

课标本

教材完全解读

王后雄学案

总策划：熊辉



高中英语 必修1

配外研版

丛书主编：王后雄

本册主编：欧时才



中国青年出版社

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中国青年出版社

(京)新登字083号

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

教材完全解读:外研版.高中英语.1:必修/王后雄主编.

—2版.—北京:中国青年出版社,2008

ISBN 978-7-5006-7493-1

I.教... II.王... III.英语课—高中—教学参考资料 IV.G634

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2007)第067517号

策 划:熊 辉

责任编辑:宣逸玲

封面设计:木头羊

教材完全解读

高中英语

必修1

中国青年出版社 出版发行

社址:北京东四12条21号 邮政编码:100708

网址:www.cyp.com.cn

编辑部电话:(010)64034328

读者服务热线:(027)61883306

咸宁市国宾印务有限公司印制 新华书店经销

889×1194 1/16 12.5印张 354千字

2008年7月北京第2版 2008年7月湖北第2次印刷

印数:5001—10000册

定价:21.30元

本书如有任何印装质量问题,请与承印厂联系调换

联系电话:(027)61883355

教材完全解读

本书特点

基础教育新课标改革已如火如荼地展开，新课程教材助学助考的开发问题已成为人们关注的焦点。应广大读者的要求，我们特邀来自国家新课程改革试验区和国家级培训班的专家编写课标版《教材完全解读》丛书。该系列丛书能帮助学生掌握新的课程标准，让学生能够按照新课程理念和教材学习目标要求科学、高效地学习。该书以“透析全解、双栏对照、服务学生”为宗旨，助您走向成功。

该套丛书在整体设计上有两个突出的特点：一是双栏对照，对教材全解全析，在学科层次上力求讲深、讲透、讲出特色；另一个就是注重典型案例学习，突出鲜活、典型和示范的特点。

为了让您更充分地理解本书的特点，挑战学习的极限，请您在选购和使用本书时，先阅读本书的使用方法图示。

概括单元相关的核心背景知识，链接背景资料，指明学习方向。让您能整体把握、合理规划、有的放矢，有利于破解教材知识难点，形成整体突破的学习策略。

双栏对照翻译课文，利于整体阅读文章和培养英语思维能力，精准、优美的译文让您深入理解课文内容，系统梳理课文知识，全程帮助您高效学习。

左栏深度精讲语言知识，右栏新典型考试用题诠释左栏知识，左右栏讲例直接对应，充分享受视角美感，降低学习难度。用题演绎举一反三之功。

Unit 1 School life

课标单元知识

类别	课程标准要求掌握的项目	
重点词汇	attend vt. 出席,参加 earn vi. 获得,赚,挣得 on average 平均	former adj. 从前的,以前的 recently adv. 最近,近来
重点短语	for free 免费 prepare for 为……作准备	
日常用语交际	1. How about/What about...? 2. Why don't you do...? 3. It's a good idea, but... 4. I am sorry/not sure... 5. You're welcome.	
语法	定语从句	

高考命题趋向

1. recently“最近,近来”与完成时连用
2. pay attention to“注意”后接名词与动名词

背景知识导读

Brief Account of Education in the UK

In the UK, education is free and compulsory(义务的) for children up to the age of 16. Children usually attend the school nearest to their home. In some places there are residential(住宿的) schools, but many children do not choose to attend this kind of school because they have to pay for it.

Section A Welcome to the unit & Reading

1 课文英汉对照

School life in the UK
Going to a British high school for one year was a very enjoyable and exciting experience for me. I was very happy with the school hours in Britain because school starts around 9 a. m. and ends about 3:30 p. m. This means I could get up an hour later than usual as schools in China begin before 8 a. m.

英国中学生活印象
我在英国上了一年的中学。回想起来,那是一段令我非常开心、非常兴奋的经历。我很喜欢英国中学的作息时间表,因为学校每天上午大约9点上课,下午3点半放学。这意味着我每天可以比以往晚一个小时起床,因为在中国学校每天上午8点之前就开始上课了。

2 语言知识精讲

1. Do you know of any other differences between the lives of Chinese and British high school students? 你了解中国和英国中学生生活的其他区别吗?

know of
a. I don't know of about 听说过,了解
I know of him, but I can't really say that I know him.
我听说过他,可是我不能说认识他。
I don't know Mr Smith, but I know of him.
我不认识史密斯先生,但我听说过他。
【辨析】 know of, know about

★【考题】 ... I'll be (fluent) _____ in English because of my trip. I've attracted (attract) thousands of foreign tourists.

1. attract vt. 吸引
2. attract vt. 吸引
3. attract vt. 吸引
4. attract vt. 吸引
【解析】 题干中缺少定语从句的先行词,且从句中缺少谓语动词,故应填入一个及物动词的过去分词形式。由句意可知,应选attract。【答案】 B

教辅大师王后雄教授、特级教师科学超前的体例设置，帮您赢得学习起点，成就人生夙愿。

——题记

掌握考试题型变化趋势，体现实践、综合、创新能力。对考试能力题型设计进行科学的探索和最新的预测。

对每道题目标明能力层级，用A、B、C表示试题的难度系数，它们依次代表基础题、中难题、难题。

双色凸现测试要点，方便您查阅解题依据，与讲例相互印证。当解题无措时，建议寻找解题依据和思路。

帮助您弥补课堂上听课的疏漏。答案准确，讲解繁简适度、到位、透彻。

单元知识与方法网络化，帮助您将本单元所学教材内容系统化，形成对考点知识的二次提炼与升华，全面提高学习效率。

汇集高考名题，讲解细致入微。教纲、考纲，双向例解；练习、考试，讲解透彻；多学、精练，效果显著。

精心选编涵盖本章节或阶段性知识和能力要求的检测试题，梯度合理、层次分明，与同步考试接轨，利于您同步自我测评，查缺补漏。

试题皆提供详细的解题步骤和思路点拨，鼓励一题多解。知其然，且知其所以然。帮助您养成良好规范的答题习惯。

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3 能力题型设计

2A. ———?
— He is tall, strong and brave.
A. Do you like him? B. How do you like him? C. What is he like? D. What does he like?

教材课后习题解答

Reading
A. 1. For one year. 2. Mr Heywood. 3. A small table. C1. 1. School begins at around 9 a. m. and ends at about 3:30 p. m.

单元知识梳理与能力整合

一、教材内课标外单词
assembly n. 集会; 会议

二、词汇拓展
1. attend → _____ n. _____

最新5年高考名题诠解

1. (2008年上海春季高考题) Every one of this recycled paper uses 90 litres of water in its _____.
A. structure B. manufacture
C. construction D. organization

Unit 1 知识与能力同步测控题

测试时间: 90分钟 满分: 120分

一、单项选择题(本大题满分15分, 每小题1分, 从A、B、C、D四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项)

1. This is the nurse who _____ to me when I was ill in hospital.
A. accompanied B. attended
C. entertained D. cared

期中测试卷

测试时间: 120分钟 测试满分: 150分

听下面5段对话, 每段对话后有一个小题, 从选项中选出最佳选项, 并标在试题的相应位置。

1. What are the two speakers looking at?
A. A shiny coin.
B. A beautiful girl.

期末测试卷

测试时间: 120分钟 测试满分: 150分

第一部分: 听力(共两节, 满分30分)
第一节(共5小题; 每小题1.5分, 满分7.5分)
1. What is the woman?

答案与提示

Unit 1 School life
Section A

1. B. know 表示“认识某人”, 而 know 则表示“听说过或谈论过某人”。

2. C. 根据答语, 是在问她的长相, A项中 like 为动词“喜欢”(D项中 like 为介词); B项表示“你认为他怎么样”是表示对一个人的看法的。

3. D. There is no point in doing sth. 为固定句型, 意为“做某事无意义”。argue with sb. 与某人争论。

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练

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《中考完全学案》



《高考完全学案》

讲

《高考完全解读》 名师讲解 把握高考的真谛

练

《高考完全学案》 名师讲解 名师出题的秘籍



讲

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练

《教材完全学案》 名师讲解 名师出题的秘籍

伴随着新的课程标准问世及新版教材的推广，经过多年的锤炼与优化，数次的修订与改版，如今的“X导航”丛书系列以精益求精的质量、独具匠心的创意，已成为备受广大读者青睐的品牌图书。今天，我们已形成了高效、实用的同步练习与应试复习丛书体系，如果您能结合自身的实际情况配套使用，一定能取得立竿见影的效果。

学法指津 1

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学 法 指 津

外研社版的新课程标准英语的编写体现了以下四个原则:

- 一、体现当今世界中小学英语学习的新潮流
- 二、体现中国学生最行之有效的、最新的学习语言的理念,并用这种理念来影响和指导中国学生学习英语
- 三、提高中国中小学英语教师的教学水平
- 四、激发学生学习语言的内在潜力,使其在语言的交流中起到积极的作用

从本教材编写的原则来看,该教材的理念是十分先进的。那么,我们如何学好这套教材呢?要学好这套教材,首先要弄清本教材的体例,本教材分为七个模块(module),每个模块都有它的主题。虽然内容各不相同,但学习方法却大致相同,现在我们就以“模块一”的内容和学习目的为例,来研究一下如何学好这本教材。

MODULE 1 My First Day at Senior High

本模块的教学内容介绍的是一位高中新生第一天到学校时观察和接触到的人和事物以及个人的感受,其内容紧密结合学生现实生活,学生通过对该内容的学习,要求达到以下四个目标:即语言知识目标、语言技能目标、学习策略目标和文化意识目标。在语言知识目标中,学生必须在以下几个方面达标:(一)语言,要求掌握含有-ed 结尾的词的发音规则并能准确读出;(二)掌握本模块全部词汇;(三)语法,学习一般现在时的三种不同的用法和以-ing, -ed 结尾的形容词。在语言技能目标中,要求完成本模块的听、说、读、写目标。听:要求听懂有关介绍学校的内容并能从中获取信息,能识别所学生词、词语和含有-ing, -ed 的派生词,能听懂它们所在句子的段落的意义并获取信息。说:能说出 Everyday English 介绍的使对话继续进行的表达方式,能用本模块里学到的知识流利地说出本模块的生词、短语和含有-ing, -ed 的句子和段落。读:要求能够理解所学生词、短语和含有-ing, -ed 的句子和段落并获取信息。写:要求能熟练地写出含有一般现在时的句子和段落,熟练地完成模块所要求的各种书面练习,比较自如地写出介绍学校情况的文章。在学习策略目标中,要求学生能在认识策略、调控策略、交际策略等方面有所提高,要利用派生规则的以形释义和按义择形的认识策略,来提高自己的学习能力,能用已学的时态(一般现在时)来对现有的知识和经历的材料进行理解、分析及综合加工。同时,通过对 Everyday English and function 的学习,提高自己的语言交际能力。在文化意识目标方面,要求掌握一定的交谈技巧,了解英语交际中如何根据对方的话语作出恰当的反应。

以上是根据本教材模块一的学习要求,谈了一下如何学习好高一英语教材。其实,要学好高一英语,除了要完成以上要求的目标外,平时还要从听、说、读、写四个方面入手。

英语学习应从听、说、读、写四个方面入手。

1. 听。平时要多听录音。要想提高英语听力,仅靠课堂上听录音是远远不够的,课下也要大量听录音。录音不应该选择过于难的,最好是选择和英语教科书配套的录音资料。要选择好的原声材料,这样可以纠正发音。

听英文节目。电视里有英语新闻,收音机里有英文讲座,这些都是相当好的听力材料,而且它们的发音都比较纯正,比如英国的 BBC 英文广播等,经常听这些英语节目,对学习英语是大有裨益的。刚开始可能听不懂,但不要着急,只要坚持不懈,就会逐渐听懂的。

另外,如果条件允许,还可以多和外国人进行交谈,这样对提高听力的帮助更大。

2. 说。语言的最重要的作用之一就是交流,说是交流最常用的方式。要学好英语,一定要多说多练,要敢于用英语同别人进行交流。交流时,注意美式英语和英式英语的区别,注意语速、语调等,还要特别注意自己的发音。

英语课上要尽量说英语,少说汉语。

日常生活中也要多说。为什么我们的汉语说得这么流畅呢?那是因为我们天天在说,时时在用,学习英语也一样,一定要多说、勤说、抓住一切机会说。

3. 读。读是学习英语的四大基本技能之一,被很多专家和有经验的英文学习者视为最有效的学习方法。

多读单词、短语、句型,多读课文。在多读的基础上背诵课文是比较好的。书读百遍,其义自现,讲的就是这个道理。

多读是英语学习比较有效的方法,它可以使你熟悉单词、短语、句型、增加词汇量,能够提高判断能力、听说能力和阅读速度,同时能够加强口语,培养语感。

4. 写。写有多种方式,抄写课文是比较好的英语学习方法。抄的时候,眼、耳、口、手、脑全要工作,眼睛看着,耳朵听着,嘴里念着,手里写着,脑袋里思考着。同时用英文写日记、记随感,也能提高我们的英语水平。

学习英语要将听、说、读、写四种能力综合起来,才更见效。

课标模块知识

类别	课程标准要求掌握的项目
重点词汇	enthusiastic /ɪn.θju:zi.æstɪk/ <i>adj.</i> 热心的 amazing /ə.ˈmeɪzɪŋ/ <i>adj.</i> 令人吃惊的;令人惊讶的 information /ɪn.fə.ˈmeɪʃn/ <i>n.</i> 信息 website /ˈweb.saɪt/ <i>n.</i> 网站;网址 brilliant /ˈbrɪljənt/ <i>adj.</i> (口语)极好的 comprehension /kəm.pri.ˈhenʃn/ <i>n.</i> 理解;领悟 instruction /ɪn.ˈstrʌkʃn/ <i>n.</i> (常作复数)指示;说明 method /ˈmeθəd/ <i>n.</i> 方法 bored/bɔ:d/ <i>adj.</i> 厌烦的;厌倦的 embarrassed /ɪmˈbærəst/ <i>adj.</i> 尴尬的;难堪的;困窘的 attitude /ˈætɪ.tju:d/ <i>n.</i> 态度 behaviour /biˈheɪvjə/ <i>n.</i> 行为;举动 previous /ˈpri:vɪəs/ <i>adj.</i> 以前的;从前的 description /dɪˈskrɪpʃn/ <i>n.</i> 记述;描述 amazed /ə.ˈmeɪzd/ <i>adj.</i> 吃惊的;惊讶的 embarrassing /ɪmˈbærəsɪŋ/ <i>adj.</i> 令人尴尬的;令人难堪的 technology /tekˈnɒlədʒi/ <i>n.</i> 技术 impress /ɪmˈpres/ <i>vt.</i> 使印象深刻 correction /kəˈrekʃn/ <i>n.</i> 改正;纠正 encouragement /ɪnˈkʌrɪdʒmənt/ <i>n.</i> 鼓励;激励 enjoyment /ɪnˈdʒɔɪmənt/ <i>n.</i> 享受;乐趣 fluency /ˈflu:ənsi/ <i>n.</i> 流利;流畅 misunderstanding /ˌmɪs.ʌndəˈstændɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> 误解 disappointed /ˌdɪsəˈpɔɪntɪd/ <i>adj.</i> 失望的 disappointing /ˌdɪsəˈpɔɪntɪŋ/ <i>adj.</i> 令人失望的 system /ˈsɪstəm/ <i>n.</i> 制度;体系;系统 teenager /ˈti:neɪdʒə/ <i>n.</i> 少年 disappear /ˌdɪsəˈpiə/ <i>vi.</i> 消失 move /mu:v/ <i>vi.</i> 搬家 assistant /əˈsɪstənt/ <i>n.</i> 助手;助理 cover /ˈkʌvə/ <i>vt.</i> 包含 diploma /dɪˈplɔ:mə/ <i>n.</i> 文凭;毕业证书
重点词组	have fun, introduce sb. to... , by oneself, in a fun way, in other words, look forward to, be impressed with, be different from, look for, at the start of, at the end of, go to college, be divided into, take part in
重点句型	1. It is the capital city of Hebei Province. 2. I don't think I will be bored in Ms Shen's class! 3. In other words, there are three times as many girls as boys.
重点语法	The present simple tense 一般现在时 The present continuous tense 现在进行时 Adjectives ending in -ing and -ed 动词的-ing 与 -ed 形式

高考命题趋向

1. *v.* + -ing/*v.* + -ed 的用法。例如:bore *vt.* 使厌烦, 厌倦;boring *adj.* 令人乏味的, 无聊的;bored *adj.* 感到厌烦的。
2. 对过去分词作定语考查。例如:The teacher is a very enthusiastic woman called Ms Shen. 过去分词短语 called Ms Shen 在该句中作定语。过去分词作定语是高考热点。
3. 倍数的表达法。
4. 对 cover 的几种不同的意义的考查。
5. hit 的用法是学生学习的难点, 对该词的考查常出现在高考的单项填空和改错题中。
6. 对动词的一般现在时和现在进行时的考查。

背景知识导读

In Britain, school is compulsory for children aged from five to sixteen, when they can leave or stay on for another two years. Primary schools take children from the ages of five to eleven; secondary schools from then until they leave.

The school year is from mid-September to mid-July. There are three terms of about twelve weeks each. Normal school hours are from about 9:00 to about 4:00, five days a week, Monday to Friday.

Every school must give lessons in physical and religious education by law. No other subjects are compulsory in this way, but all schools consider English language and mathematics their most important subjects, and offer a wide range of other courses.

In many schools there is organized sport for all pupils at least one afternoon a week. Football, netball, hockey, tennis, cricket, swimming and athletics are the most Commonly taught.

From fifteen, pupils normally take seven or eight subjects. There are two public exams; the CSE (Certificate of Secondary Education) and the more difficult GSE "O" level (the "O" stands for "ordinary"). In both you pass or fail each subject. What matters is how many passes you get.

Those who do not leave at sixteen take two or three subjects for GCE "A" (advanced) level after a two-year course. Universities and colleges differ in the way they select their students, but two good passes at "A" level is the minimum requirement for most universities. Oxford and Cambridge are more selective, and hold their own entrance exams.

University courses for a first degree normally take three or four years, and are in one main subject and possibly a second, subsidiary subject.

Section I Introduction, reading and vocabulary

课文英汉对译

My First Day of Senior High

My name is Li Kang. I live in Shijiazhuang, a city not far from Beijing. It is the capital city of Hebei Province. Today is my first day at Senior High school and I'm writing down my thoughts about it.

My new school is very good and I can see why. The teachers are very enthusiastic and friendly and the classrooms are amazing. Every room has a computer with a special screen, almost as big as a cinema screen. The teachers write on the computer, and their words appear on the screen behind them. The screens also show photographs, text and information from websites. They're brilliant!

The English class is really interesting. The teacher is a very enthusiastic woman called Ms Shen. We're using a new textbook and Ms Shen's method of teaching is nothing like that of the teachers at my Junior High school. She thinks that reading comprehension is important, but we speak a lot in class, too. And we have fun. I don't think I will be bored in Ms Shen's class!

Today we introduced ourselves to each other. We did this in groups. Some students were embarrassed at first but everyone was very friendly and it was really nice. Ms Shen gave us instructions and then we worked by ourselves.

Ms Shen wants to help us improve our spelling and handwriting. We do this in a fun way, with spelling games and other activities. I like her attitude very much, and the behaviour of the other students shows that they like her, too.

There are sixty-five students in my class—more than my previous class in Junior High. Forty-nine of them are girls. In other words, there are three times as many girls as boys. They say that girls are usually more hard-working than boys, but in this class, everyone is hard-working. For our homework tonight, we have to write a description of the street where we live. I'm looking forward to doing it!

2 语言知识精讲

1. Which are your three favourite subjects?

你最喜欢的三门学科有哪些?

辨析: which 与 what

what 表示从不定数目或不定数量的事物中作出选择

which 表示从已知的、确定的若干事物中作出选择

What shoes are you going to wear? 你要穿什么鞋?

Which shoes shall I wear, the red ones or the brown ones?

我将要穿红色的还是棕色的鞋呢?

2. I would like to study English because it is widely used in the world. 我想学英语, 因为英语在世界上应用很广。

widely *adv.* 广大地, 广泛地

That writer is widely known. 那位作家远近闻名。

辨析: wide 与 widely

参考译文

我上高中的第一天

我叫李康,我住在石家庄,一个距离北京不太远的城市。这是河北省的省会城市。今天是我上高中的第一天,我正在记下我的一些想法。

我新上的学校很好,我能看出这是为什么。老师们非常热情友好,教室好得令人吃惊。每间教室都有一台电脑,配有特别的屏幕,几乎跟电影银幕一样大。老师在电脑上打字,这样他们打出的字就显示在他们身后的屏幕上。屏幕上还能展示图片,文本及来自网上的信息。它们真是太棒了!

英语课确实很有趣。老师是一位很热心的沈女士。我们使用新课本,沈老师的教学方法与我的初中老师的教学方法完全不同。她认为阅读理解很重要,不过我们课堂上英语也讲得很多。我们上课上得很快乐。我认为我是不会对沈老师的课厌烦的!

今天我们互相做自我介绍。我们是以小组活动的形式进行的。有些学生起初有些发窘,不过大家都很友善,这真是好。沈老师给我们提出要求,然后我们自己活动。

沈老师想帮助我们提高拼写和书写水平。我们用拼字游戏和其他活动这类有趣的方式来进行。我很喜欢她的态度,其他学生的行为表明他们也喜欢她。

我们班上有65个学生,比我们初中原来班上的人数多。学生中49人是女生。换句话说,女生的人数是男生的三倍。人家说通常女生比男生学习更努力,但在这个班上每个人都努力。作为我们今晚的家庭作业,我们得写一篇描述我们所住街道的文章。我盼望着写这篇文章呢!

◆ [考题 1] The seaside here draws a lot of tourists every summer. Warm sunshine and soft sands make _____ it is.

A. what B. which C. how D. where

(2007·天津)

[解析] what 引导宾语从句,同时在从句中作 is 的表语。which 引导宾语从句意为“哪一个”,含有选择的意味。how 引导宾语从句,意为“如何”,表示动作的方式。where 引导宾语从句,意为“在……地方”。

[答案] A

◆ [考题 2] (1) The two languages are _____ different.

A. widely B. completely C. quite D. like

[解析] 本题考查副词修饰形容词的语法点。句意:这



wide 和 widely 都能用作副词,两者的辨析是各类考试的热点,一定要加以注意。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。试比较下面的例句:

Open your mouth wide. (具体意义)张大你的嘴。

It is said that these books have been widely used as textbooks.

(抽象概念)据说这些书籍被广泛地用作课本。

相关链接

与 wide/widely 的辨析类似的还有:high/highly; deep/deeply 等。

He climbed up the high mountain. (具体意义)他向高山上攀登。

Training by yourself can be highly dangerous. (抽象概念)你独自一人训练是非常危险的。

She went deep into the woods. (具体意义)她走进森林的深处。

Even the enemy soldiers were deeply moved. (抽象概念)甚至敌人也被深深地感动了。

3. I like Chinese because I enjoy reading stories and poems. 我喜欢语文,因为我喜欢读小说和诗歌。

(1)enjoy doing... 喜欢干……

Do you enjoy watching football match?

你喜欢看足球赛吗?

enjoy oneself 过得快乐

I enjoy myself at the party. 这次聚会我很愉快。

(2)enjoyable adj. 愉快的,快乐的

Thank you for a most enjoyable party.

谢谢你主办了一次令人十分愉快的聚会。

注意:enjoy 后只能接动名词作宾语。

相关链接

英语中某些及物动词后习惯跟动名词作宾语,常见的此类词有:

避免 错过 少延期(avoid miss put off/postpone)

建议 完成 多练习(suggest finish practise)

喜欢 想象 禁不住(enjoy imagine can't help)

承认 否定 与嫉妒(admit deny envy)

逃避 冒险 莫原谅(escape risk excuse)

忍受 保持 不介意(stand keep mind)

4. I live in Shijiazhuang, a city not far from Beijing.

我住在石家庄,一个距离北京不太远的城市。

a city not far from Beijing 是 Shijiazhuang 的同位语,其中 not far from Beijing 是形容词短语作定语,相当于定语从句 which is not far from Beijing.

Your work is far from (being) satisfactory.

你的工作远不能令人满意。

(1)far 的比较级有两种形式,即 farther 和 further。其中 farther 多指具体距离,而 further 多指抽象意义“更远”,还可指程度。因此,一般说来可用 farther 的地方常用 further 替换,但反过来则不一定。试比较:

I can throw the ball farther than you can. (可替换成 further)

两种语言完全不相同。

[答案] A、B、C

(2)The students were _____ moved by the movie and they talked about it _____ into the night.

- A. deeply; deeply B. deep; deep
C. deeply; deep D. deep; deeply

(2008·武汉市高三联考)

[解析] 句意:同学们被电影深深感动了,一直谈论到深夜。本题考查形容词、副词的用法。动词 move 应用副词 deeply 修饰。deep into the night 意思是“直到深夜”。

[答案] C

(3)He got up, walked across the room, and with a sharp quick movement flung the door _____.

- A. wide open B. widely open
C. open wide D. open widely

[解析] 句意:他站起来,穿过房间,走得太快让房门都敞开了。widely 着重于“广”;而 wide 着重于“宽”,尤指使开闭物的开口很宽,从而“完全,充分地”(敞开)。

[答案] A

◆ [考题 3] (1)In this seaside resort, you can _____ all the comfort and convenience of modern tourism.

- A. enjoy B. apply C. receive D. achieve

(2007·山东)

[解析] enjoy 意为“享受……的乐趣”。根据其宾语“all the comfort and convenience of modern tourism”可判断出要用 enjoy,表示“在海边娱乐场,你可以享受到现代旅游的全部舒适和方便”。apply 意为“申请,应用”;receive 意为“收到,接到,接收,遭到,受到,接待,接见”;achieve 意为“完成,达到”。

[答案] A

(2)— There is a story here in the paper about a 110-year-old man.

— My goodness! I can't imagine _____ that old.

- A. to be B. to have been C. being D. having been

(2006·江苏)

[解析] 考查 imagine 的用法。该词后通常跟动名词作宾语,可首先排除 A、B 两项。D 项表示动作发生在谓语动词之前,不符合语境。

[答案] C

◆ [考题 4] (1)After two years' research, we now have a _____ better understanding of the disease.

- A. very B. far C. fairly D. quite

(2007·全国 II)

[解析] far 用于修饰比较级、最高级,表示数量、程度等,意为“……得多,尤其,更”。very 意为“非常”,只修饰形容词或副词的原级,不修饰形容词或副词的比较级。fairly 意为“适当,相当”,只修饰形容词或副词的原级,不修饰形容词或副词的比较级。quite 意为“完全,十分,彻底,真正的,的确”,只修饰形容词或副词的原级,不修饰形容词或副词的比较级。

[答案] B



我可以把球扔得比你远。

It is necessary to cut down further on expenses. (不可替换成 farther) 进一步削减开支是必要的。

(2) far 用来表示不确切的距离,因此表示距离的数量词不能与它搭配使用。

She lives five miles far from here. (×)

She lives five miles from here. (√)

She lives far from here. (√)

5. The teachers are very enthusiastic and friendly and the classrooms are amazing.

老师们非常热情友好,教室布置得很新奇。

amazing 有形容词“令人吃惊的;令人惊讶的”,在句中可作定语、状语或定语,因此可用主语或宾语从句的引导词。

Her speed was really amazing. 她的速度令人惊奇。

It is amazing that you can't swim. 你不会游泳,真让人大吃一惊。

It is amazing how quickly people adapt to environment.

人适应环境之快真是惊人。

相关链接

常见的由动词转化成形容词的词有:

bore v. 令……厌烦	boring adj. 令人厌烦的
bored adj. 厌烦的	delight v. 使高兴
delighting adj. 令人高兴的	delighted adj. 高兴的
disappoint v. 令……失望	disappointing adj. 令人失望
disappointed adj. 失望	excite v. 令……激动
exciting adj. 令人激动的	excited adj. 激动的,兴奋的
interest v. 令……感兴趣	interesting adj. 有意思的
interested adj. 感兴趣的	surprise v. 令……吃惊
surprising adj. 令人吃惊的	surprised adj. 吃惊的
satisfy v. 使满意	satisfying adj. 令人满意的
satisfied adj. 满意的	worry v. 令……担心
worrying adj. 令人担心的	worried adj. 担心的

6. The teachers write on the computer, and their words appear on the screen behind them.

老师们在电脑上打字,这样他们打出的字就显示在他们身后的屏幕上。

词中的 appear 常用作不及物动词或系动词,表示“出现,显现”或者“显得,似乎”的意思,后可接不定式,形容词或从句。

(1) appear vi. 出现,显露;似乎

反义词: disappear 消失

After the storm, a rainbow appeared in the sky.

暴风雨过后,天空中出现了彩虹。

She didn't appear until ten. 她十点钟才现身。

(2) appear 还可用作系动词,意思是“似乎、显得”。appear + to do。

He appeared not to have heard what we had been said.

他似乎没听到我们所说的话。

He appeared to be talking to himself. 他似乎在自言自语。

(2) Much of the power of the trade unions has been lost.

_____, their political influence should be very great.

- A. As a result B. As usual
C. Even so D. So far

(2006·广东高考)

[解析] even so 意为“即使如此”。本题要根据前后句的逻辑关系加以判断。前半句意思是“这个贸易组织的权力大大削弱了”,后半句是“他们的政治影响力还是很大”,所以从逻辑上可以判断“权力削弱了,即使如此,影响力仍然很大”,所以选表示让步的 even so(即使如此)。as a result 意思是“结果”;as usual 意思是“照常”;so far 意思是“到此为止”,意思都不对。

[答案] C

◆ [考题 5] (1) He is very popular among his students as he always tries to make them _____ in his lectures.

- A. interested B. interesting C. interest D. to interest

(2007·江苏)

[解析] make 后接动词-ed 形式作宾语补足语,表示被动。根据 them 和 interest 的关系可确定用动词-ed 形式作宾语补足语,表示“使他们对他的课感兴趣”。

[答案] A

(2) Mr Smith _____ of the _____ speech, started to read a novel.

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

(2005·全国春季)

[解析] 本题考查 interested 的不同用法。动词 interest 表示“使……感兴趣”;现在分词形式 interesting 表示“令人感兴趣的”;过去分词 interested 表示“对……感兴趣”,主语通常是人。下面这两个句子可帮助理解题干:① Mr Smith was tired of the speech. ② The speech was boring.

[答案] A

(3) It is believed that if a book is _____, it will surely _____ the readers.

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

(2003·上海高考)

[解析] 此题考查 interest 的不同用法。动词 interest 表示“使……感兴趣”;现在分词形式 interesting 表示“令人感兴趣的”;过去分词 interested 表示“对……感兴趣”,主语通常是人。

[答案] D

◆ [考题 6] (1) My brother is an actor. He _____ in several films so far.

- A. appears B. appeared
C. has appeared D. is appearing

(2005·浙江)

[解析] 本题结合 appear 一词考查时态。so far “到目



Everybody appears to be well prepared. 大家似乎都准备好了。

appear + *adj.* / *v.* -ed

He appeared quite healthy. 他似乎很健康。

You appeared all right when I left.

当我离开的时候你似乎很好。

appear + *that* clause (用 *it* 作形式主语)

It appears to me that you are all mistaken.

我觉得你们全错了。

It appears that she will win. 似乎她会赢。

7. The teacher is a very enthusiastic woman called Ms Shen. 这个非常热情的女老师是沈老师。

called Ms Shen 是过去分词短语作定语,与所修饰的词之间存在着逻辑上的被动关系,相当于定语从句 *who/that was called Ms Shen*

We visited the new library built three weeks ago.

我们参观了三周前建成的新图书馆。

The first textbooks written for teaching English as a foreign language came out in the 18th century.

最早为外语教学而写的英语课本出现在十八世纪。

Most of the artists invited to the party were from South Africa.

被邀请来参加聚会的大多是南非艺术家。

相关链接

过去分词作定语,与所修饰的词有逻辑上的被动关系;

现在分词作定语与所修饰的词有逻辑上的主动关系。

Do you know the man standing by the door?

你认识站在门口的那个人吗?

Do you know the man locked in the room?

你认识被锁在房间里的那个人吗?

8... and Ms Shen's method of teaching is nothing like that of the teachers at my Junior High school. ……沈老师的教学方法与我的初中老师的教学方法完全不同。

(1) nothing like 丝毫不像

It looks nothing like a horse. 这完全看不出像马。

Your coat is nothing like mine. 你我的外套一点也不像。

相关链接

① nothing like 绝对不

Her cooking is nothing like as good as yours.

她做饭的手艺绝对比不上你。

② something like 大约;有点像

He said something like that. 他好像是那样说的。

(2) that 代替前面提到过的名词 *method*。

辨析: *one, that* 与 *it*

① *one* 泛指,指代前面提到过的那类人或物,用于指代可数名词,其复数形式 *ones* 前一般要有定语,否则就要用 *some*。

Tom has a red pen and a blue one/two blue ones.

汤姆有一支红钢笔和一支蓝钢笔(或两支蓝钢笔)。

He has no child, and he wants to adopt one /some.

他没有小孩,想收养一个(或几个)。

② *that* 特指,指代前面提到过的那类事物,用于指代不可数名词,一般有后置定语,其复数形式为 *those*。

前为止”,与现在完成时连用,故选 C 项。

[答案] C

(2) The environmentalists said wild goats' _____ on the vast grasslands was a good indication of the better environment.

A. escape B. absence C. attendance D. appearance

(2004·上海)

[解析] *escape* “逃跑”; *absence* “缺席”。根据句子后的 *good indication of the better environment* 可将 A、B 排除; *attendance* “出席”,与题意不符;只有 *appearance* “出现”,符合题意。

[答案] D

◆ [考题 7] (1) Many of the crimes have gone _____ because some people dare not report them to the police.

A. to be unnoticed B. unnoticed
C. to have been unnoticed D. unnoticed

(2008·海淀)

[解析] 此题考查分词作方式状语。句意:因为人们不敢报警,所以许多犯罪行为都被放过了。*unnoticed* 是过去分词,与主语是被动关系。

[答案] D

(2) The repairs cost a lot, but it is money well _____.

A. to spend B. spent C. being spent D. spending

(2005·湖北)

[解析] 句意:修理花了很多钱,但这钱花得很值。*money* 与 *spend* 之间是被动关系,且不是正在进行,所以用过去分词。

[答案] B

(3) A man _____ Mr Wang wanted to see you a moment ago.

A. has called B. called C. calls D. calling

[解析] *called Mr Wang* 是过去分词短语,作 *a man* 的后置定语。

[答案] B

◆ [考题 8] (1) The information on the Internet gets around much more rapidly than _____ in the newspaper.

A. it B. those C. one D. that

(2007·辽宁)

[解析] *that* 指代上文中的 *information*, 句意:网上的信息比报纸上的信息传播得快得多。*those* 指代上文中的复数名词。*it* 指代上文中提到过的同一事物。*one* 指代上文中提到过的同名不同种的事物。

[答案] D

(2) —Why don't we take a little break?

—Didn't we just have _____?

A. it B. that C. one D. this

(2008·武汉)



The weather in Kunming is better than that in Wuhan.

昆明的天气比武汉好。

③ 有时,指代前面提到过的那个物,用于指代可数名词单数或不可数名词。

I have a pen. My uncle gave it to me.

我有一支钢笔,是我叔叔给我的。

9. **And we have fun. I don't think I will be bored in Ms Shen's class!** 我们上课上得很开心。我认为我是不会对沈老师的课厌烦的!

(1) have fun 高兴,开心;祝你愉快

—I am going to Beijing tomorrow. 明天我要去北京。

—Have fun! 祝你愉快!

注意:fun 为不可数名词,一般不与冠词连用。

Seeing monkeys in the zoo is great fun.

在动物园里看猴子非常有趣。

What fun it is to play a game after work!

工作之余活动一下是多么有趣啊!

注:此处的 what fun 不能用 how funny 代替,因为“funny”的意思是“滑稽的,好笑的”。

for fun = in fun 开玩笑地 make fun of 嘲笑,取笑

(2) don't think

英语中有些动词,如:think, believe, expect, suppose, feel, guess, imagine 等,当它们后面接一个具有否定意义的宾语从句时,通常要把主句的动词变为否定式,而宾语从句的谓语动词用肯定式。这种现象称为否定的转移。

I don't think it's a good idea. 我认为那不是个好主意。

I don't suppose I'll trouble you again.

我认为我不会再打扰你。

We didn't imagine that he would say anything.

我们设想他不会说些什么。

相关链接

在反意疑问句中,若陈述部分是第一人称,think 等词用一般现在时,则疑问部分需与从句中的主语和谓语保持一致,否则就要与主句的主语和谓语保持一致。

I don't think it's going to rain tomorrow, is it?

我认为明天不会下雨,对吗?

You don't think I have made mistakes, do you?

你并不认为我犯了什么错误,对吗?

I don't think he is right, is he? 我认为他不对,是吧?

She doesn't think he is right, does she?

她不认为他对,是不是?

10. **In other words, there are three times as many girls as boys.** 换言之,女生的人数是男生的三倍。

(1) in other words 也就是说,换句话说

You have finished your work today; in other words, you can leave now. 你已经做完今天的工作了,也就是说,你现在可以走了。

[解析] take a little break 表示休息一小会儿。take a break = have a rest, break 是可数名词,可用 one 代替。选项 A 中的 it 常指上文提到的某个东西,而在这句话里,上文中的 break 与下文中的 one (代替 a break) 是完全不同的两个 break。

[答案] C

(3) Cars do cause us some health problems—in fact far more serious _____ than mobile phones do.

A. one B. ones C. it D. those

(2005·江西)

[解析] 因为前面所说的是 problems, 所以后面要用 ones 来代替。

[答案] B

◆ [考题 9] (1) This is not a match. We're playing chess just for _____.

A. habit B. hobby C. fun D. game

(2008·黄冈)

[解析] 句意:这不是比赛,我们下棋的目的只是为了娱乐。本题考查名词辨析。比较四个词的词义:habit“习惯”;hobby“业余爱好,兴趣”;fun“娱乐”;game“比赛”,根据题意可知答案应为 C。

[答案] C

(2) 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] 因为该句中主语不是第一人称,所以此处不是否定转移,在解答反意疑问句类型的题目时,要注意主语的变化。

[答案] D

(3) Brian told you that there wasn't anyone in the room at that time, _____?

A. was there B. wasn't there
C. didn't he D. did he

(2002·上海)

[解析] 这是一个反意疑问句,主语是 Brian, 所以要填 didn't he。不要受“当主语是第一人称,谓语动词是 think, suppose 等动词时,反意疑问句要根据从句的谓语动词来确定”规则的影响。

[答案] C

(4) —I'm going to Shanghai tomorrow.

—_____!

A. Thanks B. It's a pleasure
C. With pleasure D. Have fun

[解析] 此题考查交际用语。A 项明显不合题意。it's



相关链接

注意以下固定搭配中 word 的数:

in a / one word 总而言之 in words 用语言; 在口头上

have a word with sb. 和某人谈话

have words with sb. = quarrel with sb. 和某人吵架

keep/break one's word 守信/不守信

leave word = leave a message 留话, 留言

get in a word = get a word in 插话

(2) 句中的 three times as many girls as boys 意为“女同学的数量是男同学的三倍”。

This box is four times as heavy as that one.

这口箱子的重量是那一口的四倍。

注意表示倍数的比较级的几种方式

(1) 倍数(或分数) + as + 形容词 + as + 被比较的对象

This room is about two thirds as large as that one.

Asia is four times as large as Europe.

(2) 倍数(或分数、百分数) + 形容词比较级 + than + 被比较的对象

Our school is three times bigger than yours.

我们学校比你们学校大三倍。

(3) 倍数(或分数) + the size / amount... of + 被比较的对象

The new factory is five times the size of the old one.

新厂的规模是旧厂的五倍。

11. I'm looking forward to doing it!

我盼望着写这篇文章呢!

look forward to 盼望。其中 to 是介词, 后接名词、代词或动名词。

I'm looking forward to hearing from you soon.

我希望尽快收到你的来信。

He is looking forward to a reply.

他正在等待答复。

相关链接

动词 + 介词 构成的常用短语有:

look forward to... 盼望……

turn to... 求助于……; 转向……; 翻到……

pay attention to... 注意……

stick to 坚持 get down to... 开始认真于……

object to 反对 belong to 属于

refer to 谈到, 涉及 point to 指向

see to 处理, 料理 come to 共计; 苏醒

reply to 答复 agree to 同意 add to 增加

devote... to... 贡献……给……

compare... to... 把……比作……

a pleasure 是“不用谢”的意思, 也不符合题意。而 with pleasure 是副词。故只能选 D, have fun“祝你愉快”。

[答案] D

◆ [考题 10] (1) What a table! I've never seen such a thing before. It is _____ it is long.

A. half not as wide as B. wide not as half as

C. not half as wide as D. as wide as not half

(2005·湖北)

[解析] 本题考查的是 not as... as 的用法(也可用 no more... than)。第一个 as 为副词, 第二个 as 为连词, 故排除 B、D。而从题意可知这个桌子的长度不到宽度的一半, 应用 not half, 故选 C。又如: Your bag is twice as expensive as mine., 其否定结构为: Your bag is not twice as expensive as mine.。

[答案] C

(2) My new glasses cost me _____ the last pair that I bought.

A. as much as three times

B. three times much than

C. three times as much as

D. as much three times as

(2007·西安)

[解析] 本题考查如何正确表达倍数关系。根据题意可首先排除 B, 在 than 前应用比较级 more, 不能用 much; A 也不对, 因为 three times 的位置应置于 as much as 的前面; D 的错误是不能将 three times 置于 as much as 结构中。

[答案] C

◆ [考题 11] (1) Once a decision has been made, all of us should _____ it.

A. direct to B. stick to

C. lead to D. refer to

(2004·湖北)

[解析] stick to 坚持(原则、规则、诺言等), 与题意相符; direct to 指引; lead to 导致; refer to 论及, 参考。

[答案] B

(2) The country life he was used to _____ greatly since 1992.

A. change B. has changed

C. changing D. have changed

(2005·山东)

[解析] he was used to 是省略了关系代词 that / which 的定语从句, 修饰 life, 其中 was used to 中, to 是介词, 宾语是 what / which, 指代 life, 空格处需用谓语动词形式。

[答案] B

