

探究
课堂

主体探究

学习方略

十五规划教育部重点课题 编著
实施研究性学习专题研究课题组

高中新课程

英语

配外研版 必修1

科学理念

全新思维

启迪智能

开阔视野

百战百胜

PDG

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出版说明

CHU BAN SHUO MING

国家教育大纲(纲要)是教育工作的“准宪法”,也是这套丛书所有作者的共同信条。我国新课改纲要以及新课标,不仅对课程、教法,而且对考试(包括中考、高考)都揭示了改革方向以及最终要达到的目标。新课改大力推进以培养创新精神和实践能力为主的素质教育,以让学生更多地探究中学习,在实践中学习,扭转长期以来教学脱离科研实际和社会实践的局面,并大力提倡学生自主学习、合作学习、以学习者为中心的现代教学理念。新课改精神和新课标,是策划编写本丛书的出发点,又是归宿。因此,编者树立了新的编写理念,确定了新的编写目标,选择了新的编写视角,采取了新的编写方法。

除了上述“四新”以外,本丛书还有“六个特点”:

1. 编写宗旨——改变学生的学习方式。

即从根本上改变以接受知识为主的传统学习方式。

2. 推进以探究为主的多元学习方式。

多元学习包括探究的、实践的、合作的、自学的、接受的学习。探究既是科学的操作方式,又是科学的本质。科学学习和科学探究过程的不分离,越来越被视为学生掌握完整的知识,培养各种能力和优良品质品德的最佳途径。

3. 贯彻“以学习者为中心”理念。

本丛书以学生为直接的读者对象,为学生课内外探究实践、自学、合作、备考、应考提供最好的“援助”。

4. 紧扣新课标新教材的每章节、每节课的教学任务。

本丛书既是最好的学生用书,又是最好的教师用书。

5. 以多种精彩的学习范例启导学生。

范例的示范、启导作用无可估量,远远胜于直接传授。

6. 提出大量探究题和训练题,充分发扬“精讲多练”等传统教学的优良传统。

尽可能地增加学生自主地探究、拓展、巩固知识和技能的契机。

本丛书作为全国教育科学“十五”规划重点课题“实施研究性学习专题研究”科研成果的重大推广项目,遵循从教学第一线中来到教学第一线中去的思路。课题组长崔相录研究员,10多年来潜心从事有关素质教育和探究教学的开创性研究工作。本丛书编写工作严格执行专家——教研员——第一线教师三结合原则。所有的作者,都是多年来接受过有关培训,在实验和实践研究中涌现出来的探究学习专才。

我们相信和期待,本丛书能够引领数以万计的中学生和教师走进充满生机的探究世界,踏上从根本上改变学习方式和教学方式,全面提高学习和教学质量的征程。

总主编

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Module 1

My First Day at Senior High



完成义务教育阶段的学业,我们顺利地升入高中。呈现在我们眼前的是新学校,新环境;新老师,新同学。告别初中,进入我们理想的高中学校,这是我们成长历程的一个重要里程碑。我们对未来有着美好的憧憬和渴望,良好的开端是成功的一半(Well begun, half done)。进入高中的第一天,你在思考些什么呢?

三维目标

知识与技能:掌握有关课程的英语名称,初步了解高中阶段的学习内容。听懂有关学校生活的介绍并获取信息;能简要地谈论班级、学校生活;理解有关学校生活的材料;运用一般现在时写简单的学校生活介绍材料。

过程与方法:作为一个高中新生,在探究和体验的过程中,观察学校情况和新人新事,体会个人的感受。借助阅读,了解中外学校的一些差异。在一个新的环境下,如何来展示一下自己呢?出一期墙报或黑板报大概是一个好方法,介绍一下新学期所在班级、同学、学习科目和课外活动……为什么不试试呢?

情感与态度:热爱新学校、新班级和新同学,参与各种英语活动,克服困难,在新环境中进一步树立正确的语言学习观。



主题一

Theme I A model student in my eyes (for the task of Speaking)

让我们先来读读这篇短文。

MY SCHOOL LIFE

When I was six years old, I went to school. The first school (which) I attended was a primary school. There were many subjects which were taught in the school, such as Chinese, arithmetic (算术), history, geography, drawing and so on. Since I was (became) a student, I studied very hard. My parents were quite proud of me.

After I had studied there for five years, I entered a junior high school, where I learned Chinese, English, maths, physics, chemistry, biology, IT, PE and arts. I did well in all the subjects, and I was especially interested in IT. I often went online (上网) where I could search for some useful information I needed. I also chose a net-school, in which I improved my English. I could raise many questions and chat (闲谈) in English. I got along well with all the students and teachers. In my spare time I often helped Mum with some housework.

Now I am 16 years old. I have become a student of a senior high school. I work hard at my lessons. I find life quite different from that in Junior High. We have to depend on ourselves in our

study and everyday life. I have too much to learn in Senior High. I always listen carefully and I am quite active in class. I often raise questions that I don't understand. All the teachers are ready to answer my questions. I also spare some time helping those who have trouble learning English and IT. Everybody looks upon me as a model student.

【探究要点】 Discuss with your partners what you think the new school life should be. Talk with your friends/classmates/partners about your experience for the first day at the senior high school. Try to answer these three questions in your own words:

1. What should the school life be?
2. What are your plans to make your school life colorful?
3. How to build yourself a model student?

【尝试探究】 你的答案是:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

我的感悟

请用一段简短的文字表达你如何开始你的高中生活,和你今后的打算。(within 80 words) (These words and expressions may help you: *I think, I'll try my best... in the future, get along well with, share, to make friends with*)

主题二

Theme II (for the task of speed Reading)

The Importance of Being a Good Learner

(Words: 183; Time: 5 minutes)

Many people go to school for education (教育). They learn languages, history, politics, geography, physics, chemistry and mathematics. Others go to school to learn a skill so that they can

make a living. School education is very important and useful. Yet, no one can learn everything from school. A teacher, no matter how much he knows, can't teach his students everything they want to know. The teacher's job is to show his students how to learn. He teaches them how to read and how to think, so, much more is to be learned outside school by the students them-

selves. It is always more important to know how to study by one-self than to memorize some facts or a formula(公式). It is actually quite easy to learn a certain fact in history or a formula in mathematics. But it is very difficult to use a formula in working out a maths problem. Great scientists before us didn't even finish primary school. But they were all successful. They would ask many questions as they read. They worked hard all their life, wasting not a single moment.

【探究要点】 Please discuss the following questions with your partner and then give the answers to the questions according to the above passage.

1. Why do people go to school?

2. What should a good teacher do?

3. What should you do in your study?

【尝试探究】 Possible Answers:

1. People go to school for education.

2. A good teacher should teach his/her students how to learn.

3. I should not only learn some basic knowledge, but also know how to learn well.

主题三

Theme III (for the task of Writing)

写作要求: 请你用本单元所学的重点词和短语各造一个句子(每句不少于 10 个单词):

impress, method, instruction, amazed, disappointing, disappear, cover, move

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

提示: 时态要正确, 还需一定的语境哟! 所以太短的句子嘛, 就可能缺乏生动。



教材精析

【情景交际】(Communications) Attitudes on Agreement & Disagreement:

How are you doing? I'm fine. Is that right?

What do you think...? So have I. I like...

I think... I would like to...

Suppose Jack is your new classmate. You are to discuss something about the new school and share your feelings. (using the words and phrases above)

Is _____

试一试 你能用以上交际用语设计一个对话吗?

【聚焦词汇】(Focusing on Vocabulary)

introduce (vt.)	cover (n. & v.)	share (n. & vt.)
feeling (n.)	concern (n. & vt.)	trust (n. & vt.)
suffer (vt. & vi.)	impress (vt.)	nothing like
go through	look forward to	on purpose

★ **introduce** vt. 采用; 引进; 使(某人)认识某事物

(1) introduce into/to 引进, 传入。如:

We should *introduce* new ideas *into* our company. 我们公司应该引入新理念。

Tobacco was *introduced into* Europe from America. 烟草系由美洲传入欧洲。

(2) 介绍……相识(introduce sb./to sb.)。如:



He introduced me to his parents. 他把我介绍给他的父母。

The chairman introduced the lecturer to the audience. 主持人将演说者介绍给听众。

● 构词知识 introduction n. 介绍, 传入, 初步, 导言,

绪论, 入门

introducer n. 介绍人, 引荐人

introductory adj. 前言的, 序文的, 介绍的

★ cover

1. v. 覆盖; 走完一段路程; 包括; 涉及; 掩护。如:

Colorful pictures covered the walls. 五颜六色的图片贴满了墙壁。

Our new school covers an area of 5 square miles. 我们的新学校占地5平方英里。

We are hoping to cover 40 miles today. 我们希望今天能走

40 英里路程。

The book covers law and politics. 这本书涉及到法律和政治。

Most of the key points are covered in this book. 大多数重要问题都在这本书中提到了。

We'll cover you when you run for it. 当你往前冲的时候我们掩护你。

2. n. 覆盖物; 封面(底); 掩体。如:

Put a cover over the bowl. 拿东西盖在碗上。

A picture of president Bush is on the cover of *News Weekly*. 一幅布什总统的图片刊登在《新闻周刊》杂志封面上。

The soldiers ran for cover when the shooting began. 当战斗打响的时候, 士兵们跑着去寻找掩体。

3. covers 床罩, 床毯

● 构词知识 covering n. 遮盖物

英语拓展 share (in)

sth. with sb. “与……分享……”。如:

His daughters didn't share in the happiness with him. 他的女儿们并不像他那么高兴。

★ share

1. v. 共用, 共享, 分担。如:

We don't have enough books for everyone, so you'll have to share. 我们没有足够的书提供给每一个人, 所以你们必须共用。

The last bus had gone, so the three of us shared a taxi. 最后的一班公共汽车走了, 所以我们三人共同搭乘一辆出租车。

I shared a room with her at college. 大学时候我和她同住一个房间。

2. n. 一份, 应得的一份, 股份。如:

I gave them my share of the bill and left. 我把帐单上我应付的那份给了他们就离开了。

Don't worry. You will get your fair share. 不要担心, 你会得到你应得的一份。

He decided to sell his shares in the company. 他决定卖掉他在这家公司的股票。

★ feeling n.

(1) 感觉。如:

She suddenly had a great feeling of relief. 她突然有了一份十分宽慰的感觉。

Feelings of guilty are common in such cases. 内疚感在这种情况下是很常见的。

I've got a horrible feeling that I forgot to turn off the cooker. 我突然有了一种可怕的感觉, 我忘了关炉子了。

(2) (对某一情况的) 看法, 感想。如:

bad/ill feeling 反感, 不信任感

with feeling 充满感情地, 情绪激动地

a feeling (for) (凭经验) 做或理解(某事)的能力

My own personal feeling is that we should be very careful. 我个人认为我们应该非常细心。

What are your feelings on this case? 对这个案件你有什么看法?

I think I have made my feelings about this perfectly clear. 我认为对此我的观点是很明确的。

★ concern

1. n. 担心的事, 关切的事。如:

The recent rise in crime is a matter of considerable public concern. 近来犯罪增多是公众相当关切的事情。

2. v. 对……有影响; 与……相关。如:

The tax changes will concern large companies rather than small businesses. 税收上的变化影响的是一些大公司而不是一些小企业。

英语拓展 (1) concern + about/over + sth. “对……的关心(关注)”。如:

There is growing concern about the effects of pollution to health. 对于污染影响健康的关注越来越强烈。

(2) be of concern to sb. “对某人来说重要/有关系”。如:

The rise in unemployment is of great concern to the government. 失业率的上升是政府关注的一件大事。

(3) have a concern in “在……中有利害关系, 在……中有一份”。

(4) have no concern with “与……无关”。

This article *concerns* a man who was wrongly put into prison. (不用被动语态) 这篇文章写的是一个被冤枉而入狱的人。

★ trust

1. n. 信赖, 信任。如:

You shouldn't put your *trust* in a man like that. 你不应该信任那样的一个人。

2. v. 信任, 相信; 希望。如:

(1) trust sb. to do sth. “信任某人干某事”。如:

Can they be *trusted* to look after the house? 能相信他们会把房子照看好吗?

I *trust* that your family is well. 我希望你的家人都好。

(2) trust you/him/them etc. to do sth. (口语) 知道你/他/他们等肯定(不会有好的表现)。

如:

Trust you to be late. 我就知道你肯定会迟到。

(3) trust in 信仰; 信赖。如:

We *trust* in God. 我们信仰上帝。

● 构词知识

trustworthy *adj.* 可信赖的, 可信任的

trustee *n.* 托管人, 保管人, 理事

★ suffer v.

(1) 疼痛, 感到痛苦 (常与 from 连用)。如:

Simon *suffered* a lot from his toothache. 西蒙牙疼遭了不少罪。

(2) 经历 (不愉快或困难的事)。如:

The car *suffered* great damage in the accident. 汽车在这起事故中受到了严重损坏。

suffer a defeat 遭到失败

● 构词知识 suffering *n.* 苦楚, 受难 *adj.* 受苦的, 患病的

★ impress

1. v. 使留下深刻印象。如:

What *impressed* us most about the book was its vivid language. 这本书给我们留下印象最深刻的是它生动的语言。

2. n. 压痕, 印记

● 构词知识

impressionable *adj.* 印象的

impressionable *adj.* 容易受感动的, 敏感的; 易受影响的

impressionism *n.* 印象派艺术家, 印象流派

impressionist *n.* 印象主义者, 印象派作家

impression *n.* 印象, 感想。如:

impression of “对……的印象”;

make an impression on “对……有印象”;

have/get the impression (that) “有……的印象”。

★ go through

1. 经受, 经历。如:

How does she keep smiling after all she has *gone through*?

她经历了这一切后怎么还能满脸笑容?

2. 用光。如:

I *went through* all my money the first week at my senior

high school. 我在上高中的第一个星期就花光了所有的钱。

3. (法律) 被通过。如:

The law *went through* yesterday. 这项法律昨天被通过了。

4. 磨破, 穿破。如:

My toe has *gone through* my socks. 我的脚趾把袜子磨破了。

5. 练习, 排练。如:

Let's *go through* all the things, from the very beginning. 我们从头开始完整地练习一遍。

短语拓展 as far as... is concerned “就……而言”。如:

As far as I'm concerned, you can do whatever you like. 就我而言, 你可以自便。

短语拓展 take sth. on trust “凭空相信”。如:

I just had to *take it on trust* that he would deliver the money. 我只好凭空相信他会把那笔钱送来。

短语拓展 be impressed with/by “给某人留下……印象”。如:

We are much *impressed with* the standard of the children's works. 这些儿童作品水平之高, 给我们留下了深刻印象。

impress sth. on sb. “给某人留下……印象”。如:

Father *impressed on me* the value of hard work. 父亲向我强调努力工作的重要意义。



6. 从头到尾阅读。如:

Could you just go through the article and tell me what it refers to? 你能浏览一下全文告诉我文章说了什么事吗?

★ on purpose 故意地, 有意地; 为了; 特地。如:

I came here on purpose to see you.

我特地来这里看你。

What Jack said made me angry, and I think he is doing that on purpose. 杰克的所言使我非常气愤, 我想他是故意那样做的。

【重点结构】(Key Structures)

1. Which are your three favorite subjects?
2. I like... because...
3. I think... is important because...
4. I would like to study English because...
5. Today we introduced ourselves to each other.
6. I am looking forward to doing...
7. The most important thing at the beginning is...
8. Is the school similar to your school?
9. What do you think...?

【聚焦句型】(Focusing on Structures)

拓展: 在这种句式的反意疑问句中, 主句为第一人称时, 附加尾句和从句一致; 主句如果不是第一人称, 附加尾句则与主句一致。如:

I don't think you'll have trouble finding it, will you?

He doesn't think she has trouble finding it, does he?

注意: one 可以指代人或物; it 一般只代替一个具体的事物; that 只能代替替物, 不能代替人。试做下题:

Mary went to the bookstore to buy a book on history, but she didn't find (it/one/that).

解析: 应选 one, 替代前面的 a book, 表示泛指。

READING AND VOCABULARY

1. Describe your attitude to studying English. 描述一下你对学习英语的态度。

句中 to 是介词, 后跟 doing 作介词的宾语。如:

What's your attitude to solving the problem?

你对解决这个问题持什么态度?

类似的 to 为介词的短语有:

look forward to/get (be) used to/pay attention to/turn to/lead to 等。

2. The teacher is a very enthusiastic woman called Ms Shen. 老师是一位非常热心的姓沈的女士。

called 做定语, 修饰 woman, 表示被动。如:

His father bought him a dog named/called Mary. 他父亲给他买了一只名叫玛丽的狗。

Have you seen the film named Hero? 你看过《英雄》这部电影吗?

3. I don't think I will be bored in Ms Shen's class. 我认为上沈老师的课我是不会感到厌倦的。

句中 not 是否定前移。在 think, believe, suppose, expect, imagine 等词后接的宾语从句如果含有否定之意, 英语的习惯表达方式是把否定词放在主句中, 后接的从句中的动词用肯定形式。如:

I don't believe he will succeed.

我相信他不会成功。

I don't suppose you'll have trouble finding it.

我认为你要找到它不会有太大困难。

I didn't expect you were here. 我没想到你会在这里。

4. ... and Ms Shen's method of teaching is nothing like that of the teachers at my Junior High school. ... 并且沈老师的教学方法一点儿也不像我们初中老师的教法那样。

(1) nothing like (= not at all like) 一点儿不像, 完全不像。如:

The dress is nothing like the one they advertised. 这件衣服跟他们在广告中宣传的完全不一样。

It looks nothing like a school. 这看上去一点都不象一个学校。

The book is nothing like the one I expected. 这本书一点都不象我期待的那样。

(2) (= nothing better than) 没有比……更好的 (多用于 there be 结构)。如:

There is nothing like home. 没有比家更好的地方了。

In summer there is nothing like swimming as a means of keeping fit.

在夏天没有比游泳更好的保健办法了。

(3) that (= the + 名词) 可以代替可数名词, 也可以代替不可数名词, 与前面提到的为同一类, 但非同物。如:

The climate of Beijing is quite different from *that* (the climate) of Qingdao. 北京的气候与青岛的大不相同。

5. In other words, there are three times as many girls as boys. 换句话说,女孩子数是男孩子数的三倍。

(1) *in other words* (= that is to say) “换句话说,换言之”。如:

You say you took the dictionary without his permission. *In other words*, you stole it. 你说你未经他允许拿走了那本词典。也就是说,你偷了那本书。

(2) 倍数表示法: “A + be + 倍数 + as... as B” 表示“A是B的多少倍……”。如:

There are *half as many* new words in this module as in that one. 这个模块的生词只有那个模块的一半。

Our classroom is *twice as big as yours*. 我们的教室是你们的两倍大。

6. For our homework tonight, we have to write a description of the street where we live. 我们今天晚上的作业是描写我们居住的街道。

(1) write a description of 描述,相当于动词 describe。如:

We are asked to write a description of the place we live. 要求我们描写我们居住的地方。

(2) where we live 是一个定语从句,修饰 street。如:

This is the village *where* I was born. 这是我出生的村子。

The village *where* I live is far away from here. 我住的村子离这里很远。

7. I'm looking forward to doing it! 我正盼望着做家庭作业呢!

look forward to 中 to 是介词,后面要跟名词或动词的-ing 形式。如:

All the children are *looking forward to* the Spring Festival. 所有的孩子都盼着过春节。

I don't know what result they are *looking forward to* seeing. 我不知道他们期望看到什么结果。

Now I am *looking forward to* receiving her letter from abroad. 现在我正期盼着她从国外的来信。

I am *looking forward to* the day we meet again. 我期待我们重逢的日子。

8. So have I. 我也是。

以 so 开头的部分倒装句,表示说话者和上文说话者相同的情况。应注意 so 后所用的助动词的形式、时态必须与前面的动词保持一致。如:

Tom is in Class 16, *so am I*. 汤姆在 16 班,我也在。

I write a diary every day, *so does* my brother. 我每天写日记,我弟弟也是。

拓展 “动词+介词 to”的短语动词: lead to 导致; 通向; turn to 转向; 求助于; be/get used to 习惯于; refer to 参考,查阅; prefer... to... 更喜欢... 而不...; point to... 指向; stick to 坚持; 粘住; tie... to... 把... 拴/系到...; pay attention to 注意到; get down to 着手干某事; devote... to... 献身子。

CULTURAL CORNER

1. Secondary school in the US usually covers seven years, grades six to twelve.

美国中学通常包括六到十二年级在内的七个年级。

(1) 句中 cover 意为“包括”。如:

This dictionary does not *cover* the whole of the English vocabulary.

这本字典没有包括所有的英语词汇。

His studies *covered* a wide field.

他的研究涉及广泛的领域。

(2) 在“词汇聚焦”中我们学习了 cover 的一些基本用法,试把下列句子译成英语。如:

(1) Cover the table with a cloth.

(2) They *covered* 20 miles yesterday.

(3) The city *covers* 2,000 square miles.

(4) The best reporters were sent to *cover* the war.

Keys: (1) 用桌布盖住桌子。

(2) 他们昨天走了 20 英里。

(3) 这个城市占地 2 000 平方英里。

(4) 最好的记者被派去报道战争的消息。

2. The school year is divided into two semesters, the first of which is September through December, and the second January through May.

一学年有两个学期:第一学期九月至十二月,第二学期二月至五月。

(1) be divided into 意为“被分成……(几部分)”。如:

The students are *divided into* four groups. Each group is made up of 8 people.

学生被分成 4 组,每组 8 人。

(2) 句中 the first of which is September through December 是定语从句。定语从句的先行词是 two semesters, which 是引导定语从句的关系代词,代替前面的 two semesters。如:

There are 20 rooms on this floor, 15 of which serve as reading rooms. 这层楼有 20 个房间,其中 15 间用作阅览室。

(3) through 意为“在(整整一段时间)中,一直到”。如:

I go to school Monday *through* Friday.

我周一至周五上学。



He will stay here *through* August.

他整个8月都待在这儿。

【聚焦语法】(Focusing on Grammar)

1. 动词的分类

(1) 及物动词和不及物动词

动词有及物动词和不及物动词之分。当动词可以直接跟宾语时,我们称这些动词为及物动词。如:

I *hit* the ball. 我打这个球。(动词 *hit* 后面直接跟宾语 the ball.)

及物动词可进一步分为:

① 宾语及物动词,只需要带一个宾语的动词。如:

Air *carries* sound. 空气能传声。

I *rang* the bell. 我按了铃。

② 双宾语及物动词,需要带两个宾语。如:

They *gave* us our choice. 他们给我们选择的余地。

The company *awarded* John the second prize. 公司授予约翰二等奖。

③ 复合及物动词,需要带复合宾语。如:

The jury *have proved* him wrong. 陪审团证明他有罪。

He *made* her his wife. 他娶她为妻。

当动词没有宾语时,我们称这些动词为不及物动词。如:

The sun *rose*. 太阳出来了。

The child *cried*. 小孩哭了。

A leaf *fell*. 一片树叶掉下来了。

以上动词(*rose, cried, fell*)独立作谓语,不直接跟宾语,所以,我们称之为不及物动词。

注意:不及物动词唯一可以带的宾语只能是同源宾语,即:其意思已经或多或少地包含在动词本身中的宾语。如:

He *lived* a happy life. 他过着幸福的生活。

The girl *laughed* a merry laugh. 那个姑娘愉快地笑了。

有时候,一个动词既可以用作及物动词,又可以用作不及物动词。如:

The bell *rings*. 铃响了。(不及物)

The waiter *rings* the bell. 侍者按铃。(及物)

Things *have changed* since I saw you. 自从见到你以来,形势已经变化了。(不及物)

I will go and *change* my clothes. 我要去换衣服。(及物)

(2) 实义动词、连系动词、情态动词和助动词

动词根据其意义和句法功能,可分为实义动词、连系动词、情态动词和助动词四类。

① 实义动词:表示动作或者状态,有完整的意义,可以单独使用,也可以与助动词相结合使用。实义动词分为及物动词和不及物动词两种。

② 连系动词:本身有词义,但是必须与表语结合充当复合谓语。

常见的表示状态的连系动词有:be, look, seem, appear, smell, taste, sound, feel, sit, stand, lie, keep, stay 等。如:

She is kind and diligent. 她诚实、勤奋。

Your idea *sounds* good. 你的主意听起来不错。

She always *keeps* silent in class. 课上她总保持沉默。

His excuse *seems* quite reasonable. 他的解释似乎很有道理。

You *look* pretty well in the blue jacket. 你穿这件蓝上衣看起来很好。

The problem *remained* unsolved until last year. 问题直到去年才解决。

常见的表示转变或结果的连系动词有:become, get, grow, turn, go, come, fall, prove 等。如:

He is *growing* old. 他渐渐老了。

The weather is *becoming* colder and colder as the winter is coming. 冬天来了,天气变得越来越冷。

③ 情态动词:本身有一定的词义,必须与实义动词或者连系动词的原形构成复合谓语,表示能力、义务、必要、猜测等说话人的语气或情态。常用的情态动词有:can, could, may, might, will, would, should, ought to, must, need, dare, used to 等。如:

I *could* speak English when I was a little child. 我小的时候就会说英语。

You *must* obey school rules. 你必须遵守学校的规则。

We *should* form good learning habits. 我们应该养成良好的学习习惯。

④ 助动词:本身没有独立的词义,不能单独作谓语,必须和其他动词结合使用,表示否定、疑问、强调以及动词的时态、语态、语气、人称和数等特征。常用的助动词有:be, have, do, will, shall 等。如:

Do you need to study late at night? 你需要熬夜学习吗?

Will you come to the party this evening? 今晚你来参加聚会吗?

She *hasn't* learned how to improve her reading ability. 她还没有学会如何提高阅读能力。

2. 学习一般现在时应注意的问题

(1) 在时间状语和条件状语从句中,常用一般现在时代替一般将来时。如:

The children will enjoy a golden childhood if we *reduce* their study load. 如果我们减轻孩子们的课业负担,他们就会享受金色的童年。

(2) 一般现在时表示按规定、计划或安排等要做的事。常用于这种情况的动词有:come, go, run, start, begin, return, leave, take place 等。如:

The train *leaves* at 6:00 pm. So I have to be at the station by 5:40 pm at the latest. 火车六点钟开,因此,我必须最晚于五点四十到达火车站。

What time does the lecture on computer-assisted instruction *begin*? 有关计算机辅助教学的讲座何时开始?

(3) 部分表示互通信息的少数动词如:say, see, hear, learn, tell, read, write 等,常用一般现在时代替现在完成时。如:

I *hear* that you have been to France several times. 我听说你去过几次法国。

He writes to say he will come to Qingdao for the weekend.
他来写信说他要来青岛度周末。

(4) 用于某些习惯表达法,表示现在正在发生的动作或存在的状态。如:

Here comes a taxi! 来了一辆出租车!

There goes the bell. 铃响了。

How hard it rains! 雨下得真大。

(5) 用于文章标题、剧本、图片说明或对故事的转述等。如:

Mary throws the ball to Jane and Jane catches it. She jumps and casts it into the basket.
玛丽把球传给珍妮。珍妮接住球,跳起来把球投进篮里。

【专题过关】

用括号内所给动词的适当形式填空。

1. —Can I join your club, Dad?

—You can when you _____ (get) a bit older.

2. Linda often _____ (do) her homework in the evening, but this evening she _____ (watch) TV.

3. —Mike wants to know if you _____ (have) a picnic tomorrow.

—Yes. But if it _____ (rain), we'll visit the museum instead.

4. Teaching English _____ (help) both students and volunteer teachers _____ (find) out if they want _____ (be) teachers.

5. The flight to Hong Kong _____ (leave) at 8:00. Let's _____ (go) and see Mr Wang off.

6. The way how everyday object behaves _____ (depend) on what kind of atoms are in it and how they _____ (act).

7. He will come to call on you the moment he _____ (finish) his work.

8. The teacher told us that light _____ (travel) faster than sound.

9. Light waves _____ (be) waves of energy that _____ (travel) through space at the rate of 186,000 miles per second.

10. —_____ you _____ (like) the material?

—Yes, it _____ (feel) very soft.



典型引路

I. 你能写出下列句子中所缺单词吗?

1. As is known to us all, Beijing is the c _____ of China.

2. I am unable to attend their wedding because of a p _____ engagement.

3. I have heard all his stories before, which b _____ me too much.

4. His d _____ was so concrete (具体) that I felt I was there.

5. I find it a _____ that you dare to drive without a driving license.

6. This is a university which has an excellent _____ (声望) in medical field.

7. He doesn't know much about the subject, but he is very _____ (热心的).

8. I felt _____ (尴尬) by his comments about the clothes I bought an hour earlier.

9. Their _____ (待人态度) towards me shows that they do not like me at all.

10. It was not _____ (友好的) of you to slam the door in his face and even do not say sorry to him later on.

II. 以下各句中各有一个错误,你能找到并改正吗?

1. He want to know everything about China and asked me a lot of questions.

2. August is the hotter month in America and it is the time

for the wheat harvest.

3. One Sunday afternoon a friend of me called on me.

4. Don't leave the door opened; it's cold outside.

5. It was time of me to take my dog, Blackie, for his walk.

6. He went out of the room and came back few minutes later.

7. John has only two men worked for him.

8. He walked around the room several times and then sat down in the front of the visitor.

9. The students became very worried by their picnic in the park.

10. I visited the Smiths—my first time visit to an American family.

III. 把下列句子翻译成英语。

1. 今年夏天我想去美国旅游,我的弟弟也想去。

2. 他们从没去过那儿,我们也没有。

3. 他们将在年初就开始这项工程。

4. 美国中学通常包括六到十二年级在内的七个年级。

5. 我想汤姆明天不会来参加我的生日晚会。

知识链接

1. Let Harry play with your toys as well, Clare—you must learn to _____. (2000 年全国高考题)

A. support B. care C. spare D. share

简析 前句提供的语言信息是让 Harry 与你一起玩你的玩具,因此答案为 share(合用,共用)。答案为 D。

2. A cook will be immediately fired if he is found _____ in the kitchen. (2003 年全国高考题)

A. smoke B. smoking C. to smoke D. smoked

简析 本题考查对主补的形式及意义的掌握。

find 一词可跟形容词、名词、动词的 -ing 形式、过去分词、介词短语、副词或动词不定式(主要为 to be)作复合宾语。在被动结构中,有时可跟其他形式的不定式(如完成式、进行式)作宾补,故可排除 A 项;根据 he (a cook) 与 smoke 的逻辑关系可排除 D 项;smoking 表示的动作与 find 同时发生,符合题意;而 to smoke 表示的动作发生在 find 之后,与题意不符,搭配也不合理。答案为 B。

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

—_____. (2004 年全国高考题上海卷)

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

简析 该句型是上句的否定形式,即“neither/nor + 系动词/助动词/情态动词 + 主语”结构。表示我也不会再来。答案为 B。

4. Having a trip abroad is certainly good for the old couple, but it remains _____ whether they will enjoy it. (2004 年全国高考题)

A. to see B. to be seen C. seeing D. seen

简析 it 作形式主语,代替 whether 引起的主语从句,与谓语“看”构成被动关系。答案为 B。

5. Don't leave the water _____ while you brush your teeth. (2004 年全国高考题天津卷)

A. run B. running C. being run D. to run

简析 leave sb./sth. doing sth. 意为“使(让)某人/某物处于某状态、某地”等。答案为 B。

6. —What would you do if it _____ tomorrow?

—We have to carry it on, since we've got everything ready. (2005 年全国高考题)

A. rain B. rains C. will rain D. is raining

简析 主句中的 would 表示意愿、愿望,不是过去将来,也不是虚拟语气,故条件状语从句中应为一般现在时表示将来。答案为 B。

7. The house belongs to my aunt but she _____ here any more. (2006 年全国高考题)

A. hasn't lived
C. hadn't lived

B. didn't live
D. doesn't live

简析 根据第一个分句和情景可判断出应该用一般现在时,表示“她现在不在这住了”。答案为 D。

8. This machine _____. It hasn't worked for years. (2006 年全国高考浙江卷)

A. didn't work B. wasn't working
C. doesn't work D. isn't working

简析 “这台机器不运转了。”表示现在的状态,应用一般现在时。答案为 C。

9. _____ and happy, Tony stood up and accepted the prize. (2006 年全国高考卷 I)

A. Surprising B. Surprised
C. Being surprised D. To be surprising

简析 surprised and happy 作伴随状语,表示 Tony 站起来领奖时的心情。表示心理状态的动词如 surprise, excite, interest 等,它们的 -ing 形式表示“令人吃惊”、“令人激动”、“令人感兴趣”。-ed 形式表示“感到……的”。答案为 B。

10. “Things _____ never come again!” I couldn't help talking to myself. (2007 年全国高考湖南卷)

A. lost B. losing C. to lose D. have lost

简析 过去分词 lost 做后置定语。答案为 A。

11. He is very popular among his students as he always tries to make them _____ in his lectures. (2007 年全国高考江苏卷)

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

简析 make sb. interested in “使某人对……感兴趣”,此句中,interested 与 them 构成主谓关系,表状态,interested 作 them 的宾语补足语。答案为 A。

12. In spite of repeated wrongs done to him, he looks _____ to people greeting him. (2008 年全国高考福建卷)

A. friendly B. lively C. worried D. cold

简析 be friendly to 对……友好。考查系动词加形容词构成系表结构的用法。in spite of 表示转折,由句义可推断出应选 A。答案为 A。

13. Students should be encouraged to use _____ Internet as _____ resource. (2008 年山东卷)

A. 不填; a B. 不填; the
C. the; the D. the; a

简析 Internet 为独一无二的事物,所以与定冠词连用;resource (something that can be used for support or help) 为可数名词,在此意为“可帮助实现目标的手段,帮手”,可用



作单数,但当“资源”讲时,常用复数形式,如:natural resources 自然资源。答案为D。

14. It's not _____ good idea to drive for four hours without _____ break. (2008 年全国卷 II)

A. a; a B. the; a C. the; the D. a; the

简析 考查不定冠词的用法。idea 是单数可数名词,前加不定冠词表示“一个好主意”;break 是可数名词,通常用作单数。如:without a break, take a break。答案为A。

15. In many places in China, _____ bicycle is still _____ popular means of transportation. (2008 年重庆卷)

A. a; the B. /; a C. the; a D. the; the

简析 单数可数名词 bicycle 前加 the 表示种类; means 方式,其单复数形式相同,前加形容词构成 a popular means of transportation, 表示“一种大众化的交通方式”,为单数意义。所以选C。答案为C。



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. Before you take this medicine, you'd better follow the _____ on the bottle.

A. instructions B. directions
C. production D. introduction

2. The _____ look on his face suggested that the answer is really _____.

A. disappointed; disappointed
B. disappointing; disappointing
C. disappointed; disappointing
D. disappointing; disappointed

3. —Lily doesn't know much about computers.

—_____.
A. So he did B. So do I
C. Neither do I D. Nor will I

4. The exciting moment we had been looking forward to _____ last Friday.

A. coming B. to come
C. come D. came

5. —What's your answer _____ this question?

—Sorry, I have to keep it a secret.

A. for B. in C. to D. at

6. She is _____ like her brother. He is dark and she is fair.

A. nothing B. exactly
C. no D. none

7. I always do some reading when my husband is watching a football match. _____, I show no interest in football.

A. In a word B. In other words
C. At the same time D. In time

8. It's really time we went home but we are enjoying ourselves. So we _____ here a little longer.

A. stayed B. have stayed
C. stay D. are staying

9. Mr. Li asked for _____ on the school, which I knew little about.

A. word B. message
C. information D. notice

10. —What do you think of this film?

—It's nothing except that it is exciting _____ the end.

A. in B. by C. at D. for

11. I was _____ about the idea of Bob coming for a visit.

A. enthusiastic B. worried
C. pleased D. nervous

12. Will you introduce a _____ of study so that I can improve my English?

A. route B. method C. road D. path

13. Before going to _____ college, he took _____ active part in labor.

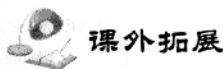
A. the; 不填 B. a; an
C. 不填; an D. 不填; 不填

14. I, _____ of the _____ speech, fell asleep.

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

15. —Hi, Eric! How are you doing?

—_____.
A. I'm working B. I'm doing well
C. I'm fine D. Good



文明记录着人类的发展历程,而教育在这个历程中是至关重要的。我们来到一个新的学校就是为了接受更好的教育。教育在人生历程和民族振兴方面有什么重要性呢?请和你的同学分组讨论一下,然后和全班交流。

It is impossible for us to make our country rich and strong without developing education. Why? Because education gives people knowledge and teaches them how to become good citizens

so as to be able to serve their country. No wonder they say that education decides the progress, prosperity (繁荣) and civilization of a country.

At present (Nowadays) most countries in (of) the world are enforcing (加强) compulsory education. It is necessary for all kinds of people, both rich and poor, to receive education. China is no exception as well.



第一单元测试题

第 I 卷(三部分;共 105 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)

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,并标在试卷的相应位置。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。

- Where are the speakers?
 - At home.
 - At a shop.
 - At school.
- What will the man probably do?
 - Have dinner.
 - Clean the table.
 - Read the notebook.
- How long have the speakers been waiting?
 - 30 minutes.
 - 1 hour.
 - 1.5 hours.
- What does the woman suggest that the man should do?
 - Wait in the corner.
 - Take a taxi.
 - Telephone the hotel.
- What does the woman mean?
 - She can help the man.
 - The machine is just being repaired.
 - The clerk doesn't like to be troubled.

第二节(共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 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,并标在试卷的相应位置。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,各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听下面一段材料,回答第 6 和第 7 题。

- What number is John calling to?
 - 17141.
 - 14714.
 - 17414.
- Where is John calling from?
 - 01-929-6636.
 - 01-992-6636.
 - 01-992-6366.

听下面一段材料,回答第 8 至第 10 题。

- What are the two speakers talking about?
 - Clothes.

B. The room.

C. The price.

- Why does the man make the call?
 - He needs room service.
 - He is changing.
 - He is leaving tomorrow.

- What can we learn from the conversation?
 - The hotel was not careful enough.
 - The man was not careful enough.
 - The clothes were expensive.

听下面一段材料,回答第 11 至第 13 题。

- Why does the man like his present job?
 - The good pay.
 - The fresh air.
 - Both A and B.
- Where did the man graduate?
 - A vocational school.
 - A high school.
 - A university.
- Which of the following jobs is the one the man wants to do the least?
 - Gardening.
 - Teaching.
 - Doctor.

听下面一段材料,回答第 14 至第 16 题。

- With what subject should Peter start his conversation with English people, as his friend suggests?
 - His family.
 - The pubs.
 - The weather.
- Why does Peter say that English people never speak to him?
 - Peter's English is too poor.
 - English people hate to be talked to.
 - Peter never speaks first.

- What can you infer from the advice of Peter's friend?
 - English people like to talk about nothing but weather.
 - Learning a foreign language requires a lot of practice.
 - A foreign language learner should try to find more chances to meet native speakers.

听下面一段材料,回答第 17 至第 20 题。

- What does the speaker like to know about a new play?
 - The price.
 - Whether it is worth seeing.
 - How long it lasts.
- Why were they late for the theatre?
 - Because they missed the bus.
 - Because his wife spent too much time deciding what to