

# 课标本

---

# 教材完全解读

---

王后雄学案

总策划：熊辉



---

## 高中英语 必修1

---

配译林牛津版

丛书主编：王后雄

本册主编：李玉来



中国青年出版社

# 课标本 教材完全解读

王后雄学案

高中英语 必修1

配译林牛津版

丛书主编：王后雄  
本册主编：李玉来  
编委：孙涛 刘建军  
张威 赵璠  
吕琴 段汉华  
肖伯元 汪从来  
吴静



中国青年出版社

## (京)新登字083号

### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

教材完全解读:译林牛津版.高中英语.1:必修/王后雄主编.  
—4版.—北京:中国青年出版社,2008  
ISBN 978-7-5006-6384-3

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

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2007)第085317号

策 划:熊 辉  
责任编辑:宣逸玲  
封面设计:木头羊

### 教材完全解读 高中英语 必修1

中国青年出版社 出版发行

社址:北京东四12条21号 邮政编码:100708

网址:www.cyp.com.cn

编辑部电话:(010)64034328

读者服务热线:(027)61883306

咸宁市海岳印务有限公司印制 新华书店经销

889×1194 1/16 9.75印张 274千字

2008年7月北京第4版 2008年7月湖北第4次印刷

印数:15001—20000册

定价:17.30元

本书如有任何印装质量问题,请与承印厂联系调换

联系电话:(027)61883355

# 教材完全解读

## 本书特点

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

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

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

### 背景知识导读

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

### 双向双栏对照翻译

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

### 新题用题双栏探源

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

## Unit 1 School life

### 课标单元知识

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

### 高考命题趋向

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

### 背景知识导读

#### Brief Account of Education in the UK

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

## Section A Welcome to the unit & Reading

### 1 课文英汉对照

#### School life in the UK

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

#### 英国中学生活印象

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

### 2 语言知识精讲

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

know of

to have heard of/about 听说过;了解  
I know of him, but I can't really say that I know him.

我听说过他,可是我不能说认识他。

I don't know Mr Smith, but I know of him.

我不认识史密斯先生,但我听说过他。

【辨异】 know of, know 与 know about

◆【考眼】 (1) Jim Zhang, the unique beautiful scenery, has attracted thousands of overseas tourists.

A. known for B. known to  
C. known as D. known at

(2008年湖北卷重点中学联考)

【解析】 过去分词做后置定语。be known as 作为……出名;be known for 因为……出名;be known to 对……而言;be known at 是错误搭配。

【答案】 A

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

——题记

## 能力题型设计

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

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

## 点击考点

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

## 教材课后习题解答

帮助您弥补课堂上听课的疏漏。答案准确，讲解繁简适度、到位、透彻。

## 单元知识整合

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

## 最新5年高考真题论解

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

## 考试高分保障

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

## 点拨解题思路

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

## 3 能力题型设计

- 1A. I don't \_\_\_\_\_ the writer, but I \_\_\_\_\_ him.  
A. know/know B. know/know of  
C. know/know D. learn/know of
- 2A. \_\_\_\_\_?  
—He is tall, strong and brave.
- A. Do you like him B. How do you like him C. What is he like D. What does he like

### 考点击破点

作者自拟题  
测试要点2  
作者自拟题

## 教材课后习题解答

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

## 单元知识梳理与能力整合

一、教材内课标外单词  
assembly n. 集会; 会议

二、词汇拓展  
1. attend → \_\_\_\_\_ a. \_\_\_\_\_ adv.

## 最新5年高考真题论解

1. [2008年上海春季高考题] Every ton of this recycled paper uses 90 litres of water in its \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. structure B. manufacture  
C. construction D. organization

【解析】考查名词辨析。句意：每“生产”一吨这种再生纸要使用90升水。A项表示“结构”，C项表示“建造”，D项表示“组织”，都不符合所给语境。  
【答案】B

## Unit 1 知识与能力同步测控题

测试时间: 90分钟 满分: 120分

- 一、单项填空(本大题满分15分, 每小题1分, 从A、B、C、D四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项)
1. This is the nurse who \_\_\_\_\_ to me when I was ill in hospital.
- A. accompanied B. attended  
C. entertained D. cared

## 期中测试卷

测试时间: 120分钟 测试满分: 150分

- 听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一个小题, 从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项, 并标在试卷的相应位置。
1. What are the two speakers looking at?  
A. A shiny coin.  
B. A beautiful girl.

## 期末测试卷

测试时间: 120分钟 测试满分: 150分

- 第一部分: 听力(共两节, 满分30分)  
第一节(共5小题; 每小题1.5分, 满分7.5分)
1. What is the woman?
- A. A teacher.  
B. A journalist.  
C. An editor.

## 答案与提示

### Unit 1 School life

#### Section A

1. B. know表示“认识某人”, 而know of则表示“听说过或谈论过某人”。
2. C. 根据答语, 是在问他的长相, A项中like为“喜欢”(D项中like为“同”), B项表示“你认为他怎么样?”是表示对一个人的看法的。
3. D. There is no point in doing sth. 为固定句型, 意为“做某事无意义”, argue with sb. 与某人争论。

# X导航丛书系列最新教辅

**讲** 《中考完全解读》 复习讲解—紧挽中考的脉搏

**练** 《中考完全学案》 难点突破—挑战思维的极限



《中考完全学案》



《高考完全学案》

**讲** 《高考完全解读》 精读解析—把握高考的方向

**练** 《高考完全学案》 阶段测试—进入实战的演练



**讲** 《教材完全解读》 细致讲解—汲取教材的精髓

**例** 《课标导航基础知识手册》 透析题型—掌握知识的法宝

**练** 《教材完全学案》 夯实基础—奠定能力的基石

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

# 读者反馈表

您只要如实填写以下几项并寄给我们，将有可能成为最幸运的读者，丰厚的礼品等着您拿，数量有限（每学期50名）一定要快呀！（欢迎登陆“X导航”教育网www.xxts.com.cn）

您最希望得到的**礼品**  （请您自行填写）



A \_\_\_\_\_



B \_\_\_\_\_



C \_\_\_\_\_



## 您的个人资料

（请您务必填写详细，否则礼品无法送到您的手中）

姓名：	学校：	联系电话：
邮编：	通讯地址：	
职业：	教师 <input type="checkbox"/>	学生 <input type="checkbox"/> 调研员 <input type="checkbox"/>
您所在学校现使用的教材版本		
语文：	数学：	英语：
物理：	化学：	生物：
政治：	历史：	地理：
请在右栏列举3本您喜爱的教辅（参）		
您发现的本书错误：		
您对本书的意见或建议：		

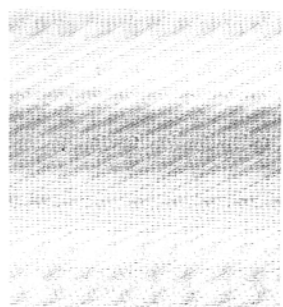
以下为地址，请剪下贴在信封上

信寄：湖北省武汉市江汉区长江日报路图书大世界湖滨路11号“X导航教育研发中心”收

邮编：430015

# 目 录

学法指津 .....	1
<b>Unit 1 School life</b> .....	3
Section A Welcome to the unit & Reading .....	4
Section B Word power & Grammar and usage .....	16
Section C Task & Project .....	23
教材课后习题解答 .....	28
单元知识梳理与能力整合 .....	31
最新5年高考名题詮解 .....	35
知识与能力同步测控题 .....	38
<b>Unit 2 Growing pains</b> .....	42
Section A Welcome to the unit & Reading .....	43
Section B Word power & Grammar and usage .....	55
Section C Task & Project .....	59
教材课后习题解答 .....	65
单元知识梳理与能力整合 .....	68
最新5年高考名题詮解 .....	71
知识与能力同步测控题 .....	73
<b>Unit 3 Looking good, feeling good</b> .....	78
Section A Welcome to the unit & Reading .....	80
Section B Word power & Grammar and usage .....	90
Section C Task & Project .....	100
教材课后习题解答 .....	106
单元知识梳理与能力整合 .....	109
最新5年高考名题詮解 .....	112
知识与能力同步测控题 .....	115
<b>期中测试卷</b> .....	120
<b>期末测试卷</b> .....	126
<b>答案与提示</b> .....	132





## 学 法 指 津

### ——如何学好译林牛津高中英语

“把英语当做一门语言来学”这句话乍看起来似乎是一句废话,但的确是我学英语十几年来最大的体会。英语当然是一门语言,而语言是用来交流的,学英语的根本目的就是为了用英语与人交流。这个最明白不过的事实却常常被我们忽略,把学英语变成完全是为了应付考试,其结果就是在实际交流中需要使用英语时,却发现自己学到的只是“半残废”的英语,能够接受(听、读),难以表达(说、写)。在这里我愿意把自己的一些经验,更多的是教训,与大家分享,希望对同学们学英语能有所帮助。

下面我想就听、说、读、写四个方面分别谈些感受,但万变不离其宗的是“熟能生巧”。无论是哪一方面的能力,尽可能多的练习是最根本、最踏实的提高途径。我想这是我们在学习一门新的语言时须臾不能忘记的。

#### ●听

首先要抓住一切可能的机会去听。现在在我们身边听到英语的机会真是太多了,广播中有英语节目,电视里有英语频道,流行音乐有英文专辑,就连好莱坞大片也很容易看到英文原版。我们随时随地就可以练习听力。也许每次听不了太长时间,但只要听到了就努力去辨别这是在说什么,哪怕只听懂一两句,日积月累下来就是不小的收获,渐渐地就能反应越来越快,听懂的越来越多。这种“乱听”还有一个很大的好处就是非常生活化,涉及面很广,小到鸡毛蒜皮,大到世界政治,都能够听到。再把所听到的和我们自己的生活常识联系起来,互相映照,对于提高听力是大有帮助的。

系统地学习听力教材当然也是十分重要的。这方面有老师把关,就不需我赘言了。我想要说的是无论选择什么样的教材,坚持是取得进步的关键。任何一套教材都有其优缺点,但能够坚持认真听完就一定会有收获。

#### ●说

说包括两个方面,一是内容,二是口音。我认为首先要解决的,也是我想和大家讨论的是“说什么”的问题。一肚子想说的话一张口却一句也说不出来,思前想后找不出一个合适的词,组织不出一个完整的句子,这大概是大家在说英语时都碰到过的尴尬吧。

熟读是解决不了这个问题的。道理很简单,自言自语造就不了演说家。说是有对象的,只有你面对的对象正确地接受了你所要传达的信息,才算达到了说的目的。提高说的能力是单枪匹马很难做到的。所以我想鼓励大家找一个志同道合的伙伴,勇敢地说。不要怕没有话题,想到什么就说什么,说不下去了就换一个,不要怕词汇量不足,拣能说的说,交谈过程正好可以互相补充词汇量;不要怕说的东西没有意思,好高骛远解决不了实际问题,只有从日常生活最基本、最简单的话题说起,才能为说英语打下一个坚实的基础。

能找到 native speaker 练习当然是最理想的了,可并非人人都有这样的机会。英语角是一种很好的方式,但如果没有高手参与的话,效果也会打些折扣。因此我有一个特别建议,就是可以几个人组织起来表演一些教学片(如《走遍美国》等)里的片段。上高中时我的老师曾组织过这样的活动,无论是参与表演的同学还是观看的同学都印象非常深刻。我想这个办法是很值得推广的。表演能够最大程度地产生身临其境的感觉,这对于掌握类似情境下常用对话的好处是不言而喻的。如果能把《走遍美国》完整地演一遍的话,我想口语的提高恐怕就不会是一个档次的问题了。

#### ●读

我想还是把关于课文的精读交给老师们解决吧。我只谈谈对课外泛读的一点感受。虽然我读过的东西也不是很多,但确实感到课外阅读对于提高阅读水平是很有帮助的。我想有两点需要注意,一是合理地分配精力,泛读就是以增加阅读量为目的,不必刻意追求彻底读懂,否则耗费大量时间精力,可能反而影响课内的学



习,舍本逐末;二是课外读物的选择应该以兴趣为主,只有有兴趣才读得下去,才会有必要的认真程度,也才会有收获。选择的范围不限,既可以是学习刊物,也可以是一般的报纸杂志,还可以是难度适当的小说等等。现在还有互联网。只要你对某件事感兴趣,无论是新闻、音乐还是电影、体育,你都可以找到相关的网站。上去冲浪吧,既可以过瘾,还能学英语,不过可别乐不思蜀哦!

可能有同学会担心词汇量的问题。开始词汇量的不足的确会给阅读带来一些困难,挨个去查生词又太耗费精力,这时候就应该大胆地去猜。猜不出来或者猜错了都不要紧,反正又不是考试,接着读下去就是了。往往读到最后回头一看恍然大悟,原来是这个意思。事实上,这样培养出来的猜词能力最终反而会对考试有不小的帮助。坚持下去,阅读水平的提高和词汇量的增加就会形成一个良性循环。

### ●写

写这篇文章的时候我正在准备申请留学的材料,其中一篇英文的个人陈述是最令我头疼的了,往往熬上一个小时才能写出200字来。好不容易写完一看,也是词不达意、错误频出,更谈不上写出一篇能吸引人、说服人的美文了。原因就一句话,缺乏练习。

现在我特别想提醒学英语的朋友们一定要从一开始就重视写作的训练。写作能力的培养是一个长期的过程。想想我们中很多人连中文的作文都写不好,又怎么能指望一夜之间就神奇地掌握了良好的英文写作能力呢,办法也只有一个,就是多练。

我想写周记应该是一个很好地练习写作的方式。每天写日记恐怕不现实,既难以天天找到合适的内容,又需要大量的时间精力,还容易产生厌烦情绪。而一周下来总会有些事值得记录,总能找到一段合适的时间把它写下来。这个时间不必固定在周末,而是有感想、有空就写,其余的时间可以用来反复推敲,修改的过程也非常有利于写作水平的稳步提高。即使觉得无事可写,也要努力去写。哪怕是记流水账,能够记好也不是那么容易的。事实上从身边的每件小事,从生活中的一点点写起,我想应该是学习用一门新的语言进行写作时所必须经历的阶段,也会给将来进一步的提高打好基础。

“Well began half done”; “A good beginning makes a good ending.”祝同学们早日成功!

# Unit 1 School life

## 课标单元知识

类别	课程标准要求掌握的项目	
重点词汇	attend <i>vt.</i> 出席, 参加 earn <i>vt.</i> 获得; 赚, 挣得 respect <i>n. &amp; vt.</i> 尊敬, 敬重 achieve <i>vt.</i> 赢得, 取得; 实现, 成就 grade <i>n.</i> 学分; 成绩; 等级 literature <i>n.</i> 文学 average <i>adj.</i> 一般的, 普通的; 平均的 challenging <i>adj.</i> 具有挑战性的 lunchtime <i>n.</i> 午餐时间 e-mail <i>vt.</i> 给……发电子邮件 extra <i>adj.</i> 额外的, 外加的 cooking <i>n.</i> 做饭; 烹饪, 烹调 prepare <i>vt. &amp; vi.</i> 准备 drop <i>vt.</i> 放弃 woodwork <i>n.</i> 木工工艺 miss <i>vt.</i> 思念, 想念 dessert <i>n.</i> (餐后的) 甜点 experience <i>vt.</i> 经历, 体验 introduce <i>vt.</i> 介绍 immediately <i>adv.</i> 立即, 马上	former <i>adj.</i> 从前的, 以前的 recently <i>adv.</i> 最近, 近来 develop <i>vt.</i> 培养, 养成 donate <i>vt.</i> 捐赠; 捐献; 赠予 display <i>vt.</i> 陈列, 展览 kindness <i>n.</i> 善举; 好意, 善意 speech <i>n.</i> 演讲, 讲话 attention <i>n.</i> 注意, 关注 please <i>vt.</i> 使满意, 取悦 cover <i>n.</i> (书的) 封面, 盖子 regret <i>vt. &amp; vi.</i> 遗憾, 抱歉; 后悔, 惋惜 inform <i>vt.</i> 通知, 告知 run <i>vt.</i> 管理, 经营 approve <i>vt. &amp; vi.</i> 批准, 通过; 赞成 broadcast <i>vt. &amp; n.</i> 广播; 播放 continue <i>vi. &amp; vt.</i> 继续, 持续 select <i>vt.</i> 选择, 挑选 require <i>vt.</i> 要求; 需要 scary <i>adj.</i> 让人恐慌的, 吓人的 nature <i>n.</i> 自然, 大自然
重点短语	on average 平均 for free 免费 prepare for 为……作准备 on display 在展出 make a speech 发言 pay attention to 注意 inform sb. of sth. 告之某人某事	
日常用语归纳	1. How about/What about...?      2. Why don't you do...?      3. It's a good idea, but... 4. I am sorry/not sure...              5. You're welcome.	
语法	定语从句	

## 高考命题趋向

1. recently“最近, 近来”, 与完成时连用
2. pay attention to“注意”, 后接名词与动名词
3. cover 作名词与动词的用法
4. inform *vt.* 通知; 告诉(后接名词, 代词, of 引导的复合宾语, 不定式及从句等)
5. please 的用法
6. gifted *adj.* 有才能的, 有天赋的, 悟性高的, 聪颖的
7. 与 introduce 相关的词组

## 背景知识导读

### Brief Account of Education in the UK

In the UK, education is free and compulsory(义务的) for children up to the age of 16. Children usually attend the school nearest to



their home. In some places there are residential (住宿的) schools, but many children do not choose to attend this kind of school because they have to pay for it. The education system is divided into three stages: primary education (up to age 11), secondary education (up to age 16) and tertiary education (for those over the age of 16). Children start school at the age of five and must continue, at least, until the age of 16. There is a national curriculum and there are two levels of national examinations that students take at the age of 16 and 18. If students are successful in the examinations, they can go to universities or colleges.

Most schools teach in English, but some schools in Wales have lessons in Welsh to make sure of the survival of the Welsh language and culture.

In Northern Ireland, primary and secondary schools are often separated according to people's religious (宗教的) beliefs.

#### Facts and figures

—In England and Wales there are eight and a half million children in 30,000 state schools. About 1,000 of these schools are funded by the state.

—In Scotland there are more than 2,700 state schools. Four of them are funded directly by the central government.

—In Northern Ireland there are about 1,300 state schools. Fifty-three of them are funded directly by the central government.

—In England over 50 percent of three and four-year-old children attend nursery school, in Wales more than 70 percent, in Scotland about 38 percent, and in Northern Ireland around 15 percent.

—There are more than 600,900 children in private schools in the UK.

#### 英国教育情况简介

在英国,16岁以下的孩子的教育是免费的,是义务教育。孩子们通常到离家最近的学校去上学。有些地方也有寄宿学校,但学生都不愿选择这样的学校,因为要付费。英国的教育体系分为三个阶段,即小学教育(至11岁)、初中教育(至16岁)和高中教育(16岁以上)。孩子从5岁起开始上学,而且不能间断,至少上到16岁。有一套全国性的课程和两种水平的国家级考试,学生们在16岁和18岁时参加这两种考试,若都能通过,便可以上大学深造。

大部分学校用英语授课,但威尔士的一些学校也用威尔士语进行授课,目的是确保威尔士的语言和文化能够保存下来。在北爱尔兰,小学和中学通常根据人们的宗教信仰而分别设立学校。

#### 事实和数据

—在英格兰和威尔士有8 500 000名学生在30 000所国立学校上学。这些学校中有1 000所是由国家拨款的。

—在苏格兰有2 700多所国立学校。其中有4所是由中央政府直接拨款的。

—在北爱尔兰有大约1 300所国立学校,其中53所由政府直接拨款。

—在英格兰有50%多的3至4岁的小孩上托儿所,在威尔士有70%多,苏格兰大约有38%,北爱尔兰大约有15%。

—在英国还有600 900多个孩子在私立学校就读。

## Section A Welcome to the unit & Reading

### 课文英汉对译

#### School life in the UK

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

On the first day, all students went to attend assembly. I sat next to a girl whose name was Diane. We soon became best friends. During assembly, the headmaster told us about the rules of the school. He also told us that the best way to earn respect from the school was to work hard and achieve high grades. This sounded like my school in China.

I had many teachers in the past year and they each taught only one subject. Mr Heywood was my class teacher. My favourite teacher was

#### 英国中学生生活印象

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

开学第一天,所有的学生要去参加晨会。我当时坐在一个名叫黛安娜的女孩身边。我们很快就成了最好的朋友。在晨会上,校长向我们宣布了校纪校规。他还告诉我们,赢得全体师生尊敬的最佳途径就是努力学习、得高分。这听起来倒是像我在国内就读的中学。

过去的一年里我有过许多老师,每位老师只教一门功课。海伍德先生是我的班主任。我最喜欢的老师是



Miss Burke. She was the teacher who taught us English Literature. In our class there were 29 students. This is about the average size for British schools. We had to move to different classrooms for different classes. We also had different students in some classes, so it was difficult to remember all the faces and names.

I found the homework was not as heavy as what I used to get in my old school, but it was a bit challenging for me at first because all the homework was in English. I felt lucky as all my teachers were very helpful and I enjoyed all my subjects: English, History, English Literature, Computer Science, Maths, Science, PE, Art, Cooking and French.

My English improved a lot as I used English every day and spent an hour each day reading English books in the library. I usually went to the Computer Club at lunchtime so I could e-mail my family and friends back home for free. I also had an extra French class on Tuesday evenings. Cooking was really fun as I learned how to buy, prepare and cook food. At the end of term we held a class party and we all had to cook something. I was glad that all my classmates enjoyed the cake that I made.

Students at that school have to study Maths, English and Science, but can drop some subjects if they don't like them, for example, History, French and Art. They can choose other subjects like Woodwork, Computer Science or Languages such as Spanish and German. In Woodwork class I made a small table. Though it didn't look like a table when it was finished, I still liked it very much.

I missed Chinese food a lot at lunchtime. British food is very different. British people eat lots of desserts after their main meal. After lunch, we usually played on the school field.

Sometimes I played football with the boys. Sometimes I just relaxed under a tree or sat on the grass.

I was very lucky to experience this different way of life, and I really hope that someday I can go back and study in Manchester again.

教我们英国文学的伯克小姐。我们班上一共有 29 个学生。英国中学的班级差不多就是这么大。我们上不同的课得去不同的教室。上某些课的时候,我们班上的同学也不一样,所以很难记住每个人的长相和名字。

我发现这里布置的家庭作业不像我以前在原来学校时那么繁重,可一开始我还是觉得有些挑战性,因为所有的作业都是英语的。让我感到幸运的是,所有的老师都非常热心地帮助我。因此,我也喜欢我所学的每一门功课:英语、历史、英国文学、计算机、数学、科学、体育、艺术、烹饪和法语。

我每天都在使用英语,每天还花一个小时在图书馆里阅读英文书籍,因此,我的英语有了很大进步。午饭时间我常去电脑俱乐部,这样我就可以免费给国内的家人和朋友发电子邮件了。我还额外选了一门功课——每个星期二晚上去听法语。当我学会如何买菜、配菜和做菜的时候,我发现烹饪真是一种乐趣。学期末,我们班级开了一个派对,我们每个人都要为派对做一份食品。我们班上所有的同学都喜欢我做的蛋糕,这可真让我高兴。

数学、英语和科学是该校的必修课。如果不喜欢某些科目是可以不学的,如历史、法语和艺术。学生可以选择其他的科目上,如木工、计算机或者是西班牙语、德语之类的语言课。在木工课上我做了一张小桌子。尽管完工之后它看上去并不像什么桌子,但我仍然非常喜欢它。

每到吃午餐的时候我就非常想念中国菜。英国的饮食大不一样,英国人在正餐后要吃很多的甜食。午餐后我们通常去学校运动场上玩耍。有时我和男生在一起踢足球,有时我干脆在树下休息或是在草地上坐一坐。

我很幸运能够体验到这样一种不同的生活方式,我真希望有朝一日能够重返曼彻斯特,在那里读书学习。

## 2 语言知识精讲

### 1. Do you know of any differences between the lives of Chinese and British high school students?

你了解中国和英国中学生生活的其他区别吗?

know of  
to have heard of/about 听说过;了解

I know of him, but I can't really say that I know him.

我听说过他,可是我不能说我知道他。

I don't know Mr Smith, but I know of him.

我不认识史密斯先生,但我听说过他。

[辨析] know of, know 与 know about  
know of 表示间接地“了解”“听说”“知道有关……的情况”。

know 表示直接地“认识”“知道”具体的人或事。

know about 与 know of 意义相同,但 about 有时表示了解的情况更多、更详细。

I know him very well. 我和他很熟。(或我很了解他)

◆ [考题 1] (1) Jiu Zhaigou, \_\_\_\_\_ its unique beautiful scenery, has attracted thousands of overseas tourists.

- A. known for                      B. known to  
C. known as                        D. known at

(2008 年湖北省重点中学联考)

[解析] 过去分词做后置定语。be known as 作为……出名; be known for 因为……出名; be known to 对……而言; be known at 是错误搭配。

[答案] A

(2) We have \_\_\_\_\_ each other for 3 years since we \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. known; got to know  
B. known; knew  
C. got to know; got to know



I'm sorry I didn't know about your coming. 很抱歉,我不知道你来。

Knowing about language doesn't mean knowing the language.

了解一门语言并不意味着懂这门语言。

I know what it is like to have nobody to talk to.

我知道没有人交谈是什么滋味。

### [拓展]

hear 听见 hear about/of 听说

learn 学习 learn about/of 了解,学习关于……的知识

teach 教 teach about 教关于……的知识

ask 问 ask about 问关于……的情况

tell 告诉 tell about/of 告诉关于……的情况

## 2. What is your dream school life like?

你梦想中的学校生活是什么样子的?

What is...like? ……怎么样?

What's...like?

(1) 该句型常用来询问对方对人或物的评价,用于评论人时,即可指人的内在品质,也可指人的外部形态

—What's your new English teacher like?

你们新来的英语老师怎么样?

—She's really pretty and smart. 她真的既漂亮又聪明。

—What's Tom like? 汤姆是什么样的人?

—He is honest and hard-working. 他既诚实又勤奋。

(2) What's...like? 也可用于询问天气或某事物怎么样等

—What's the weather like today? 今天天气怎么样?

—It's very hot and humid. 天气非常炎热潮湿。

—What's that kind of bike like? 那种自行车怎么样?

—It's very nice and fine. 既美观又耐用。

[拓展] (1) What does sb. look like? 某人看上去像什么?

—What does Tom look like? 汤姆看上去像什么?

—He looks like a cook. 他看上去像个厨师。

(2) What does sb. like? 某人喜欢什么?

—What does your father like? 你父亲喜欢什么?

—He likes playing football. 他喜欢踢足球。

(3) How does sb. like/find...? 某人认为……怎么样?

—How do you like the computer? 你觉得这台电脑怎么样?

—It's wonderful. 太好了。

—How did you find the fish? 你觉得这鱼肉怎么样?

—It was delicious. 味道好极了。

### [比较]

What does sb. look like? 某人看上去如何?(侧重于外表,like 是介词)

What does sb. like? 某人喜欢什么?(like 为动词)

How does sb. like/find...? 某人认为……怎么样?(like/find 为动词)

What's...like? (like 为介词)

## 3. Going to a British high school for one year was a very enjoyable and exciting experience for me.

到英国的一所中学呆了一年对我来说是一次愉快而又令人激动的经历。

(1) going to... 是动名词作主语。

动名词作主语的句式

动名词作主语,有时用 it 作形式主语,把动名词置于句末。这种用法在习惯句型中常用。常用的动名词作主语的句型有:

D. got to know;knew

[解析] get to know 意为“开始认识”。

[答案] A

(3) The man who is known \_\_\_\_\_ us is known \_\_\_\_\_ a great scientist.

A. to;to

B. as;as

C. to;as

D. to;for

[解析] be known to...意为“为……所熟知”;be known as...意为“以……著称”。

[答案] C

(4) They are identical twins and it is hard to \_\_\_\_\_ one \_\_\_\_\_ the other.

A. tell;apart

B. know;from

C. distinguish;against

D. know;of

[解析] “分辨出”应表达为 tell...from...或 know...from...

[答案] B

(5) In order to find a good job in the future, one should have \_\_\_\_\_ of a foreign language.

A. a knowledge

B. knowledge

C. no knowledge

D. knowledge

[解析] 此处意为“知晓一门外语”,其正确表达为 have a knowledge of a foreign language.

[答案] A

◆ [考题2] (1) \_\_\_\_\_?

—He's about of your height, sort of heavy, with blue eyes.

A. What does he like

B. How does he look

C. What does he look like

D. How is he

(2008年广州市毕业班综合测试)

[解析] What does he like? 他喜欢什么? How is he? 他身体状况如何? What does he look like? 他长什么样子? B选项没有意义。根据回答可知说话人在询问相貌,所以选C。

[答案] C

(2) \_\_\_\_\_?

—She's slim and pretty.

A. What do you think of the girl

B. How do you like the girl

C. What's the girl like

D. How is the girl

[解析] 答语的意思是:她瘦高个,很漂亮。显然对方问的是一个人的外表特征。What do you think of...? 问的是一个人的品行。

[答案] C

(3) —What's your cousin like?

— \_\_\_\_\_  
A. He's working hard

It is/was a waste + v. -ing 做……是浪费

It is/was no good/use + v. -ing 做……没好处/没用

It is/was worthwhile + v. -ing 做……是值得的

There is/was no sense in + v. -ing 做……没道理

There is/was no point in + v. -ing 做……没有意义

There is/was no use/good in + v. -ing 做……没用/没有好处

There is/was nothing worse than + v. -ing 没有比……更糟的

It is no use/no good crying over spilt milk.

牛奶洒了哭也没用。(覆水难收。)

It is a waste of time persuading such a person to join us.

劝说这样的人加入到我们中来真是浪费时间。

There was no telling when the boss might turn up.

说不定老板会什么时候出现。

It was hard getting on the crowded street car. 上这种拥挤的车真难。

(2) experience n. & v.

①[U] n. 经验,从经验中获得的知识和技能(后面常接介词 in 或 of 短语)

Experience comes from practice. 经验来自于实践。

Have you had experience in work of this sort?

你对这种工作有经验吗?

②[C] n. 经历

The accident was a terrible experience to him.

那次车祸对他来说是一次可怕的经历。

③v. 体验,经历

Have you experienced real hunger? 你体验过真正饥饿的滋味吗?

He experienced the greatest hardship for the first time in his life.

他首次体验了有生以来最苦涩的滋味。

[拓展] experienced *adj.* 有经验的,经验丰富的

This work calls for an experienced man. 这种工作需要要有经验的人。

4. This means I could get up an hour later than usual as schools in China begin before 8 a. m.

这意味着我可以比往常晚起一小时,因为在中国学校上午 8 点前就开始上课。

mean *v.*

(1) mean doing sth. to act as a symbol of; signify or represent 意味着(必须要做某事或导致某种结果)

Being a student means studying hard.

作为一个学生,(意味着)你要努力学习。

Success means working hard. 成功意味着努力工作。

(2) mean to do sth. to have as a purpose or an intention; intend 打算或企图做某事

What do you mean to do with it? 你打算怎样处理它?

We mean to call on you tomorrow. 我们打算明天去看望你。

He had meant to leave on Sunday, but has stayed on.

他本来想星期天走的,但又留下来了。

[开放思维] by all means 当然;当然可以

by any means 用尽各种可能的办法;无论如何

by means of 使用;由于

by no means 并没有;决不

be meant for 打算给予;打算作……用

I mean 就是说;我是说

B. He's tall and kind-hearted

C. He plays football well

D. He's like his father

(2006 年黄冈质量检测模拟)

[解析] What's...like? 在此表示“像……样子?”,是问长相和品行的句型。

[答案] B

◆ [考题 3] (1) \_\_\_\_\_ to sunlight for too much time will do harm to one's skin.

A. Exposed

B. Having exposed

C. Being exposed

D. After being exposed

(2008 年郑州市质量预测题)

[解析] 由句子结构可知,选项在句中充当主语,应为动名词,且句子的意思是“暴露在阳光下时间过长对皮肤有害”。故动名词应为被动。

[答案] C

(2) It is no use \_\_\_\_\_ much but \_\_\_\_\_ less.

A. to talk; to do

B. talking; to do

C. to talk; doing

D. talking; doing

[解析] It is no use doing 表示“干……没用”。

[答案] D

(3) \_\_\_\_\_ the meeting himself gave them a great deal of encouragement.

A. The president will attend

B. The president to attend

C. The president attended

D. The president's attending

[解析] 本题考查非谓语动词作主语用法。

根据题意“总统亲自出席会议给他们很大的鼓舞”可知,该题前一部分在句中作主语,而 A、B、C 三项皆不可作主语。D 项为动名词的复合结构。

[答案] D

(4) He \_\_\_\_\_ in teaching.

A. has had many experiences

B. has had much experience

C. has a lot of experiences

D. has a lot of experience

[解析] 本句意为“他有许多教学经验”。当表示“某人有某种经验”时通常用完成时态,故排除 C、D 两项。experience 作“经验”讲时,为不可数名词,无复数形式;作“经历”讲时,为可数名词,有复数形式。选项 A 意为“有许多经历”不合句意,故排除。

[答案] B

◆ [考题 4] (1) I can't go to the New Year's concert, \_\_\_\_\_, 100 dollars is just too much for me to spend in one evening.

A. in other words

B. that is



What do you mean, it was my fault? 你说什么,这是我的错?  
 What do you mean by arriving so late? 你这么晚到是什么意思?  
 —You are lucky! 你真幸运!

—What do you mean by saying that? 你说这话什么意思?

### 5. On the first day, all students went to attend assembly.

在第一天,所有的学生都去参加了晨会。

(1) *on prep.* during; at the time of 当……时;在……时。用在具体的某一天(的上午、下午和晚上)前。

They arrived on Sunday. 他们在星期天到达了。

The accident happened on the morning of July 1st. 事故发生在7月1日的早晨。

(2) attend *vt.* 出席,参加;上(学),到场;(医生、护士等)照料,关心

attend a ceremony 参加仪式	}	attend school 上学
attend class 上课		attend a meeting 参加会议
attend church 去教堂	}	attend to the matter 处理事情
attend a lecture/a movie 听演讲/看电影		
attend on / upon sb. 伺候某人,照顾某人		
attend to 处理,注意倾听,专心于,照料		
attend to what sb. says 倾听某人说话		

The patients are well attended in the hospital.

病人在医院里得到很好的照料。

He was very tired after the long run, and expected somebody to attend on him. 长跑之后他感到非常疲劳,很想有个人来照顾自己一下。

Business has to be attended to. 生意是必须要料理的。

[辨析] take part in, join, join in 和 attend

四者均有“参加”之意。但是, take part in 多指带着责任心参加大型活动,并在其中起一定的作用,如体育、比赛、游戏、讨论、战斗等; join 指加入团体、组织等,并成为其中的一员,如参军、入团、入党等; join in 强调参加正在进行的活动,如比赛、娱乐、谈话等, join sb. in sth. 意为“和某人一起做某事”; attend 指出席或参加会议、音乐会、婚礼、宴会等,也可指听课、听报告等。

Every four years, many athletes from different countries take part in the Olympic Games.

每四年一次,许多来自不同国家的运动员参加奥林匹克运动会。

He joined the army at the age of 15. 他15岁就参军了。

Would you like to join in our discussion?

你愿意参加我们的讨论吗?

She likes to join in the usual sports of the boys.

她喜欢参加男孩子通常喜爱的运动。

He joined the children in their game. 他和孩子们一起做游戏。

Today I have a meeting to attend. 今天我有个会议要参加。

He has never attended my lectures. 他从未听过我的课。

### 6. He also told us that the best way to earn respect from the school was to work hard and achieve high grades.

他还告诉我们,赢得全体师生尊敬的最佳途径就是努力学习、得高分。

(1) way *n.* [C] method 方式;方法(后接动词作定语时用 to do 或 doing)

There are a lot of ways to make friends. 交朋友的方法很多。

Soon I got used to the American ways of doing things.

C. in particular

D. I mean

(2008年湖北省部分重点中学联考)

[解析] in other words 换句话说; that is 即,也就是; in particular 特别地; I mean 我的意思是。

[答案] D

(2) In some parts of London, missing a bus means \_\_\_\_\_ for another hour.

A. waiting

B. to wait

C. wait

D. to be waiting

[解析] 本题考查 mean 的用法。mean 后跟动名词表示“意思是”“意味着”。句意为“在伦敦的一些地方,错过了一班公共汽车意味着再等一个小时”。

[答案] A

(3) —You are so lucky.

—What do you mean \_\_\_\_\_ that?

A. for

B. in

C. of

D. by

[解析] by that 相当于 by saying that “这么说”, 此处 by 表示一种手段或方式。

[答案] D

(4) —Why haven't you bought any butter?

—I \_\_\_\_\_ to, but I forgot about it.

A. liked

B. wished

C. meant

D. expected

[解析] 这道题的难度较大,因为 liked, wished, meant 和 expected 都可以后接动词不定式作宾语。但从句子的意思分析,应填 meant。mean to do sth. 的意思是“打算做某事”; mean doing sth. 的意思是“意味着”。这句话的意思是“我本打算去买,但我忘了”。

[答案] C

◆ [考题5] (1) He didn't \_\_\_\_\_ school yesterday because he had to \_\_\_\_\_ his sick mother.

A. attend; attend on

B. join; attend

C. go to; see

D. join in; attend to

(2008年湖北联考)

[解析] attend school 上学, attend on sb. 照顾某人。

[答案] A

(2) The accident is reported to have occurred \_\_\_\_\_ the first Sunday in February.

A. at

B. on

C. in

D. to

(2004年上海)

[解析] 本题考查介词的用法。在具体的某天,如某人的生日、星期几及具体的某天的上午、下午和晚上等都用介词 on。

[答案] B

(3) The students are busy making preparations for the lecture because they will \_\_\_\_\_ the competition.



不久我就习惯了美国式的做法。

[拓展] 与 way 有关的动词短语:

- clear the way (for) (为……)扫清道路; (为……)让路
- feel one's way (黑暗中)摸索; 起一步, 走一步, 谨慎行事
- fight one's way 打出道路, 杀出生路
- find one's way to 设法到达
- give way 让路, 让步; 屈服
- lead the way 领路; 引路; 示范
- lose one's way 迷路
- make one's way 前进; 成功, 发迹
- pave the way for (to) 为……铺平道路
- pick one's way 择路而行, 行路谨慎

[注意] 与 way 组成的其他短语:

- all the way 从远道而来; 从大至尾, 自始至终; 一路上
- any way 不管怎样, 无论如何
- by a long way 远远地, 大大地
- by the way 在路旁; 顺便说
- by way of 经由; 通过……方法
- in a/one way 在某点上, 在某种程度上; 有几分, 稍微
- in no way 一点也不, 决不
- in the way 挡道的; 妨碍人的
- out of the way 不挡道; 不妨碍人; 不恰当
- on the way (to) 在往(去)……的路上; 正在走向; 即将到来

(2) earn 的用法

- ① 作“赚钱, 谋生; 博得, 得到”解时, 后面不需使用介词
- ② 作“使得到, 使赢得”解, 后面可跟双宾语, earn 后面也可以加上

③ 有时用作“应该得到”(实际未必得到)解

④ earn a living (one's bread) 谋生, 维持生计

The driver earns 200 yuan a month. 这个司机每月挣二百元。

This remark earned a laugh from her husband.

她的话博得她丈夫的一笑。

He did not get what he had earned. 他未获得他应得到的东西。

How does she earn her living? 她靠什么谋生?

(3) respect *vt.* 尊敬; 敬佩; 重视; 注意 [U] *n.* 尊敬; 尊重; *pl.* 敬

意; 问候; [C] *n.* 点; 方面

We respect our elders. 我们尊敬我们的长辈。

I deeply respect her courage. 我非常敬佩她的勇气。

You ought to respect his opinions more. 你应该多重重视他的意见。

He was treated with little respect.

他得不到尊重。/ 他受到轻慢的对待。

Please give your father my respects. 请代我向你父亲致意。

In that respect, you are quite right. 在那一点上, 你完全正确。

[温馨提示] respect 既可作 *v.* 也可作 *n.*; 形容词形式是

respectful (= showing respect); 副词形式是 respectfully, 形容词形式和副

词形式均指某人对他人的尊敬

(4) achieve *vt.* 获得; 实现; (经过努力) 达到

In order to achieve success, you must make every effort.

为了获得成功, 你必须竭尽全力。

He hopes to achieve all his aims soon.

A. attend

B. join

C. take part in

D. attend to

(2006 年湖北联考)

[解析] attend 作为及物动词, 其宾语一般是: school/class/meeting/lecture 等; join 表示参加某一组织; attend to “料理”; take part in 表示参加某种活动, 故 C 项是正确的。

[答案] C

(4) With online course Lynn has over 300 students all over China \_\_\_\_\_ her class through the Internet.

A. attend

B. attended

C. attending

D. to be attending

(2006 年杭州市重点中学联考)

[解析] 暗含句型 have sb. doing sth.。用 v.-ing 作宾语, 表明该动作现阶段一直在进行, 若用动词原形则强调动作完成。

[答案] C

(5) The boys were playing football on the ground. Sandy didn't want to \_\_\_\_\_ them.

A. take part in

B. join

C. join in

D. attend

(2006 年南京市调考)

[解析] join sb. 表示“加入某人的活动”。

[答案] B

(6) —We're going to do some shopping. Will you \_\_\_\_\_ us?

—Sorry, I'm busy with the book.

A. take part in

B. join in

C. join

D. take

(2006 年江苏四市联考)

[解析] join sb. 意为“与某人一道”, A、B 两项虽有“参加”的意思, 但其后不能接 sb.。

[答案] C

◆ [考题 6] (1) —How is he getting along with his work?

—Oh, he is on the \_\_\_\_\_ to becoming the most highly paid man in the company.

A. way

B. road

C. path

D. route

(2008 年安徽省重点中学联考)

[解析] on the way 原意为“在……的路上”, 亦可表达“快要成为……”之意。

[答案] A

(2) When they arrived at the crossroads, they went to the wrong \_\_\_\_\_.

A. way

B. direction

C. route

D. road

(2008 年西安市质量检测)

[解析] 表“方向”时, 可说 go in the direction, 或 go to the ... way.

[答案] A