生，他从工作中收获颇多。

Unit 3 The Million Pound Bank Note

【自主学习】

独立思考 A

1. 1) The last scene of the play 2) died on the scene
 3) ①sight ②view ③scenery ④scene
 2. 1) stare at 2) glared at 3) glanced at
 3. 1) 发现 2) 沾上 3) 玷污 4) 墨水渍 5) 地点 6) 立刻，当场
 4. 1) 被认为是…… 2) 被认为是…… 3) 由于这个缘故
 4) 账目 5) 解释 6) 占……比例 7) gave an account of
 8) By all accounts 9) On no account 10) take account of
 5. 1) sought his doctor's advice
 2) are busy seeking jobs
 3) seeking to

独立思考 B

1. 1) 提出 2) 养育，抚养 3) 呕吐
 4) brought about 5) bring down 6) bring out
 2. 1) went ahead 2) ahead of time 3) Go straight ahead 4) Go ahead
 3. 1) by accident/chance 2) by mistake
 3) by hand; by machine 4) by accident/by design
 4. 1) take chances 2) by chance
 3) The chances are (that)/There is a chance that

独立思考 C

1. 1) very clever man 2) shouting 3) changed 4) in the care of 5) out
 2. 1) had just gone to bed when
 2) was reading newspapers when
 3) was about to go out when
 3. 1) 愿意听我的 2) 愿意；同意

【自我测评】

1. stared stare into the sky 凝视着天空
 2. accounts 句意：缺钱是她辍学的原因。
 3. bring out 考查动词短语辨析。
 4. to 考查介词。句意：解决食品安全问题的适宜办法有时候是不难找到的。本题考查名词后的介词的固定搭配。此句中主语为 answers，意为“解决办法”，后跟介词 to 或 towards 表示“……的解决办法”。
 5. spotted 考查动词。句意：虽然我已经 10 年没有见他了，但我第一眼就认出了他。
 6. when 考查连词。句意：检查了所有的东西之后，他正要开始写作业，这时他听到闪电击中了后院的电线杆的声音。此处用 when 表示“这时”。

Unit 4 Astronomy: the science of the stars

【自主学习】

独立思考 A

1. 1) exists; existing 2) exist on 3) came into existence
 2. 1) What puzzles me
 2) am still in a puzzle about it
 3) have been puzzling about/over
 3. 1) by force 2) forced him to sign 3) on 4) power 5) energy 6) strength
 7) force 8) strength
 4. 1) to pull a few onions
 2) As long as we pull together
 3) as the train pulled out of
 4) pulled us through

独立思考 B

1. 1) in time 2) in time 3) At one time 4) in no time 5) (high) time



2. 1) give birth to 2) give rise to
 3. 1) prevent/stop/keep the disease from spreading
 2) prevent/stop
 3) The police prevented/stopped/kept them from carrying weapons.
 = They were prevented/stopped/kept from carrying weapons by the police.
 4. 1) Cheer up 2) cheer; on 3) cheer for
 5. 1) broke out 2) break up 3) broken down 4) broken into

独立思考 C

1. 1) His absence made it more difficult to finish the work on time.
 2) They make it a rule to read English texts in the morning.
 3) He felt it his duty to help others.
 4) He didn't think it necessary to take the step.
 5) She found it no use arguing with him.
 6) We consider it no use arguing with him.
 2. 1) 4 times greater than that in 2011
 2) twice as much as yours
 3) twice the size of my parents'
 4) There are 3 times more books in our library than in yours.

【自我测评】

1. to make 考查非谓语动词的用法。句意：这里的每一位都感谢消防员为使环境更安全、阻止火灾所做的一切。所以用不定式作状语，表目的。
 2. it it 作形式宾语，when and where her birthday party would be given 作真正的宾语，clear 为宾语补足语。句意：何时何地举行她的生日聚会，她没有表达清楚。
 3. Now that/Since/As/Because 考查短语。now that “由于，既然”。句意：既然恢复了健康，他就可以继续学习英语。
 4. puzzling; puzzled puzzled “(被) 迷惑的，困惑的”，往往指人或修饰表“人”的表情、脸色的词语，如 expression, look. puzzling 意为“令人困惑的”，往往指物。
 5. depending on 考查动词短语辨析。depend on “根据……而定，依靠”。句意：这种电脑的价格从 3000 元到 9000 元不等，这要取决于品牌。

Unit 5 Canada —“The True North”

【自主学习】

独立思考 A

1. 1) surroundings 2) is surrounded by/with 3) conditions
 4) surroundings; environment 5) under no circumstances
 2. 1) to your own measure 2) took my measure for
 3) has promised to take measures to help 4) is not measured by
 3. 1) confirms me in my opinion
 2) It's been confirmed that
 3) he was confirmed as captain
 4. 1) at a distance of 2) keeps others at a distance
 3) in the distance 4) What's the distance
 5. 1) impressed; on/upon 2) impressed; with
 3) were deeply impressed by 4) impressed; left a deep impression on me

独立思考 B

1. 1) 安心从事农业 2) 使听众安静下来 3) settle in 4) settle the differences
 2. 1) caught sight of 2) caught a glimpse of 3) At the sight of
 4) out of sight 5) caught sight of; lost sight of
 3. 1) have a gift for; talented in 2) talented

独立思考 C

1. 1) rather than 2) rather than; is 3) rather than
 4) prefer to; rather than/would; rather than/would rather; than

【归纳拓展】other than 除了 or rather 确切地说 more than 不仅仅是；非常；多于 more A than B 与其说 B，倒不如说 A

2. 1) Though we all went home, he remained behind.
 2) being; As it was Sunday, the library was closed.
 3) done; After the job had been done, we went home.

3. 1) 到某一指定的地点；远达 2) 同样的距离 3) 据我所知
 4) as far as I can 5) As far as he is concerned 6) So far 7) far from

【自我测评】

1. reach 考查名词辨析。句意：要时刻记着把刀一类的危险物放在孩子够不着的地方。
 2. confirm 考查动词辨析。句意为“……我将打电话到火车站去确认一下”。
 3. identified 考查动词辨析。句意：据报道，在地震中失踪 200 多人，包括那些已找到的但还没有确认的尸体。
 4. in case 句意：“如果我们冬季去北方的话，我们该注意什么？”“没什么特别要注意的，多带些暖和的衣服，以防天气寒冷。”in case 以防，符合题意。
 5. rather than rather than “而不是”。句意：我们被告知商业信函应该用正式文体而不是用个性化的文体去写。
 6. within 句意：在厨房里把你常用的东西放在触手可及的地方，那样会节省时间。within easy reach 意为“触手可及，在附近”。
 7. As far as as far as I can see “据我所知”，符合语境。

必修 4

Unit 1 Women of achievement

【自主学习】

独立思考 A

1. 1) behave well 2) should be/were taught to behave well
 3) if they behave themselves 4) Behave yourself
 5) If you behave like that 6) behaved; had happened; behavior
 2. 1) to observing 2) has been observing 3) be strictly observed
 4) to enter the bank
 3. 1) against; beyond argument 2) arguing about; with 3) argued that
 4) argued; into 5) argued with them about/on/over 6) quarrels about
 7) We'll discuss
 4. 1) Supported 2) to support 3) to support your argument
 4) because of lack of support 5) I will support myself 6) in 7) to
 5. 1) 指的是 Bill 2) 参考 3) 涉及；适用于
 4) 把……称作……
 5) 使……向……请教/求助于
 6) 老师叫我去查阅第三章。 7) 参考书 8) 关于
 9) He wrote a book with/in reference to George Washington.
 10) 你应该以词典作为参考。
 6. 1) intended to have visited you
 2) (that are) intended for adults
 3) (which was) intended
 4) with the intention of
 5) is intended for children
 6) what she intends us to do
 7) intend studying abroad/to study abroad
 7. 1) was delivered of/gave birth to
 2) having some flowers delivered
 3) delivered the thief
 4) deliver a lecture/give a speech

独立思考 B

1. 1) Never look down upon/on
 2) A lot of people look up to you
 3) look forward to finding further answers to
 4) looked through 5) Look out for

2. 1) come across 2) come about
 3) came to/round/around
 3. 1) carry on 2) been carried out
 3) through 4) carrying out

独立思考 C

1. 1) It didn't occur to/strike/hit him 2) It happened that



2. 1) not too; to 2) never too; to 3) 他非常高兴去接她。

4) 不要以为他太诚实, 人是越诚实越好。

【自我测评】

1. behave 句意: Tom, 规矩点, 你忘了我告诉你的那些规矩了吗? behave oneself 意为“规矩点”。

2. about/on/over; on 本题考查点之一是短语 argue about 就……争论, 之二是 agree on (双方) 就……达成共识。

3. delivered goods 与 deliver 是被动关系, 用过去分词作补语, get sth done 使某事完成/被做。ordered 为后置定语, 修饰 goods。

4. came 考查动词短语辨析。句意: 她昨天在商场买东西的时候偶然碰见她的一个老朋友。turn down 意为“拒绝”; deal with 意为“处理”; take after 意为“(长相或性格) 相像”; come across 意为“偶然碰见”。

5. too “cannot/never be too + adj.” 或 “cannot/never be + adj. + enough” 为固定句型, 意为“越……越好, 无论……也不为过”。

6. too too eager to do 结构表示肯定意义。句意: 不要对苏珊在意, 她热衷于炫耀自己。

Unit 2 Working the land

【自主学习】

独立思考 A

1. 1) struggling to; struggling for 2) against 3) to be heard 4) 挣扎着站起来

2. 1) has expanded 2) expanded 3) has expanded into 4) stretched 5) spread 6) extends 7) expanding

3. 1) rid him of the pain 2) rid himself of debt 3) How to get rid of waste

4. 1) equip; to deal with 2) Equipped with 3) equipped for 4) equip him for

5. 1) regretting 2) regret that 3) not having studied harder 4) much to our regret 5) regret to inform you that

6. 1) to make 2) commented that 3) made no comment

独立思考 B

1. 1) build up the people's health 2) is gradually building up

2. 1) led to her father's death 2) leads to success 3) led him to his seat 4) lead to

独立思考 C

1. 1) would walk there rather than take a bus/would rather walk there than take a bus

2) you came next weekend 3) Which would you rather do

2. 1) making 2) which caused

【自我测评】

1. making 根据句意和句子结构应选择现在分词短语作结果状语, 分词动作发生的时间迟于谓语动词发生的时间。

2. making 本题中分词短语作状语, 相当于一个非限制性定语从句: which makes it the most popular sport in the world。

3. not have watched 句意: 昨晚我要是不和朋友看足球赛就好了, 那样我现在已做完作业了。would rather have done 表示“本想做而未实现的一种愿望或打算”。此处用否定结构。

4. what 句意: 一座现代化的城市在十年前是一片荒原的地方建立起来。

5. Thanks; dravning thanks to 多亏, 由于。

6. to tell 句意: “布莱克先生, 我的申请如何?” “噢, 我很遗憾地告诉你, 它未通过。”由句意可知为“遗憾地要去干某事”, 故选择 regret to do 的形式。

7. taking regret not doing sth 表示“后悔没做某事”。

8. equipped equip 和 they 之间是被动关系, 所以用 well equipped, 过去分词作状语。

9. having struggled 句意: 几个月以来, Dina 一直努力想找一份女服务员的工作, 最终她在当地一家广告代理处谋到了一个职位。本题考查非谓语动词作状语的用法。

Unit 3 A taste of English humour

【自主学习】

独立思考 A

1. 1) is content to 2) content; with 3) to our heart's content 4) 东西 5) 目录

2. 1) entertained us to dinner 2) with his stories and jokes 3) entertainment 4) entertained

3. 1) convince; of 2) convince; to see 3) convince; that 4) are convinced; on 5) convincing ①persuaded ②was convinced

4. 1) was directed to 2) directing the traffic 3) read the directions 4) direct 5) directly

5. 1) is whispering to 2) have been whispered 3) It's whispered that 4) in a whisper/in whispers

独立思考 B

1. 1) Now and then/Now and again 2) From now on

2. 1) not as/so badly off 2) better off

3. 1) was/is picked out 2) pick up 3) picked up 4) Pick out

4. 1) cut off 2) cut; through 3) Cutting down 4) cut out

独立思考 C

1) a beautiful black leather coat 2) two beautiful large round red Chinese wooden tables

3) nothing interesting

【自我测评】

1. attended 考查动词辨析。句意: 这是那位在我生病住院时照顾我的护士。

2. Confirm 考查动词。句意: 这个中年人说他会接受这份工作, 因此我们要求他以书面形式确认。

3. has saved 考查动词的时态。句意: 截止到现在, 这个项目已经挽救了成千上万的本来会死去的孩子的生命。up to now 是现在完成时态的标志, 所以空格处使用现在完成时态。

4. pick out 句意: “在人群中你怎么那么容易认出我妹妹来?” “因为她穿着鲜艳的红裙子, 十分显眼。”pick out 认出, 挑出。

5. Leding 句意: 这条新闻使广大民众感到很震惊, 引起了人们对在校学生安全的担忧。考查非谓语动词作结果状语。

6. directly; which directly 表示“……就……”“which”指代前面整句话。

Unit 4 Body language

【自主学习】

独立思考 A

1. 1) represent; to 2) represented; to 3) represents 4) representatives 5) represents himself as/to be 6) representing

2. 1) The reporter is curious to know

2) looked around curiously

3) I'm really curious about

4) out of/from curiosity

3. 1) is approaching

2) new teaching method

3) The approach of winter

4. 1) likely to be very busy; It is likely that

2) the most likely student to win the prize

独立思考 B

1. 1) lose face 2) face to face

3) When you are losing your way

2. 1) In general 2) How do people in general

3. 1) eased her mind 2) won the game with ease

3) don't feel at ease 4) ①at ease ②with ease

4. 1) 拒绝帮助某人; 对某人掉头不顾, 轻视

2) Don't turn your back to him/her

3) turned down 4) turned out

独立思考 C

1) nor does Jane 2) nor/neither is his brother



- 3) so can I 4) So he did 5) it is
6) he did so 7) is that; is that

【自我测评】

- curious 句意：人们一直对世界上的生命起源非常好奇。
- particular be particular about 对……挑剔。
- access 考查名词。句意：设计这个系统的目的在于让学生们迅速方便地访问图书馆的数字资源。access to 为固定短语，意为“有权使用，有机会接近”。
- likely 考查形容词。句意：研究表明如果总是长时间坐在电脑屏幕前，人们的背部很有可能会出现毛病。
- so long as/as long as 句意：你可以随意使用这个房间，只要你之后打扫干净。
- either
- in; lose
- possible probable, likely 一般不用于 It is...for sb to do sth 句型。另由句意可排除 B 项。

Unit 5 Theme parks

【自主学习】

独立思考 A

- 1) various/all kinds of/varieties of/a variety of
2) for varieties of/various reasons
- 1) attraction to 2) attracted 3) attracted 4) attractive
- 1) in the preserve 2) preserves metal from 3) (should) be preserved
- 1) advance 2) advanced to 3) has greatly advanced
4) in advance 5) advanced level of the world

独立思考 B

- 1) for; as 2) as; to
- 1) has come to life 2) bring the village back to life
3) he led/leads/lived/lives a hard life

独立思考 C

- 1) However tough the problem may be
2) whatever happens; no matter what happens
3) Whoever
- 1) No wonder 2) No wonder
- 1) are 2) does he; he can

【自我测评】

- friendly 考查形容词辨析。句意：绿色产品变得越来越受欢迎，因为它们是有利于环境保护的。
- attractions 句意：许多毕业生更愿意在大城市工作，因为那里有许多吸引人的地方，如便利的交通、更多的机会、更好的环境。attraction 在这里用作可数名词，意思是“吸引人的事物”。
- Attracted 句子的主语 the girl 与 attract 是被动关系，所以应用过去分词短语作状语。
- be preserved 本题考查动词词义辨析。句意：在零下 130℃，一个活细胞可以保存一千年。
- As; advanced as 引导非限制性定语从句，指代后面全句内容，本身充当主语；“先进的”用形容词“advanced”。
- comes to
- is given
- Whichever 由句式结构可知此空白处应选择连词引导主语从句，且在主语从句中作 team 的定语使用，选项中 whichever 同时具备这两种功能。
- No wonder 根据上句及下句的关键词 reminded 和 so much 可知，看到露西就使我想起莉莉（两者有很多类似之处），现在知道了露西和莉莉的关系，“我”才恍然大悟。
- No way 由“It was her fault”可知，向她道歉“没门”。
- was 句意：电脑被应用于教学中。结果，不仅节省了老师的精力，学生也对课程更感兴趣了。此题考查 not only 用于句首时的倒装结构，not only 用于句首时后面的句子必须用部分倒装。

必修 5

Unit 1 Great scientists

【自主学习】

独立思考 A

- 1) concluded with 2) drew/reached/came to different conclusions from
3) What can you conclude 4) A
- 1) defeated/beat 2) defeated/beaten 3) won
- 1) attended the meeting 2) to attend to 3) attend school
4) attend to 5) attending
- 1) expose herself to/be exposed to 2) expose the students to 3) expose a plot
- 1) cure 2) cure me of my cold 3) cured him of
- 1) 吸收 2) 领会，理解 3) was completely absorbed in 4) 合并
- 1) blamed his students for 2) take the blame for 3) being blamed for
4) blame your own failure on 或 put/lay the blame for your own failure on; are to blame
- 1) announced 2) announcement
- 1) 捐款 2) 投稿 3) 导致 4) make a contribution to

独立思考 B

- 1) 提出 2) 推荐/提名 3) 拨快(时钟指针) 4) put up with
5) putting out 6) was put off
- 1) Apart from 2) Apart from
- 1) doesn't make sense to me 2) makes (good) sense 3) make sense of

独立思考 C

- 1) Every time 2) The first time 3) the moment 4) immediately (答案不唯一)

【自我测评】

- were exposed to 考查动词的用法。句意：今年我们遭受到种种危险——洪水、饥荒、瘟疫和战争。此处应用被动语态。be exposed to 意为“暴露于”。
- cure 考查动词。句意：这种药会治好他的咳嗽。
- was to blame 句意：一个特别小组被派往浙江去调查火车事故。调查结果表明速度快是罪魁祸首。sb/sth be to blame (for) 意为“某人/某事物应(为……)承担责任；该(为……)受责备”。
- absorbed 句意：他是如此专心于工作，以至于没注意到下大雨。此处用了倒装。
- combined 考查动词辨析。答句意思是：我非常赞同。
- Being exposed 考查非谓语动词。句意：暴露在阳光下太久将对你的皮肤有害。
- to 考查动词短语辨析。句意：我相信你的建议有助于解决这个问题。

Unit 2 The United Kingdom

【自主学习】

独立思考 A

- 1) for its convenience 2) at your convenience 3) conveniences
4) if it is convenient to/for you
- 1) arranged for 2) arranged to 3) made arrangements for/arranged for
4) have arranged with him
- 1) Fold your arms 2) should be folded in half 3) fold your clothes
- 1) delights in 2) to our delight 3) be delighted to 4) delightful

独立思考 B

- 1) consists of 2) consists in 3) is consistent with
- 1) left out 2) leave me out 3) alone 4) out 5) behind 6) for
- 1) take the place of 2) take Mr Lin's place 3) took place 4) in place
5) are out of place
- 1) 坏了 2) 失败 3) 垮掉 4) 分解 5) 破坏
6) D 7) A 8) broke in 9) broke up

独立思考 C

- 1) Do 2) did 3) does
- 1) It is necessary that 2) (should) turn



【自我测评】

1. attracted 成千上万的外宾被上海世博会吸引。
2. out 考查短语搭配。句意：印刷工人把这一段漏掉了两行。
3. remains 考查动词的时态和语态。句意：这个宫殿在上世纪曾三次失火，现在原始建筑物所剩无几。remain 是不及物动词，没有被动式或进行式。
4. what 考查宾语从句。句意：作为一名刚毕业的学生，他不知道需要什么才能在此地创业。宾语从句的做题方法是：缺什么成分，补什么成分。分析句子可知，宾语从句中缺少宾语，故用连接代词 what 引导。
5. What 考查主语从句。句意：一些人认为是劣势的东西被许多人当作优势。主语从句中谓语动词 regard 后面缺少宾语，应用 what 来作宾语并引导主语从句。
6. appeal to 考查动词。句意：“你觉得尼克昨天晚上的表演怎么样？”“说实话，他的演唱对我没多大吸引力。”
7. down 考查动词短语。答语的意思是：一切都进展顺利除了我们的汽车在途中抛锚了两次外。

Unit 3 Life in the future

【自主学习】

独立思考 A

1. 1) His first impression on me/My first impression of him
2) a strong impression on him 3) impressed her 4) impressed us with
2. 1) lacked money to send her to
2) for/due to lack of support
3) lack/lacked for nothing
4) lacked/was lacking in confidence

独立思考 B

1. 1) 占据 2) 从事 3) 继续 4) 开始把某事作为兴趣或爱好
5) 接受挑战 6) 拿起武器
2. 1) have lost sight of
2) At first sight 3) in sight
4) At the sight of the teacher
3. 1) sweeping up 2) swept up
4. 1) if he doesn't speed up
2) drive at the speed of no more than thirty kilometers per/every/an hour
3) with all speed/at full speed

独立思考 C

- 1) Dealt with in a proper way 2) Seen from the top of the hill
- 3) Given more time 4) followed by her assistants
- 5) Deeply touched 6) The table set

【自我测评】

1. Caught 句意：在印度一所大学里的学生由于堵车的原因在校车上进行考试。考查分词短语作状语，改为状语从句后，应为：Because they were caught in a traffic jam, students of a college in India answered...
2. lacking 考查非谓语动词及 lack 用法。句意：尽管缺少钱，但是他的父母设法送他上了大学。his parents 与 lack 之间是主谓关系，所以应用现在分词作状语；注意 lack 作动词时不与 of 搭配。
3. make up 考查动词短语辨析。句意：在新加坡，一个东南亚国家，华人是其人口组成的最大部分，因此在那里你能说汉语。
4. out of 考查介词短语。句意：母亲目送儿子，一直到他消失在她的视线之外为止。由语境可知 out of sight (看不见) 符合语境。
5. impression 考查名词词义。句意：陈先生今天上午做的演讲给学生留下了深刻的印象。
6. a 考查名词。句意：“他说我新买的小汽车是浪费钱。”“难道你不认为那些话就是吃不到葡萄就说葡萄酸吗？”
7. Previous previous to 在……之前。
8. lack 考查介词短语。句意：因为缺少空间，越来越多的高层建筑在城市中被建起来。

Unit 4 Making the news

【自主学习】

独立思考 A

1. 1) 掩盖，掩饰 2) (钱) 足够支付 3) 包括 4) 掩护，保护
5) (用东西) 盖住 6) 采访，报道 7) 走过/行过……路程
8) 覆盖，占地
2. 1) assist you to understand 2) assisted in performing
3. 1) is concentrated in 2) decided to concentrate on
3) Put your heart into/Concentrate your mind on
4) devoted himself to
4. 1) acquire a good knowledge of
2) acquired a habit of smoking
3) ①get ②acquire ③gains
5. 1) inform us of 2) regret to inform you
3) me fully informed of
6. 1) that was not the case 2) in case it is very hot
3) In no case should you forget 4) where
7. 1) accused 2) blame 3) charged
8. 3) having seen
9. 1) meet/satisfy children's demand
2) he (should) be told everything
10. 1) does not approve 2) approve of your/you going there

独立思考 B

1. 1) depend on her; It/That (all) depends
2) depend on your parents; depend on it
2. 1) ahead of his times 2) far ahead of 3) going ahead as planned

独立思考 C

1. 1) has our country been 2) does he know French 3) does he go
2. 1) are to be 2) to be held
3. 1) do you suppose 2) supposed her to be an actress 3) am not supposed to

【自我测评】

1. losing
2. against 考查介词(短语)的用法。句意：科学家们为了尽快找到治疗甲流的方法，开始和时间赛跑。
3. in case 考查介词短语。句意：我想我们之前已经谈论过这件事，但是以防万一，我再问你一次。
4. so as not to
5. assisted; wounded 句意：当地村民帮助医生照料在公共汽车撞车事故中受伤的人。assist sb with... 帮助某人……。
6. where 考查定语从句。句意：接下来的这一章，消费者投诉导致了法律变化的案例将被介绍给读者。先行词是 cases，后面从句中不缺少主语和宾语，此时用 where 引导定语从句。
7. accused 考查动词辨析。句意：警察在他开车回家时拦住他并且指控他超速。

Unit 5 First aid

【自主学习】

独立思考 A

1. 1) With the aid of 2) in aid of 3) aided her to; aided her in
4) gave him first aid
5) 应该为：The family lived on government aid for two years.
6) 应该为：We may travel with the aid of a good map.
2. 1) squeezed through 2) squeeze another person into
3. 1) poured coffee into 2) poured out her worries 3) 不雨则已，一雨倾盆。
4. 1) treat this disease 2) treats me like/as 3) well treated 4) to 5) my treat
5. 1) applied to 2) apply to 3) applied himself to 4) has applied for
5) applied the glue

独立思考 B

1. 1) fell off 2) fall behind
2. 1) over and over again 2) once again



3. 1) in place 2) in place
4. C the number of... 表示“……的数量”，作主语时谓语动词用单数。而 a number of... 表示“许多”，“a number of + 代词/名词”作主语时谓语动词用复数。

5. 1) can't put/lay/get my hands on 2) in hand
6. 1) makes a great difference 2) makes no difference
3) tell the difference

独立思考 C

1. 1) If (it is) necessary 2) While (you are) cycling
3) Whenever (it is) possible
2. 1) A when 作连词，表示“正在这时”。句意为“我们正在湖中游泳，突然暴风雨来了”。
2) C when 作连词，表示“就在这时，突然”，符合语境。

【自我测评】

1. that 2. be applied 3. treat 4. difference
5. was going; occurred be doing...when... 正……突然……when 引导的从句多用一般过去时。

选修 6

Unit 1 Art

【自主学习】

独立思考 A

1. 1) took aim at 2) with the aim 3) aiming at 4) aim to be
2. 1) a typical English summer's day 2) It was typical of her
3. 1) adopted 2) adopted 3) adapt to
4. 1) 恐惧支配着他，使他无法动弹。
2) possession; the possession
3) possessions
5. 1) in an attempt to cut costs 2) at my/the first attempt 3) All attempts
6. 1) the figure of a woman 2) I can't figure out 3) to keep her figure
7. 1) appealing to 2) appeal to
3) appealed to the audience all over the world
4) appealed to; for

独立思考 B

1. 1) By a strange coincidence 2) 真巧!
3) 偶然间；偶然间；相比之下；相比之下
2. 1) A great deal has been finished
2) a great deal warmer
3) a great deal of help
3. 1) break away from old habits
2) has already broken away from
4. 1) On (the) one hand on the other (hand)
2) but on the other hand

独立思考 C

- 1) It is evident that
2) It's very kind/nice of you
3) It's said that
4) It was yesterday that
5) It is/has been five years

【自我测评】

1. typical
2. possession sb take/have possession of sth 某人占有/拥有某物；sth. be in the possession of sb. 某物在某人的控制之下。
3. the
4. attempted attempt to do sth 意为“尽力去做，但不一定成功”。
5. figure out
6. appeal to appeal to 呼吁，上诉，求助。由句意“既然他们不听劝告，我们只好诉诸武力”可知，应选用 appeal to 求助于……。
7. By coincidence by accident = by chance 偶然地，意外地。由句意“真巧，我和我的同桌同年同日生，所以我们有共同之处”可知，只

- 能用 by coincidence 巧合地。
8. as a matter of fact/in fact 根据 but 前后的内容可知，前后分句构成的是对比关系，故用 on the other hand。

Unit 2 Poems

【自主学习】

独立思考 A

1. 1) convey my feelings
2) conveyed his farm to his son
3) conveyed his sorrow
should be conveyed immediately to
2. 1) transformed his character
2) transforms heat into power
3. 1) by appropriate means at the appropriate time
2) (should) plant trees
3) ①proper ②appropriate ③suitable ④fit
4. 1) for 2) with 3) for
5. 1) to load the coal onto 2) took a load off my mind
3) a load of sand 4) to lighten the load of 5) ①burden ②load

独立思考 B

1. 1) Take it/things easy for a few days
2) Take your time 3) Take it/things easy
2. 1) ran out/was used up 2) run out of/use up
3. 1) lets/let out 2) let out 3) were let out 4) let my skirt out
4. 1) is made up of/consists of
2) made up of (= which was made up of)
3) 编故事 4) 组成一个队
5) 弥补失去的时间
5. 1) Hold on 2) hold on

独立思考 C

1. 1) The only reason why I went there was that
2) That was why he didn't pass the exam/test
2. 1) passing 2) over 3) left 4) held

【自我测评】

1. transformed 考查动词辨析。transform 意为“使(形状、姿态、性质、机能等)改变”；transform...into...意为“把……改变成……”。
2. appropriate 考查形容词辨析。句意：他的休闲装不适合这样的正式场合。
3. in exchange for 考查介词短语辨析。in exchange for 意为“作为……交换”。根据句意可判断出通过给房子刷漆来换一周的膳宿。
4. into; with 考查 load 的用法。load sth into...把……装入，load sth with sth 用……装载……。
5. Take your time 由后面答语“I'm not in a hurry”可知，说话者不慌。
6. running out 句意：“我仍然在做这一个项目。”“啊！你不能如期完成了。快没时间了。”当表示时间用完、耗尽的时候多用 run out。give out 分发，精疲力竭。
7. let out 考查动词短语。
8. Hold up 句意：“是彼得吗？”“请稍等，我帮你去找找看。”
9. drawing 考查 with 的复合结构。With the college entrance examination drawing near 是 with 的复合结构，the college entrance examination 与 draw near 之间是主动关系，该结构的意思是“随着高考的临近”。

Unit 3 A healthy life

【自主学习】

独立思考 A

1. 1) under 2) be put on 3) stressed the importance of
2. 1) is due to be held in an African country
2) is due to me
3) is due to our father's hard work
3. 1) be/get/become addicted to playing computer games 或 addict yourself to playing computer games



- 2) a TV addict/being addicted to TV
4. 1) accustom himself to getting up early 或 be/become/get accustomed to getting up early
2) am not/don't get (become) accustomed to being interrupted
5. 1) a good effect 2) effect on 3) come into effect 4) bring; into effect
6. 1) do not feel ashamed
2) be ashamed of doing that
3) I don't think there's anything shameful
4) ①ashamed ②ashamed; shameful

独立思考 B

1. 1) felt like a fool 2) don't feel like eating anything
3) lying on the bed and listening to music
2. In spite of great efforts/Despite great efforts/Although (Though) we made great efforts
3. 1) not to get into the habit 2) get into trouble
4. 1) at the risk of his own 2) run the risk of being late

独立思考 C

1. 1) Every/Each time you would like/want to play computer games
2) any time you want to
3) Every/Each time you feel stressed (out)
4) the moment/immediately/instantly/directly
2. 1) as interesting a book as
2) as simple a life as
3) as expensive a car as
4) so difficult a problem that
5) too high a price

【自我测评】

1. effect have a deep effect on 对……产生深远影响。
2. stressed 本题考查动词和动词短语的区别。句意为：合作或团队协作在足球比赛中起着很重要的作用，其重要性经常被强调。stress the importance of... 强调……的重要性。
3. has been addicted to 句意：尽管她只有 17 岁，却有两年的毒瘾了。be addicted to 意为“对……上瘾”；其中 addicted 是形容词，前面应有 be 动词。
4. accustomed 考查形容词辨析。句意：那个世纪的孩子习惯了没有电视的生活。这里考查 be accustomed to (doing) sth, 意为“习惯于”。
5. driving; took 第一个空考查的是 feel like doing sth “想要做某事”；第二个空考查的是 would rather 后接从句时要用虚拟语气，从句应用一般过去时态。
6. losing 考查非谓动词。句意：他冒着失去工作的危险去给我送行。这里考查 risk doing sth “冒险做某事”。
7. For the first time 分析句子结构可知，the first time 在此引导时间状语从句，意为“第一次……”，符合要求。

Unit 4 Global warming

【自主学习】

独立思考 A

1. 1) do you subscribe to 2) subscribed my name
3) subscribed a large sum to
4) All the scientists subscribe to the view
2. 1) in quantity 2) a large quantity of 3) are 4) were
3. 1) tends to get/be angry 2) were sent to tend
3) tended her husband carefully 4) a growing tendency
4. 1) am opposed to going shopping 2) oppose your will against
3) ①giving ②going
5. 1) within this price range 2) The age range
3) ranges from 15 to 35 degrees/ranges between 15 and 35 degrees
6. 1) At first glance 2) glanced at the envelope 3) glance through
7. 1) In/Under the circumstances
2) In/Under no circumstances should; be

- 3) permitting
- 独立思考 B**
1. 1) happened 2) break out 3) come about 4) take place
2. 1) resulted from your hard work
2) result in a lack of concentration
3) as a result 4) resulted in his death
3. 1) can't put up with it
2) can put all of you up for the night
3) put up at a small hotel

独立思考 C

- 1) So/As long as you don't betray me
2) So/As long as you drive carefully
3) is four times as long as that one

【自我测评】

1. have been polluted 句意为：“这湖水怎么这么难闻？”“因为大量的水已经被污染了。” 本题考查时态、语态及主谓一致。water 与 pollute 为被动关系，故排除 A 项；B 项表示“正被污染”，故排除；large quantities of 后加名词，谓动词应与 quantities 保持一致，故排除 C 项，答案为 D 项。
2. carrying 考查非谓动词。短语 be opposed to sth/doing sth 意为“反对某事/做某事”，其中 to 是介词。此处用过去分词作后置定语，相当于定语从句 who was opposed to carrying。
3. possibilities 考查名词。句意：这种新技术已经为我们提供了各种各样的可能。
4. average 根据前句“不要对他期望太大”可以推断，这个孩子智力水平一般。
5. will Karen agree 句意为：因为对于 Karen 和她的家人来说搬到远离她的工作地点去住太不方便，所以她决不同意搬家。题中因为是以 under no circumstances (决不) 这一否定短语开头的，故应用倒装结构。
6. came about 考查固定句型。句意：我想知道这么短的旅程她还晚了两个小时是怎么回事。come about 意为“发生”。
7. resulting from 句意为“由于疏忽所引起的任何损失应由借用者负责赔偿”。
8. put up with 考查动词短语。句意：我们为什么要容忍鲍勃自私的行为呢？我们应该教他如何关心别人。根据第二句可知空格处缺少的意思为“容忍”。
9. that There is no doubt that... 为固定搭配，意为“……是毫无疑问的”。

Unit 5 The power of nature

【自主学习】

独立思考 A

1. 1) was appointed as 2) appointment
2. 1) a black suit 2) It suits me 3) ①fits ②suits ③match
3. 1) was anxious for/about 2) are anxious/eager to know
3) ①eager ②anxious
4. 1) got into a panic 2) People in panic
5. 1) guarantees a good crop this year
2) a guarantee that you'll finish the job on time
3) two-year guarantee

独立思考 B

1. 1) lost our way; made our way 2) feel our way 3) make way for
2. 1) varies from person to person
2) vary in colour from almost black to yellow
3) There are various/a variety of/varieties of plants

独立思考 C

1. 1) however 2) however hard it is/no matter how hard it is
2. 1) done 2) There being no bus/taxi

【自我测评】

1. appoint 考查动词辨析。句意：我们希望贵方把我们公司指定为中国唯一经销商。根据句意可知，此处缺少的词应为“任命；指定”。



2. Either 考查动词。
3. about 考查固定短语。be anxious about... 意为“对……感到担心”。
4. to; over 考查介词的用法。attitude to/towards sth 表示“对某事的态度”；the panic over/about/at sth 表示“对某事感到的惊慌”。句意：你对最近的有关婴儿奶粉安全问题的恐慌持什么态度？
5. guarantee 考查名词。根据前句意思“努力工作不仅是巨大成功的保证”，可知答案。
6. vary 考查动词短语。句意：众所周知，学习方法因人而异。vary from ...to... 意为“由……到……不同”。
7. tied 考查独立主格结构。独立主格结构是短语的形式作定语或状语。his hands fast tied 是一个由“名词+过去分词”构成的独立主格结构，这种结构的名词后还可以接介词短语等，在句中通常作状语。再如：The teacher came into the classroom, book in hand.

选修7

Unit 1 Living well

【自主学习】

独立思考 A

1. 1) disable; disabled; the disabled 2) enable 3) unable; inability 4) A
2. 1) achieve her ambition 2) Her ambition is to 3) is ambitious to 4) has he given up his ambition
3. 1) adapt to/adapt ourselves to the university life 2) it (was) hard to adapt to 3) be adapted from a novel 4) must be adapted to ①adapt ②adjusted ③adopt ④adjusted
4. 1) is annoyed with him 2) what annoys me is /what makes me annoyed is 3) It made me annoyed 4) which I was annoyed
- 5) D 句意：他没有给我回信，这使我很生气。annoy 使恼怒，使生气；bother 不停打扰，使人不安宁，着重于动作；disturb 打扰，扰乱，指使正常秩序或一时的安定受到破坏；interrupt 中断，打断。根据句意可知 D 项正确。
- 6) annoyed→annoying 7) with→at/about 8) annoying→annoyed 9) annoyed→annoyance
5. 1) Having been conducted around the library 2) will be conducting the experiment 3) is being conducted 4) under the conduct of whom/under whose conduct
6. 1) that he will resign tomorrow 2) having resigned 3) resign myself to failure 4) to
7. 1) get access to 2) where it is accessible to children 3) have free access to that swimming pool

独立思考 B

1. ①In a word ②in words ③had a word with ④have words with ⑤In other words
2. ①cutting in ②cut off ③cut off ④cut out ⑤cut up ⑥cut away
3. 1) ①out of breath ②out of date ③out of reach 2) A 考查短语辨析。句意：在火车站，这位母亲挥手向她的女儿告别，直到火车看不见为止。out of sight 看不见；out of reach 够不着；out of order 杂乱，出故障；out of place 不在原来的地方，不恰当。

独立思考 C

1. 1) as clever a boy 2) twice as many cars
2. 1) the prizes (should) be presented 2) (should) not be set up on the hill 3) there is no life

【自我测评】

1. celebrate 考查动词。句意：世界各地杰出的物理学家们来到美国庆祝爱因斯坦诞辰一百周年。celebrate “庆祝”，其宾语是事情，符合句意表达。
2. ambition 考查名词。ambition “雄心，抱负”。句意：他想成为飞行员的抱负受到了视力不好的阻碍。
3. in other words/that is 考查介词短语。很显然，下文“next Friday”是对上文“in ten days”的解释，所以用 in other words，意为“换句话说”。
4. congratulations 考查交际用语。根据题意可知这里应用一个表示祝贺的词（短语）。
5. annoying 考查形容词辨析。句意：“这场足球赛的结果真让人郁闷。”“我同意。我们队不应该失去那两分。”
6. access 考查名词。access 意思是“机会，途径”。句意：在希望工程实施以前，这个贫困地区的孩子们没有受教育的机会。
7. cut down 考查动词短语。由 making holidays cheaper 可知，语意是“降低价格”，意为“削减，降低”。

Unit 2 Robots

【自主学习】

独立思考 A

1. 1) a strong desire to win 2) desiring to get a job 3) (should) be informed 4) help (should) be given 5) (should) be brought to the attention
2. 1) were alarmed at 2) in alarm 3) to sound the alarm 4) hadn't sounded the alarm
3. 1) felt sympathy for 2) Out of sympathy 3) to win sympathy from strangers 4) nor does she win any sympathy
4. 1) Do me a favour 2) in favour of
5. 1) accompanied by the nurse 2) accompanied her to accompanied her on/at the piano accompanied by the music 3) 观其友，知其人。
6. 1) declared war on/against 2) declare against 3) declared the meeting open 4) the match was declared off
7. 1) I had no talent for writing 2) she's talented 3) Talented as he is

独立思考 B

1. 1) is testing for oil 2) shouldn't be tested on animals 3) hasn't been fully tested
2. 1) ①turns against ②turned down ③turned up ④turn back ⑤turn off ⑥turn to 2) D 考查动词短语辨析。turn off “关掉，关上”；turn out “生产，结果是”；turn up “（把声音）调大一点，出现”；turn around “转身”。由句意“玛丽听到有人叫她，就转身看一下是谁（在叫她）”可知，用 turn around，故选 D。
3. ①rings up ②ring off ③ring back
4. ①to be left alone/to leave ourselves alone ②being left behind ③leave for ④leave out
5. ①set about ②set aside ③set up ④set off/out ⑤set off ⑥set down

独立思考 C

1. 1) stand many newly built buildings 2) stood a stranger
2. 1) won't have his daughter arriving home late 2) have/get your car washed

【自我测评】

1. alarming 考查形容词辨析。句意：极地区域是世界关注的焦点所在，因为冰层融化的速度快得令人担忧。alarming “（令某人）忧虑的”，符合句意表达。



2. favour 考查名词。句意：你为何就不能帮我个小忙？过去我对你帮助可是够大的。do a favour for sb 意为“帮某人一个忙”。
3. accompany 考查动词。语意为“我会陪同你”，故用 accompany “陪同”。
4. in favor of 考查介词短语。in favor of “赞成”。句意：我们很多年没有见面了，因此我很赞成我们本周末举行聚会的计划。
5. alone 考查动词短语。句意：因为数学考试没有及格，她很难过。让她独自待一会儿吧。leave...alone 意为“不打扰……”。
6. left out 句意：在考虑解决问题的办法时，他把最重要的因素——天气给遗漏了。leave out 表示“遗漏”，符合语意要求。

Unit 3 Under the sea

【自主学习】

独立思考 A

1. 1) having seen 2) may/might have witnessed
3) witnessed 4) (that/which) I have witnessed
2. 1) just the opposite 2) opposite the hotel 3) sitting opposite to him
3. 1) have an urge to travel 2) that/who urged me
3) the library (should) be kept open 4) (should) be given to
4. 1) to abandon his scheme/plan
2) Having abandoned
3) was abandoned; abandoned; abandoning himself to
- 4) B 考查动词辨析。句意：一些悲观主义的专家认为汽车在不太遥远的将来的某一天会被淘汰。abandon 意为“放弃，遗弃，丢弃”，符合句意表达。quit 放弃；scatter 散开；cancel 取消（计划等）。

5. 1) When I reflect on
2) (that/which is) reflected in the reports
3) which I have been reflecting
6. 1) was scared to death 2) you will not feel scared
3) Scared to appear in public (places)

独立思考 B

1. 1) was the boy helped out 2) to help yourself to
3) helped themselves to a bag of money
4) can't help thinking
- 5) C 考查动词时态。help out 意思是“帮助完成工作”，表示现阶段持续性的动作。句意：我的确不在这儿工作，新秘书来之前，我只是暂时在这儿帮助完成工作。故答案为 C。
2. 1) should be/were aware of
2) (which/that) I'm not aware of
3) What many people haven't been aware
4) be conscious of aware of

独立思考 C

1. 1) when no one could understand
2) It is a time when
2. 1) It cost me 2) what it takes
- 3) B 考查固定句型。It takes (sb) some time to do sth 花费(某人)时间做某事。句意：有些乘客抱怨说通常要花费很长时间来填写旅游保险单。
3. 1) from under the car 2) except on Monday

【自我测评】

1. relieved 句意：苏珊对国家的热爱在她最近出版的诗歌中反映了出来。感情应该通过诗歌来反映，所以用 reflect (反映)。
2. scared 考查形容词辨析。句意：在我去公园的路上，当发现车子刹车不灵时，我非常害怕。
3. aware 考查形容词。be aware that “意识到……”。句意：心理学家也意识到，语言和学习在某种意义上说都是社会现象。
4. target 考查名词辨析。句意：给自己制定一个合理的有望实现的目标，既不能过高，又不能过低。
5. witnessed 考查动词辨析。witness 意为“目击，当场见到”。句意：你们班有人目击了今早发生在我们学校前面的车祸吗？

Unit 4 Sharing

【自主学习】

独立思考 A

1. 1) is not relevant to 2) irrelevant 3) C
2. 1) so that we may/can adjust our price
2) adjusting to the new climate
3) did I adjust the clock
4) until it has been adjusted
3. 1) participating 2) has China participated
3) ①participated in ②joined ③joined in ④attend ⑤took part in
4. 1) donating blood 2) that she has donated twice
3) ①donated/contributed ②donate ③contribute ④contribution/donation
5. 1) purchase price 2) to purchase it
3) a good bargain/purchase
4) where you can purchase
6. 1) are distributing
2) How the work will be distributed/How to distribute the work
3) C 考查动词辨析。句意：根据诺贝尔的著名遗嘱，他的基金的利息将分发给上一年为人类作出重大贡献的五个人。distribute 的意思是“分发，分配，分送”；contribute to 的意思是“捐献，贡献”；devote to 的意思是“将……奉献给”；donate to 的意思是“捐赠”。根据题意可知 C 项最佳。
7. 1) ①经营 ②运营 ③动手术
2) is being operated on
3) had been operated on in time

独立思考 B

1. 1) have heard from her
2) having heard from her daughter
2. 1) are dying/thirsty for water
2) (who are) dying to study abroad
3. ①in need ②in store ③in return ④in vain

独立思考 C

1. 1) before he could recover
2) Before I make a decision
3) before I could cut in (a word)
- 4) C 考查状语从句。所填词引导状语从句，构成 It will be/won't be + 时间段 + 状语从句，根据搭配可知 C 项正确。
2. 1) of which are sold abroad 2) all of whose houses
3) A 考查定语从句的引导词。由 many 之前的逗号和选项特征可知，此处是主从句关系，排除 C、D 项。由于先行词是“1,000 people”，表示人，故用 whom。句意：这里居住着将近 1000 人，他们中的许多人都背井离乡去城市追求更好的生活。

【自我测评】

1. adjusts 考查动词辨析。句意：图书馆在期末考试期间为满足学生的需要调整了开放的时间。
2. participate 考查动词。句意：麻省理工学院教育的一个特点就是给学生和老师共同参与研究活动的机会。
3. donating 考查动词。句意：星期天，一位当地妇女通过捐赠自己的部分肝脏给了她九个月大的宝宝第二次生命。
4. purchase 考查名词辨析。purchase “购买”。句意：这对夫妇花费了一些钱购买新房子里必需的家具。
5. distributed 句意：有些矿物十分普通常见，有些矿物的分布具有区域性，还有些矿物在地球上十分罕见。
6. operated 考查动词辨析。句意“难怪电脑运转不如以前那么正常了”。operate 意为“运转”。
7. otherwise 考查词语辨析。句意：对不起，我塞车了，否则的话我本能够早点到达这里的。
8. in need 考查介词短语。句意：该社区中心提供应急食品储藏库及社区支援服务，如租房援助、为贫困儿童提供学习用品。



Unit 5 Travelling abroad

【自主学习】

独立思考 A

- 1) (should) not be started
2) (should) stay in bed
3) (should) not participate in
4) ①(that) she (should) book the ticket
②her to book the ticket
③her booking the ticket
- 2) 1) a comfortable life 2) comfortably/in comfort
3) comforting us with 4) it's a great comfort
- 3) 1) ①for ②with
2) plastics as a substitute for steel
3) is now being gradually substituted
4) B 考查名词辨析。句意：用水冲下食物代替咀嚼是一种不好的习惯。substitute 此处用作可数名词，意为“替代品”。
- 4) 1) acknowledge stealing/having stolen the mobile phone
2) It is universally acknowledged
3) B 句意：公司赠给他一件礼物以示对他在他在公司多年工作的认可。be acknowledged with 意为“凭……被认可”。
- 5) 1) occupied in writing
2) occupying a whole hour
3) occupied in looking after/taking care of 3 children
- 6) 1) did she make an apology
2) (should) apologize to her
- 7) 1) are parallel to mine 2) in parallel

独立思考 B

- 1) 1) whether he'll fit in 2) fit in with yours
3) they fit in with their surroundings
- 2) 1) As/So far as the rule is concerned
2) As/So far as I know
- 3) 1) the matter in question 2) It's out of the question
- 4) 1) did she settle in London
2) that people had settled (down)
3) ①settle down to ②settle down ③settled on
④settled in

独立思考 C

- 1) 1) has been elected president
2) had lied/had told a lie
- 2) 1) when to hold the sports meet
2) How to explain the truth to him
- 3) 1) Around the lake lie sixteen mountains
2) In the center of the city is a shopping mall
- 4) 1) you might be knocked down
2) Compare these/the two toothbrushes

【自我测评】

1. recommend 考查动词辨析。句意：我要推荐他为你工作。他是个聪明勤奋的孩子。recommend 意为“推荐”，符合句意。
2. contradicted 考查动词。句意：证人的证词相互矛盾，因此事实仍然不清楚。contradict each other 意为“相互矛盾”。
3. optional 考查形容词。句意：在那所学校，对于所有学生来说英语是必修的，但是法语和俄语是选修的。compulsory 意为“必修的”，but 表示转折，所以相对应的应该是“选修的”，即 optional。
4. occupied 考查动词。句意：老师们忙于批改学生们的月考试卷。
5. comfort 考查动词辨析。comfort 意为“安慰”。句意：听到考试不及格的消息，凯特显得如此难过，以至于我不知道说什么来安慰她。
6. fit in 考查动词短语辨析。句意：到另外一个国家去读书需要作出很大的调整，而且通常需要一段时间才能适应。四个动词短语中，fit in (with) 表示“适应”，符合语境。

选修 8

Unit 1 A land of diversity

【自主学习】

独立思考 A

- 1) 1) has been tried 2) is the teacher satisfied
2) 1) is/are in favour of 2) are in the majority 3) the majority of whom are
4) has majored in/has been majoring in 5) C
- 3) 1) she had been elected 2) that he has been elected
3) ①His being elected our chairman
②That he was elected our chairman
- 4) 1) It occurred to him
2) It had never occurred to him
3) when the accident occurred
- 5) 1) indicating/(that) indicates 2) as the name indicates
- 6) 1) ①down ②into ③out of ④away
2) ①must have slipped
②he slipped out of the room/slipping out of the room

独立思考 B

- 1) 1) 保持(名誉、友谊、勇气、热情等)
2) (产量、位置等)不下降 3) 赶上，跟上
4) 熬夜 5) 使……不下沉 6) 保养，维修
- 2) 1) team up with anyone else 2) whom you will team up
3) we teamed up (with each other)
4) ①keep up with ②put up with
③ended up with ④team up with
- 3) 1) ①画线 ②制订，拟定 ③选出，选定
2) ①marked on its back ②had better mark out
③was marked out ④marked out for the disabled
- 4) 1) ①理解 ②迷惑，欺骗 ③吸收 ④缩小(尺寸)
2) ①take back ②take in ③take on ④taken down ⑤take over
⑥took off ⑦taken apart ⑧take up
- 5) B 句意：我们的地球表面覆盖着一块块的陆地和更大面积的水域。只有 masses of 才可以修饰不可数名词。
- 6) 1) applied for 2) apply to; for 3) apply to 4) apply; to
5) applied himself to

独立思考 C

- 1) 1) what they have achieved
2) What scientists thought of
3) what makes life possible
4) what I am 5) what was a wasteland
- 2) is likely to be fine
- 3) 1) because 2) why 3) why; that
- 4) 1) to have been destroyed 2) It is reported
3) (should) be put off

【自我测评】

1. approaches 考查名词辨析。句意：他们在会上讨论了三种不同的研究数学的方法。
2. a/the; a 句意为：在中国的许多地方，自行车仍然是一种受欢迎的交通工具。“the + 单数名词”指的是整个类别，这个类别是可以区别于另外一个类别的。而 popular means of transportation 应该有很多种，自行车只是其中一种，故用不定冠词 a。
3. indicating 考查非谓语动词。evidence 和其后作修饰语的动词 indicate 之间为主动关系，所以用现在分词作后置定语。
4. taken in 句意“不要被那些许诺能让你快速减肥的产品所欺骗”。
5. to; for 考查 apply 短语的用法。apply to sb for sth 向某人申请某物。句意为：要去美国旅行，你要首先向美国大使馆申请签证。
6. what 句意：似乎过了很长时间之后，士兵苏醒了过来。what 引导宾语从句。
7. why; that 句意为：人们之所以恐惧死亡，是因为无人能经历两次。



Unit 2 Cloning

【自主学习】

独立思考 A

- 1) ①with ②on/about ③in ④from
2) ①have differed
②that cultures differ from one country to another
- 1) is being undertaken 2) (that were) undertaken
3) If you undertake this task
- 1) being kept waiting 2) which she may object
3) objection to the plan 4) raised a storm of objections
- 1) that we are forbidden to stay out 2) forbid smoking
3) that photos (should) be forbidden
4) does father forbid me
- 1) owe it to you that 2) owing it to himself
3) owing to 4) couldn't/wouldn't have owed
- 1) ①bother ②disturb ③annoy
2) has been bothering me 3) wouldn't have bothered
- 1) struck 2) was struck by 3) It struck me that
4) is often struck by strong earthquakes 5) struck

独立思考 B

- 1) ①(计划等)取得成功 ②还清(债务) ③付清(工资后)辞退
④(工作等)得到回报
2) ①to ②back ③off
- 1) has been cast down
2) ①cast down ②cast away ③cast up ④cast light upon
- 1) in favour of 2) in case of 3) in possession of
4) in consequence of
- 1) they are bound to lose the game/match
2) is he bound to be successful/succeed
3) which was bound for Canada
- 1) can we bring our hometown back to life
2) to be brought back to life
3) didn't come to life

独立思考 C

- 1) 1) easy to get along/on with
2) hard/difficult to deal with
3) more comfortable to hold
- 1) here comes the bus 2) rushed the children
3) goes the bell 4) when she would come back
5) that we (should) protect
6) that the housing price will fall

【自我测评】

1. punishing
2. to;to 本题中 owe 的含义是“归功于”，应与介词 to 连用。句中 more than 的意思是“而不是”，连接两个介词短语，句意为：她把她的成功归功于幸运，而不是有才干。
3. bothered 句意：对不起，在这样的情况下有这么多问题麻烦你。bother 打扰，麻烦。
4. paid off 答句意为“真的？我很高兴她的努力最终获得回报”。pay off (指冒风险的政策、做法等)带来好结果，取得成功。又如：The gamble paid off. 赌赢了。
5. Growing 考查倒装句。为保持句子平衡，或使上下文衔接更紧，可把介词短语、形容词、副词或分词提到句首，引起倒装。本题中把分词提到了句首。正常语序为：Wild flowers of different kinds are growing all over the hills and around the lake.
6. that that 引导同位语从句，解释 a warm thought 的具体内容。that 只起连接作用，但不能省略。

Unit 3 Inventors and inventions

【自主学习】

独立思考 A

- 1) 1) distinguishing right from wrong
2) would be hard to distinguish
3) distinguish myself 4) Distinguished for
- 2) 1) at your convenience; whenever it is convenient for you
2) for convenience
3) it isn't convenient for children to go to school
4) it (is) more convenient
- 3) 1) beyond expectation
2) didn't meet/come up to my expectations
3) in the expectation that/expecting that
4) can he live up to expectations
- 4) 1) Do bear in mind 2) bear your weight
3) being laughed at/to be laughed at
- 5) 1) to be closely associated
2) What is closely associated
3) (that is) associated with his former/previous life
4) in association with

独立思考 B

- 1) 1) call in 2) calls for 3) calling out 4) call off
5) calls up 6) called at
- 2) 1) set about 2) set about 3) setting off 4) setting down
- 3) 1) out of shape 2) out of order 3) out of breath
4) out of place 5) out of sight
- 4) 1) 穿过；通过 2) 到达目的地 3) 做完，完成
4) 接通(电话) 5) 看完；完成 6) 用完，花光 7) 办完，做完

独立思考 C

- 1) 1) built 2) Given 3) Seen 4) Encouraged 5) bitten
- 2) 1) if (they are) compared (with each other)
2) when (it is) applied 3) (it is) completed
4) (you are) invited 5) introduced

【自我测评】

1. convenient 句意：我们的新居对我来说很便利，因为我从家到办公室只需五分钟。
2. being made fun of 动词 bear 后跟 v-ing 形式作宾语，且此处应该使用被动形式。
3. calls up; when call up 意思为“唤起，使回忆起”，when 引导定语从句修饰 the days。
4. Having decided 考查动词短语。句意：我们已经决定租房，于是着手联系本市的所有房产中介。
5. for set out for 出发到……地方。
6. intended 考查非谓语动词。此处是 intend sb to do sth 的被动语态，用其过去分词作状语。注意，英语中一般不用现在分词的被动语态作状语。
7. Follow 此题考查句型“祈使句 + and + 一般陈述句”，in my opinion 在句中作插入语。

Unit 4 Pygmalion

【自主学习】

独立思考 A

- 1) 1) Without hesitation 2) was still hesitating over/about
3) have been hesitating 4) Having hesitated
- 2) 1) betrayed himself
2) should have betrayed his friends
3) has betrayed us 4) has he been betrayed
- 3) 1) (they were) classified into four groups
2) classifying books 3) (should) be classified
- 4) 1) be condemned for
2) will be condemned/sentenced to death



- 3) that he was not condemned
4) should be condemned
5. 1) have some acquaintance with French
2) making her acquaintance/making the acquaintance of her
3) will be acquainted with
4) did I make his acquaintance
5) since he got acquainted with Mary
6. 1) superior to those of other companies
2) is superior to
7. 1) a compromise with 2) make a compromise with
3) refusing to compromise 4) does he compromise
8. 1) Overlooking the mountains 2) (he has been) overlooked
3) ①ligned ②neglected ③overlooked
9. 1) will never fade (out) 2) faded out 3) ①into ②out ③from ④away

独立思考 B

1. 1) out 2) away 3) through 4) off
2. 1) In terms of; in terms of 2) In the long term
3) are on such good terms 4) has come to terms with
3. 1) There is/will be no need to
2) when (they were) in great need

独立思考 C

1. 1) What if he gets angry
2) How about our going to see a film/to the movie
3) if any 4) if ever
思考: 为什么会这样? 为了什么目的? 那又怎样?
如果这样的话 如果真有的话 如果曾经有过或者即使发生过的话
2. 1) the moment you press 2) Each/Every time he saw
3) Next time he comes 4) The last time I saw her

【自我测评】

1. compromise reach a compromise 达成了妥协。
2. passed off 考查动词短语。句意: 这种酒被装进了香槟酒瓶里, 假装成是真的香槟。pass off as 意为“冒充”。
3. In terms of 此句意为“就成就而言, 上周的 WTO 部长级会议虽然没有失败, 但是收效甚微”。
4. in need of 考查介词短语。句意: 许多中国的大学为需要经济救助的学生提供奖学金。
5. Lost 句意为“在山区失踪了一周以后, 这两个学生最终被当地的警察解救了”。
6. if ever 考查状语从句的省略。if ever 是 if he has ever offered to help others 的省略形式。句意为: 他总是更多地考虑自己, 如果曾经有的话, 也是很少提供给别人帮助。
7. How come 考查交际用语。句意: “Shelly 今天上午口语课迟到了。”“怎么会是那样? 据我所知, 她上课从来没有迟到过。”How come? 怎么会是那样? So what? 那又怎么样呢? Why not? 为什么不呢? What for? 为什么?

Unit 5 Meeting your ancestors

【自主学习】

独立思考 A

1. 1) (by) taking an alternative road
2) to agree 3) to be delayed
2. 1) when it was interrupted 2) had been interrupted
3) ①interrupt ②disturb
3. 1) It is generally assumed that
2) on the assumption/assuming that
3) that he has been injured 4) Assuming (that) it rains
4. 1) significance 2) great significance 3) significantly
4) 利润已明显提高了。
5. 1) ①somehow ②somewhat
2) A 考查副词辨析。somehow 不管怎么样, 以某种方式或方法;

- anything 任何事情; anywhere 任何地方; somewhat 有一些, 稍微。句意: 汤姆, 你最好弄到钱交房租, 否则, 我就会把你赶出去。
6. 1) arrested our attention 2) the thief('s) being arrested
3) to have been arrested twice

独立思考 B

1. 1) 不考虑 2) 尽管 3) 不管
2. 1) cut up 2) cut off 3) cut across 4) cut in 5) cut down
3. 1) on 2) to 3) on
4. 1) look into 2) looked around 3) look after 4) look out
5) Looking back 6) looking up
5. 1) which dates back to/which dates from/dating back to/dating from
2) dating back to/dating from

独立思考 C

1. 1) As is/has been reported 2) as you have raised
3) As we have stressed
2. 1) he had arrived on time 2) can you be promoted
3. 1) only to be told 2) causing the delay

【自我测评】

1. interrupt “打断某人的谈话”应该用 interrupt。
2. assuming assuming that... 假定……。类似表达有: providing/supposing (that) ...
3. significance be of significance = be significant 有意义的; 有价值的; 重要的。
4. arrested 句意为: 那个代理商因使用假护照而被捕。
5. cut up cut up 切碎; 符合题意。
6. cut out 考查动词词组。随着加沙地带战争的爆发, 当地人感觉似乎与外面的世界失去了联系, cut off 表示“切断”。
7. Fed up 考查非谓语动词。句意: 厌烦了教书, 他决定辞职。fed up with 分词短语作原因状语, fed up with 与其逻辑主语 he 是被动关系。
8. dates back to date back to 追溯至, 常用于一般现在时。
9. had followed if only 表示“如果……就好了”, 表示与事实相反, 条件意味强烈, 其谓动词常用虚拟语气。此句表示过去的动作, 须选用过去完成时。

专题一 动词的时态和语态

【自主学习】

独立思考 A

- 一、一般现在时
1. always, usually, often, sometimes, every..., twice a week
2. 客观真理 科学事实
3. 时间表、时刻表、日程表、节目单、课程表
4. 条件状语 时间状语 让步状语
- 二、一般过去时
1. yesterday, the day before yesterday, the other day, last..., ...ago 等
2. “used to + 动词原形”或“would + 动词原形”
- 三、一般将来时
1. will + 动词原形
1) tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, next week/..., in a few days/...
2) Fish will die without water.
3) I'll answer it
2. be going to + 动词原形
1) 计划 安排 2) 迹象
3. be to + 动词原形
1) 约定、计划 2) 意志、意图 职责、义务、命令 3) 注定
4. 具体的将来时间的副词或副词性短语
5. 现在进行
四、过去将来时
过去 宾语从句或间接引语
We were to have left at six last night.
- 五、现在进行时



1. now, during these days 2. 即将发生 3. always, constantly

六、过去进行时

1. at eight (this time) yesterday; at that time/this time yesterday; at that moment 等

2. 将要发生的

3. always, constantly, continually, forever

七、将来进行时

某一时间段 at this time (eight) tomorrow, from 10 to 15 next month 等

八、现在完成时

1. 影响和结果 already, just, yet, never, before

2. recently, since..., for..., so far, up to now, in the last/past few days/years

3. 将来完成时

4. 现在完成时

九、过去完成时

1. 过去的过去

2. 未曾实现

3. had arrived had he gone to sleep

十、现在完成进行时

1. all the morning, all day long...

十一、将来完成时

by + 将来时间点

独立思考 B

一、注意以下几种时态的区别

1. 1) I went to swim yesterday.

2) I have spent all of my money, so I have no money to buy a ticket.

2. 1) It rained heavily last night.

2) It was raining cats and dogs last night.

3. 1) I have read that book.

2) I have been reading that book all the morning.

4. had been ill has been ill

独立思考 C

一、动词的被动语态构成(以 write 为例)

时间	一般时态	进行时态	完成时态
现在	am/is/are written	am/is/are being written	has/have been written
过去	was/were written	was/were being written	had been written
将来	shall /will be written	—	shall/will have been written
过去将来	should/would be written	—	should/would have been written

The patients are being taken good care of.

二、主动形式表被动意义

1. This coat dries easily.

Food can keep fresh in a fridge.

Your pen writes smoothly.

The plan worked out wonderfully.

2. The steel feels cold.

His plan proved (to be) practical.

The milk has gone bad.

3. began The shop closes at 6 pm every day.

【自我测评】

1. have seen 题中一个重要的时间状语 so far this year, 告诉我们应用现在完成时。

2. have had; is running up till now 是现在完成时的标志, 第二空根据意思用将来时, 但应用进行时表示将来。

3. was spent 问句问的是过去的事, 答语也应用过去时。

4. would be 主从句的时态通常应保持一致, the next week 提示用将来时的某个形式。

5. went 题中的 several years ago 提示应用一般过去时。

6. will do 此处 will do 表示临时决定要做的事, right now 是提示。

7. was writing 后半部分 but I don't know whether she has finished it 已明确表明“不知道目前是否完成”故用过去进行时。

8. since, writing 此题考查的是“现在完成时(表时间也可用一般现在时) + since + 一般过去时”句型。

9. Since 根据题意, 此题考查“现在完成时 + since + 过去时间点”句型。

10. had been 前面用了 was, 所以后面也要变成过去完成时和前面呼应。

11. have mistaken “Hardly...when...” 句式中, when 后面的句子常用一般过去时, 主句用过去完成时。

12. will be waiting 句意: 当你来时, 我将正在等你。表示将来某个时间, 正在进行的动作, 故用将来进行时。

13. was doing 整个句子是过去时态。再由句意“Susan 决定不在家里……, 因为她不想让父母知道她正在做什么”可知还没有做完, 故用过去进行时, 进行时有未完性、暂时性的特点。

14. hadn't expected arrived 是关键信息。句意: 我来晚了, 我(在出发前)没有预料到路会这么滑没有预料到是过去的过去。

15. am coming “I am coming.” 现在进行表将来

16. had; began; rang

专题二 情态动词和虚拟语气

【自主学习】

独立思考 A

1. Rule 1: 表示能力, could 主要指过去时间。

Rule 2: 表示可能(理论上或是逻辑判断上)。

Rule 3: 表示允许。

Rule 4: 表惊异、怀疑、不相信等态度。主要用于否定句、疑问句或感叹句中。

Rule 5:

1) can never start doing it too early

2) can't help admiring

3) feel sad

2. Rule 1: 表允许, might 可以指过去时间, 也可指现在时间, 语气更委婉。

Rule 2: 表可能(事实上)。语气更加不肯定。

Rule 3: 表示祝愿、祝福。

Rule 4: 1) may as well try 2) might as well speak

3. Rule 1: 表示义务。意为“必须”(主观意志)。

Rule 2: 表示揣测。意为“想必、准是、一定”等, 只用于肯定句。

Rule 3: must 有“偏要、硬要”之意。

4. 写出 shall 在下列句中不同的含义。

1) 征求意见 2) 警告 3) 允诺 4) 威胁/警告

5) 在法律条文中

写出 should 在下列句中不同的含义。

1) 表义务。意为“应该”(某件事宜于做), 用于各种人称。

2) 表推测, 意为“想必、一定、照说应该、估计”等。

3) 表“竟然”。

4) 用于虚拟语气中。

5) 表“万一”。

5. Rule 1: 表意愿, 用于各种人称的陈述句中。

Rule 2: 表请求, 用于疑问句。

Rule 3: 表示某种倾向或习惯性动作。

Rule 4: would 表过去反复发生的动作或过去的一种倾向。

6. 1) telephone dare not go out dare you say

2) to tell painting (to be painted) to give dare (to) dare say

独立思考 B

1. 1) It must have rained last night.

2) That was too dangerous. You might have killed yourself.

3) He can't/couldn't have finished so much work in so short a time.

4) Where can/could they have gone?

2. 1) We could have gone there on foot. A taxi wasn't necessary at all.

2) You should have started earlier.



- 3) You shouldn't have lent him money yesterday.
4) You needn't have watered the flowers, for it is going to rain.

独立思考 C

1. 1) would help 2) would have visited 3) should rain/were to rain/rained
4) were had 5) should Should he come Were I you Had I been free
3) would not be(从句与过去事实相反, 主句与现在事实相反) would have gone(从句与现在事实相反, 主句与过去事实相反) wasn't should have come
4) couldn't have succeeded would be would have scored had
2. 1) (should) go 2) agreed 3) does 4) (should) go
5) (should) set off 6) (should) get 7) should have missed
3. 1) could go 2) hadn't told 3) had taken 4) were
4. 2) went/should go

【自我测评】

1. needn't have driven 2. couldn't have 3. had gone 4. were
5. had been warned; would not have taken 6. don't have to/needn't to
7. would 8. would have grown/could have grown 9. went/should go
10. was 11. hadn't stolen; should, be 12. forgot; would have visited
13. walking; took 14. should, take 15. were 16. wouldn't rain

专题三 非谓语动词

【自主学习】

独立思考 A

一、动词不定式

1. not to do to see 之后 to be reading 正在进行
同时发生 to have met to have been studying
2. 1) It It
3) it but to stay here how to
4) to do
5) to be sent to finish to get to live in to worry about
6) 错 对 目的 一致 to find 结果 原因

二、动词-ing形式

1. being invited having watched the movie having been taken not following
our trying His not knowing
2. 1) It is 3) it
4) walking swimming following speaking
5) hear singing waiting
6) 时间 原因 方式 条件 结果 让步 having been sold out Time
permitting Generally speaking

三、过去分词

1. organized elected
3. sung done
4. Praised seen 条件 Given more time 条件 told of the danger 让步
Filled 伴随
5. All books returned

【自我测评】

1. considered 动词 consider 和所要修饰的逻辑主语(主句的主语)之间为动宾关系, 且根据 in the past 可知这里是在说明过去的事情, 所以应该用过去分词形式表示被动和完成的概念。
2. Being 句中 I think 为插入语, 去掉之后不难发现“_____ to the second-hand smoke for long”在句中作主语, 所以应该用动名词形式, 且为被动形式。
3. exposed 动词 apply “申请”和 one third (of the students) 之间为主动关系, 所以应该用动词的现在分词形式作后置定语。
4. applying 句意: 一年中多数日子从开始到结束都没有什么持久的记忆留下。动词 make 和 memories 之间为动宾关系, 且没有强调将来或正在进行的行为, 所以应该用动词的过去分词形式作后置定语。
5. Considering 句意: 考虑到气温可能会下降, 人们准备好煤炭用于取暖。considering (that) ...表示“因为, 鉴于, 考虑到”。
6. to be founded 动词 found “创立, 建立”和其逻辑主语 University of

Cambridge “剑桥大学”之间为动宾关系, 所以应该用动词的过去分词形式作定语。

7. hitting 句意: 去年的物价开始有了明显的上涨, 在十一月达到了历史新高。动词 hit “达到”与其逻辑主语 prices 之间为主动关系, 所以应该用动词的现在分词形式作状语, 表示结果。
8. to stop; breaking 句中 I could think of 为定语从句用来修饰先行词 way, 所以后面动词的形式与 think of 没有关系, 应该为目的状语, 所以第一空用动词不定式; 第二空考查 stop sb/sth (from) doing sth, 意思是“阻止……做某事”。
9. lying 此处考查 leave sb/sth doing, 意思是“使某人或某物处于……的状态”。这里是“使玩具处于散落一地的状态”, 且 lie “躺”和 toys 之间为主动关系。
10. being torn 句意: 埃菲尔铁塔在 1889 年建立, 当时正处于世博会期间。那时这座塔没有那么受欢迎, 而且还差点就被拆除了。come close to 意思是“接近, 差点”, 其中 to 为介词, 后面用动名词形式作宾语, 且为被动, 所以用 lying。
11. published 动词 publish “出版”和其逻辑主语 novel 之间为动宾关系, 应该用动词的过去分词形式作状语, 表示被动和完成的概念。
12. printed 分析句子结构可知, 这里用到 have sb/sth done 的结构, 意思是“使……被……”。这里意思是“把从野营中拍的照片打印(冲洗)出来”, 动词 print 和 pictures 之间为动宾关系, 所以用过去分词形式作宾语补足语。
13. recognized 此题用到的结构是 get sb/sth done, 意思是“使……被……”, 且动词 recognize “承认, 认可”与 his work 之间是动宾关系, 所以要用被动形式。

专题四 主谓一致

【自主学习】

独立思考 A

一、语法一致原则

- 单数 复数
1. 单数 2. 单数 复数 has 3. 单数 has 4. 单数 likes
5. 单数 复数 6. likes was 7. 单数 复数 单数 单数
8. 复数 单数 9. 单数 10. is

独立思考 B

二、意义一致原则

1. 主语名词 was were 2. 主语名词 3. 单数 4. 单数
6. 复数 7. 复数

独立思考 C

三、就近原则

1. is 2. knows keep keeps

【自我测评】

1. is 2. Were 3. Were 4. are 5. was 6. is 7. is 8. is; growing 9. are
10. help 11. is 12. am 13. is 14. is 15. are 16. is 17. was 18. is

专题五 定语从句

【自主学习】

独立思考 A

2. 先行词: the boy anything the book
关系词: who that which
关系词的作用: 1. 引导定语从句 2. 代替先行词
3. 在定语从句中担当一个成分
3.

	限制性定语从句	非限制性定语从句
形式上	不用逗号和主句隔开	用逗号隔开
意义上	是先行词不可缺少的定语, 不能删除	是对先行词的补充说明, 删除后意思仍完整
译法上	翻译成先行词的定语, “……的……”	通常翻译成主句的并列句



关系词的使用	A. 作宾语时可省略 B. 可用 that	A. 不可省 B. 不用 that
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独立思考 B

填一填

1. that/who 2. whose 3. that/which 4. that/which
5. about which 6. where
7. (that/which) 8. when 9. (that/which) 10. why

改错

1. them—whom 2. which—whose 3. it 去除
4. that—who 5. when—that 6. it 去除
7. that—as 8. by—on

成分 \ 指代	人	物	是否可以省略
	who/that	which/that	否
主语	who/that	which/that	否
宾语	who/whom	which	是
定语(所有格)	whose	whose	否

关系副词	指代什么概念的先行词	在定语从句中充当什么成分	能替代的介词 + 关系代词
when	时间	时间状语	at/in/on which
where	地点	地点状语	at/in/on which
why	原因	原因状语	for which

独立思考 C

2. in which/that/省略 which/that/省略
3. where where
4. for which to whom at which of whom (that/which)
in front of which in the middle of which in which
to whom without which
5. ABC
6. 1) as as as as as
注意: as that
2) As As
3) 正如预料的那样 这是没有料到的
7. has have am
8. when B
9. 1) 同位语从句 定语从句 2) ①C ②D 3) as that

【自我测评】

1. ①when ②which/that 2. ①when ②that/which 3. ①why/for which
②that/which 4. ①where/in which ②which 5. ①what ②that 6. ①As
②It ③What 7. ①whose ②of which ③its/the 8. ①which ②that
9. ①whom ②them ③who ④they

专题六 名词性从句

【自主学习】

独立思考 A

一、主语从句

- 1) What 2) It that 3) That It that 4) It that 6) What
7) Whether 8) It whether/if

二、宾语从句

- ①that ②that ④it that ⑦what ⑧it that ⑩are you

三、表语从句

- ①whether ②as if ③that ④why that ⑤whether

四、同位语从句

- ①that ②that ③that/which/省略 ④同位语从句 ⑤定语从句
⑥whether

独立思考 B

1. 陈述语序 1) B 2) A

2. 1) That 2) what 3) what 4) what 5) that 6) what 7) what 8) 空气
对于我们就如水对于鱼一样重要。
3. 1) Whether whether 2) whether 3) whether
4) whether 5) whether 6) whether/if
4. 1) It is obvious that you've made a mistake of me.
2) It is a pity that you missed the concert.
3) See to it that the door is locked when you leave.
4) You can rely on it that he will give you a hand.
5. 1) we (should) master a foreign language
2) the sports meet be called off at once
3) we turn in our homework immediately
4) (should) go 5) (should) come 6) B

6. 第一句的 that 和第二句中的第一个 that 可省, 其余的均不可省。

7. 1) B 2) Where do you suppose he has gone?

8. 1) whatever 2) Whatever/No matter what
3) Whoever/No matter who 4) Whoever

9. 1) 定语 2) 同位语 3) that what 4) that

【自我测评】

一、判断下列句子的正误

1. what 与 that
【误】All what he did was for you.
【正】What he did was for you.
【正】All that he did was for you.
【误】I was thinking that I could do for you.
【正】I was thinking what I could do for you.
【解析】what 引导名词性从句, what 相当于 the thing that/the...that/all that 等, 具体的意义要根据上下文确定。在名词性从句中, what 既有意, 又在从句中作一定的成分, 而 that 无意义, 且在从句中不作成分。
2. who 与 whoever
【误】Who is the first to come will get a gift.
【正】Whoever is the first to come will get a gift.
【正】Anyone who is the first to come will get a gift.
【解析】whoever 引导名词性从句, 意为“无论谁”, 相当于 anyone who; 而 who 意为“谁”。
3. whether 与 if
【误】They don't know if to go there.
【正】They don't know whether to go there.
【误】It depends on if we have enough time.
【正】It depends on whether we have enough time.
【解析】与 to do 不定式连用或作介词宾语时, 连接词一般用 whether, 不用 if。
4. whoever 与 whomever
【误】Please give the book to whomever needs it most.
【正】Please give the book to whoever needs it most.
【解析】此处, whoever 在从句中作主语, 因此不能用 whomever。名词性从句引导词的选择要注意其意义及它在从句中所作的成分。
5. 【误】He will win the match is certain.
【正】That he will win the match is certain.
【正】It is certain that he will win the match.
【解析】that 位于句首引导主语从句时, 不能省略。
6. 【误】What we bought was some bananas.
【正】What we bought were some bananas.
【解析】what 引导的从句作主语时, 若表示复数概念, 谓语动词则用复数形式。
7. 名词性从句的语序
【误】So now you know what should you do.
【正】So now you know what you should do.
【解析】名词性从句应用陈述语序。
8. 【误】There's a fact that English is being accepted as an important language.
【正】It's a fact that English is being accepted as an important language.



【解析】在“It is a fact that...”句型中，it为形式主语，真正的主语为后面的that从句。it不能换成there。

【误】We'll discuss the problem that the sports meeting will be held in Beijing Stadium.

【正】We'll discuss the problem when/whether the sports meeting will be held in Beijing Stadium.

【解析】如果用that引导同位语从句意义不完整，这时可根据情况选用whether, when等。

二、单项填空

1. What 2. that 3. whoever 或 anyone who 4. whatever 5. whatever
6. However 7. it 8. it 9. whether

专题七 状语从句

【自主学习】

独立思考 A

一、时间状语从句

1. before before is before before before
2. When when am when
6. No Yes 7. 现在时

二、地点状语从句

1. Where there there Where there there wherever Wherever
2. is was are was

三、原因状语从句

1. for

四、条件状语从句(注意:从句用一般现在时表将来)

1. but for unless as long as As long as As far as
2. in case on condition that/if

五、目的状语从句

1. so that/in order that In order that

六、结果状语从句

1. so that such that so that so that
2. as as

七、让步状语从句

2. Even if Even though even though
3. whatever No matter how/However No matter how/However
4. Whether whether

八、比较状语从句

1. such a B The harder the better The more the happier
2. what A good book is to the mind what nourishing food is to the body.
Just as lungs are to the body, so parks are to the city.

九、方式状语从句

1. were had been as if/though
2. as as as

独立思考 B

一、状语从句的语序

1. had he had we 过去完成 过去 倒装
2. did he
3. So hard did he study that he passed the exam.
Such a surprising letter did he receive that he didn't know what to do.
4. as as as

二、状语从句的省略

1. waiting for me
2. Don't speak, unless permitted to.
3. Although cold, he only wore a T-shirt.
4. If necessary, I will tell him every word you said.
5. While in Beijing, I paid a visit to the Great Wall.

【自我测评】

1. that 2. whatever 3. even though/even if 4. though/although 5. where

6. when 7. where 8. as/because/for 9. whatever 10. before
11. if/so long as/as long as 12. as/though 13. unless 14. if 15. where
16. No sooner 17. in case 18. While 19. where 20. when 21. when
22. before 23. in case 24. If you check 25. unless 26. the moment

专题八 特殊句式

【自主学习】

独立思考 A

一、祈使句

1. 祈使句是以动词原形开头的句子,用以提出请求,发出邀请,给予指示、忠告或警告,下达命令等。

3. 1) One more week 2) Another step further 3) Hurry up

二、感叹句

1. what, how
2. 1) What 2) How 3) What 4) How 5) What 6) How
3. D

三、There be 句式

3. 1) There is likely to be something wrong with his computer.
2) Once upon a time there lived an old monk in the temple.
4. 1) I never dreamt of there being a picture on the wall.
There being not enough time left, we have to hurry.
2) I expect there to be many chances for him to get the job.
It is natural for there to be a generation gap between the parents and their children.

四、反意疑问句

2. 1) needn't must/may needn't you must/may you didn't you haven't you aren't you
2) usedn't didn't
3) oughtn't shouldn't
4) could he
5) doesn't she
6) didn't he will he
7) will you will/won't you shall we will you

独立思考 B

一、倒装句

1. 1) up, down, out, in, here, there, away, off, now, then
2) 方位的介词短语 3) 表语
2. 1) 副词、介词短语或状语从句 句首
2) 否定副词: never, nor, hardly, little, seldom, scarcely, rarely
否定意义的短语: at no time, under/in no circumstance, in no case, by no means, on no condition, on no account
否定连词: hardly/scarcely... when..., no sooner... than..., not only... but also..., neither... nor..., not until...
5) had were should

3. 1) 形容词、副词、名词或动词原形

Child as he is Selfish as he might/may be Try as he did

二、强调句

1. It is/was + 被强调部分 + that/who...
去掉 it is/was...that/who 这一结构时,原句子仍成立。
2. Is/Was it...that...? 特殊疑问词 + is/was it...that...?
5. 强调 定语从 强调 时间状语从

三、省略和替代

1. 1) 一致 主语和系动词 be 2) it be
2. 2) see, feel, hear, notice, watch, observe, listen to let, make, have
3) but except wait
3. 1) so/not 2) so/not

【自我测评】

1. that 2. it 3. would 4. 5. did; go