



◎ 新课标·高中总复习·鼎尖学案（个性化学案）

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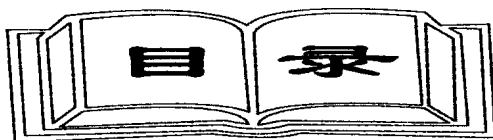
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【必修1】

堂
堂
好
课

Module 1

My First Day at Senior High

鼎
尖
教
案

目标导航

词汇过关

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| 1. _____ <i>adj.</i> | 学术的 |
| 2. _____ <i>adj.</i> | 热心的 |
| 3. _____ <i>adj.</i> | 令人吃惊的;令人惊讶的 |
| 4. _____ <i>n.</i> | 信息 |
| 5. _____ <i>n.</i> | 理解;领悟 |
| 6. _____ <i>n.</i> | 指示;说明 |
| 7. _____ <i>adj.</i> | 厌烦的;厌倦的 |
| 8. _____ <i>adj.</i> | 尴尬的;难堪的;困窘的 |
| 9. _____ <i>n.</i> | 态度 |
| 10. _____ <i>n.</i> | 行为;举动 |
| 11. _____ <i>adj.</i> | 以前的;从前的 |
| 12. _____ <i>n.</i> | 记述;描述 |
| 13. _____ <i>adj.</i> | 吃惊的;惊讶的 |
| 14. _____ <i>vt.</i> | 使印象深刻 |
| 15. _____ <i>n.</i> | 改正;纠正 |
| 16. _____ <i>n.</i> | 鼓励;激励 |
| 17. _____ <i>n.</i> | 享受;乐趣 |
| 18. _____ <i>n.</i> | 流利;流畅 |
| 19. _____ <i>adj.</i> | 失望的 |
| 20. _____ <i>n.</i> | 制度;体系;系统 |
| 21. _____ <i>vi.</i> | 消失 |
| 22. _____ <i>vt.</i> | 包含 |

参考答案:

1. academic 2. enthusiastic 3. amazing 4. information
 5. comprehension 6. instruction 7. bored 8. embarrassed
 9. attitude 10. behavio(u)r 11. previous 12. description
 13. amazed 14. impress 15. correction 16. encouragement
 17. enjoyment 18. fluency 19. disappointed 20. system
 21. disappear 22. cover

短语突破

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------|
| 1. be similar _____ | 和……类似 |
| 2. attitude _____ sb./sth. | 对某人/某事的看法、态度 |
| 3. introduce sb. _____ sb. | 把某人介绍给某人 |
| 4. _____ first | 起初,首先 |
| 5. _____ oneself | 单独地;独自地 |
| 6. _____ a fun way | 以一种有趣的方式 |

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| 7. _____ other words | 换句话说 |
| 8. look forward _____ doing | 期待;盼望(干某事) |
| 9. write _____ sb. | 写信给某人 |
| 10. _____ the start of | 在……开始的时候 |
| 11. _____ the end of | 在……结束的时候 |
| 12. be divided _____ | 被(划)分成…… |
| 13. take part _____ | 参加 |
| 14. _____ activities | 课外活动 |
| 15. be different _____ | 和……不同 |
| 16. nothing _____ | 一点不像,绝对不 |
| 17. make _____ of | 嘲笑(某人/事) |
| 18. be good _____ | 在……方面擅长 |
| 19. make _____ | 取得进步 |
| 20. in _____ word | 简言之 |

参考答案:

1. to 2. to/towards 3. to 4. at 5. by 6. in 7. in 8. to
 9. to 10. at 11. at 12. into 13. in 14. after-school
 15. from 16. like 17. fun 18. at 19. progress 20. a

重点句型

- I don't think I'll... 否定转移
- 倍数句型
- so 引导的句型

语法梳理

- 现在时态
- 以-ing 和-ed 结尾的形容词

精解精析

单词诠释

1. attitude

【自主探究】

①课本原句 _____

②要点归纳 _____

【指点迷津】

attitude *n.* 态度;看法;姿势

主要结构有:

(1) an attitude $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{to sth./sb.} \\ \text{towards sth./sb.} \end{array} \right.$ 对……的态度,看法

(2) have a good/bad/positive/negative attitude towards sb./sth.
 对某人/某事物持好的/坏的/肯定的/否定的态度

- ① Do you know his attitude to/towards the question?
你知道他对这个问题的看法吗?
- ② The villagers all took a friendly attitude to/towards us
村民们对我们都采取友好的态度。
- ③ He continued to stand in an attitude of prayer.
他一直保持祈祷的姿势。
- ④ What's your attitude to/towards...?
你对……有什么看法?

【即时练习】

At the meeting we are asked to describe our _____ air pollution.

- A. attitude to B. attitude of
C. method to D. way of

参考答案:A

2. amazing

【自主探究】

① 课本原句

② 要点归纳

【指点迷津】

- (1) amazing *adj.* 令人吃惊的;令人惊讶的,一般修饰物;
(2) amazed *adj.* “(感到)吃惊的;惊讶的”,一般修饰人,强调人的自身感受,也可修饰表示表情的名词;
(3) amaze 是其动词形式,意为“使惊奇,使惊讶”。

拓展:

amaze 这类动词在英语中叫做使动词,作为动词常构成句型:sth. + 使动词 + sb., 使动词的 *ing* 形式和 *ed* 形式一般都可用作形容词。注意以下几点:

- (1) *-ing* 形式表示“令人……的”,常用来修饰 *sth.*, 在句中可作定语和表语。
(2) *-ed* 形式表示“感到……的”,常用来修饰 *sb.*, 在句中同样可作定语和表语,并常构成句型:主语 + *be* + 使动词 *ed* + 介词……/that...。
(3) 英语中常用的使动词有:astonish, disappoint, excite, embarrass, interest 等。

① We are amazed to find the town has changed so much in such a short time.

发现这个城镇在如此短的时间内发生那么大的变化,我们很惊奇。

② I have never seen a horse run at such an amazing speed.

我从未见过以这样惊人的速度奔跑的马。

③ The amazed face when he saw the present excited us.

他看到礼物时的惊讶表情让我们很兴奋。

④ He was amazed at how calm she felt after the accident.

他对事故后她竟如此平静感到很惊奇。

⑤ I was amazed that he had made such great progress in English.

他在英语方面取得了这样大的进步让我感到很惊讶。

【即时练习】

We are all _____ at the _____ change that has taken place in our hometown.

- A. amazed; amazed B. amazing; amazing
C. amazing; amazed D. amazed; amazing

参考答案:D

3. information

【自主探究】

① 课本原句

<http://www.topedu.org>

② 要点归纳

【指点迷津】

information *n.* 信息,消息

information 为不可数名词,其动词形式为 *inform*。

相关结构有:

- (1) a piece of information 一则消息
(2) ask for information on sth. 打听关于某事的消息
(3) official information 官方消息
(4) first-hand information 第一手资料
(5) *inform vt.* 通知,报告,告知(常与 *of, about* 连用,后面可接双宾语结构。)
(6) *inform sb of sth* 通知/告诉某人某事
(7) *be well informed(about sth.)* 精通某事;对某事消息灵通
(8) *keep... informed* 随时向……报告情况
(9) *well-informed adj* 消息灵通的

① He returned to the room and informed me of the decision.

他回到房间告诉了我这个决定。

② That's a useful piece of information.

这是一条有用的消息。

③ For fuller information please contact our local agent.

欲知详情,请与我们当地的代理人联系。

④ Keep me informed of fresh development.

随时告诉我新的发展。

【即时练习】

改错

He returned to the room and informed me the decision.

参考答案:在 *me* 后加 *of*

4. impress

【自主探究】

① 课本原句

② 要点归纳

【指点迷津】

impress v. “使印象深刻”, *impression n.* “印象”

常用搭配有:

- (1) *impress sb. (with sth.)* “……给某人留下深刻印象”
(2) *be impressed at/by/with...* “对……印象深刻”
(3) *impress sth. in/on...* “把……印在……上”
(4) *make an impression on/upon sb.* “给某人留下印象”

① The university impressed me with its plenty of advanced experiment equipment.

大学的先进试验设备给我留下了深刻的印象。

② I was impressed at/by/with the beauty of nature in Tibet.

西藏的自然美景给我留下了深刻的印象。

③ He impressed his name on the stone in the garden.

他把名字刻在了花园的石头上了。

④ Although he had finished reading the whole book, it hardly made an impression on him.

尽管他已经把书看完了,但几乎没留下什么印象。

【即时练习】

_____ the beauty of the park here, he said he would like to come for another visit.

- A. Impressed by B. Impressing with

C. Impress himself in D. Impression of

参考答案:A

5. cover

【自主探究】

①课本原句

②要点归纳

【指点迷津】

cover *vt.* 盖,掩盖;行走(路程);(记者)采访/报导,占用(一段时间或空间);包括,涉及,包含
n. 盖子,封面,封底
 常用搭配有:
 (1) cover sth. 盖住……
 (2) cover... with... 用……盖住……
 (3) be covered with 用……覆盖,盖满
 (4) cover an area of... 占地面积为……
 (5) under cover 隐藏着,在隐蔽处
 (6) under the cover of... 在……掩护下;趁着,打着……的幌子;以……为借口
 (7) cover sth. up 遮盖;隐瞒
 (8) from cover to cover(整本书)从头到尾
 (9) cover a lot of ground 走很长的路
 (10) cover the event 采访这个事件

- ① She covered her face with her hands and cried.
 她双手掩面而泣。
 ② We all know that lies can not cover facts.
 我们都知道谎言掩盖不了事实。
 ③ They stopped for the night after covering a distance of 200 li.
 走了两百里之后,他们停下来准备过夜。
 ④ Our city covers (an area of) ten square miles.
 我们城市的占地面积是10平方英里。
 ⑤ The revision covers everything we learned last term.
 这次复习包括上学期我们所学的全部内容。

【即时练习】

The reporters of all the leading newspapers _____ the trade talks between China and the United States.

- A. printed B. published C. covered D. interviewed

参考答案:C

6. introduce

【自主探究】

①课本原句

②要点归纳

【指点迷津】

introduce *vt.* 介绍,使相互认识;引进,传入,采用
 (1) introduce sb. to sb. else 把……介绍给……
 (2) introduce oneself to sb. 向……作自我介绍
 (3) introduce sth. into... 把……引进……
 (4) introduction *n.* 指示,说明,介绍,导言
 a letter of introduction 介绍信
 a brief introduction to... 的简介

- ① Please allow me to introduce Mr. Smith to you.
 请允许我向您介绍史密斯先生。
 ② The chairman introduced himself to the audience.
 (大会)主席向听众作了自我介绍。

③ Buddhism was introduced into China about A. D. 67.

佛教是在大约公元67年传入中国的。

④ We don't believe his introduction of the medicine.

我们不相信他对这种药的介绍。

【即时练习】

The man _____ the advanced techniques into China _____ himself to the people present at the meeting.

- A. introduced; introducing B. introducing; introduced
 C. introduced; introduced D. introducing; introducing

参考答案:B

7. encourage

【自主探究】

①课本原句

②要点归纳

【指点迷津】

encourage *vt.* 鼓励;促进
 主要结构为:
 (1) encourage sb. to do sth./in sth. 鼓励某人做某事
 (2) encourage doing sth. 鼓励做某事
 拓展:
 (1) encouraging *adj.* 奖励的;可奖励的
 (2) encouraged *adj.* 受/被鼓励的
 (3) encouragement *n.* 奖励;鼓励
 (4) discourage *vt.* 使气馁;阻碍
 (5) discouraging *adj.* 令人气馁的
 (6) discouraged *adj.* 气馁的
 (7) discouragement *n.* 气馁;挫折;劝阻

- ① The teacher encouraged her students to ask questions.
 老师鼓励她的学生多发问。
 ② His friends encouraged him in his attempt to stop smoking.
 他戒烟,朋友们都鼓励他。
 ③ Mr Brown encourages learning Chinese.
 布朗先生鼓励学中文。

【即时练习】

_____ by his teacher, he went on with his painting.

- A. To be encouraged B. To encourage
 C. Encouraged D. Being encouraged

参考答案:C

8. divide

【自主探究】

①课本原句

②要点归纳

【指点迷津】

divide *vt. & vi.* 分,划分;分配,分享,分担;使分裂,使对立,使分歧;除 主要结构有:
 (1) divide... into... 把……分成……
 (2) $\begin{cases} \text{divide... in half} \\ \text{divide... in two} & \text{把……分成两部分} \\ \text{divide... into halves} \end{cases}$
 (3) divide sth. by sth. 某数除以某数
 辨析:divide/separate
 (1) divide 侧重指把整体分成若干部分,破坏了事物的完整性,常与 into 连用。
 (2) separate 侧重指把原来连在一起或靠近的人或物分开,没有破坏事物的完整性,常和 from 连用。

①The world is divided into five continents.

世界被分成五大洲。

②Let's divide the apple into halves/in two and share it.

让我们把苹果一分为二分享了。

③Ten divided by five is/equals two.

10除以5等于2。

④Opinions are divided on the question.

对这个问题意见有分歧。

【即时练习】

You'd better _____ the good apples _____ the bad ones.

- A. separate; into B. divide; into
C. separate; from D. divide; from

参考答案: C

9. wide/widely

【自主探究】

①课本原句 _____

②要点归纳 _____

【指点迷津】

wide/widely *adv.* 广泛地
(1) wide 与 widely 都能用作副词, 一般来说, widely 多指抽象概念, 常译为“广泛地”; wide 一般指具体概念。
(2) 与 wide/widely 的辨析类似的还有: high/highly; deep/deeply 等。

- ①Open your mouth wide. 张大嘴。
②It is said that these books have been widely used as textbooks.
据说这些书籍被广泛地用作课本。
③He climbed high up the mountain.
他向高高的山上攀登。
④Training by yourself can be highly dangerous.
独自一人训练是非常危险的。

【即时练习】

They differ _____ in opinion.

- A. wide B. widely
C. wider D. more much widely

参考答案: B

◆ 短语聚焦

1. nothing like

【自主探究】

①课本原句 _____

②要点归纳 _____

【指点迷津】

nothing like 主要意思有:
(1) 什么也不如
(2) 完全不是
拓展:
something like 大约, 有点(像)

- ①There is nothing like a hot bath when you are tired.
当你累了的时候, 什么也比不上洗个热水澡。
②There is nothing like swimming for exercise.
什么也比不上游泳锻炼身体。
③This is nothing like what I wanted.
这完全不是我想要的。
④She looks something like your sister.

她看上去有点像你妹妹。

2. in other words

【自主探究】

①课本原句 _____

②要点归纳 _____

【指点迷津】

in other words 也就是说, 换句话说
拓展:
与 word 搭配的主要短语:
(1) in a/one word 简言之, 总之
(2) keep one's word 遵守诺言 (word 常用单数)
(3) break one's word = break one's promise 食言, 违背诺言
(4) have a word with sb. 与某人交谈
(5) have words with sb. 与某人吵架
(6) word for word 逐字地
(7) in words 用语言
注意: word 意为“消息”时, 为不可数名词。

- ①In other words, we can finish the work on time only in this way.
换句话说, 只有这样我们才能按时完成工作。
②In other words, you have broken the law.
换言之, 你违法了。

【即时练习】

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

- A. in the end B. after all
C. in other words D. at the same time

参考答案: C

3. look forward to

【自主探究】

①课本原句 _____

②要点归纳 _____

【指点迷津】

look forward to (高兴地) 盼望, 期待
辨析: look forward to, expect 与 hope
(1) look forward to 意为“盼望、期待”, 指怀着愉快的心情期待着。to 是介词, 后接名词、代词或动名词。
(2) expect 意为“期望、期待”, 指预料某事将会或很可能发生, 多指好的事情, 后面接名词、代词、动词不定式或动词不定式作宾补的复合宾语, 也可跟 that 从句。
(3) hope 意为“希望”, 后面接不定式或 that 从句。
拓展: 相关类似短语, 以下短语中, to 为介词:
be/get used to 习惯于; add to 增加; lead to 导致, 通向; refer to 涉及, 所指; stick to 坚持; get down to 开始认真做某事; pay attention to 注意; devote... to 奉献...; due to 由于; object to 反对

- ①I'm looking forward to your reply.
盼望你的回音。
②We're really looking forward to seeing you again.
我们非常盼望能再见到你。
③You can not expect me to do everything.
你不能指望我什么事情都做。
④I hope to see you soon.
我希望不久能见到你。
⑤I hope (that) you will have a good time there.

我希望你在那儿玩得愉快。

⑥My parents used to live in the country, but now they are used to living in town.

我父母过去住在农村,但是现在习惯住在城里。

【即时练习】

_____ forward to _____ her parents earlier, the girl decided to go home by plane.

- A. Look; see B. Looking; seeing
C. Looking; see D. Look; seeing

参考答案: B

4. take part in

【自主探究】

①课本原句 _____

②要点归纳 _____

【指点迷津】

take part in 参加

辨析: take part in/join/join in/attend

(1) take part in 指参加有组织的群众性活动,重在说明主语参加该活动并在其中发挥一定作用。如果后面不带宾语则不用 in。

(2) join 参加(加入)某一组织或团体并成为其中一员。

(3) join in 指参加正在进行的活动,如参加竞赛、娱乐、谈话等,主要形式为: join sb. in sth., join in sth.。

(4) attend 参加、出席正式场合,相当于 be present,意为“参加,出席,到场,上(课/学)”等。

①How many countries will take part in the 29th Olympic Games? 有多少国家将会参加第29届奥运会?

②He joined the army in 1990 and joined the Party the next year. 他1990年参军,第二年入党。

③Will you join us in playing basketball? 和我们一起打篮球好吗?

④There are over 3,000 people attending the conference. 三千多人参加了这次大会。

【即时练习】

We'll go out for a walk after supper. Will you _____ us?

- A. join B. join in C. take part D. take part in

参考答案: A

5. a bit/a little

【自主探究】

①课本原句 _____

②要点归纳 _____

【指点迷津】

(1) a bit 和 a little 都有“一点”的意思,两者均可用作程度状语,修饰形容词,常可换用。

(2) a little 可以作形容词,直接修饰不可数名词, a bit 则不能,但可与 of 构成短语,其功能与 a little 相似。

(3) not a little 和 not a bit 两者含义不同,前者意为“很”,后者意为“一点也不,一点也没有”。

①He came a little/a bit late.

他来晚了一点。

②Can't you walk a bit/a little faster?

难道你不能走得快一点吗?

③I'm not a little cold.

我很冷。

④I'm not a bit cold.

我一点也不冷。

【即时练习】

—Would you mind my opening the window?

—_____.

- A. Not a bit B. Yes, not a little
C. Yes, help yourself D. Never mind

参考答案: A

6. far from

【自主探究】

①课本原句 _____

②要点归纳 _____

【指点迷津】

far from 离……远,远离;远不是

相关短语有:

(1) far from pleased/happy 一点也不高兴

(2) far from it 远远不是

(3) far from rich/far from being a rich person 一点也不富

辨析: far away/faraway/far away from/far from

(1) far away 用作表语或状语, away 可省去,不能与具体距离连用。

(2) faraway 是形容词用作定语。

(3) far away from 只表示距离, away 可省去,不能用在表具体距离的词后面。

(4) far from 除了表示距离的“远离”之外,还有“远远不,完全不,决非”之意,后接名词、动名词或形容词。

①My father works in a city far(away) from our hometown.

我父亲在远离家乡的城市工作。

②They live in a faraway village.

他们住在一个遥远的乡村。

③Far from reading his letter, she didn't open it.

别说看他的信了,她连信都没拆开。

④The young man is always wearing fashionable suits, but he is far from rich.

那小青年总是穿着时髦的衣服,但是他一点也不富。

【即时练习】

①Our teacher was disappointed, for my answer was _____ satisfactory.

- A. far B. not a little C. far from D. away from

②The city is 1,500 kilometers _____ our village.

- A. far from B. far away from
C. far away D. away from

参考答案: ①C ②D

7. by oneself

【自主探究】

①课本原句 _____

②要点归纳 _____

【指点迷津】

by oneself 单独地,独自地

拓展:

(1) for oneself 为自己

(2) of oneself 自然而然地;自动地

The girl dared not go out at night by herself.
这位女孩晚上不敢独自外出。

◆句型展示

1. I don't think...

【自主探究】

①课本原句

②要点归纳

【指点迷津】

don't think 是否定转移, not 实际上否定宾语从句的谓语。符合否定转移的三个条件:

- (1) 主语是 I 或 we。
- (2) 主句谓语是一般现在时。
- (3) 能引起否定转移的动词为 think, believe, suppose, imagine。

如果不符合(或不同时具备)上述三个条件, 则不能进行否定转移。

当主语是第一人称, 并跟宾语从句时这种句型变成反意疑问句, 疑问部分应与从句中的主语和谓语相对应, 且用肯定形式。

- ① I don't believe there is a ghost, is there?
我认为没有鬼, 是吗?
- ② I don't suppose I could have a look at your newspaper, could I?
我能看一下你的报纸吗?
- ③ I don't think he will come, will he?
我想他不会来的, 对吗?
- ④ I don't suppose I'll trouble you again.
我认为我不会再打扰你。

【即时练习】

I don't think you will come back on time, _____?

- A. do I
- B. don't I
- C. will you
- D. won't you

参考答案:C

2. so 引导的句型

【自主探究】

①课本原句

②要点归纳

【指点迷津】

(1) so 引导倒装句, 表示: “某人/事也是如此”。否定结构用 neither/nor。

(2) “so + 主语 + be 动词/助动词/情态动词” 表示 “某人/事确实如此”。

(3) “So it is with...” 与 “It's the same with...” 用于 “肯定和否定情况的并存” 或 “谓语动词不属于同一类型”。分清 “肯定” 与 “否定”; 前后时态保持一致。

- ① —Maggie had a wonderful time at the party.
—So she did, and so did I.
- ② —You say he works hard.
—So he does and so do you.
- ③ —She is a student and she doesn't like taking trams.
—So it is with Tom. 或 It's the same with Tom.

【即时练习】

- It's burning hot today, isn't it?
—Yes. _____ yesterday.

- A. So was it
- B. So it was
- C. So it is
- D. So is it

参考答案:A

3. 倍数句型

【自主探究】

①课本原句

②要点归纳

【指点迷津】

常用的倍数表达法有:

- (1) A + 谓语 + 倍数 + as + 形容词/副词原级 + as + B
- (2) A + 谓语 + 倍数 + 形容词/副词比较级 + than + B
- (3) A + 谓语 + 倍数 + the + 名词 (size/length/height/width/depth 等) + of + B

另外, 在以上所述的三个表 “倍数” 的句型中, 倍数也可改为分数、百分数、half 等其他程度状语。

- ① This river is five times as long as that one.
→ This river is five times the length of that one.
→ This river is four times longer than that one.
这条河的长度是那条河的 5 倍 (这条河比那条河长 4 倍)。
- ② The room is half the size of that one.
这房间是那房间的一半大。
- ③ It was 25% cheaper than the market price.
这比市场价便宜 25%。

【即时练习】

It is reported that the United States uses _____ energy as the whole of Europe.

- A. as twice
- B. twice much
- C. twice as much
- D. twice much as

参考答案:C

◆语法透析

(一) 现在时

【自主探究】

- 1. Rainforests _____ and burned at such a speed that they will disappear from the earth in the near future.
A. cut
- B. are cut
- C. are being cut
- D. had been cut

【解析】C 根据句意, 在此应该用现在进行时的被动语态。

- 2. Selecting a mobile phone for personal use is no easy task because technology _____ so rapidly.
A. is changing
- B. has changed
- C. will have changed
- D. will change

【解析】A 现在进行时的用法。

- 3. I've won a holiday for two weeks to Florida.
I _____ my mum.
A. am taking
- B. have taken
- C. take
- D. will have taken

【解析】A 进行时表将来。

- 4. —Is this raincoat yours?
—No, mine _____ there behind the door.
A. hangs
- B. has hung
- C. is hanging
- D. hung

【解析】C 现在进行时的用法, 表示目前所处状态。

- 5. His bike _____. He has looked for it for a long time but still _____ it.



- A. has lost; doesn't find B. is missing; hasn't found
C. has lost; hasn't found D. is missing; doesn't find

【解析】B missing 没了,不在了。第二个空根据句意应该用现在完成时。

6. Now that she is out of job, Lucy _____ going back to school, but she hasn't decided yet.

- A. had considered B. has been considering
C. considered D. is going to consider

【解析】B 由后文 she hasn't decided yet 可以判断 Lucy 一直在考虑,应用现在完成进行时。

7. —What's the terrible noise?

—The neighbours _____ for a party.

- A. have prepared B. will prepare
C. prepare D. are preparing

【解析】D 由第一句话,可以判断此处应该用现在进行时。

8. I can guess you were in a hurry. You _____ your sweater inside out.

- A. had worn B. wore
C. were wearing D. are wearing

【解析】D 根据语境可以判断应该用现在进行时表示目前所处状态。

9. The last half of the 19th century _____ the steady improvement in the means of travel.

- A. has witnessed B. was witnessed
C. witnessed D. is witnessed

【解析】C 一般过去时的用法。

10. Tom has been out of work for months. He _____ for a job ever since, but he _____.

- A. had looked; didn't find some
B. has looked; didn't find one
C. has been looking; hasn't found any
D. has looked; hasn't found it

【解析】C 根据语境第一空用现在完成进行时,第二个空用现在完成时。

【指点迷津】

1. 一般现在时

一般现在时大多是用动词的原形来表示的。be 和 have 在人称和数上应按自己的变化规则与主语保持一致。其他动词若其主语是第三人称单数,则应按动词第三人称单数的变化规律变化。

(1) 表示习惯性的,现在反复出现的动作或状态。

I usually go to bed at nine.

我通常9点钟睡觉。

He writes to his parents once a month.

他每月给父母写一封信。

▲注:这类句子常用的时间状语有:always(总是),often(经常),sometimes(有时),every day(每天),now and then(时常)等。

(2) 表示主语现在的特征、性格或发生、存在于说话时的感觉、状态等。

This job calls for great patience.

这项工作需要极大的耐心。

I feel very cold.

我感到很冷。

(3) 表示客观事实或普遍真理。

China is in the east of Asia.

中国位于亚洲东部。

Light travels faster than sound.

光比声音传得快。

(4) 表示按规定预计要发生的将来的动作,只限于 go, come, leave, start, stay, return, begin 等动词。

School begins on February 5.

2月5日开学。

The plane takes off at 15:05.

飞机15:05分起飞。

(5) 在连词 when, before, until, if, as soon as 引导的表示将来行为的状语从句中,常用一般现在时代替一般将来时。

If it is fine tomorrow, we shall visit the Great Wall.

如果明天天晴,我们就去游览长城。

When you meet him, tell him to come to my place.

当你碰见他的时候,叫他到我住的地方来。

▲注:一般现在时有时也可用于定语从句或宾语从句中表示将来。

I'll give you anything you ask for.

你要什么我会给你什么。

Please make sure that all the windows are closed before you leave.

离开时请确保关好所有的窗户。

2. 现在进行时

现在进行时表示现在正在进行的动作,由“to be + 现在分词”构成,另外“系动词 + 介词或副词”也表示进行时的意义。例如:

What are you doing?

The bridge is under construction.

不是所有的动词都有进行时态。在下列情况下,一般不用进行时态:

(1) 表示状态的动词,如:seem(好像),look(看起来),appear, have(有),belong to, own(拥有),hold(容纳)等。例如:

This car belongs to me.

He seems rather angry with you.

(2) 表示知道,信念,理解,知识,推测,怀疑,希望等含义的动词,如:know, forget, remember, understand, see(明白),think(认为),believe, suppose(假设),hope, doubt 等。例如:

I don't think he will come tomorrow.

I still remember the days when we worked together.

(3) 表示要求,希望,心愿等意义的动词,这类动词有:want, wish, need, desire 等。例如:

Your clothes need washing.

(4) 表示继续或持续含义的动词,如:continue, keep, last, go on 等本身含有继续的意思,也往往不用进行时态。例如:

The good weather will continue for several days.

(5) 表示感官的动词,如:see(看见),hear, smell, taste, feel 等。注意,如果这些动词表示一种有意识的行为,则可用进行时态。例如:

The apple tastes good.

这苹果尝起来不错。

She is tasting the apple.

她在尝苹果。

现在进行时态的特殊用法:



(1) 现在进行时态用于替代一般现在时表示某种情绪,如赞许,厌烦,不满等。这时,进行时态常用副词 *always, often* 连用。例如:

Don't believe him. He is always telling lies.

That boy is always making trouble.

那个小孩总是爱惹麻烦。

(2) 表示位置移动的动词或短暂动词,如: *come, go, leave, arrive, start, die* 等,用进行时态常表示一个即将发生的动作,而不表示动作正在进行。例如:

They are leaving tomorrow.

The foreign teacher is arriving on Monday.

(3) 现在进行时还可用于表示计划或安排好了的事情。如:

He is leaving for Hong Kong tomorrow.

A group of foreigners are visiting our school tomorrow.

注意:①表示状态的动词没有进行时态,如: *appear, be, belong, consist of, contain, depend on, exist, have hold, lie* (位于), *live* (住), *look* (看), *need, own, possess* (拥有), *remain* (保持), *represent* (代表), *respect, seem, stand* (位于) 等,如:

This car belongs to my brother.

②表示心里感情的词无进行时态,如: *agree, believe, care, dare, desire, dislike, forget, fear, forgive, hate, hope, intend, know, like, love, mean* (打算), *mind* (在意), *notice, prefer, please, recognize, respect, remember, think, understand, wish, want* 等,如:

She loves swimming but hates diving.

③表示一时性动作的动词,不用进行时态,如: *accept, allow, admit, complete, decide, deny, determine, end, give, promise, permit, resolve, receive, refuse* 等,如:

I admit that I am wrong.

She denies that he is her boyfriend.

3. 现在完成时

现在完成时由“*have + 过去分词*”构成。其使用有两种情况:

(1) 现在完成时所表示的动作在说话之前已完成,而对现在有影响;句中具体的时间状语。例如:

He has gone to Fuzhou. (说话人认为他不在该地)

He has been to Fuzhou. (说话人认为他在该地)

(2) 现在完成时所表示的动作开始于过去,持续到现在,也许还会持续下去。常用 *for* 和 *since* 表示一段时间的状语或 *so far, now, today, this week (month, year)* 等表示包括现在时间在内的状语。例如:

He has studied English for 5 years.

He has studied English since 1985.

Now I have finished the work.

注意:表示短暂时间动作的词,如 *come, go, die, marry, buy* 等的完成时不能与 *for, since* 等表示一段时间的短语连用。

(3) 现在完成时还可用在时间和条件状语从句中,表示将来某时完成的动作。例如:

I'll go to your home when I have finished my homework.

If it has stopped snowing in the morning, we'll go to the park.

(二) 以 *-ing* 和 *-ed* 结尾的形容词

【自主探究】

1. Travelling is _____, but we often feel _____ when we are back from travels.

- A. interesting; tired B. interesting; tiring
C. interested; tiring D. interested; tired

【解析】A interesting 令人感兴趣的; tired 劳累的。

2. The situation is more _____ than ever. I'm _____ about what to do next.

- A. puzzled; puzzled B. puzzling; puzzling
C. puzzling; puzzled D. puzzled; puzzling

【解析】C puzzling 令人困惑的, puzzled 迷惑不解的。

3. The _____ boy sat in the corner, _____.

- A. disappointing; crying B. disappointing; cried
C. disappointed; to cry D. disappointed; crying

【解析】D disappointed boy 失望的男孩; crying 表伴随。

4. We can see Lucy is _____ from her _____ expression on her face.

- A. satisfied; satisfying B. satisfied; satisfied
C. satisfying; satisfied D. satisfying; satisfying

【解析】B satisfied expression 满意的表情。

5. Your explanation left me even more _____.

- A. to confuse B. confuse C. confused D. confusing

【解析】C confused 做宾语补足语。

【指点迷津】

- 分词形容词是指在某些及物动词后面加 *-ed* 或 *-ing* 变来的, 这些形容词已失去了动词的性质, 多可被 *very* 或 *too* 修饰, 常见的这类动词有: *amaze, astonish, amuse, bore, disappoint, delight, embarrass, encourage, excite, frighten, interest, move, please, puzzle, satisfy, shock, surprise, tire, worry* 等。
- 分词形容词可在句中作表语、定语、状语和补足语。-ing 分词形容词表示主语或所修饰名词本身所具有的特征, “令人……的”。-ed 分词表示主语或所修饰名词对外界事物的感受, “感到……的”。

高考链接

1. —I would never come to this restaurant again. The food is terrible!

—_____ (2004·全国)

- A. Nor am I B. Neither would I
C. Same with me D. So do I

【解析】B 根据对话可知, 尽管上文有两个句子, 但第二句只是对第一个句子的补充说明, 因此应根据前一句“我再也不来这家饭店了”, 作出反应。

2. —There's coffee and tea, you can have _____.

—Thanks. (2003·全国)

- A. either B. each C. one D. it

【解析】A 本题考查的是代词的用法。因为有两样, 所以可随便拿一样, *either* 表示“两者中任何一个”。

3. Mr Smith, _____ of the _____ speech, started to read a novel.

(2003·北京)

- A. tired; boring B. tiring; bored
C. tired; bored D. tiring; boring

【解析】A 本题首先需搞清动词 *-ing* 形式(令人感到……的)和 *-ed* 形式(感到……的)含义的区别。本题表示 Mr Smith 对令人感到枯燥的 *speech* 感到厌倦。

4. It believed that if a book is _____, it will surely _____ the reader. (2003·上海)



- A. interested; interest B. interesting; be interested
C. interested; be interesting D. interesting; interest

【解析】D 表达事物的特性一般用动词的 ing 形式;表示什么使某人怎么样,常用使动词作谓语。

5. —I reminded you not to forget the appointment.
—_____ (2006·江西)

- A. So you did B. So I do not
C. So she did D. So did she

【解析】A So you did 意为“你的确那么做了。”

6. Always read the _____ on the bottle carefully and take the right amount of medicine. (2006·福建)

- A. explanations B. instructions
C. descriptions D. introductions

【解析】B instruction 说明; explanation 解释; description 描述; introduction 介绍。

7. Mary never does any reading in the evening, _____ (2005·全国Ⅲ)

- A. So does John B. John does too
C. John doesn't too D. Nor does John

【解析】D “Nor/Neither + 倒装”表示“某人也不这样”,表示否定。

8. At rough estimate, Nigeria is _____ Great Britain. (2005^年·上海)

- A. three times the size as B. the size three times of
C. three times as the size of D. three times the size of

【解析】D 考查倍数句型。

9. As you can see, the number of cars on roads _____ rising these days. (2006·全国Ⅱ)

- A. was keeping B. keep
C. keeps D. were keeping

【解析】C 考查时态判断。由 these days (如今)可以看出:目前马路上小汽车的数量不断上升。说明目前状况,故用一般现在时。

重点拉练

一、单词拼写

- With the development of science and technology both our city life and country life are becoming better and better.
- The old man is so active and enthusiastic (热心的) about neighborhood affairs that everyone cannot help liking him.
- I was amazed (惊讶的) to see what he had done in such a short time.
- We should take a correct attitude (态度) to English study, esp. the listening comprehension and the speaking in order to speak it fluently.
- If I were you, I would have felt embarrassed (尴尬) at such a bad behavior.
- Considering your right attitude to dealing with the correction to the students' homework, you are a brilliant (出色的) teacher.
- We are deeply impressed with his scientific method (方法) of solving the problem.
- His parents gave her great encouragement (鼓励) to face the diffi-

culties in his life.

9. The teacher managed to clear up the misunderstanding (误解) between the two teenagers.

10. Follow the instructions (指示) of your teachers, and you will certainly receive the college diploma successfully and be in the enjoyment of a happy life.

二、单项选择

1. After the new technology is _____, the factory's production has greatly increased.

- A. introducing B. introduced
C. to introduce D. introduce

【解析】B introduce 意为“引进”,在此应该用被动语态。

2. At the party, he _____.

- A. introduced me his friend
B. introduced his friends to me
C. introduced his friends for me
D. introduced his friend into me

【解析】B introduce sb. to sb. 意为“把某人介绍给……”,为一固定结构。

3. The factory produced _____ in 2005 as the year before.

- A. twice as many cars B. cars twice as many
C. twice more cars D. twice so many cars

【解析】A 该题考查倍数句型之一: A is + 倍数 + as... as B。

4. Keep me _____ of the latest news.

- A. inform B. to inform
C. informed D. informing

【解析】C informed 在此为形容词做宾语 the 的补足语。

5. I have just got _____ from my friend.

- A. some informations B. an information
C. two informations D. some information

【解析】D information 是不可数名词,故选 D。

6. We tried _____ him _____ the mountain without a guide.

- A. to discourage; to climb B. to discourage; from climbing
C. discouraging; climbing D. discouraging; to climb

【解析】B try to do sth. 意为“尽力去做某事”; discourage sb. from doing sth. 意为“劝某人不做某事”。

7. Your performance in the driving test didn't reach required standard, _____ you failed.

- A. in the end B. after all
C. in other words D. at the same time

【解析】C in other words 意为“换句话说,也就是说”。

8. The letter I had been looking forward to _____ me at last.

- A. reaching B. reach
C. reaches D. reached

【解析】D I had been looking forward to 是定语从句,修饰 the letter,即 to 的宾语是 the letter。

9. We _____ the job _____ five parts, and each man did one part.

- A. divided; into B. separated; into
C. divided; from D. separated; from

【解析】A divide... into... 意为“把……分成几部分”; separate... from... 意为“把……从……中分开”。

10. Taiwan straits _____ the island _____ the mainland.

- A. separate; from B. divide; from



C. separate; into D. divide; into

【解析】A divide... into... 意思为“把……分成几部分”; separate... from... 意思为“把……从……中分开”。

11. —Do you think it's going to rain?

— _____
A. I hope not B. I don't think
C. I don't hope so D. I don't believe it

【解析】A I hope not 意思为“我希望天不下雨”,是省略回答,还可以说 I don't think so. / I think not. 或 I don't believe so. / I believe not.

12. Mrs. Black doesn't believe her son is able to design a digital camera, _____?

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

【解析】D 此类句型若主语为第一人称,则是否定前移句型,反意疑问句应根据从句去判断;若主语为二、三人称,则不发生否定前移,反意疑问句根据主句去判断。

13. With his son _____, the old man felt unhappy.

A. disappointed B. to be disappointed
C. disappointing D. being disappointing

【解析】C 根据句意可知,他的儿子很令人失望,因此应该用 disappointing。

14. He felt rather _____, for she was driving the car at such a _____ speed.

A. frightening; frightening B. frightened; frightened
C. frightening; frightened D. frightened; frightening

【解析】D frightened 指“人害怕”,而 frightening 指“令人害怕的”。

15. It is _____ to have a cold drink on a summer day.

A. a great fun B. funny
C. fun D. great fun

【解析】C fun 为不可数名词,意思为“有趣的人或事”。

三、句型转换

1. This mountain is four times higher than that one.

→This mountain is five times as high as that one.

→This mountain is five times the height of that one.

2. My father impressed on me the importance of work.

→My father impressed me with the importance of work.

3. Can you describe what you saw in the mountain village?

→Can you give a description of what you saw in the mountain village?

4. We were disappointed to know that our football team was beaten again.

→To our disappointment, our football team was beaten again.

5. Ms Shen's method of teaching is quite different from that of the teachers at my Junior High school.

→Mr Shen's method of teaching is nothing like that of the teachers at my Junior High school.

四、汉译英

1. 毕业之后他想去法国,他弟弟也想去。(so)

He wants to go to France after graduation, so does his brother.

2. 众所周知,网站和报纸有许多类似之处。(similarity)

It's well known that websites and newspapers have many similarities. / It's well known that there are many similarities between websites and newspapers.

3. 令我失望的是,昨天下雨了,因此我们不得不将运动会推迟到下星期。(put off)

To my great disappointment, it rained yesterday, so we had to put off the sports meeting till next week.

4. 我参加各种课外活动。我参加了英语兴趣小组而没参加数学兴趣小组,凯特也是。(take part in; so)

I take part in all kinds of after-school activities. I have taken part in the English interest group, but not the math interest group. So it is with Kate.

5. 我的家乡和十年前的样子完全不同了。(nothing like)

My hometown is nothing like what it was 10 years ago.

堂堂好课

Module 2

My New Teachers

鼎尖教案



目标导航

词汇过关

1. _____ *adj.* 有趣的;可笑的
2. _____ *adj.* 精力充沛的
3. _____ *adj.* 聪明的
4. _____ *adj.* 紧张的;焦虑的
5. _____ *adj.* 有组织的;有系统的
6. _____ *adj.* 耐心的
7. _____ *adj.* 严肃的
8. _____ *adj.* 严格的,严厉的
9. _____ *n.* 印象
10. _____ *vt.* (故意)避开
11. _____ *vt.* 讨厌;不喜欢
12. _____ *adv.* 不正确地
13. _____ *adv.* 十分地;完全地
14. _____ *adv.* 立即,即刻
15. _____ *vt.* 感激
16. _____ *vt.* 承认
17. _____ *adj.* 科学的
18. _____ *n.* 文学
19. _____ *adv.* 大声地
20. _____ *vt.* 挥(手);招(手)
21. _____ *n.* 总结;摘要;提要
22. _____ *vt. & n.* 尊敬;尊重
23. _____ *n.* (美)成绩;分数
24. _____ *n.* 一段时间
25. _____ *n.* 复习
26. _____ *n.* 翻译

参考答案:

1. amusing 2. energetic 3. intelligent 4. nervous 5. organized
6. patient 7. serious 8. strict 9. impression 10. avoid
11. hate 12. incorrectly 13. completely 14. immediately
15. appreciate 16. admit 17. scientific 18. literature
19. loudly 20. wave 21. summary 22. respect 23. grade
24. period 25. revision 26. translation

词汇拓展

1. amusing→_____ (*adj.*)感到有趣的→_____ (*n.*)→_____ (*v.*)使愉快
2. energetic→_____ (*n.*)精力
3. intelligent→_____ (*n.*)智力,脑力
4. nervous→_____ (*n.*)

5. organised→_____ (*v.*)→organisation (*n.*)
6. patient→_____ (*n.*)耐心
7. impression→_____ (*v.*)→_____ (*adj.*)给人以深刻印象的
8. hate→_____ (*n.*)仇恨
9. appreciate→_____ (*n.*)
10. admit→_____ (*n.*)
11. scientific→_____ (*n.*)→_____ (*n.*)科学家
12. summary→_____ (*v.*)
13. relationship→_____ (*n.*)关系→relative (*adj. & n.*)比较的,相对的;亲戚→related (*adj.*)有关的,相联系的→_____ (*v.*)有关,涉及
14. relaxed→_____ (*adj.*)令人轻松的→_____ (*v.*)relaxation (*n.*)
15. similarly→_____ (*n.*)

参考答案:

1. amused, amusement, amuse 2. energy 3. intelligence
4. nervousness 5. organise 6. patience 7. impress, impressive 8. hatred 9. appreciation 10. admission
11. science, scientist 12. summarise 13. relation, relate
14. relaxing, relax 15. similarity

短语突破

1. make _____ 确定;确信;查明;弄清楚
2. make _____ 犯错误
3. make _____ 取得进步
4. as a _____ 结果
5. in _____ 事实上
6. fall _____ 睡着
7. get _____ 变得激动,兴奋
8. _____ jokes 讲笑话;开玩笑
9. have a choice _____ sth. 在某方面作出选择
10. have problems _____ 在某方面的麻烦
11. a couple _____ 一双,两
12. be strict _____ 对……要求严格
13. do well _____ (在某方面)做得好
14. would _____ 宁愿
15. keep _____ sth. 不断做某事
16. be true _____ 适用于
17. pay _____ 支付

参考答案:

1. sure 2. mistakes 3. progress 4. result 5. fact 6. asleep
7. excited 8. tell 9. about 10. with 11. of 12. with/in
13. in 14. rather 15. doing 16. of 17. for