



英语

配外研版
必修2

主 编：泓 翰
副主编：张 进
杨为胜



课时1+3

学案与测评



WUHAN UNIVERSITY PRESS

武汉大学出版社



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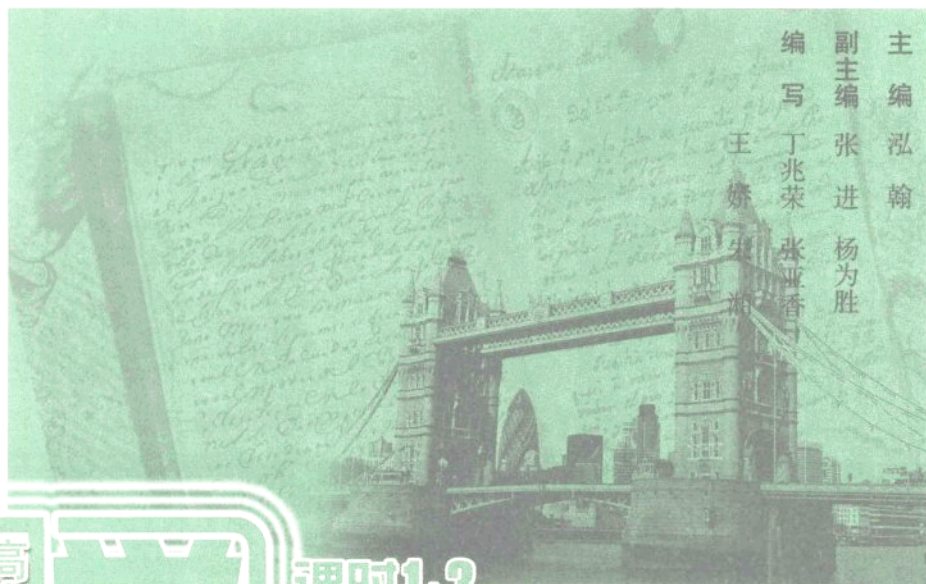
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学 案 与 测 评

高中新课标
GAO ZHONG XIN KE BIAO



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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

学案与测评: 外研版. 英语. 2: 必修/泓翰主编. —武汉: 武汉大学出版社, 2008. 8

ISBN 978-7-307-06499-7

I. 学… II. 泓… III. 英语课—高中—习题 IV. G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2008)第 128755 号

责任编辑: 齐翠红 邓长慧

出版发行: 武汉大学出版社(430072 武昌 珞珈山)

(电子邮件: wdp4@whu.edu.cn 网址: www.wdp.com.cn)

印刷: 济南铁路局印刷厂

开本: 880mm×1230mm 1/16 印张: 8.5 字数: 370 千字

版次: 2008 年 8 月第 1 版 2008 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

ISBN 978-7-307-06499-7/G·1233 定价: 22.50 元

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Instruction

使用说明

《学案与测评》是高中同步教学辅导用书，它以国家教育部新课程改革精神为指导，按照教育教学规律，科学地将教学与学习过程划分为课前、课中、课后三个阶段，并根据每个阶段的不同特点，确定浏览、研读、尝试、检测、评价等不同学习方式。本书循序渐进的合理设计，科学严谨的规范操作，将会确保广大学子在体味成长快乐的同时，享受成绩飞升的喜悦！

同步到课时，精确到课堂。

关怀到细节，服务到全程！

使用阶段	栏目名称	使用建议	使用效果
 <p>课 前</p>	学前热身	学生自读	了解单元话题，产生学习兴趣
	话题导入	课外阅读	拓宽视野，提高兴趣
	自主预览	词海拾贝	掌握重点单词，打好学习基础
		短语呈现	了解重点词组，明确学习目标
		句型展示	了解重点句型，明确学习要点
		文本感知	理清文章脉络，把握文章大意
 <p>课 中</p>	互动学案	知识点击 语法指南	师生互动 即学即练 掌握重点，突破难点，解决疑点
 <p>课 后</p>	高考链接	体验尝试	提高应试技巧
	同步测评	自我检测	回顾学习重点，夯实基础知识
	单元测试	正规测试	加强实战演练，提高应试能力

泓翰编撰

高中新课标学案与测评 [编委会]

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泓翰编撰

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泓翰编撰

Module 1

Our Body and Healthy Habits

Warming up

体育锻炼是保证青少年生长发育、提高身体素质、促进健康的重要手段。同时体育锻炼也有益于青少年的心理健康。它不仅丰富了青少年的课外生活,有助于青少年个性品质的发展,而且能锻炼其意志,增强其修养,陶冶其情操。

当我们的身体一切正常时,有谁考虑过健康的价值?只有失去健康了才真正体会到健康是多么重要。因此良好的生活习惯、科学的饮食习惯、适量的健身运动能使你拥有一个健康的身体。本模块将向你介绍一些这方面的知识,一定会让你受益匪浅!



改编

话题导入

Get Enough Exercise

Experts say that people who exercise at least three days a week have better physical health, as well as increase levels of happiness, than those who do not exercise. Doing exercise can also help you use your time productively.

Try to work 30 minutes of exercise into your schedule each day (like walking, jogging, swimming, or working out at the school gym), and you'll feel and see the results.

For another choice, check out biking or hiking or sign up for a martial art(武术) class. Attending a class on a regular schedule may push you to stick with your exercise goals.

If you don't like organized forms of exercise, you can also work 30 minutes of exercise into your daily schedule by taking the stairs instead of the elevator(电梯), or cycling to class. And take time—even just a few minutes, here and there—to move around and stretch your arms and legs when you've been sitting for a long time.

自主预览

词海拾贝

根据句意及汉语提示,用单词的适当形式填空

1. If we want everyone to be healthy, _____ (富

裕的) and happy, strict birth control is quite essential.

2. She was _____ (焦虑的) about her daughter still being out when it was so late at night.
3. Thanks to the _____ (船长), our ship landed at a remote port safely at last.
4. Many of the _____ (伤害) are still in a serious condition.
5. His bad behaviour caused his parents a great deal of _____ (痛苦).
6. Slowly her heartbeat returned to _____ (正常).
7. The audience held their _____ (呼吸) to see who would win the gold medal.
8. The doctor wrote me a _____ (处方) for medicine for my cough.
9. Fever is a _____ (症状) of many illnesses.
10. When her husband died, she received £50,000 life _____ (保险金).

短语呈现

1. at _____ 至少;起码
2. keep... _____ 使离开;避开

3. be _____ about 忧虑;担心;害怕(结果)
4. _____ sure 确保
5. would _____ 宁愿
6. _____ exercise 锻炼
7. be crazy _____ 迷恋
8. be _____ work 休班
9. put... _____ ...将……投入……
10. health _____ 健康保险

句型展示

1. Can you _____ any Chinese proverbs _____ health?
你能想起一些与健康有关的中国谚语吗?
2. When Zhou Kai's mother saw him _____ towards the front door _____ a jacket on, she _____ him anxiously.
周凯的妈妈看到他没穿夹克衫就往前门走去时,她担心地盯着周凯。
3. Two years ago I broke my arm _____ football.
两年前我在踢球时胳膊骨折了。
4. _____ this, I make sure that I have a good _____, and as I've said, this isn't a problem because my mother _____ us so well.
正因为这,我确保有良好的饮食,而且就像我说过的那样,这不成问题,因为我妈妈给我们提供了很好的饮食。
5. a piece of paper _____ a doctor writes down the medicine a sick person needs
一张医生写的开着病人所需药物的纸

文本感知

Zhou Kai is a boy who has many good habits. His favourite sport is to play football. He is especially c 1 about it and is now c 2 of the class team at school. One day he went out to play football w 3 a jacket on although his mother had been t 4 him again and again to put on more clothes. As a r 5, he was caught i 6 the rain and got a terrible cold.

Zhou Kai's mother has always made s 7 that her family eat very healthily, and fresh fruit and vegetables are a very important part of their d 8. So they don't eat much fat or sugar. B 9 of his good habits, Zhou Kai is quite healthy and r 10 get colds. (改编)

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____
7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____
10. _____

互动 学案

知识点击

1. I don't eat much fat, *for example*, fatty meat. (P₁)

我不大吃高脂肪的食品,如肥肉。

▲*for example* 例如;用举例来说明

There are many ways to keep fit. *For example*, you can go swimming.

有许多健身的方法,比如,你可以去游泳。

联想拓展

follow one's example 效仿某人

make an example of sb. 惩罚某人以警戒他人

set an example 树立榜样

take... *for example* 举……为例

指点迷津

for example 与 *such as*

①*for example* 一般用来列举同一类人或事物中的一个,是插入语,常常用逗号隔开。其后常跟一段表述,它可以位于句子的前面,中间或后面。

There are many good students in our class. *For example*, Tom is one of them.

我们班有许多好学生,例如,汤姆就是其中的一个。

②*such as* 像……这样的,例如,诸如此类的;常用来列举人或事物中的一个或几个,其后面往往是单个的名词或代词,不能接一段表述,其前面也不用逗号隔开。

I like drinks *such as* tea and coffee.

我喜欢诸如茶和咖啡这样的饮料。

Wild flowers *such as* orchids and primroses are becoming rare.

兰花、报春花之类的野花越来越少了。

注意:*such as* 所列举的事物数量不能等于它前面所提到的事物的总和,否则应用 *this is* 或 *namely* 来表示。

【即学即练】单项填空

Nouns _____ book, pen, apple and toy are _____ nouns.

- A. *such as*; uncountable
- B. *for example*; uncountable
- C. *for example*; countable
- D. *such as*; countable

答案:D

解析:第一个空是列举,并非是举例说明,所以选用 *such as*,三个词都是可数名词,故选 D 项。

2. You are *what* you eat. (P₁)

吃什么补什么。

▲*what* *pron.* 引导表语从句,在从句中作 *eat* 的宾语。*what* 从句在句中可作主语、宾语或表语;*what* 本身在从句中作主语、宾语或表语,相当于名词+*that/which*。

I don't believe *what* he said.

=I don't believe the words that he said.

我不相信他说的话。

What you need is money.

=The thing that you need is money.

你所需要的就是资金。

The naughty boy is no longer what he used to be.

那个顽皮的男孩已经不再是过去的样子了。

【即学即练】用 what/that 填空

① Shanghai is no longer _____ it used to be 10 years ago.

② That is the thing _____ I am interested in.

③ _____ he does doesn't agree with _____ he says.

④ _____ really hurt me was _____ he never answered my letters.

答案: ① what ② that ③ What; what ④ What; that

3. Early to bed, early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise. (P₁)

早睡早起使人健康、富有、明智。

▲ **Early to bed, early to rise** 不定式作主语, 谓语动词使用单数; make 后接了复合宾语, 形容词 healthy, wealthy and wise 作 a man 的宾语补足语。除形容词外, 名词、过去分词、不带 to 的不定式也可置于 make 后作宾补, 构成“make + 宾语 + 宾补”结构。

To see is to believe. = seeing is believing.

眼见为实。

We'll try to make him feel at home.

我们尽量让他感觉像在家里一样。

He made it a duty to help others.

他把帮助别人看作是他的责任。

▲ **wealthy adj.** 富裕的; 有钱的

The old man is said to have been very wealthy when young.

据说那位老人年轻时很有钱。

the wealthy 有钱人; 富人

wealth n. 财富; 钱财

Bill Gates' wealth is hard to imagine.

比尔·盖茨的财富难以想象。

【即学即练】单项填空

I often make my parents _____ by telling them what happened in my school.

A. laughed

B. laugh

C. laughing

D. to laugh

答案: B

解析: make my parents laugh 使我父母大笑; laugh 为不带 to 的不定式作宾补。

4. Can you think of any Chinese proverbs connected with health? (P₁)

你能想起一些与健康有关的中国谚语吗?

▲ **connected with...** 过去分词短语作定语, 相当于定语从句 which are connected with..., 修饰 proverbs.

▲ **be connected with sb./sth.** 与某人或某事有联系; 连接, 联结

I don't think he is connected with the scandal.

我认为他与那件丑闻无关。

They are connected with each other by marriage.

他们有婚姻关系。

Beijing is connected with Shanghai by a railway.

铁路把北京和上海连接起来。

联想拓展

表示“和……相关”的结构还有:

be related with/have something to do with/have a connection with/in relation to

【即学即练】单项填空

The police suspected the man was _____ with the robbery.

A. supplied

B. equipped

C. satisfied

D. connected

答案: D

解析: 句意为: 警察怀疑这个人与那起抢劫案有关。be connected with 与……有关; 符合句意。

Why is Zhou Kai's mother anxious? (P₂)

周凯的妈妈为什么着急?

▲ **anxious adj.** 焦虑的; 不安的; 渴望的

The doctor is anxious about/for his health.

医生为他的健康焦虑。

We are anxious to know the result of the college Entrance Exam.

我们急于知道高考成绩。

Sophia was anxious for all her friends to attend her birthday party.

索菲娅盼望她所有的朋友都参加她的生日聚会。

联想拓展

anxiously adv. 焦急地

anxiety n. 焦虑

be anxious about/for sth. /to do sth. 担心

be anxious for sth. /to do sth. 渴望某事/做某事

【即学即练】单项填空

My son is not strong, and I'm always _____ about his health.

A. nervous

B. anxious

C. eager

D. hurried

答案: B

解析: 此处用 be anxious about 表示“为……担心”的意思。

5. When Zhou Kai's mother saw him heading towards the front door without a jacket on, she eyed him anxiously. (P₂)

周凯的妈妈看到他没有穿夹克衫就往门前走去时, 她担心地盯着周凯。

▲ **saw him heading** 是感官动词后接宾语补足语的用法。saw 是谓语动词, heading 是 him 的宾语补足语。

I saw the train come into the station.

我看见火车进站了。

I saw him lying on the floor when I came into the room.

当我走进房间时, 我看见他正躺在地板上。

I saw a lot of high-rise buildings put up in the business area.
我看到在商业区有很多高楼大厦被建起来了。

联想拓展

see sb./sth. doing 看见……正在做……
see sb./sth. do 看见……做了……
see sb./sth. done 看见……被做……
不定式作感官动词的宾语通常省略不定式符号 to,但在被动句中不定式符号则不可以省略。
The train was seen to come into the station.
人们看见火车进站了。

▲without a jacket on 是 with 复合结构的一种。

with 复合结构的用法为: with/without + 名词/代词 + 分词/形容词/不定式/介词短语/副词, 修饰句子或谓语动词时常作原因、条件或伴随等状语; 修饰名词时作定语。

The teacher entered the classroom with a group of students following him.

老师走进教室, 后面跟了一群学生。

The patient lay in bed with his body all wet.

那个病人躺在床上, 全身都湿透了。

He had to walk to school with his bike stolen.

由于自行车被偷了, 他只能步行去上学。

【即学即练】单项填空

① When I was crossing the road, I saw them _____ in the middle of it.

- A. argue B. to argue
C. arguing D. argued

答案: C

解析: 根据句意“我看见他们正在做……”, 因此用现在分词。

② The boss was angry with him because he went home with half of his work _____.

- A. unfinish B. unfinishing
C. unfinished D. has unfinished

答案: C

解析: 在 with 复合结构中, half of his work 与 unfinish 之间是被动关系, 故用过去分词。

③ With the boy _____ the way, we found the village easily.

- A. lead B. leading
C. led D. to lead

答案: B

解析: 在 with 复合结构中, 宾语 the boy 和宾补 lead 之间是主动关系, 故用 v.-ing。

7. “No, I won’t. I’ll be fine,” said Zhou Kai, as he opened the door. (P)

“不会的, 我不会有事。”周凯一边说着, 一边打开了门。

▲as conj. 一边……一边……

As he grew older, he became less active.

随着年龄的增长, 他不再那么活跃了。

We talked happily as we walked.

我们边走边愉快地交谈着。

联想拓展

① as 作为连词, 还可以引导多种状语从句。

a. 原因状语从句

As she's been ill perhaps she'll need some help.

她由于生病可能需要些帮助。

b. 让步状语从句

Young as I was, I knew some of the family secrets.

我虽然很小, 可是我知道家中的一些秘密。

c. 比较状语从句

At your age, you can't expect to play football as well as I do.

在你这样的年龄, 你不能期望足球踢得跟我一样好。

d. 方式状语从句

“OK, OK.” Zhou Kai went and did as he was told.

“好吧, 好吧。”周凯去按告诉他的做了。

② as 还可以引导非限制性定语从句。

a. such... as/the same... as 构成定语从句

Such women as knew Tom thought he was charming.

认识汤姆的女人都认为他很有魅力。

b. 引导一个非限制性定语从句, 先行词是后边整个句子

As we know, Mark Twain is a famous American writer.

众所周知, 马克·吐温是美国著名作家。

8. My mother has always made sure we eat very healthily, and fresh fruit and vegetables are a very important part of our diet. (P)

我妈妈总是想方设法让我们吃得健康, 新鲜水果和蔬菜是我们日常饮食中的重要组成部分。

▲make sure 查明; 确保

When you leave, please make sure all the lights are turned off.

你走时一定要关掉所有的灯。

指点迷津

make sure 与 be sure

① make sure 常构成 make sure + of/about/that-clause 的结构, 意为“查明; 弄清楚; 以确保某事的正确性”。

Make sure all the windows are shut before you leave.

离开前一定要把窗子关好。

Please call up the railway station to make sure of the train for Beijing.

请给火车站打电话, 弄清楚去北京的火车的时间。

② be sure 常构成 be sure of/about/that-clause/to do 的结构, 意为“有把握; 一定会”。

You are sure to succeed in the game.

你一定会赢得比赛的。

I'm sure of winning the football match.

我有把握能赢得这场足球比赛。

We are sure that you will come back soon.

我们确信你会很快回来的。

【即学即练】单项填空

① _____ to come early tomorrow morning.

- A. Be sure B. To be sure

C. Being sure

D. Make sure

答案: A

解析: make sure 后一般不跟不定式搭配。句意为: 明天早晨一定要早到。

② He told me he would like to meet you at 6:00, but you'd better _____.

A. be sure

B. make sure

C. find out

D. look up be sure

答案: B

解析: 句意为: 他说他想要在六点钟见你, (具体情况) 你最好再确定一下。故选 B。

▲ diet

① n. 饮食; 日常食物; 节食

常构成短语: be/go/put on a diet 节食

Your daily diet should include vegetables and fruit.

你的日常饮食中应含有蔬菜和水果。

A balanced diet is good for health.

均衡的饮食有益于健康。

Many young girls are on a diet to stay slim.

许多年轻女孩为了保持苗条而节食。

② vi. 节食; 照医生的规定饮食

The doctor advises her to diet and take more exercise.

医生建议她节食并多锻炼。

指点迷津

diet 与 food

二者均表示食物。

diet 通常指维持健康的定量或定质的饮食, 是可数名词。

food 是一般用语, 指任何可吃的东西, 是不可数名词, 但在强调种类时为可数名词。

【即学即练】单项填空

—Would you like some chocolate?

—I'd like some, but I'm _____.

A. on diet

B. in a diet

C. on a diet

D. in diet

答案: C

解析: be on a diet 或 go on a diet 节食; 按规定进食。

9. A lot of my school friends eat sweets every day but I'm lucky because I don't have a sweet tooth—I'd rather eat a nice piece of fruit. (P)

我学校里的很多朋友每天都吃甜食, 但是我很幸运我不喜好甜食, 我宁愿吃一块可口的水果。

▲ I'd rather 是 I would rather 的缩写, 意为“宁愿; 宁可; 较喜欢”。

I would rather give up the chance.

我宁愿放弃这次机会。

I'd rather walk than take a bus.

我宁愿步行而不愿坐公共汽车。

联想拓展

有关 would rather 的用法:

① 后接动词原形, 常与 than 连用, 构成 would rather do (sth.) than do (sth.) 的结构。其他表示“宁愿……也不愿……”的句型:

prefer doing to doing

prefer to do rather than do

would do rather than do

She'd rather die than lose her children.

她宁可死也不愿失去孩子们。

I prefer to go in summer rather than in winter.

我宁愿夏天去, 也不愿冬天去。

She would take more exercise rather than go on a diet.

她宁愿多做运动也不愿节食。

② 后面还可以接从句, 从句的谓语动词通常用一般过去时表示虚拟语气。

I would rather (that) you came here tomorrow.

我宁愿让你明天来这里。

【即学即练】单项填空

①—Do you mind if I open the window?

—_____, I feel a bit cold.

A. Of course not

B. Go ahead

C. I'd rather you didn't

D. Why not

答案: C

解析: 根据“我觉得有点凉”可知 A、B、D 三项不符合句意, 故选 C, 我不愿你开窗子。

② I would rather _____ the chance than _____ her.

A. not to take; to hurt

B. not taking; hurting

C. don't take; to hurt

D. not take; hurt

答案: D

解析: 考查 would rather do than do 的结构。

③ I'd rather you _____ tomorrow than today.

A. to come

B. coming

C. come

D. came

答案: D

解析: 考查句型 would rather (that) + 从句。从句中谓动词要用一般过去时表示虚拟语气。

10. And I'm not too heavy, so I never have to diet, or anything like that. (P)

我不是很胖, 所以我不必节食, 也不必做其他类似的事情。

▲ too adv. 太, 过于, 非常; 表示程度。

This helping is too large for me.

这一份太多, 我吃不下了。

联想拓展

all too 太; 太过于

much too + adj. /adv. 太; 十分

too much 太多

too... to... 太……而不能

Accidents like this happen all too(much too) often.

这类事故发生得太频繁了。

He is far too young to go on his own.
他年纪太小,不能独自一人去。
指点迷津

much too 与 too much

①much too 大,非常;其中心词是 too,其用法也类似于 too,只能作状语修饰形容词或副词。

②too much 太多;修饰不可数名词或在句子中作主语、宾语或表语。

Sorry to have brought you too much trouble.
对不起给你带来那么多麻烦。

Too much has been done about that.
对于那件事我们做得够多了。

【即学即练】用 much too/too much 填空

- ①The box is _____ heavy for me.
 - ②You've given your child _____ money.
 - ③This pair of shoes is _____ big for me.
 - ④You have given me _____.
- 答案:①much too ②too much ③much too ④too much

11. ... because I take a lot of exercise and am very fit. (P₃)
……因为我经常锻炼很健康。

▲fit adj. 健康的;强健的

He runs three miles every morning, that is why he is so fit.

他每天早上跑三英里,所以身体如此健康。

He tries to keep fit by jogging every day.

他每天慢跑以保持健康。

联想拓展

①fit 作形容词还可以表示“适合的,适当的,合适的”,后可跟 to do 或者 for。

The food was not fit for human consumption.
这种食物不适合人吃。

Your car isn't fit to be on the road.
你的车不适合上路。

②fit 还可以用作动词,表示(形状、大小)适合,合身;使适合;安装;装置。

The jacket fits her well.
这件茄克非常适合她。

My husband fitted a new lamp in our bedroom.
我丈夫在卧室里安了一盏新灯。

指点迷津

fit 与 suit

①fit 作动词时,多指衣服的大小、形状适合。

His jeans fit a little tight.

他的牛仔裤有点紧。

②suit 多指合乎需要,合(某人)之意,或(衣服的颜色、款式等)适合。

The colour of the shirt doesn't suit you.
这件衬衫的颜色不适合你。

【即学即练】单项填空

The colour and style _____ me, but the size doesn't

- _____ me.
A. fit; suit B. suit; fit
C. fit; fit D. suit; suit

答案:B

解析:颜色、款式适合用 suit;大小适合用 fit;故选 B。

12. Two years ago I broke my arm playing football. (P₄)
两年前我在踢球时胳膊骨折了。

▲playing football v.-ing 形式作状语,相当于 when/while (I was) playing football.

Walking in the street, I met an old friend of mine.
= When (I was) walking in the street, I met an old friend of mine.

走在大街上,我遇见了一位老朋友。

v.-ing 短语作状语时,与句子主语有逻辑上的主谓关系,表示原因、时间、方式、伴随、条件等。

Not knowing what to do, he called his friend for help.
由于不知如何办才好,他打电话向朋友寻求帮助。

【即学即练】完成句子

- ①They went home _____ (谈论着) the film.
- ②_____ (因为睡晚了) last night, he got up with a headache.
- ③_____ (如果认真地读), you'll learn something interesting.
- ④He sat down and had his meal _____ (用一副刀叉).

答案:①talking about ②Sleeping late
③Reading carefully ④using a knife and fork

13. The injury was quite painful and I couldn't move my arm for a month. (P₃)

伤口很疼痛,我有一个月的时间胳膊不能活动……

▲injury n. 伤害;损伤;受伤处

He suffered injuries to the head.

他头部受伤了。

Two players are out of the team because of injury.

两名队员因受伤退出了比赛。

联想拓展

①injure v. 伤害

Luckily, he was only slightly injured in this accident.

幸运的是,他在这次事故中只受了一点轻伤。

He injured his knee playing hockey.

他打曲棍球时膝盖受了伤。

②injured adj. 受伤的

the injured 受伤害的人;伤员

指点迷津

harm, hurt, wound 与 injure

①harm 对……有害,损害;特指伤及一个人或其心情、健康、权利、事业等,并使之产生痛苦、造成损害或经受某种不幸遭遇。其名词为 harm,只能作不可数名词,意为“损害,伤害”。

②hurt 一般用语,既可指肉体上的也可以指精神上或感情上的伤害;其名词为 hurt,尤指精神上或感情上的伤害、肉体上的强烈疼痛。

- ③wound 战争中的刀、枪、剑伤。
④injure 主要指在事故中受伤,其名词 injury 可指因事故引起的大小伤害、伤口。

【即学即练】单句改错

- ①What he said injured her feelings and she wanted to say goodbye to him.
②Three people were killed and five harmed in the crash.
③His father was once injured in the Anti-Japanese War.

- ④Too much work did great injury to him.
⑤Does your leg still harm?

答案:①injured→hurt ②harmed→injured
③injured→wounded ④injury→harm ⑤harm→hurt

14. Go to bed now or you'll be really tired tomorrow. (P.)

现在就上床睡觉,否则你明天就非常累。

▲这个句子的结构为:祈使句+and/or+将来时句子,前面的祈使句相当于条件状语从句。

Hurry up and you'll catch the bus.

=If you hurry up, you'll catch the bus.

如果快点,你就能赶上公共汽车。

Hurry up or you'll miss the train.

=If you don't hurry up, you'll miss the train.

快点,否则你会误了火车的。

联想拓展

有时我们不用一个句子,而用一个名词短语来表达。

One more week and we'll finish the work.

再有一周,我们就会把工作干完。

One more word and I'll knock you flat.

再说一句话,我就揍扁你。

【即学即练】单项填空

_____ blood when you can and many lives will be saved.

- A. To give B. Give
C. Given D. Giving

答案:B

解析:本句为“祈使句+and...”结构,句意为:在你有能力献血时献血,许多生命就会得救。

15. a piece of paper on which a doctor writes down the medicine a sick person needs. (P.)

一张医生写的开药病人所需药物的纸

▲这是一个结构较为复杂的短语,由两个定语从句作修饰成分:on which 引导的定语从句修饰前面的先行词 paper;a sick person needs 作定语修饰前面的 medicine,但其引导词 that/which 被省略了。在定语从句中,如果先行词在从句中作宾语,从句中的引导词可以省略。

This is the room Lu Xun once lived in.

=This is the room in which Lu Xun once lived.

这是鲁迅曾经住过的房子。(先行词在从句中作 lived in 的宾语,所以引导词被省略了)

【即学即练】单项填空

—Why does she always ask you for help?

—There is no one else _____, is there?

- A. who to turn to B. she can turn to
C. for whom to turn D. for her to turn

答案:B

解析:这是一个含有介词的定语从句,B项中省略了 whom,turn to sb. (for help)向某人求助。

语法指南

名词用作动词

名词转化为动词是英语中一种常见的语法现象。

常用的转化为动词的名词有:head, eye, name, paper, book, air, voice, hand, coat, dress, diet, skin, mail, ship, face, shoulder, dust, work, answer, picture, knife, nurse, bottle, use, house, mother, brother 等。

We can house you if the hotels are full.

假如旅馆已满,我们可以留宿你。

I don't like eating food that's been fingered by someone else. 我不愿意吃别人摸过的食物。

He likes being mothered by his landlady.

他喜欢女房东无微不至地照顾他。

He handed round the biscuits.

他把饼干递过去。

注意:

- (1)名词转化为动词时,有时不改变意思,有时也有变化。

eye n. 眼睛 v. (用眼睛)看;注视

ship n. 船 v. 用船装

help n. 帮助 v. 帮助

love n. 爱 v. 爱;喜爱

picture n. 画;照片 v. 用图表示;描绘

- (2)有些名词转化为动词时会发生元音改变或词尾变化。

blood—bleed sale—sell advice—advise bath—bathe
belief—believe

- (3)有时形式不变而读音有变化。

house n. →/haus/ v. →/haʊz/

use n. →/juːs/ v. →/juːz/

will/be going to 表示将来时的用法

will 和 be going to 都可表示将来,其用法如下:

- (1)be going to 表示近期的打算或现在打算最近要做的事;而 will 仅表示将要发生的动作或说话时才决定要做的事情。

How are you going to spend your holiday?

你准备怎样度过假期?

The agreement will come into force next year.

协议将于明年生效。

I'm not feeling well and I'll go to see a doctor.

我感觉不舒服,要去看医生。

- (2)表示天气时多用 be going to,而表示年龄时多用 will.

I think it is going to snow.

我认为要下雪了。

Next year, he will be twenty years old.

明年他就二十岁了。

- (3) will 有时还用来表示一种倾向或习惯性动作。

Fish will die without water.

鱼儿离开了水就会死掉。

- (4) will 可用作情态动词,表示意愿。

If you will go with us, you can wait for us at the school gate tomorrow.

如果你愿意和我们一起去,那你明天就在校门口等我们。

- (5) will 还可表示推测,而 be going to 无此用法。

You'll be all right after taking the medicine.

吃完药后,你可能就会好。

【即学即练】单项填空

- ① _____ few things you'd like for Christmas and I'll go shopping now.

A. Talk B. Name C. Call D. Speak

答案: B

解析: name 用作及物动词,意为“提出;说出”。talk 和 speak 都是“说”的意思,尤其指和某人说话时,后须接介词;call 是“叫;喊”之意,没有“提出”之意。

- ②—I don't know if we _____ a picnic tomorrow.

—Don't worry. If it _____, everything _____ the same as the schedule.

A. still have; doesn't rain; is
B. still have; doesn't rain; will be
C. will still have; doesn't rain; will be
D. will still have; won't rain; will be

答案: C

解析: 考查时态的用法。第一空应为 will, 表将来, 参照是 tomorrow; 在主从复合句中, 若主句为一般将来时, 从句为条件状语从句或时间状语从句, 则从句须用一般现在时表将来时。

- ③ Sorry to be late. You _____ have been waiting for some time.

A. can B. couldn't C. will D. shall

答案: C

解析: 句意为: 对不起, 来晚了, 你一定等了一会了吧。will 可以表推测, 意为“想必, 一定是”。can 表示推测时, 不用于肯定句; shall 无此意; couldn't 不符合句意。

- ④—Why did you buy this paint?

—I _____ paint my bedroom tomorrow.

A. will B. am about to
C. am going to D. maybe

答案: C

解析: 答句句意为: 我准备明天刷一下我的卧室。be going to 表示事先计划好的。will 不能表示此意, be about to 立即做某事; 不和时间状语连用; maybe 不符合句意。

- ⑤ If you _____ allow me, I will see you home.

A. shall B. will C. can D. may

答案: B

解析: will 用于 if 引导的条件状语从句, 表示主语的意愿。其他选项无此用法。

- ⑥—_____ leave at the end of this month.

—I don't think you should do that until _____ another job.

A. I'm going to; you'd found
B. I'm going to; you've found
C. I'll; you'll find
D. I'll; you'd find

答案: B

解析: 句意为: 本月底我准备离开。——我觉得在找到下一份工作之前, 你不应该这样做。从句意看, 第一句话表示主观打算, 用 be going to 合适, 在第二句话中 until 引导时间状语从句, 所以不用将来时形式, 句意要求“找到工作后”, 用完成时。

- ⑦—Your job _____ open for your return.

—Thanks.

A. will be kept B. will keep
C. had kept D. had been kept

答案: A

解析: 句意为: 你的工作会一直保留到你回来。——谢谢。will 可用于表示一定会发生的事情, 且为被动语态, 据此可排除 B、C、D 三项。

- ⑧—Did you tell Julia about the result?

—Oh, no, I forgot. I _____ her now.

A. will be calling B. will call
C. call D. am to call

答案: B

解析: 情景表述临时性打算, B 项适合; A 项用于将来某时正在做某事, D 项是预先性打算。

- ⑨—I was wondering if we could go skiing on the weekend.

—_____ good.

A. Sound B. Sounded
C. Sounding D. Sounds

答案: D

解析: 句意为: 刚才我在想我们周末是否能去滑雪。——听起来主意不错。sound 是系动词“听起来”, 此句省略主语, 所以谓语动词 sound 用第三人称单数的一般现在时。

- 例 1: If their marketing plans succeed, they _____ their sales by 20 percent. (2008 • 全国 II)

A. will increase B. have been increasing
C. have increased D. would be increasing

答案: A

解析: 考查时态。句意为: 如果他们的销售计划成功, 他们将增加 20% 的销售量。由句意可知应是一般将来时。

- 例 2: —Tom, you didn't come to the party last night?

—I _____, but I suddenly remembered I had homework to do. (2007 • 全国 II)

A. had to B. didn't
C. was going to D. wouldn't

答案: C

解析: 考查将来时态的用法。be going to do sth. 表示计划、打算做某事。句意为: 汤姆, 昨晚你怎么没来参加宴会。

会啊?——我本打算要来的,但是突然记起我有家庭作业要做。

例 3:—Did you tidy your room?

—No, I was going to tidy my room but I _____ visitors. (2007·上海)

- A. had B. have
C. have had D. will have

答案:C

解析:考查时态。强调对现在造成的影响。

例 4:—Is there anything wrong, Bob? You look sad.

—Oh, nothing much. In fact, I _____ of my friends back home. (2007·全国)

- A. have just thought B. was just thinking
C. would just think D. will just be thinking

答案:B

解析:句意为:——鲍勃,怎么了?你看起来不高兴。——没什么大事。事实上,我刚才正在想老家的朋友。这里表达的是“刚才正在……”,应该用过去进行时态。

例 5:_____ I really don't like art, I find his work impressive. (2007·山东)

- A. As B. Since C. If D. While

答案:D

解析:考查 while 作连词的用法。本句中 while 引导状语从句表转折。句意为:尽管我不喜欢美术,但是他的作品给我留下了很深的印象。

例 6:Don't sit there _____ nothing. Come and help me with this table. (2006·湖北)

- A. do B. to do
C. doing D. and doing

答案:C

解析:考查非谓语动词。这里是用 v.-ing 作伴随状语。A 项 do 只能作谓语;B 项 to do 引导目的状语从句;D 项 and 连接并列谓语时,要用动词原形。

例 7:My cousin came to see me from the country, _____ me a full basket of fresh fruits. (2006·安徽)

- A. brought B. bringing
C. to bring D. had brought

答案:B

解析:考查非谓语动词。空白处与前一部分之间没有关联词,非并列(谓语)关系,故可排除 A 和 D;C 项动词不定式作状语,多表示目的,而此处应填入表示方式的成分,故选 B。

例 8:The Beatles, _____ many of you are old enough to remember, came from Liverpool. (2006·天津)

- A. what B. that C. how D. as

答案:D

解析:句意为:正如你们当中许多年龄大的人所记得的那样——甲壳虫乐队的成员来自利物浦。根据句子结构判断,空白处缺一个引导非限制性定语从句的关联词,由于先行词是“The Beatles came from Liverpool.”这个句子,所以应选择关系代词 as。

同步测评

巩固方案

I. 单项填空

- I know many women who did such jobs very well—Mary, _____.
A. such as B. for example
C. and so on D. etc.
- She rarely meets him, _____.
A. is she B. isn't she
C. does she D. doesn't she
- Do you have any idea _____ is actually going on in the classroom?
A. that B. what C. as D. which
- The number of people living in our city _____.
A. is rising B. are rising
C. is raising D. are raising
- Who called me this morning when I was out?
—A Mr Zhang calling _____ Robert.
A. him B. himself C. his D. /
- _____ the day goes on, the weather is getting colder and colder.
A. With B. Since C. While D. As
- Why not join us?
—I can not. I would rather not. _____ I'm not well enough.
A. At last B. At once C. At most D. At least
- The doctor put the patient on _____.
A. diet B. food C. a diet D. foods
- He plays _____ football _____.
A. the; every day B. /; everyday
C. the; everyday D. /; every day
- The government has built new buildings to _____ the homeless people in the flood area.
A. save B. seat C. house D. praise
- Some more wine?
—Thank you, I _____. I have to drive home.
A. would like to B. had not better
C. would rather not D. wouldn't like
- We'll try to _____ every child in the nation _____ a good education, especially those in the countryside.
A. be sure to; get B. make sure that; gets
C. be sure that; will get D. be sure of that; would get
- She usually goes to bed without the door _____—it is dangerous.
A. close B. closed C. open D. open
- Most of the _____ passengers were quickly removed from the plane.
A. harmed B. injured C. damaged D. hurt

II. 单句改错

- ① There're many Chinese proverbs connecting with health. _____
- ② Tom was late for the meeting because the heavy rain. _____
- ③ By the end of this year, we have studied here for half a year. _____
- ④ When I reached the classroom, I was out of breathe. _____
- ⑤ Tom is made the monitor of our class. _____

III. 完成句子

- ① After getting to the top of the mountain, I was _____ (上气不接下气).
- ② The house _____ (适合) living in.
- ③ The bus stopped to _____ (搭载) passengers.
- ④ He _____ (不辞劳苦地) to go over his lessons, but he still failed in the exam.
- ⑤ I _____ (进行锻炼) for one hour every morning to keep fit.
- ⑥ They said I _____ (与……有联系) the car accident but I knew nothing about it.
- ⑦ I was _____ (迷恋) football when I was in

high school.

- ⑧ The doctor told me to drink more water since I _____ (发烧).

IV. 用方框中所给单词的适当形式填空

diet, fit, rare, anxious, hurt, pain, head, eye, awful, breath

- ① He paused for a while and then _____ straight for the white house.
- ② She often takes exercise to keep _____.
- ③ She cried as she had a _____ in her stomach.
- ④ The old woman opened the window to _____ fresh air.
- ⑤ The girl even goes on a _____. In fact, she is not fat.
- ⑥ Your words _____ her pride. She wept softly.
- ⑦ When I opened the box, my daughter _____ the beautiful gift with joy.
- ⑧ It's nearly 10 o'clock. Mr Smith is _____ to catch the train.
- ⑨ Jack is not here. It's _____ for him to be absent.
- ⑩ Mrs Black made a(an) _____ mistake. She forgot to pull out the key in the lock.

本单元成长记录卡

本单元
我收获了哪些

• 知识方面:

• 能力方面:

本单元
我哪些方面需要提高

• 知识方面:

• 能力方面:

• 改进措施:

下一单元
我的学习计划是



单元测试

(时间:120 分钟; 满分:150 分)

第一部分:听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

第一节:听力理解(共 5 小题,每小题 6 分,满分 30 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

- 1 What is the woman going to do next?
A. Pick up her boyfriend somewhere.
B. Go to the cinema.
C. Meet her boyfriend at a park.
- 2 What do we learn from the conversation?
A. They'll stay at home during the holidays.
B. They'll get free plane tickets for their holidays.
C. They'll fly somewhere for their holidays.
- 3 Where are the two speakers?
A. In a car. B. In a restaurant.
C. On the street.
- 4 What is the woman going to do?
A. To attend a party.
B. To buy a silk dress.
C. To wear a new dress.
- 5 How did the woman feel about coming back by bus?
A. It was boring.
B. It was very nice.
C. It saved time.

第二节:听力理解(共 5 小题,每小题 6 分,满分 30 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,每小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6~7 小题。

- 6 Why does the woman refuse to go to the English Corner?
A. Because she's too busy to draw any time to practise English there.
B. Because she considers her oral English poor.
C. Because she thinks she doesn't need to improve her English.
- 7 What can we learn from this conversation?
A. People can get more chances to practise speaking English at the English Corner.
B. You will be looked down on if your English is poor at the English Corner.
C. English Corners can help everyone improve their English.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8~10 小题。

- 8 What is the woman doing?
A. She is surfing the Web.
B. She is talking with Jack.
C. She is sending an e-mail to Jack.
- 9 How many hours does Jack probably spend on the Internet every week?
A. About twelve hours.
B. About six hours.
C. About two hours.
- 10 What can we learn about Jack from the conversation?
A. He owns a business in the Internet.
B. His friend likes the Internet.
C. He is interested in the Internet.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11~13 小题。

- 11 Why did the man look worried?
A. He got an expensive telephone bill.
B. He couldn't afford the telephone bill.
C. His wife forgot to call his son.
- 12 What is the woman going to do?
A. Ask Jack to pay for the bill.
B. Ask her father to pay for the bill.
C. Use her father's money to pay for the bill.
- 13 What is the relationship between the two speakers?
A. Mother and son. B. Teacher and student.
C. Husband and wife.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14~16 小题。

- 14 What will Mary's mother receive for her birthday?
A. A shirt. B. A skirt.
C. A plate.
- 15 Who will cook the special dinner?
A. Mary.
B. Mary's friend.
C. Mary's mother.
- 16 Who will do the shopping?
A. Mary's father and mother.
B. Mary and her mother.
C. Mary and her father.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17~20 小题。

- 17 Where does the speaker's voice come from?
A. A cinema. B. A car park.
C. An answerphone.
- 18 When will the Italian film be on next week?
A. From Monday to Thursday.

What makes life dreary is the want of motive.

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