

部盟師。言

原生同樣 等数 在初 DING JIAN Y

语

七果堂活起来。 让思维动起来,

DING JIAN XUE AN

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教育部《课程标准》的实施,彻底改变了过去人教社教材一统天下的局面,教材版本的多样 化已成必然。教材版本的多样化又催生了课程进度的多样化以及学生水平的多样化。以上三种多 样化再加上各省市高考自主命题引起的考试形式的多样化,共同导致了教辅图书出版的个性化。在 "课程标准"时代,教辅图书出版的个性化是教辅图书出版的终极形态。

本套丛书为高三一轮总复习学案,作为个性化学案的典范,其总体策划、编写原则如下,

① 教材考点全新整合◎

依据考点之间的内在联系,对教材中的所有考点进行了全新梳理与有机整合,以全新的复习目录适应 了高三一轮复习的实际需要。

②"章/单元"的编写结构: 总→分→总◎

本套丛书宏观编写单元——"章/单元"的编写,遵循总(章首/单元首)→分(每节/每课)→总(章 末/单元末)的编写原则。

③ "节/课"的编写结构:以"课堂"为中心,兼顾"课前"与"课后"◎

本套丛书微观编写单元——"节/课"的编写,遵循以课堂([课堂讲练互动])为中心,兼顾课前([课前夯实基础])与课后([课后巩固提高])的编写原则,为高三师生一轮复习的课堂教学提供了操作性极强的解决方案。

④ 课堂部分针对考点各个击破◎

每个考点都按照"讲→例→练"的互动模式,逐层突破。

[考点归纳](讲):突出重点,突破难点,言简意赅。

[考点探究](例):紧扣考点,精选典例,全析全解。

[考点应用](练):变式训练,趁热打铁,学以致用。

⑤ 高考题型针对性强②

本套丛书在所有例题及习题的题型设置上,全面跟进课标省区高考真题,全面展现课标省区高考新题型,真正实现了个性化学案的"本土化"。

特别说明:①本套丛书的出版团队是一群对教育出版拥有神圣情怀和远大使命的年轻人,在付梓之际,仍怀着忐忑不安的心情等待着读者的检阅;②因学科内容的差异,本套丛书的各个科目未能完全 遵循以上编写原则。

最后借用古人的一句诗,来总结所有出版人在出版过程中的心路历程:为书消得人憔悴,衣带渐宽终不悔!

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【必 修 1】



Unit 1 Friendship





🕀 词汇过关	
1.	n. 调查
2	
	v. 使不安
4	adj. 松(散)的
5	
6	n. 目录;条目
7	v. 分享;均分
8	n. 系列;套
9	
10	v. & vi. 遭受
11	v. & n. 测验
12	n. 习惯(性)
13	
14	n. 目的
15	adv. 完全地
	n. 形势;情况
17	v. 包含;包括
18	n. 文化
19	
20	
21	
	v. 涉及;关系到
	v. 交流;交际
24	n. 能力;力量
● 短语突破	
1	把加起来
3	不得不做某事
4	对关心
5	
6	把躲藏起来
7	
8	一系列
9	
10	为了干某事
11	
12	
	与相处;进展
14	
	跟某人一块做某事
16	努力干某事

●重点句型

- 1. before 引导时间状语从句
- 2. 强调句型(一)
- 3. It is the first/... time that 句型
- 4. happen 句型

● 语法梳理

直接引语和间接引语(一)



中 甲 问 正 样
1. upset
【自主探究】
①课本原句
②要点归纳
【指点迷津】
upset vt. & vi 使不安, 使心烦; 打翻, 弄翻;
adj. 心烦意乱的,心情不舒适的
主要结构有:
(1)upset sb/sth 使某人不安,心烦,打乱计划
(2)sb. be/feel upset 某人感到心烦,不适
①His friend's death upset him very much.
他朋友的死亡使他非常不安。
2)The rainy day upset the plan of our travel.
雨天打乱了我们的旅行计划。
3She is really feeling upset about losing the money.
丢了钱,她感到非常沮丧。
【即时练习】
Hearing the news, he felt that he wouldn't take any-
thing though he was hungry.
A. too upset B. so upset C. very upset D. upset
2. ignore
【自主探究】
①课本原句
②要点归纳
【指点迷津】
(1) ignore v. 不理睬,忽视
(2) ignorant adj. 无知的;不知道的
(3) ignorantly adv. 无知地
(4) be ignorant of/about sth./sb.对不知道,无知
(5) ignorance n. 无知
①They ignored traffic regulations.
他们忽视了交通规则。

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2) He was driving very fast because he was ignorant of (= didn't know) the fact that there was a speed limit. 他因为不知道有时速限制,把车开得很快。 3 He ignored the speed limit(= he knew about it, but paid no attention to it) and drove very fast. 他不顾时速限制,把车开得很快。 【即时练习】 As he had been ill in bed for several months, he was the new development in his field. A. aware B. conscious C. ignorant D. ignorance 3. reason 【自主探究】 ①课本原句 ②要点归纳 【指点迷津】 reason n. 理由,原因 v. 与……评理;劝说;辨论,讨论 辨析: reason, excuse, cause (1) reason 意为"原因,理由",指用以解释某些已发生的事情 的理由或借口,这种理由可能是也可能不是真正的理由,强 调逻辑推理方面的理由,多与 for 连用或构成 This is the reason why...; The reason why... is that... 句型。 (2) excuse 指为免受指责或推卸责任而找到的"理由,借口", 也可以用 reason。 (3) cause 意为"原因,起因",是指引起某种结果的必然原因, 即导致某一必然结果的条件、力量、事物和人等, 多与介词 of 连用,常和 effect 连用,表示因果关系。 The often reasons with his classmates for something. 为了支持某事,他常与他的同学争吵。 2)There is no reason for us to be conceited and arrogant. 我们没有理由骄傲自大。 3 What is the reason for your absence? 你为什么缺席? (4)The reason why he died was lack of medical care. 他死的原因是缺少医疗。 (5) What's your reason/excuse for your coming late? 你为什么来晚了? 6 Carelessness is the cause of the terrible accident. 粗心是那次可怕事故的原因。 【即时练习】

he got a The reason his going to France was new job there.

A. for; because B. for; that C. of; because D. of; that

4. share

【自主探究】

①课本原句

②要点归纳

【指点迷津】

share vt. 分享,分担;合用

n. 一份,份额

- (1) share one's view 与某人有同样的看法
- (2) share in the work 分担工作
- (3) fall to sb's share 由某人承担;归某人享有
- (4)go shares 分享,分担;合伙经营
- (5) on shares 分摊盈亏
- (6) the lion's share 最大(最好)的份额

$\textcircled{1}\mathbf{She}$	always	shares	her	happiness	and	worries	with	me
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她总是与我分享她的快乐和分相她的忧愁。

②We each paid our share of the bill for the meal.

那顿饭我们各自付了自己的餐费。

3 We should shoulder our share of responsibility for world peace.

我们应当为世界和平担起一份责任。

【即时练习】

As a child, one must learn to things with others because one can't have everything in one's future life. C. take

D. have

A. enjoy B. share

5. communicate 【自主探究】

①课本原句

②要点归纳

【指点迷津】

communicate vi. 交际;沟通;传达(感情、信息等)

- (1)communicate with 交换(意见);通信,通讯;交际;(指房
- 间、花园、道路等)互通,连通
- (2) communicate sth. to sb. 传达(新闻、消息、感情);传播(热
- 力);传染(疾病)给某人
- (3) communicative adj. 交际的;好说话的;直言的
- (4) communication n. 传达;交际;信息

(I)Nowadays we can communicate with people all over the world through the Internet.

如今我们可以通过因特网和全世界的人们交流。

2)I'm in communication with him on this subject.

关于这个问题,我正在和他交换意见。

【即时练习】

The police with each other by radio.

A. inform B. communicate C. remind D. announce

6. point

【自主探究】

①课本原句

②要点归纳

【指点迷津】

point vt. 指;对着;瞄准

n. (作测量,数值,记分等单位的)点,分

- (1)the point 谈论的事;要点;核心问题
- (2) point sth. at/towards sb./sth. 用某物瞄准或对着某人,某物
- (3) point sth. out to sb. 向某人指出,使注意某事物
- (4)point at/to sb./sth. 指出某人或某物,或其位置或方向
- (5) boiling/freezing/melting point 沸/冰/熔点
- (6)off/beside the point 离题
- (7) to the point 切题
- (8) on the point of doing 正要干某事
- (1)"That's the man who did it, "she said, pointing at me.
- "就是那个人干的。"她指着我说。
- 2)The robber pointed a gun at the bank clerk.

抢劫者用枪指着银行职员。

3)We were on the point of leaving when the phone rang.

我们正想离开,这时电话响了。

(4) German women football team won the world cup by 2 points in the final in 2007.

【指点迷津】 强调句结构:It is/was +被强调部分 + that/who + 句子其余部分 A little boy broke the window yesterday afternoon.
A little boy broke the window yesterday afternoon.
I be a little be that (who had a the window costordor often
→It was a little boy that/who broke the window yesterday after-
noon. (强调主语)
→It was the window that a little boy broke yesterday afternoon.
(强调宾语)
→It was yesterday afternoon that a little boy broke the window.
(强调状语)
提示:
(1)强调人时使用 that/who 皆可,除此以外一律用 that;
(2) 当强调句子的主语时, that/who 后的谓语动词应与原句
的主语在人称和数上保持一致;
(3)强调句的一般疑问结构是: Is/Was + 被强调部分 + that/
who + 句子其余部分;特殊疑问结构是: What/When/Where/
Who + is/was it + that/who + 句子其余部分。
①It is I who am your true friend.
我才是你的真朋友。
②Is it she who will go to America?
是她要去美国吗?
3) Where was it that you heard the news?
你是在哪儿听到的这个消息?
【即时练习】
It was not until she got home Jennifer realized she ha
lost her keys. (06 全国Ⅱ)
A. when B. that
C. where D. before
. It was the first time that 句型
【自主探究】
①课本原句
②要点归纳
【指点迷津】
It/This/That is/was the first/second/last time that sb. has/ha
done sth.
这是某人第一次(第二次/最后一次)做某事。
该结构中根据主句的时态,that 引导的从句中的时态分别用
现在完成时态和过去完成时态。
Dit is the second time that I've heen in Beijing.
这是我第二次来北京。
2) It was the last time that I had seen him.
那是我最后一次见到他。
happen to do
【自主探究】
①课本原句
②要点归纳
【指点迷津】
(1) happen to do 某人碰巧或恰好做某事
(2) what/sth. happens to sb. 某事发生在某人身上
(3) It happens that sb碰巧某人
①I happened to have read that novel.
我碰巧读了那本小说。
②What has happened to him?
他出什么事了?

③It happened that I had no money with me. 碰巧我身上没有带钱。

● 语法透析

直接引语和间接引语(一)

į,	目土採究】	
1.	Jack said to me: "You look worn	ied today."
	Jack told me that wor	ried
	A. he looks, today B. yo	ou look, today
	C. we looked, that day D. I	looked, that day
2.	"Do you know English?" he aske	ed me.
	He asked if English.	
	A. I knew B. you know	C. he knew D. I know
3.	Jack said, "what did he hear about	out a week ago?"
	A. that he heard, a week ago	
	B. if he heard, the week ago	
	C. what he had heard, a week ag	0
	D. what he had heard, the week	before
4.	Could you tell me?	
	A. what your name was	B. what is your name
	C. what your name is	D. how is your friend
5.	She told Tom make th	ne same mistakes again.
	A. he can't	B. don't to
	C. to not	D. not to
6.	Tom Hanks told his teacher that	he born in 1986
	A. was	B. had been
	C. is	D. has been
7.	The teacher told us that light	faster than sound.
	A. travelled	B. had travelled
	C. is travelling	D. travels

【指点迷津】

直接引语与间接引语(statements and questions)

当我们用引导引出别人的原话时,被引用部分称为直接引语;当我们间接地把别人的意思转述出来时,被转述的部分称为间接引语。

下面我们可以通过几个口诀来掌握直接引语变间接引语的 方法:

一、陈述句的直接引语变为间接引语的口诀

去掉引号加 that,人称变化要灵活;

主从时态要一致,状语变化要明确;

客观规律永不变,动词变化有一个。

1. 时态变化对照一览表

直接引语	间接引语
一般现在时	一般过去时
现在进行时	过去进行时
现在完成时	过去完成时
一般过去时	过去完成时
过去完成时	过去完成时
一般将来时	过去将来时

下列情况下,直接引语变为间接引语时时态不变:

(1)直接引语如果陈述的是客观事实或真理,当其变为间接

引语时,不管主句用什么时态,间接引语的时态都不变。

- "The earth goes around the sun. "said the geography teacher.
- → The geography teacher said that the earth goes around the sun.
- (2)直接引语中有明确表示过去时间的状语时,变为间接引语时其时态仍然保持过去时不变。
- (3)主句的谓语动词是一般现在时时,直接引语变为间接引语时时态通常不变。
- "Mike is from America. "says Tom.
- →Tom says that Mike is from America.
- 2. 指示代词、时间状语、地点状语和动词的变化(直接引语 →间接引语)

归纳总结:

- (1) this→that; these→those
- (2) now→then; today→that day

this week/year-that week/year

tonight→that night

yesterday→the day before

last week/month→the week/month before

three days/weeks ago-three days/weeks before

tomorrow→the next day

next week/year→the next week/year

- (3) here→there
- (4) come→go; bring→take
- 3. 人称代词的变化
- (1)"一随主"。若直接引语中有第一人称,变间接引语时 应与主句中主语的人称相一致。
- (2)"二随宾"。若直接引语中有第二人称,变间接引语时 应与主句中的宾语的人称相一致。
- (3)"第三人称不更新"。直接引语中的第三人称变间接引语时不需要变化。

Lily said, "Lucy is reading in her room now."

→Lily said Lucy was reading in her room then.

John said, "I'll take you to the park."

→John said he would take me to the park.

She said, "Where have you been?"

→She asked (me) where I had been.

二、疑问句的直接引语变为间接引语的口诀

|具体地讲,疑问句的直接引语变为间接引语遵循以下几条原则:

- 1. 主句谓语多用 asked。
- 2. 若直接引语是一般疑问句,变为间接引语时,将直接引语 改为由 whether 或 if 引导的宾语从句。
 - "Is this book yours or his?" she asked.
 - →She asked me whether that book was mine or his.
- 3. 若直接引语是特殊疑问句,则将直接引语改为由疑问词引导的宾语从句。

He asked: "What's your name?"

- →He asked me what my name was.
- 4. 选择疑问句也改为由 whether 或 if 引导的从句。
- "Do you want to stay at a hotel or at home?" he asked.
- →He asked (me) whether I wanted to stay at a hotel or at home.
 - 5. 反意疑问句也改成由 whether 或 if 引导的从句。

"He has lived here for many years, hasn't he?" she asked.
→She asked whether he had lived there for many years.



1. Let Harry play with y	your toys as well, Clare—you must learn to
. (2000・全	
	care C. spare D. share
	time I hated to go to school.
(2004・湖北)	Time I maked to go to semon.
A. a; that	B. a; when
C. the; that	D. the ; when
	he meat in the fridge? It will fresh
for several days. (20	
A. be stayed	B. stay
C. be staying	D. have stayed
, ,	help of the local guide (2004 • ±
海春)	The form the form galace (2007
A. was the mountain	alimber recound
B. that the mountain	
	n climber was rescued
	climber was rescued
-	ip was out of order and the bad weather ss of the crew at sea. (2003·上海)
	B. resulted from
A. added to	-
C. turned out	D. made up
10	重点拉练
	1
一、单词拼写	
The snow is very	(疏松) and there is a lot of air in it
	(疏松) and there is a lot of air in it.
2. She is so((疏松) and there is a lot of air in it. 狂热) about English that she cannot live with-
2. She is so(狂热)about English that she cannot live with-
2. She is so(out it. 3. To get as much inform	
2. She is so(out it. 3. To get as much inform (交流).	狂热) about English that she cannot live with- nation as possible, we should learn to
2. She is so(out it. 3. To get as much inform (交流). 4. The(形势	狂热) about English that she cannot live with- nation as possible, we should learn to) in Iraq is becoming from bad to worse.
2. She is so(out it. 3. To get as much inform(交流). 4. The(形势 5. To send me to college	狂热) about English that she cannot live with- nation as possible, we should learn to
2. She is so(out it. 3. To get as much inform(交流). 4. The(形势 5. To send me to college 6. Our workmate has be	狂热) about English that she cannot live with- nation as possible, we should learn to) in Iraq is becoming from bad to worse.
2. She is so(out it. 3. To get as much inform(交流). 4. The(形势 5. To send me to colleg 6. Our workmate has be his health.	狂热) about English that she cannot live with- mation as possible, we should learn to
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Why do you look so upset?		
—There is a lot of work	(2005·连云港二调)	
A staying to do	B to stay done	
C. remaining to be done	D. remained to be done	
4the help of experien	ced career instructors, this type of	
job - hunting training		
	(2005・山东威海模拟)	
A. By; has proved	B. With; has proved	
C. Under; is proving	D. With; is proved	
Didn't the policeman let yo		
—1 told		
	(2005・太原一模)	
A. Yes; if	B. No; even though	
C. Yes; as though	D. No; once	
	er to deal with such matters by	
law.	(2005・郑州三检)	
	B./;/	
	D. the:/	
7. More than onethe p	•	
7. More than onethe p	(2005・郑州二检)	
A. official has served		
C. official has served for		
	,I confidently placed it right on my	
	room table. (2005·成都二检)	
	B. At first	
C. It was the first time	D. For the first time	
	all the money to see how much I	
should pay?		
Very sorry. Please wait a m		
	B. add up to	
	D. add together	
10. The old man felt quite		
	B. lonely; lonely	
	D. lonely; alone	
11. They two each oth	er for a year.	
A. have been in love with C. have been in love to	B. have fallen in love with	
	his classmates, but he has no	
trouble doing his lesson.		
	B. in; in	
C. with; in	D. in; with	
13. Protesters(抗议者)	_ the meeting by singing and shou-	
ting.		
A. upset B. attended	C. held D. ignored	
14. Someone called me up in the	middle of the night, but they hung	
up I could answer	the phone.	
A. as B. since	C. until D. before	
15. He has come, but I didn't k	now that he until yester-	
day.		
A. is coming	B. will come	
C. was coming	D. wasn't coming	
三、完成句子		
	(順利进行)without knowing	
the exact meaning of each wo		

2. There are so many people in the meeting hall I had to	clause.)
(与王刚共坐一个座位). 3. The UN(起重要作用)in international re	ela- 3. 丈夫辆牲后,她经历了许许多多的困难。(go through)
tionship. 4(据最新消息), the newly elected president	lent 4. I can well remember that there was a time when a deep blue sky,
will make a visit to our country. 5. It was the first time that I (制头痛).	the song of the birds, moonlight and flowers could never have kept me spellbound.
四、翻译	me spemound.
1. 她为什么这么重视自己的分数呢? (be concerned about)	She and her family hid away for nearly twenty – five months before they were discovered.
2. 这是她第三次到这个山村看望这些孩子们。(It was, tha	<u> </u>



Unit 2 English around the world



目标导航

●词汇过关	
1.	n. 本地(国)人
	n. (英)公寓住宅
	n. 气体;汽油
	vt. & vi. 统治
5.	
6	
7.	
8.	
	n. 要求;命令
	n. 标准;水平
11	adj. 近(现) 代的
	n. 使用;用法
	n. 短语;词语
	adj. 有礼貌的
	u. (复)重述
16	n. 电梯
17	adj. 中西部的
	adj. 南方的;南部的
	adj. 东南方的
	adj. 西北方的
21	n. 方向;指导;说明书
22	adj. 现在的;出席的
23	n. 本身;身份;本体
	vt. 辨认出
25	
26	n. 地铁
● 短语突破	
1	在方面起作用
2	在末(端)
3	
	出现;发芽;被提出
	以为基础
	在十七世纪
7	(充分)利用
	许多,大量
	欺骗某人做某事
10.	因为,由于
11.	朝方向
12.	为提供

信不信由你

3. although, though 用法

⊕语法梳理

直接引语和间接引语(二)



🐠 单词诠释

1. include

【自主探究】

①课本原句

②要点归纳

【指点迷津】

include v. 包括,包含;把……列入或计入

(1) include +
$$\begin{cases} n. / pron. \\ doing \end{cases}$$

n./pron. + prep. phrase

(2) including 与 included 的比较:

including prep. (having as a part)包括

included adj. 包括在内的

all of us, including me = all of us, me included

我们全体,包括我在内

辨析:include,contain,cover

- (1) include 作"包括"解时,其后的宾语只是整体的一部分即 所谓的"同类包含"。
- (2) contain 作"包括"解时,其后的宾语与主语属"不同类包含"。
- (3) cover 包含,包括;涉及,处理;足以支付,够付。
- 1) The tour included a visit to the Science Museum.
- 这次旅行包括去科学博物馆参观。
- 2) Your duties include checking the post and distributing it.
- 你的职责是检查和发送邮件。
- 3 You should include some examples in your essay.
- 你应该在文章里举一些例子。
- \oplus The whole class, the teacher included (= including the teach-
- er), went to plant trees yesterday.
- 全班包括老师,昨天都去植树了。
- ⑤The parcel includes a dictionary.
- 包裹里还装有一本字典。
- The parcel contains a dictionary.
- 包裹里装的是一本字典。
- 7 Sea water contains salt.
- 海水含有盐分。(海水和盐不同类)
- (8) \$ 100 should cover your expense.
- 100 元该足够支付你的费用了。
- The survey covers all aspects of the business.
- 调查包括这个企业的各个方面。
- ①Ten people were punished, me included. = Ten people were punished, including me.
- 十个人受罚,包括我。

13.

http://www.topedu.org

● 重点句型

【即时练习】	①As a rule, he goes out for a walk every evening.
①—How come a simple meal like this costs so much?	一般来说,他每天晚上都外出散步。
-We havein your bill—the cost of the cup you broke	②I have made it a rule never to lend books to others.
just now. (2005·湖南十校一联)	我的原则是决不把书借给别人。
A. added B. included C. contained D. charged	(3) Whoever breaks the traffic rules will be fined.
②He was worried, because he lost his baghis passport,	任何违反交通规则的人将受到罚款处理。
ID card and a lot of money.	(4) Alexander the Great ruled (over) a large empire.
A. included B. including C. contained D. containing	, ,
present	亚历山大大帝统治着一个庞大的帝国。
【自主探究】	⑤Don't let the desire for money rule your life.
①课本原句	不要让金钱的欲望控制了你的生活。
②要点归纳	【即时练习】
【指点迷津】	When the American boy studied in China, he found it difficult to
(1) present adj. 出席的,到场的,存在的	the school rules.
present [C]n. 礼物;[U]n. 目前,现在	A. work out B. make C. keep D. break
present vt. 颁发, 授予;提出(交);展示,表现	4. recognize
(2) present sb. with sth. 把某物赠给某人	【自主探究】
(3) present sth. to sb. 把某物颁发给某人	①课本原句
(4) present sth. to sb. 向某人提交(出)某物	②要点归纳
(5) present sth. 展现某物	【指点迷津】
(6) present sb. (sth./yourself) as sth. 以出席或展示	(1) recognize (recognise) vt. 认出;辨出;承认
(7)at present 目前,现在	(2) recognize one's handwriting (sb./one's voice)
(8) for the present time 就目前来说,暂且	辨出字迹(认出某人/听出声音)
(9) be present at a meeting 出席一个会议	(3) recognize + that - clause
(10) up to the present 直到现在,至今	(4) recognize sb./sth. to be 认为某人/某事是
DSomething must be done about the present situation.	(5) recognize him as our monitor 承认他是我们的班长
应就目前形势采取某种措施。	
21'm happy to present you with this cheque for \$ 8,000.	①The UN recognized the new government.
我很高兴赠送给你这张8000美元的支票。	联合国承认了那个新政府。
3They presented flowers to their teacher.	2) They recognized him to be a great leader.
他们给老师献花。	他们认为他是位伟大的领导者。
May I present Mr. King to you?	【即时练习】
让我向你们介绍一下金先生,好吗?	①I was dismissed. Only then did I that I had either
【即时练习】	forgotten or completely ignored my own black skin.
①The mayor will personally the gold medal	A. realize B. regard C. recognize D. admit
the winning athletes at the sports meet.	②Though we hadn't seen each other for more than 10 years, I
A. present; by B. present; with C. present; to D. present; for	him the moment he came out.
② In preparing scientific reports of laboratory experiments, a	A. realized B. recognized C. learned D. knew
student should his findings in logical order and clear language.	5. direction
A. furnish B. propose C. raise D. present	【自主探究】
rule	①课本原句
【自主探究】	②要点归纳
①课本原句	【指点迷津】
②要点归纳	direction n. 方向;指导;(常用复数)指示;说明书
【指点迷津】	(1) in the other direction 在另一方向上
rule vt. & vi. 统治,支配;管辖	(2) in one direction 朝一个方向
n. 规则;章程;规章;条例	(3) in all directions = in every direction 向四面八方
(1) obey the rules(=keep the rules)遵守规则	(4) under one's direction = under the direction of sb.
(2) disobey the rules 不遵守规则	在·····指导下
(3) break the rules 破坏规则	
(4) work out (make) a rule 制定规则	1) He gave me directions to enable me to find his house.
	他向我详细说明了如何去他家。
(5) carry out a rule 执行规则	②Our school is under the direction of a good principal.
(6) as a rule —般来说;通常	我们学校由一位好校长管理。
(7) by rule 按规则 (8) make it a rule 定为规则;经常	3The birds flew in all directions when they heard the shot.
	鸟听到枪声,四处飞散。