

创新教学理念 体现课标思想 励志照亮人生 成才创造未来



2008-2009同步精品

励志成才

新课标创新学习策略

Endeavour

英语

赠送阶段测评卷

策划：启东中学校长 王生

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2008—2009同步精品

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LIZHICHENGCAI



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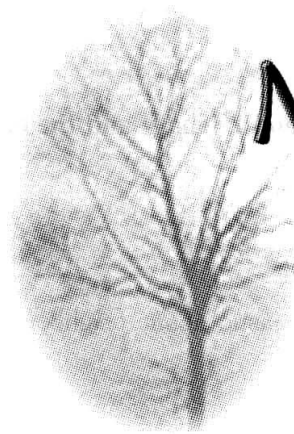
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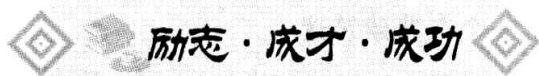
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Module 1

My First Day at Senior High

我上高中的第一天



- A good beginning is half done.

良好的开端是成功的一半。

- He that climbs a ladder must begin at the first step.

——Scoot

登梯必须从第一级开始。

——司各特

- There is no royal road to learning.

书山有路勤为径，学海无涯苦作舟。

- Goals determine what you are going to be.

目标决定你将成为什么样的人。

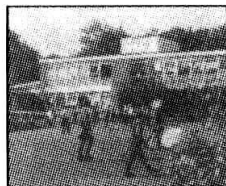
【我的格言】

- _____
- _____



英美学生的学校生活是什么样子的？这是一个令很多中国学生感兴趣的话题，相信很多中学生朋友都想了解一下英美学生一天的学习生活。他们什么时间上学？学习的科目和我们中国中学生的一样吗？他们在课余时间做些什么？.....

My School Day



I leave home at 6:45 and walk 20 minutes to catch a bus to school. The bus is a special one just for kids going to my school. The journey on the bus takes an hour because it has to keep stopping to pick up other students along the way.

When I arrive at school, I collect my Tablet PC from the Flexi [Flexible(灵活的) Learning Centre]. Then I go to my tutor room for registration(登记,注册) at 8:30. We listen to

announcements to see what special things are happening at school today or this week. At about 8:

50 we leave the tutor room to go to our first period. Every day I have a different lesson in the first period. Normally it is Humanities



but I also have Maths, Drama and Music, and French on the other days. Each period lasts an hour.

All my lessons are in different rooms and places around the school. Each room has either a number or a name. The numbers are very hard to remember! I have different teachers for each lesson. I have a locker where I can store some of my stuff but otherwise I have to carry it all around.

Every student carries a swipe card. We swipe into every lesson to let the school know that we have attended certain lessons and to know where we are in case of emergencies.



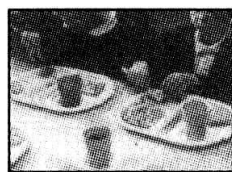
On the swipe card there are two stripes(条纹), a black one and a brown one. The brown is to swipe into lessons and the black is to get into the toilets and buildings.

We can put money on our swipe cards instead of carrying cash around. When we want to pay for snacks at the tuck shop or canteen we just hand over our cards and they deduct the money.

Subjects

Maths	English	Science	IT
Drama	Music	Art	PE
Humanities(History, Geography and Religion)			French or Spanish

I bring a packed lunch to school but occasionally(偶尔地) I have school dinners in the school canteen(餐厅).



The canteen is open at lunch-time and break time. Most hot food is served only at lunchtime. Chips are only available on Mondays and Fridays.

Sometimes I stay after school for clubs.

课标要点展示

类别	新课标要求	
话题	My First Day at Senior High 我上高中的第一天	
功能	Making conversation 对话	
重点单词	1. enthusiastic 3. information 5. method 7. embarrassed 9. behaviour 11. amazed 13. impress 15. enjoyment 17. disappointing 19. cover	2. amazing 4. instruction 6. bored 8. attitude 10. description 12. embarrassing 14. encouragement 16. disappointed 18. disappear
重点短语	1. be similar to 3. nothing like 5. in other words 7. be impressed with 9. take part in	2. attitude to/towards 4. by oneself 6. look forward to 8. be divided into
重点语法	1. Revision of the present tenses 一般现在时 2. Adjectives ending in -ing and -ed 以-ing 和-ed 结尾的形容词	
写作任务	Writing a brochure about your school 写一篇介绍你学校的短文	

Reading

自主学习

I. 词汇知识

根据英文解释写出单词

- _____ have a favourable effect on sb., make sb. feel admiration or respect
- _____ the opinions and feelings that you usually have about sth.
- _____ ashamed, nervous, or uncomfortable in a social situation

根据词性和汉语意思写出单词

- _____ (n.) 行为; 举止 — _____ (vi. & vt.) 行为; 举止
- _____ (adj.) 热心的 — _____ (n.) 热心; 积极性
- _____ (n.) 鼓励; 激励 — encourage (vt.) 鼓励; 激励

II. 重点短语

- be similar _____ 与……相似
- nothing _____ 完全不是
- _____ oneself 独自地
- _____ other words 换句话说
- look forward _____ 期望; 盼望

6. be impressed _____ 给……留下印象

要点剖析

1. The teachers are very **enthusiastic** and friendly and the classrooms are **amazing**.

老师们非常热情、友好, 教室很棒。

1) enthusiastic *adj.* 热心的; 热情的

- This retired worker is very enthusiastic about neighbourhood affairs.
这个退休工人对邻里的事情非常热心。
- He became enthusiastic about classical architecture.
他成了一个古典建筑迷。
- All the teachers are very enthusiastic for their students.
所有的老师都对学生们非常热心。

【归纳】

be enthusiastic about/for/over 对……热心

【拓展】

enthusiasm *n.* 狂热; 热心; 热爱; 热衷的事物
enthusiast *n.* 热衷于……的人
enthusiastically *adv.* 热心地; 热情地; 狂热地

- ④ The proposal was greeted _____ great _____.
这个建议受到热烈响应。

- ⑤ He _____ music. 他热爱音乐。
⑥ He is _____. 他是个高尔夫球迷。

2) amazing *adj.* 令人惊异的

- ① It's quite amazing that he should be so unaware of what's going on.
他对正在发生的事居然毫不知情, 这实在令人感到诧异!
- ② She has an amazing talent for music.
在音乐方面她有惊人的天赋。
- ③ I find it amazing that you can't swim.
你不会游泳可使我大吃一惊。

【拓展】

amaze *vt.* 使惊奇; 使惊愕
amazed *adj.* 感到惊奇的; 吃惊的 (主语多为人)
amazement *n.* 惊奇; 惊异

- ④ I was amazed _____ his calmness.
我对他的镇定感到吃惊。
- ⑤ He _____ everyone by passing the driving test.
他竟然通过了驾驶测试, 这使每个人大为惊讶。
- ⑥ I heard with _____ that he left without a word.
听到他不辞而别我很吃惊。

2. ... and Ms Shen's **method** of teaching is **nothing like** that of the teachers at my Junior High school.

……沈老师的教学方法和我初中老师的教学方法完全不同。

1) method *n.* 方式; 方法

- ① The new method works well in practice.
新方法在实践中行之有效。

②Can you work out the problem with this method?

用这种方法你能算出这道题吗?

【归纳】

with this method 用这种方法

【拓展】

in this way
by this means } 用这种方法

辨析	way / method / means
三者均表示“方式,方法”,但是用法不同。	
(1)way 为可数名词,指一般的方式、方法或个人的特殊方式、方法,与技巧或效果的好坏无关,常与介词 in 搭配使用。有时后接不定式或 of+动名词。	
(2)method 也是可数名词,常指精心拟定的系统化的、有效的方法,后常接 of+动名词,不接不定式。	
(3)means 单复数形式相同,强调具体的手段。其前有 a, one, this, that, every 等词时表示单数意义,其前有 such, these, those, all 等词时表示复数意义,多指抽象或概括性的含义,常与介词 by 搭配,其后可接不定式,也可接 of+动名词/名词。	

③Your _____ of teaching is new.

你的教学方法很新。

④We express our thoughts _____ words.

我们用语言表达我们的思想。

⑤Now I am used to the _____ of the school life.

现在我习惯学校的生活方式了。

2)nothing like 丝毫不像;没有什么能比得上

①In summer, there is nothing like swimming as a means of keeping fit.

在夏天再没有比游泳更好的锻炼方式了。

②He is nothing like his brother. 他一点也不像他哥哥。

③There's nothing like home.

金窝、银窝不如自家的草窝。

【拓展】

something like 大约;有点像

④At its peak, the Roman Empire covered _____ the whole of Europe.

罗马帝国在全盛时期几乎占据了整个欧洲。

⑤He said something _____ that. 他好像是那样说的。

3. I don't think I will be bored in Ms Shen's class!

我认为上沈老师的课我不会感到厌倦!

1)本句含有否定转移的用法。英语中有些动词如 think, believe, suppose, expect 等,当句子的主语为第一人称,后面跟一个宾语从句,并且从句表示否定含义时,要进行否定转移,即把否定词 not 放在主句谓语动词之前。

①We don't think one can learn a foreign language well within two months.

我们认为一个人在两个月内不可能学好外语。

②I don't suppose he will return to his hometown after a few years of studying abroad.

我看他在国外学习几年后不会回家乡了。

③I don't expect he is serious. 我想他不是当真的。

提醒:当主句主语为第一人称时,反意疑问句的主语和谓语动词应与从句保持一致;当主句主语为其他人称时,反意疑问句的主语和谓语动词应与主句保持一致。

④We don't believe he can succeed with the method, _____?

我们认为用这种方法他不会成功,不是吗?

⑤I don't suppose anyone will go there tonight, _____? 我认为今晚任何人都不会去那儿,不是吗?

⑥He doesn't think it will rain, _____?

他认为天不会下雨,是吧?

2)bored adj. 厌烦的;厌倦的

①Children easily get bored. 孩子们很容易感到厌倦。

②I am bored with her endless tales.

她那讲不完的故事使我感到厌倦。

③I am bored to death. 我无聊死了。

【归纳】

④be bored _____ 对……厌烦
⑤be bored _____ 极度厌倦

【拓展】

bore vt. 使……厌烦
boring adj. 无趣的;无聊的;令人讨厌的
bore n. 使人讨厌的、令人厌倦的事
boredom n. 厌烦;厌倦

⑥He _____ us by talking for hours about his new house. 他连续几个小时都在大谈他的新房子,这使我们大家都厌烦透了。

⑦What a _____ film! 这电影真乏味!

⑧It's _____ having to go out again. 又要外出真是讨厌。

⑨He found the _____ scarcely endurable(忍受). 他觉得这种厌烦难以忍受。

4. Some students were embarrassed at first but everyone was very friendly and it was really nice.

虽然有的同学刚开始觉得窘迫,但是大家很友好,这样的确不错。

embarrassed adj. 感到窘迫的;尴尬的

①I was embarrassed by their compliment. 对他们的称赞我感到很不安。

②He glanced at me, horribly embarrassed. 他非常尴尬地望着我。

③She was embarrassed at/about/by the request. 她对这样的要求感到困窘。

【归纳】

④be embarrassed _____ 对……感到不好意思;困窘

【拓展】



embarrass <i>vt.</i>	使窘迫;使为难
embarrassing <i>adj.</i>	令人为难的
embarrassingly <i>adv.</i>	令人尴尬地
embarrassment <i>n.</i>	困窘;局促不安

⑤ What he said _____ them.

他的话使他们很难堪。

⑥ I nearly died of _____ when he asked me about it.

他问我那件事差点把我难堪死。

⑦ Children may sometimes ask their parents some _____ questions.

小孩有时会问他们的父母一些令人难堪的问题。

5. Ms Shen gave us instructions and then we worked by ourselves.

沈老师给我们下达了指令后,我们就自由活动了。

instruction *n.* 指示;说明;指导;命令

① You should follow the instructions on the bottle.

你应按照瓶子上的说明去使用。

② The teacher gave them instructions to arrive early tomorrow morning. 老师命令他们明天早晨要早到。

③ It is important that you follow the instructions described in these six steps.

遵循这六大步骤的指示是非常重要的。

【归纳】

④ instruction 作“指示;说明;命令”讲,常用 _____ 形式。

⑤ _____ instructions 服从指示

⑥ _____ sb. instructions 向某人下达指示

【拓展】

instruct *vt.* 教育;指导;通知;指示;命令

instructive *adj.* 教育的;指导性的;有教义的;有启示的

⑦ He _____ me how to do it. 他教我如何去做。

⑧ These little hints are _____ to me.

这些小暗示对我极有益。

6. I like her attitude very much, and the behaviour of the other students shows that they like her, too.

我很喜欢她的态度,其他学生的举止表明他们也喜欢她。

1) attitude *n.* 姿势;态度;看法。常和 to 或 towards 连用。

① He has a good attitude to/towards his schoolwork.

他对功课的态度很端正。

② What's your attitude to this idea?

你对这种想法抱什么态度?

③ They took a friendly attitude to us.

他们对我们采取了友善的态度。

④ He was sitting in a lazy attitude. 他懒洋洋地坐着。

2) behaviour *n.* 行为;举止

① He has good behaviour. 他行为规矩。

② His behaviour amazed and confused me.

他的所作所为让我感到既惊愕又困惑。

【拓展】

behave <i>vi. & vt.</i>	行为;举止
behave well/badly	举止得体/不端
behave yourself	举止规矩有礼
well-behaved <i>adj.</i>	行为良好的
badly-behaved <i>adj.</i>	行为恶劣的

③ If you _____ that, you'll get yourself disliked. 如果你的行为那样,你会让人厌恶的。

④ _____ . Don't make a fool of yourself.

注意你的举止,别闹出笑话来。

⑤ The teacher encouraged the children to _____. 老师鼓励孩子们举止得体。

7. In other words, there are three times as many girls as boys. 换句话说,女生人数是男生的三倍。

as many + 名词 + as 和 一样多的 , 倍数要放在第一个 as 之前。

① At the beginning, collect as many stamps as you can. 开始时,尽可能多收集一些邮票。

② He has got three times as many books as his sister's. 他拥有书的数量是他妹妹的三倍。

【拓展】

as many/much as 和 一样多;多达

as much + 不可数名词 + as 和 一样

常见的倍数表达形式:

A be 倍数 { 形容词比较级 + than B A 比 B (大,长,宽等) 倍
as *adj.* (原级) as B A 是 B 的几倍
the length/height/depth/width of B A 是 B 的 倍长、高、深、宽等

The length/height/depth/width etc. of A be 倍数 that of B. A 的长、高、深、宽是 B 的 倍

③ This house is _____ than that one. 这间房子比那间房子大三倍。

④ Asia is _____ Europe. 亚洲是欧洲的四倍大。

⑤ The earth is 49 times _____ of the moon. 地球的体积是月球的 49 倍。

⑥ The size of the newly broadened square is _____ of the previous one. 新扩建的广场为以前的四倍大。

⑦ He has five times _____ you have. 他拥有的书是你的书的五倍。

⑧ This dictionary costs twice _____ that one. 这本词典比那本词典贵一倍。

8. Li Kang is very impressed with the teachers and the technology in his new school.

李康对新学校的老师和技术印象非常深刻。

impress *vt.* 铭刻;给 极深的印象;使感动

① The film at the cinema impressed me very much.

电影院里的电影给我留下了非常深刻的印象。

② We are very impressed with/by the children's work. 这

必修1 Module 1 My First Day at Senior High

些儿童作品给我们留下了深刻印象。

- ③ My father impressed on me the value of hard work.
= My father impressed me with the value of hard work.
爸爸跟我强调辛勤工作的价值。
- ④ The girl impressed her friend with her sense of humour.
这女孩的幽默感给她的朋友以深刻的印象。

【归纳】

- ⑤ be impressed _____/_____/at 对……有印象;对……印象很深
- ⑥ impress { _____ sb. sth. (sth. on sb.) 给某人留下印象/使某人铭记
.....
sb. _____ sth.

【拓展】

impression <i>n.</i>	印象;感觉
have/make/leave an impression on sb.	给某人留下印象
impression on	给……留下的印象
impressive <i>adj.</i>	给人深刻印象的;感人的

- ⑦ Frank _____/_____ a good impression _____ the manager so he gave him the job. 弗兰克给经理留下了好印象,因此经理给了他这份工作。
- ⑧ Now I have a different impression _____ England.
如今我对英格兰的印象大不相同了。
- ⑨ His collection of paintings is the most _____.
他的绘画收藏令人叹为观止。

【思考】

性质如同 **amaze, amazed, amazing** 的词还有哪些?

【思考提示】

bore <i>vt.</i> 使厌烦	{ bored <i>adj.</i> 感到厌烦的 boring <i>adj.</i> 令人厌烦的;乏味的
disappoint <i>vt.</i> 使失望	{ disappointed <i>adj.</i> 感到失望的 disappointing <i>adj.</i> 令人失望的
embarrass <i>vt.</i> 使窘迫	{ embarrassed <i>adj.</i> 感到尴尬的 embarrassing <i>adj.</i> 令人难堪的
excite <i>vt.</i> 使激动	{ excited <i>adj.</i> 感到激动的 exciting <i>adj.</i> 令人激动的
frighten <i>vt.</i> 使害怕	{ frightened <i>adj.</i> 害怕的;受惊吓的 frightening <i>adj.</i> 可怕的
interest <i>vt.</i> 使感兴趣	{ interested <i>adj.</i> 感兴趣的 interesting <i>adj.</i> 有趣的
please <i>vt.</i> 使高兴	{ pleased <i>adj.</i> 感到高兴的 pleasing <i>adj.</i> 令人高兴的
puzzle <i>vt.</i> 使迷惑	{ puzzled <i>adj.</i> 感到疑惑的 puzzling <i>adj.</i> 令人迷惑的
surprise <i>vt.</i> 使吃惊	{ surprised <i>adj.</i> 感到惊讶的 surprising <i>adj.</i> 令人惊讶的

跟踪检测

I. 单词拼写

- Thanks to modern t _____, we have a much higher standard of living.
- Applicants for the job must have p _____ experience.
- He gave us i _____ to use it as soon as possible.
- Can you work out the problem with this m _____?
- Please give a d _____ of your lost purse.

II. 单项填空

- From her _____ looks, I could see that she didn't believe what I said.
A. amazing B. amazed
C. amaze D. amazement
- The house rent is expensive. I've got about half the space I had at home and I'm paying _____ here.
A. as three times much B. as much three times
C. much as three times D. three times as much
- Don't take that kind of attitude _____ your work, or you'll lose it, young man.
—I'm terribly sorry.
A. of B. about C. against D. towards
- If you want to learn something about John, you'd better go to him to _____ more _____ about him.
A. ask; information B. ask for; information
C. offer; informations D. ask about; informations
- There is _____ like a holiday to make one feel relaxed.
A. everything B. something
C. nothing D. anything
- The actor _____ us greatly with his wonderful performance and excellent English.
A. moved B. interested
C. impressed D. touched
- I don't suppose anyone will be willing to do it, _____.
A. do I B. don't I
C. will they D. won't they
- He is enthusiastic _____ adventure. Dangerous sports always arouse enthusiasm _____ him.
A. for; with B. about; for
C. about; in D. with; in
- I was _____ at the _____ joke they played on me.
A. embarrassed; embarrassed
B. embarrassing; embarrassed
C. embarrassed; embarrassing
D. embarrassing; embarrassing
- You should read the _____ in the car repair manual (手册) carefully before you start to work on it.
A. instruction B. instructions
C. introductions D. explanations
- Mr. Smith, _____ of the _____ speech, started to read a novel.
A. tired; boring B. tiring; bored
C. tired; bored D. tiring; boring
- It's bad _____ for a man to smoke in the public places

where smoking is not allowed.

- A. behaviour B. action
C. manner D. movement

III. 短文填空

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 (1)e _____ and friendly and the classrooms are (2)a _____. 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 (3)i _____ from websites. They're brilliant!

Today we (4)i _____ ourselves to each other. Ms Shen gave us (5)i _____ and then we worked by ourselves. Ms Shen wants to help us (6)i _____ our spelling and handwriting. We do this in a fun way, with spelling games and other activities. I like her (7)a _____ very much, and the (8)b _____ of the other students shows that they like her, too.

There are sixty-five students in my class—more than my (9)p _____ class in Junior High. Forty-nine of them are girls. For our homework tonight, we have to write a (10)d _____ of the street where we live. I'm looking forward to doing it!

IV. 翻译并背诵下列句子

1. 换言之,女生人数是男生的三倍。

2. 我认为上沈老师的课我是不会感到厌倦的。

3. 沈老师的教学方法和我初中老师的教学方法完全不同。

4. 我们要描述一下我们居住的街道。

5. 沈老师给我们做了指导,然后我们自由活动。

V. 阅读理解

(A)

Normally a student must attend a certain number of courses in order to graduate, and each course that he attends gives him a credit(信用) that he may count(有价值,起作用) towards a degree. In many American universities the total work for a degree consists of thirty-six courses each lasting for one semester(学期). A typical(典型的) course consists of three classes per week for fifteen weeks; while attending a university a student will probably attend four or five courses during each semester. Normally a student would expect to take four years attending two semesters each year. It is possible for a student to move between one university and another during

his degree course, though this is not in fact done as a regular practice(惯例).

For every course that he follows a student is given a grade, which is recorded and the record is available(可获得的,可看见的) for the student to show to prospective(未来的) employers. All this imposes a constant pressure and strain(紧张,劳累) of work, but in spite of(尽管) this, some students still find time for great activity in student affairs. Elections to positions in student organizations arouse much enthusiasm. Students who advise the academic authorities(当局) usually perform the effective work of maintaining(维持) discipline. Any student, who is thought to have broken the rules, for example by cheating(作弊), has to appear before a student court. With the enormous(巨大的) numbers of students, the operation of the system does involve a certain amount of activity. A student who has held one of these positions of authority(权利) is much respected and it will be of benefit to him later in his career.

1. Normally a student would at least attend _____ classes each week.

- A. 12 B. 15 C. 20 D. 36

2. According to the first paragraph an American student is allowed _____.

- A. to live in a different university
B. to live at home and drive to class
C. to get two degrees from two different universities
D. to take a particular course in a different university

3. The student organizations seem to be effective in _____.

- A. dealing with the academic affairs of the university
B. keeping up the students' enthusiasm for social activities
C. ensuring that the students observe university regulations(遵守学校规则)
D. evaluating(评估) students' performance by bringing them before a court

4. Some students are enthusiastic for positions in student organizations because _____.

- A. they hate the constant pressure and strain of their study
B. they will then be able to stay longer in the university
C. such positions help them get better jobs
D. such positions are usually well paid

(B)

A new plan for getting children to and from school is being started by a local government in Eastern England. This could end the worries of many parents fearful for their children's safety on the roads.

Until now the local government has only been prepared to provide bus services for children living more than three miles from their school, or sometimes less if special reasons existed. Now it has been decided that if a group of parents ask for help in organizing transport they will be prepared to go ahead, as long as the arrangement will not lose money and children taking part will be attending their nearest school.

必修1 Module 1 My First Day at Senior High

The new plan is to be tried out this term for children living at Milton who attend Impington School. The children live just within the three-mile limit and the local government said in the past that they would not undertake to provide free transport to the school. But now they have agreed to offer a sum of money for a bus service from Milton to Impington and back, a plan which has the support of the school's headmaster.

Between 50 and 60 parents have said they would like their children to take part. Final calculations have still to be carried out, but a government official has said the cost to parents should be less than £ 20 a term.

They have been able to arrange the service at a low cost because there is already an agreement with the bus company for a bus to take children who live further away from Impington. The same bus would now just make one more journey to pick up the Milton children. The official said they would get in touch with other groups of parents who in the past had asked if transport could be provided for their children, to see if they would like to take part in the new plan.

5. What is the aim of the plan?
- A. To prevent the students' road accidents.
B. To relieve the traffic pressure.
C. To save time for the parents and students.
D. To help the parents save money.
6. How can the local government arrange the new bus service at a low cost?
- A. By letting the bus run in the morning only.
B. By limiting the number of the students.
C. By obtaining the support from the headmaster.
D. By linking the new bus service with the existing one.
7. The new bus service will be paid for by _____.
A. the parents
B. the local government
C. the bus company
D. the local government and the parents
8. The passage is most probably _____.
A. a personal letter B. a headmaster's report
C. an advertisement D. a newspaper article

每天积累一滴水

最终形成太平洋

重点问题:

疑难问题:

错题重做:

Grammar

温故知新

1. be enthusiastic _____ 热衷于……
2. _____ this method 用这种方法
3. _____ 一点也不像
4. be _____ 对……感到厌倦
5. _____ one's _____ 听从……的命令
6. attitude _____ 对……的态度
7. _____ 换句话说
8. be _____ by/with 给某人以深刻印象
9. I _____ all the students _____ English.

我认为并不是所有的学生都喜欢英语。

自主学习

I. 单项填空

1. —What would you do if it _____ tomorrow?
—We have to carry it on, since we've got everything ready.
A. rain B. rains
C. will rain D. is raining
2. I don't like John, who _____.
A. always late for class
B. always come late for class
C. is always coming late for class
D. always comes late for class
3. —What are you going to do this afternoon?
—I am going to the cinema with some friends. The film _____ quite early, so we _____ to the bookstore after that.
A. finished; are going B. finished; go
C. finishes; are going D. finishes; go
4. I want to buy that kind of cloth because I _____ the cloth _____ well.
A. have told; washed B. have been told; washes
C. have been told; wash D. was told; washed
5. —What's that terrible noise?
—The neighbours _____ for a party.
A. have prepared B. are preparing
C. prepare D. will prepare
6. Selecting a mobile phone for personal use is no easy task because technology _____ so rapidly.
A. is changing B. has changed
C. will have changed D. will change

II. 用所给词的正确形式填空

1. I was _____ (disappoint) at the result of the exam.
2. This is a very _____ (bore) lesson and I won't attend it.
3. Susan held the gold medal, trying to keep back her _____ (excite) tears.
4. The _____ (move) TV play made us _____ (move).

语法讲练

一、一般现在时; 现在进行时

类别	情况	例句
一般现在时	表示经常性或习惯性的动作, 常与 often, always, usually, everyday, sometimes 等时间状语连用	① He writes to his parents once a month. 他每月给父母写一封信。 ② He often goes swimming in summer. 他夏天经常去游泳。
	表示客观事实或普遍真理	Light travels faster than sound. 光比声音传播快。
	表示按规定、时刻表、计划或安排要发生的事情。常用动词如 arrive, be, begin, close, come, end, finish, go, leave, open, start 等	① The plane takes off at 8:30 and arrives in Shanghai at 10:20. 飞机 8:30 起飞, 10:20 到达上海。 ② When does the new term start in your school? 你们学校新学期什么时候开始?
	在时间和条件状语从句中, 常用一般现在时代替一般将来时	If it is fine tomorrow, we shall visit the Great Wall. 如果明天天晴, 我们就去游览长城。
现在进行时	表示此时此刻正在进行的动作	They are having a meeting. 他们正在开会。
	表示目前这段时间内正在进行的动作, 但说话时并不一定进行	My mother is making a dress for me these days. 妈妈这几天在给我做一件连衣裙。
	常与副词 always, constantly 等连用, 表示反复出现或习惯动作, 含有说话者的赞扬、不满、讨厌、遗憾等情绪	He is always making the same mistake. 他总是犯同样的错误。
	某些动词的现在进行时表示将要发生的动作, 一般跟表示将来的时间状语, 这些动词有: arrive, begin, come, go, get, leave, move, return, spend, start, stay 等	Are you going to Dalian with us tomorrow? 你明天和我们一起去大连吗?

二、以-ing 和-ed 结尾的形容词

-ing 形式描写引起情感的人或事, -ed 形式告诉我们人们的感受如何。它们可以作表语、定语、状语和补足语。

It was an embarrassing situation, but Mr. Smith carried it off well. 那是一个尴尬的处境, 但是史密斯先生成功地应付过去了。

I feel excited at the good news.

听到这个好消息, 我感到兴奋。

I was completely amazed by the classroom.

必修1 Module 1 My First Day at Senior High

教室的配置令我大为吃惊。

The film is boring.

这部电影真令人厌烦。

► 语法专练 ◀

- You're drinking too much.
—Only at home. No one _____ me but you.
A. is seeing B. had seen
C. sees D. saw
- Tomorrow _____ my birthday. I'd like you and Jane to come.
—I'm not sure if she _____ free.
A. will be; is B. is going to; is
C. is; is D. is; will
- Since I won the big prize, my telephone hasn't stopped ringing. People _____ to ask how I am going to spend the money.
A. phone B. will phone
C. were phoning D. are phoning
- As a UN report warns, animals _____ at a speed 100 times faster now than any time in past since the dinosaurs were wiped out.
A. are dying out B. have died out
C. were dying out D. had died out
- Look! How long _____ like this?
—Three weeks! It's usual here that rain _____ without stopping these days of the year.
A. has it rained; pours
B. has it been raining; pours
C. is it raining; is pouring
D. does it rain; pours
- Be quick, the doors _____! You will just _____ in time.
A. have closed; take it B. are closed; miss it
C. close; get it D. are closing; make it
- It was a really _____ experience. Afterwards everybody was very _____.
A. terrifying; shocking B. terrified; shocking
C. terrifying; shocked D. terrified; shocked
- Mrs. Bush stood _____ for a moment when an old soldier suddenly appeared before her.
A. surprised B. surprising
C. being surprised D. to be surprised
- Tom never works hard at his lessons, so it's not _____ to see a _____ look on his face after the exam.
A. surprised; disappointing B. surprised; disappointed
C. surprising; disappointing D. surprising; disappointed
- What he said is so _____ that we all felt _____.
A. puzzled; puzzling B. puzzled; puzzled
C. puzzling; puzzling D. puzzling; puzzled

跟踪检测

I. 单项填空

- _____ and happy, Tony stood up and accepted the prize.
A. Surprising B. Surprised
C. Being surprised D. To be surprised
- Don't tell him about his mother's illness until the examination _____.
A. has finished B. will be finished
C. was finished D. finished
- Do you know when Tom _____ from abroad?
—Perhaps it will be a long time before he _____.
A. will come; will come B. comes; will come

LIZHICHENGCAI

- C. will come; comes D. comes; comes
4. —_____ Mr. Brown _____ this week?
—No. He is on holiday.
A. Has; worked B. Does; work
C. Did; work D. Is; working
5. —Bob must be very wealthy.
—Yes, he _____ more in one day than I do in a week.
A. earns B. had earned
C. has been earned D. is earning
6. —So how long have you been here?
—Just a couple of days actually. I'm on a big journey, you know. I _____ all the places of interest here.
A. am visiting B. visited
C. have visited D. will visit
7. —How did you find your visit to Disneyland?
—I enjoyed it very much. It was _____ than I expected.
A. far more interested B. far more interesting
C. so interesting D. even more interested
8. We can see Lucy is _____ from her _____ look.
A. amazed; amazed B. amazing; amazing
C. amazing; amazed D. amazed; amazing
9. The _____ news made us _____.
A. disappointing; disappointing
B. disappointed; disappointed
C. disappointing; disappointed
D. disappointed; disappointing
10. What seemed most _____ to me was that no one thought of his own safety.
A. surprise B. surprised
C. surprising D. to surprise

II. 语法填空

Deciding what present you should give someone is never easy. Many things must be considered such as 1 the person is interested in and how old he is. We must also consider the reaction of the person 2 (receive) the gift. One of the 3 (bad) gift choices I ever made was for my high school English teacher, Ms. Chen. Ms. Chen 4 (teach) me English since Junior 1, and to show my 5 (appreciate) I decided to get her a present. I asked my classmates about her interests 6 I made my final decision. Then I went to the department store 7 I worked part-time and bought her 8 expensive gift box of Sichuan beef. I was certain she would like it because I 9 (tell) by my classmates that she loved hot food. I left the box with a card on her desk, and I was sure she would like them. 10 was only after I heard she became sick that I learned she couldn't eat MSG(味精)!

III. 翻译句子

- 天气预报说明天是晴天。

- 我们都喜欢他,因为他总是帮助别人。

- 多么令人失望的消息!

- 我们国家的太空技术正以惊人的速度发展。

- 听到这个消息我很失望。

IV. 完形填空

A little boy invited his mother to attend his school's



first teacher-parent meeting. To the little boy's 1, she said she would go. This 2 be the first time that his classmates and teacher 3 his mother and he felt 4 of her appearance. Although she was a beautiful woman, there was a severe scar (疤痕) that 5 nearly the entire right side of her face. The boy never wanted to 6 why or how she got the scar.

At the meeting, the people were 7 by the kindness and natural beauty of his mother 8 the scar, but the little boy was still embarrassed and 9 himself from everyone. He did, however, get within 10 of a conversation between his mother and his teacher.

The teacher asked 11, "How did you get the scar on your face?"

The mother replied, "12 my son was a baby, he was in a room that caught fire. Everyone was 13 afraid to go in because the fire was 14, so I went in. As I was running toward his bed, I saw a long piece of wood coming down and I placed myself over him trying to protect him. I was knocked 15, but fortunately, a fireman came in and saved both of us." She 16 the burned side of her face. "This scar will be 17, but to this day, I have never 18 what I did."

At this point, the little boy came out running toward his mother with tears in his eyes. He held her in his arms and felt a great 19 of the sacrifice (牺牲) that his mother had made for him. He held her hand 20 for the rest of the day.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. enjoyment | B. disappointment |
| C. surprise | D. excitement |
| 2. A. would | B. could |
| C. should | D. must |
| 3. A. noticed | B. greeted |
| C. accepted | D. met |

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------|------------------|-----------|
| 4. A. sick | B. ashamed | C. afraid | D. tired |
| 5. A. included | B. passed | C. covered | D. shaded |
| 6. A. talk about | | B. think about | |
| C. care about | | D. hear about | |
| 7. A. impressed | | B. surprised | |
| C. excited | | D. comforted | |
| 8. A. in sight of | | B. by means of | |
| C. by way by | | D. in spite of | |
| 9. A. hid | | B. protected | |
| C. separated | | D. escaped | |
| 10. A. understanding | | B. reminding | |
| C. hearing | | D. learning | |
| 11. A. carefully | | B. seriously | |
| C. nervously | | D. anxiously | |
| 12. A. As | B. When | C. Since | D. While |
| 13. A. so | B. much | C. quite | D. too |
| 14. A. out of control | | B. under control | |
| C. in control | | D. over control | |
| 15. A. helpless | | B. hopeless | |
| C. senseless | | D. useless | |
| 16. A. pointed | | B. showed | |
| C. wiped | | D. touched | |
| 17. A. ugly | | B. lasting | |
| C. serious | | D. frightening | |
| 18. A. forgot | | B. recognized | |
| C. considered | | D. regretted | |
| 19. A. honor | | B. sense | |
| C. happiness | | D. pride | |
| 20. A. quietly | | B. slightly | |
| C. tightly | | D. suddenly | |

每天积累一滴水

最终形成太平洋

重点问题:

错题重做:

疑难问题:

Integrated skills

温故知新

用所给词的正确形式填空

1. She gave up the chance to go abroad. It's really _____ (amaze) news.
2. I was _____ (disappoint) that the painting had been damaged.
3. He looks so _____ (excite) that he can't say a word.
4. When she _____ (arrive), I'll let you know.
5. The train from Harbin _____ (arrive) at 5:30 this afternoon.
6. I've won a holiday for two weeks to Florida, I am _____ (take) my mum.
7. He is always _____ (come) late for work.
8. Look! They are _____ (do) some cleaning.

自主学习

I. 单词拼写

1. _____ (n.) 改正; 纠正 — _____ (v.) 改正; 纠正
2. _____ (n.) 鼓励; 激励 — _____ (v.) 鼓励; 激励
3. _____ (adj.) 失望的 — _____ (adj.) 令人失望的
4. _____ (n.) 助手; 助理 — _____ (v.) 帮助; 协助
5. _____ (n.) 误解 — _____ (v.) 误解

II. 完成句子

1. 我坐在你旁边你介意吗?
Would you mind _____ next to you?
2. 让我们分成三个小组。
Let's _____ ourselves _____ three groups.
3. 刘翔参加了 2004 年奥运会并夺得一枚金牌。
Liu Xiang _____ the 2004 Olympic Games and won a gold medal.
4. 我曾经看过这部电影。——我也看过。
—I have seen the film. — _____.
5. 如果你想上大学,就必须努力学习。
If you want to _____, you must work hard.

要点剖析

1. Mr. Davies gave us a lot of encouragement—he made us feel really good about being there.
戴维斯先生给了我们许多鼓励——他使我们感到在那里确实不错。
encouragement *n.* 激励; 鼓励; 鼓励的话或行为
① He owed his success to his wife's encouragement.
他把成功归功于妻子的鼓励。
② David gave us a lot of encouragement to make us full of confidence.
为了使我们充满自信, 戴维给了我们很多鼓励。

- ③ With encouragement, Mike is beginning to work hard. 在受到鼓励后, 迈克开始努力学习。

【拓展】

encourage <i>vt.</i>	鼓励; 激励
encourage sb. in sth.	在某事上鼓励某人
encourage sb. to do sth.	鼓励某人做某事
encouraged <i>adj.</i>	受到鼓励的; 更有信心的
encouraging <i>adj.</i>	令人鼓舞的
discourage sb. from doing	使某人不能做……

- ④ My friend _____ me _____ try again.
朋友鼓励我再尝试一次。
- ⑤ Our teachers often _____ us _____ studies.
我们的老师经常在学习上鼓励我们。
- ⑥ They _____ greatly _____ after seeing the film.
看了这部电影, 他们大受鼓舞。
- ⑦ I will never forget the _____ scene.
我永远不会忘记这振奋人心的一幕。
- ⑧ My grandma _____ me _____ taking part in the competition. 奶奶不让我去参加比赛。

2. They were both disappointed with their lessons.

他们都对所上的课感到失望。

disappointed *adj.* 失望的

- ① He was disappointed not to be chosen.
他没被选中, 感到很失望。
- ② We were disappointed at hearing the bad news.
听到这个坏消息我们很失望。
- ③ I was disappointed that he didn't come to my birthday party. 他没来参加我的生日聚会, 我很失望。
- ④ The professor is disappointed with the result of the experiment. 教授对这个实验结果很失望。

【归纳】

be disappointed with/about	对……感到失望
be disappointed to do/that	因……而失望

【拓展】

disappointing <i>adj.</i>	令人失望的
disappoint <i>v.</i>	(使) 失望
disappointment <i>n.</i>	失望

- ① She left the city _____ great _____.
她失望地离开了这个城市。
 - ② His behaviour _____ me.
他的行为令我失望。
 - ③ You are a _____ child—You made the same mistake again. 你真是个令人失望的孩子——你又犯了同样的错误。
3. Would you mind answering the questions for me?
回答我下面的问题你不会介意吧?
Would/Do you mind doing sth.? 你介意做……吗? 这是

一个征求对方意见或客气地提出请求的常用句型。有时还可用 Would you mind if I did sth. ? / Do you mind if sb. do sth. ?

① Would/Do you mind _____ your new car?

我用一下你的新车你介意吗?

② Would you mind if I _____ the radio?

我把收音机关小一些你不介意吧?

③ Do you mind if we _____ loudly here?

我们在这儿大声谈论你介意吗?

提醒: 对上面的问句回答时:

(1) 若不同意对方做某事, 用 I'm sorry, but... 或 I'm afraid... , I think you'd better not....

(2) 若同意则用: No, not at all. / Certainly not. / Of course not.

(3) 不能用 Never mind, Never mind 用于道歉时的回答, 意思是“没关系”。

④ —Would you mind my coming with you?

我跟你一道走你介意吗?

— _____.

一点也不。

⑤ —Would you mind my smoking here?

我在这儿抽烟你介意吗?

— _____ because I'm coughing.

对不起。你最好别抽, 我正咳嗽呢。

4. So have I.

我也是。

so+助动词/情态动词/系动词+主语, 表某人(物)也……, 用在肯定句后。

① Mr. Smith likes sports. So does his son.

史密斯先生喜欢体育活动。他的儿子也是。

② I was at central school last year, so was my friend Bob.

去年我在中心学校, 我的朋友鲍勃也在那儿。

③ —I will go to Shanghai for the holiday.

—So will I.

—我要去上海度假。

—我也去。

【拓展】

Neither/Nor+助动词/情态动词/系动词+主语, 表某人(物)也不……, 用在否定句后。

当前面的句中既有肯定部分又有否定部分, 或句子有两个或两个以上谓语动词, 不易确定助动词时, 可用 “It be the same with sb. (sth.)” 或 “So it is with sb. (sth.)” 表示“某人(物)也是如此”。

④ —I didn't see the film last night. — _____ / _____ I.

—昨晚我没去看电影。—我也没去。

⑤ —I wasn't amazed at what he did. _____ / _____ my teachers.

我对他做的事情不感到惊奇, 我的老师也不觉得惊奇。

⑥ Li Lei is clever, but he doesn't work hard. _____

_____ Tom.

李磊很聪明, 但学习不努力, 汤姆也如此。

⑦ John likes fish but he doesn't like meat. _____

_____ Mary.

约翰喜欢吃鱼但不喜欢吃肉, 玛丽也是如此。

提醒: “So+主语+助动词/情态动词/系动词”指对前句中对方所表述的事实予以赞同或证实。

⑧ —It's silly of you to say that.

—So I am.

—你那样说真傻。

—确实啊!

5. Secondary school in the US usually covers seven years, grade six to twelve.

美国的中学通常包括六到十二年级在内的七个年级。

cover

(1) 包括; 包含; 涉及

① The dictionary does not cover all of the English vocabulary. 这本词典没有收录全部英语词汇。

② The lecture doesn't cover the pollution in the local area. 这个报告没涉及当地的污染。

(2) cover 的其他用法:

③ Water covers nearly three quarters of the earth's surface. 水将近覆盖了地球表面的四分之三。

④ The Long March covered 25,000 Li. 长征行程 25,000 里。

⑤ How many pages have you covered since you borrowed the book?

自从你借了这本书后, 你看了多少页了?

⑥ The event will be covered live on TV.

此事将在电视上现场直播。

⑦ China covers about 9,600,000 square kilometers.

中国占地 960 万平方公里。

⑧ He laughed to cover his embarrassment.

他哈哈大笑以掩饰他的窘迫。

【归纳】

cover 有多层意义: 盖; 铺; 掩盖; 走完; 看完; 采访; 报道; 包括; 涉及; 占……(多少面积)等。

跟踪检测

I. 单词拼写

1. China and the U. S. have different s _____.

2. Their success is a great e _____ to us. We all want to try our best to do it well.

3. David watched her car until it d _____ from view.

4. I think there must have been some m _____. I didn't order all these books—they must belong to others.