



英语

外语教学与研究
必修1



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副主编：刘相华

高中
新课标
GAO ZHONG XIN KE BIAO
学
QIAN XIA

课时1+3

案与测评



WUHAN UNIVERSITY PRESS

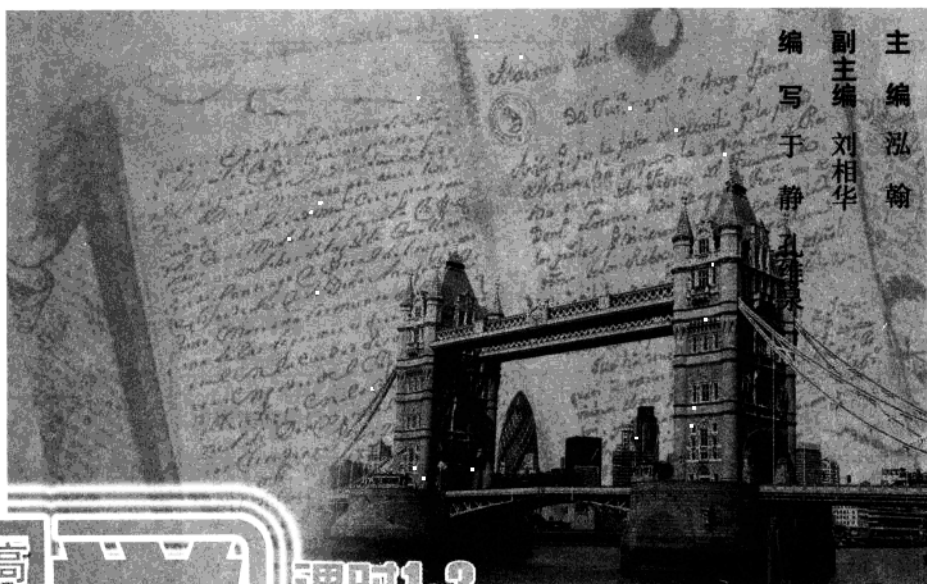
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《学案与测评》是高中同步教学辅导用书，它以国家教育部新课程改革精神为指导，按照教育教学规律，科学地将教学与学习过程划分为课前、课中、课后三个阶段，并根据每个阶段的不同特点，确定浏览、研读、尝试、检测、评价等不同学习方式。本书循序渐进的合理设计，科学严谨的规范操作，将会确保广大学子在体味成长快乐的同时，享受成绩飞升的喜悦！

同步到课时，精确到课堂。
关怀到细节，服务到全程！

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	自主预览	词海拾贝	尝试应用	掌握重点单词，打好学习基础
		短语呈现	整理记忆	了解重点词组，明确学习目标
		句型展示	归纳整理	了解重点句型，明确学习要点
文本感知	主动阅读	理清文章脉络，把握文章大意		
 课中	互动学案	知识点击 语法指南	师生互动 即学即练 掌握重点，突破难点，解决疑点	
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	同步测评	自我检测	回顾学习重点，夯实基础知识	
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泓翰编撰

Contents

目录

高中新课标学案与测评

Module 1	My First Day at Senior High	(1)
单元测试	(10)
Module 2	My New Teachers	(17)
单元测试	.....	(26)
Module 3	My First Ride on a Train	(33)
单元测试	.....	(43)
Module 4	A Social Survey—My Neighbourhood	(50)
单元测试	.....	(59)
Module 5	A Lesson in a Lab	(66)
单元测试	.....	(74)
Module 6	The Internet and Telecommunications	(80)
单元测试	.....	(91)
综合测试	.....	(98)
参考答案	.....	(105)

泓翰编撰

Module 1

My First Day at Senior High

MY FIRST DAY AT SENIOR HIGH

Warming up

无论时光怎样流转,无论我们走过了一季又一季,一年又一年,我们都依然记得上高中的第一天。充满神秘色彩的新校园,穿戴迥异又像自己一样带着理想来到这儿的同学,戴着宽厚眼镜面蓄微笑和关爱的老师……

这一天,我们挥别懵懂岁月,收起独弦琴,和新同学一起,在青春的舞台上,奏起希望的交响乐;这一天,我们不再徘徊,栖身于知识的小巷,登上邮轮,和新同学一起,鼓帆远航……点点足迹,一道道风景;滴滴时光,一页页诗章……

高中英语也翻开了新的一页,我们打开窗子,一股清新的夹杂着西方语言与文化的海风的气息,迎面扑来……



改编

话题导入

First Day at School

It was my first day at school in London and I was half-excited and half-frightened. On my way to school I wondered what sort of questions the other boys would ask me and rehearsed (practiced) all the answers: "I am nine years old. I was born here but I haven't lived here since I was two. I was living in Farley. It's about thirty miles away. I came back to London two months ago." I also wondered if it was the custom for boys to fight strangers like me, but I was tall for my age. I hoped they would decide not to risk it.

No one took any notice of me before school. I stood in the center of the playground, expecting someone to say "hello", but no one spoke to me. When a teacher called my name and told me where my classroom was, one or two boys looked at me but that was all the curiosity my arrival aroused.

My teacher was called Mr Jones. There were 42 boys in the class, so I didn't stand out there, either, until the first lesson of the afternoon. Mr Jones was very fond of Charles Dickens and he had decided to read aloud to us from *David*

Copperfield, but first he asked several boys if they knew Dickens' birthplace, but no one guessed right. A boy called Brian, the biggest in the class, said: "Timbuktu", and Mr Jones went red in the face. Then he asked me. I said: "Portsmouth," and everyone stared at me because Mr Jones said I was right. This didn't make me very popular, of course.

"He thinks he's clever," I heard Brian say.

After that, we went out to the playground to play football. I was in Brian's team, and he obviously had Dickens in mind because he told me to go in goal. No one ever wanted to be the goalkeeper.

"He's big enough and useless enough," Brian said when someone asked him why he had chosen me.

I supposed Mr Jones remembered Dickens, too, because when the game was nearly over. Brian pushed one of the players on the other team, and he gave them a penalty. As the boy kicked the ball hard along the ground to my right, I threw myself down instinctively and saved it. All my team crowded round me. My bare knees were grazed and bleeding. Brian took out a handkerchief and offered it to me.

"Do you want to join my gang (team)?" he said.

At the end of the day, I was no longer a stranger.

自主预览

词海拾贝

根据句意及汉语提示,用单词的适当形式填空

- I was _____ (惊奇的) at her knowledge of French literature.
- When I began to sing, he laughed and made me _____ (尴尬的).
- He has been in America for many years, so he can speak _____ (流利的) English.
- The doctor told him to read the _____ (说明) on the bottle before he took the medicine.
- Our teacher is showing us a new _____ (方法) of writing.
- Do you have good _____ (行为) in your English class?
- Our teacher, called Mr Shen, is very _____ (热情的).
- The plane _____ (消失) behind a cloud.
- The headmaster _____ (鼓励) the students for the national maths competition to get the best results.
- People's _____ (态度) towards the high-rise building is different.
- Thanks to modern _____ (技术), we have a much higher standard of living.
- He was _____ (失望) to hear the news.

短语呈现

- give a _____ of 描述
- be similar _____ 与……相似
- _____ from 离……遥远
- _____ like 毫不相似;完全不像
- in _____ words 换句话说
- look _____ 期待;盼望
- make _____ 取得进步
- be excited _____ 因……而感到激动
- _____ the start of 在……开始的时候
- divide... _____ 把……分成……

句型展示

- Every room has a computer _____ a special screen, almost _____ big as a cinema screen. 每间教室都有屏幕很特别的电脑,那屏幕几乎和电影银幕一样大。
- ... Ms Shen's method of teaching is _____

_____ 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。

- I _____ think I will _____ in Ms Shen's class! 我认为上沈老师的课我是不会感到厌倦的!
- In other words, there are _____ many girls as boys. 换句话说,女生人数是男生的3倍。
- Oh really? So _____ 真的吗?我也如此。

文本感知

I'm Li Kang, a student from Shijiazhuang, the c 1 of Hebei Province.

This is my first day to be in S 2 High. Here I meet many e 3 and friendly teachers and classrooms with computers. The computer has a large computer screen which is a 4 big as a cinema screen. I think it will be very helpful in our study.

I'm now having a new English teacher. Her teaching method is n 5 like that of my Junior English teacher. I like her very much. I don't think I will be bored in her class.

My class is now a big one—bigger than my p 6 class in Junior High. There are more girls t 7 boys here. In o 8 words, the number of girls is three times the a 9 of boys in my class. I'm looking forward to m 10 friends with them. (改编)

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

互动学案

知识点击

- I like Chinese because I enjoy reading stories and poems. (P) 我喜欢语文,因为我喜欢阅读故事和诗歌。

▲because conj. 意为“因为”,引导原因状语从句。

I do it because I like it.

我做这件事是因为我喜欢。

Just because I am shy, people think I am unfriendly. 因为我害羞,人们就以为我不友好。

指点迷津

because 与 because of

because 后接状语从句,而 because of 后接名词或代词。

He didn't come to the meeting because it rained hard. 他没来开会是因为下大雨。

He didn't come to the meeting because of the heavy rain. 因为大雨他没来开会。

She had a fever and because of this, she didn't go to work. 她发烧了,因此没去上班。

【即学即练】单项填空

The place was flooded _____ it had been raining for several weeks.

- A. because B. because of
C. as a result of D. since

答案: A

解析: because 表示直接原因, 引导状语从句, 而 since 表示既成事实的原因, 引导的从句位于主句之前。because of 与 as a result of 不能引导从句, 只能接名词或代词。

2. I live in Shijiazhuang, a city not far from Beijing. (P₁)

我住在石家庄, 一个离北京不远的城市。

▲ **a city not far from Beijing** 是 Shijiazhuang 的同位语, 起进一步解释说明的作用。

You must have heard of Charles Dickens, a great British writer.

你肯定听说过查尔斯·狄更斯, 一位伟大的英国作家。

The manager gave the work to us two.

经理把工作分配给了我们两个。

There is only one way to help you, namely, to work harder than before.

只有一个办法能帮助你, 就是比以前更加努力地工作。

【即学即练】单项填空

Mr Wang, _____, is very kind to workers.

- A. a boss of the factory
B. boss of the factory
C. is the boss of the factory
D. is boss of the factory

答案: B

解析: 同位语表示官职或职位, 前面不加冠词。

3. We're using a new textbook and Ms Shen's method of teaching is nothing like that of the teachers at my Junior High school. (P₂~P₃)

我们正使用新课本, 沈老师的教学方法和我初中老师的教学方法完全不同。

▲ **nothing like** 是固定短语, 相当于“not at all like”, 意为“丝毫不像”。

(1) 用于表达“not at all like”, 意为“丝毫不像”。常见句型为“主语+系动词+ nothing like...”。

It looks nothing like a monkey. 它一点也不像猴子。

She is nothing like her mother, but she is much like her father. 她一点也不像她母亲, 而特别像她父亲。

(2) 用于比较, 相当于“nothing better than...”, 意为“没有比……更好的”。常见句型为“there is nothing like...”。

There is nothing like home.

金窝银窝, 不如自家的草窝。

There is nothing like a holiday to make one feel relaxed. 没有比放假更让人感到放松的了。

▲ **that** 常用于表对比或比较的句子中, 代替前面出现过的“the+单数名词”或“the+不可数名词”, 而不能用 this。若代替“the+复数名词”, 则用 those, 而不能用 these。

指点迷津

that, those, one 与 it

① **that** 和 **those** 为指示代词。常用于远指。在用于比较句型时, **that** 常用于指代前面所提到的单数或不可数名词, 而不能用 **this**。 **that** 相当于“the+前面所提到的名词”。但若指前面的复数名词, 则用 **those**, 而不能用 **these**。 **those** 相当于“the+前面所提到的复数名词”。

The weather in Jinan is hotter than that in Qingdao in summer. 夏天, 济南的天气比青岛热。

Our computers are as good as those made in America.

我们生产的电脑和美国生产的一样好。

② **one** 仅指上文提到的单数可数名词, 复数形式为 **ones**。

I suggest you take a tent. I can lend you one.

我建议你带个帐篷。我可以借给你一个。

③ **it** 是代词, 用来指前面所提到的事或物本身。

Where is my book? Have you seen it?

我的书在哪儿? 你们见过吗?

【即学即练】单项填空

Few pleasures can equal _____ of a cool drink on a hot day.

- A. some B. any
C. that D. those

答案: C

解析: **that** 在本句中作替代词, 代替前面的名词 **pleasure**。

4. I don't think I will be bored in Ms Shen's class! (P₃)

我认为上沈老师的课我是不会感到厌倦的!

▲ 这是一个含有否定转移的主从复合句型。在含有宾语从句的主从复合句中, 谓语动词是 **think/consider/suppose/believe/expect/guess/imagine** 等表示“认为, 相信, 猜测”等概念的动词, 其后的宾语从句若具有否定意义, 通常采用否定转移, 把否定副词 (**not, never** 等) 移到主句谓语动词上, 从句谓语用肯定式。

We 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。

反意疑问句一般要根据主句进行提问, 但当 **think, believe** 等的主语是第一人称时, 反意疑问句要根据从句提问。

I don't think he will come tomorrow, will he?

我认为他明天不会来, 是不是?

指点迷津

否定转移句的主语一般是第一人称 **I** 或 **We**。第二、三人称通常不用否定转移。

【即学即练】单项填空

I don't think he is a good teacher, _____?

- A. is he B. isn't he
C. do I D. doesn't he

答案: A

5. Today we introduced ourselves to each other. (P₃)

今天我们互相做了自我介绍。

▲ **introduce sb. to sb.** 把某人介绍给某人

Peter introduced me to his friend.
彼得把我介绍给他的朋友。

联想拓展

introduction *n.* 介绍;引进;引论
introduce oneself 自我介绍
introduce sth. in/into 把某物引进
introduce sb. to sth. 引导或带领某人接触某物
introduce sth. to sb. 使某人初次了解/尝试某物
an introduction of 对……的介绍;……的引论

【即学即练】完成句子

(1) 你愿意做一下自我介绍吗?

Would you like to _____?

(2) 经过汤姆的介绍,他们成了好朋友。

After having _____ each other
by Tom, they became good friends.

答案:(1) introduce yourself (2) been introduced to

6. Ms Shen gave us *instructions* and then we worked by *ourselves*. (P)

沈老师给了我们一些指导,然后我们自己活动。

▲ *instruction n.* (常用复数) 指示,命令

The boss gave me so many instructions at one time that I got confused.

老板一下子给了我那么多指点,把我弄得糊涂了。

联想拓展

instructions 还可表示“说明”。

Read the instructions on the pocket.

看一下袋子上的说明。

▲ *by oneself* 单独地;独自地

Don't help me. I can do it by myself. 不用帮我,我可以自己做这件事。

联想拓展

by oneself 单独地;或(人)处于正常状态(指身体,精神等)

of oneself 自动地,自然而然地

for oneself 亲自地(常与 think, see 等连用)

teach oneself 自学

enjoy oneself 玩得开心;过得快乐

make oneself at home 不要客气

【即学即练】单项填空

(1) I was about to open the door when it opened all _____.

- A. for itself
- B. by itself
- C. of itself
- D. itself

答案:C

解析:句意为:我要开门时,门自己开了。所以用 of itself.

(2) Do they live all _____ in that big house?

- A. for themselves
- B. themselves
- C. of themselves
- D. by themselves

答案:D

解析:by themselves 他们独自地。

7. In other words, there are *three times as many* girls as boys. (P)

换句话说,女生人数是男生的三倍。

▲ *in other words* 换句话说(尤指转向更简单的说法,常用作插入语)

You say you took the book without permission. In other words, you stole it. 你说你未经允许拿走了那本书。换句话说,你把它偷走了。

联想拓展

in a/one word 简言之;总之(常用作插入语)

in words 用言语

break one's word 不遵守诺言;失信

keep one's word 遵守诺言;守信

have a word with sb. 和某人说话

have words with sb. 和某人吵架

【即学即练】用 word 短语的适当形式填空

(1) He told me that he _____ the manager and had lost his position.

(2) Excuse me, I want to _____ your boss. Is he free now?

(3) _____, practice is far more important than book knowledge.

答案:(1) had words with (2) have a word with

(3) In a word

▲ *three times as... as* 三倍于

I have three times as many Chinese friends as Tom.

我的中国朋友是汤姆的三倍。

联想拓展

常用的表达倍数的方法有:

① A + 谓语 + ... times + as + *adj./adv.* (原级) + as + B

② A + 谓语 + ... times + *adj./adv.* (比较级) + than + B

③ A + 谓语 + ... times + the + 名词 (size/length/height/width/depth etc.) + of + B

The bridge is three times as long as the old one.

= The bridge is two times longer than the old one.

= The bridge is three times the length of the old one.

这座桥的长度是原来桥的三倍。

【即学即练】单项填空

(1) I like this jacket better than that one, but it costs almost three times _____.

(2008·浙江)

- A. as much
- B. as many
- C. so much
- D. so many

答案:A

(2) This box is _____ that one.

- A. four times so big as
- B. four times the size of
- C. four times the big of
- D. as four times big as

答案:B

8. I'm looking forward to doing it! (P)

我期盼着做这件事!

▲ *look forward to* 意为“期盼;盼望”。其中 to 是介词,后接名词或动名词(不能跟动词原形)。

I'm looking forward to seeing you again.

我盼望着再次见到你。

I'm looking forward to your letter. 我期盼着你的来信。

联想拓展

关于介词 to 的常见动词短语

be/get used to 习惯于

lead to 导致; 通向

pay attention to 注意; 关注

devote... to 致力于.....

make contributions to 为.....做贡献

get down to 着手干.....

refer to 参考; 查阅

stick to 坚持

turn to 转向; 求助于

【即学即练】用所给动词的适当形式填空

(1) Now I am looking forward to _____ (receive) their reply to our requests.

(2) I want the boy whom she is looking forward to _____ (come) on time.

答案: (1) receiving (2) to come

9. Is the number of boys and girls the same? (P.)

男女生的数目一样多吗?

▲the number of的数目

Do you know the number of students in our school?

你知道我们学校学生的总数吗?

The number of private cars is increasing.

私家车的数量在增加。

指点迷津

a number of 与 the number of

①a number of 后接复数名词作主语时,谓动词用复数形式。(在 number 前可以加 large, great, small 表示“大量的”或“少量的”的意思)

②the number of 后也接复数名词,作主语时,谓动词用单数形式。

A large number of students have passed the exam.

许多学生通过了考试。

The number of students in our class is 50.

我们班学生数是五十。

【即学即练】单项填空

The number of people invited _____ one hundred, but only a small number of people _____ come.

- A. are; have B. is; has
C. are; has D. is; have

答案: D

10. I was a bit disappointed, ... (P.)

我有点失望。

▲disappointed adj. 失望的

He was disappointed not to be chosen.

他没被选中,感到很失望。

We were disappointed to hear that they were not coming.

听说他们不来了,我们感到很失望。

联想拓展

disappoint vt. 使失望

disappointing adj. 令人失望的

disappointment n. 失望; 令人失望的人或物

【即学即练】用 disappoint 的正确形式填空

(1) To my _____, you didn't come that day.

(2) They were _____ at hearing the news.

(3) What you had done _____ us.

(4) The film was really _____.

答案: (1) disappointment (2) disappointed

(3) disappointed (4) disappointing

11. Oh really? So have I. (P.)

噢! 真的吗? 我也如此(我也去上过语言课)。

▲So have I. 意为“我也是”。这是一个由 so 引起的倒装句,表示“某人/某事也是如此”,用来表达与前一肯定句一样的情况。

You say you have done your homework, so has Peter.

你说你已经完成作业了,彼得也完成了。

联想拓展

①“so+助动词/情态动词/系动词+主语”是一个倒装句,表示“(另一人或事物)也.....”

He is interested in physics and so am I.

他对物理感兴趣,我也是。

②“neither/nor+助动词/情态动词/系动词+主语”的结构,表达否定意义,意为“(另一人或事物)也不”。

Bob wasn't at school last Friday, and neither/nor was Jack. 上周五鲍勃没来上学,杰克也没来。

③“so+主语+助动词/情态动词/系动词”表示对之前对方所说情况的赞同或证实,意为“某人/某物的确如此”。

—It's fine today. 今天天气真好。

—So it is. 确实如此。

【即学即练】单项填空

(1) If you go to attend the meeting, _____.

- A. so do I B. so will I
C. so I do D. so I shall

答案: B

解析: If you go... 为条件状语从句,此处为一般现在时表示将来。由此可知,主句应为将来时。表示“(另一个)也.....”,用“so+部分倒装”。故选 B。

(2) Bill wasn't happy about the delay of the report by Jason, and _____.

(2008·辽宁)

- A. I was neither. B. neither was I.
C. I was either. D. either was I.

答案: B

解析: 前一种否定情况同样适用于后一人,用 neither, 意为“(另一人)也不”。该句式应倒装,即 neither+助动词/系动词/情态动词+主语。故选 B。

12. At the end of twelfth grade, American students receive the

high school diploma. (P₃)

美国学生在十二学期结束时获得高中学历证书。

▲ **at the end of** 在……结束时,在……的尽头

Far in the distance, at the end of the street stood an ancient temple. 远处,在街道的尽头耸立着一座古庙。

联想拓展

at the end of 在……结束时

by the end of 直到……为止(常与完成时连用)

in the end=finally 最后,终于

【即学即练】单项填空

You're going to take a trip to Europe _____ the end of this month, aren't you?

- A. in B. at
C. on D. for

答案: B

解析: at the end of 意为“在……结束时,在……的尽头”。

13. The school year is divided into two semesters, the first of which is September through December, and the second January through May. (P₃)

一学年有两个学期,第一个学期从九月到十二月,第二个学期从一月到五月。

▲ **be divided into** 意为“被分成……”,其主动形式为 divide... up/into...

We first divided our class into six groups and then set out towards the hill.

我们先分成六个小组,然后就向那座山出发了。

联想拓展

divide sth. up/out between/among sb. 分配某物

divide sth. between... and... 把(时间、精力等)分别用于……

divide... from... 把……与……分开

divide sth. by sth. 某数除以某数

divide sth. into sth. 把……分成

【即学即练】选词填空(into, out, from 与 by)

- (1) First he divided it into two, then he divided each _____ four.
(2) If you divide 30 _____ 6, the answer is 5.
(3) A low wall divides our garden _____ our neighbour's garden.
(4) The food was divided _____ among all the people.

答案: (1) into (2) by (3) from (4) out

14. I take part in all kinds of after-school activities, ... (P₃)
我参加了各种各样的课外活动,……

▲ **take part in** 意为“参加,参与”,后常跟表示活动的词。

He asked how many of us were going to take part in this math contest. 他问我们当中会有多少人参加数学竞赛。

指点迷津

take part in, join, join in 与 attend

- ① take part in 多指参加有组织、重大的活动。
② join 指加入某个组织或团体,成为其中的一员。
③ join in 多指参加某种活动, in 后常跟表活动的名词。
④ attend 多指参加会议。此外还表示上学、上课等。
I took part in the game. 我参加了比赛。
Many of them joined the army. 他们很多人都参军了。
Please come over and join in our game.
请过来参加我们的游戏。
He decided to attend the meeting himself.
他决定亲自赴会。

【即学即练】选词填空(join, take part in, attend 与 join in)

- (1) I will _____ the important meeting to be held next week.
(2) Would you like to _____ the English test?
(3) When did you _____ the League, last year or this year?
(4) They will _____ us _____ the game.

答案: (1) attend (2) take part in (3) join (4) join; in

语法指南

一般现在时

- 表示经常发生的动作、存在的状态或现阶段的习惯。常用的时间状语有 often, sometimes, usually, always, seldom, in the morning, every day, on Sunday 等。
Tom always likes to help others.
汤姆总喜欢帮助别人。
Does he work in that factory?
他在那个工厂工作吗?
- 表示不受时间限制的客观事实或普遍真理。
China is in Asia. 中国在亚洲。
The earth is bigger than the moon. 地球比月球大。
- 在含有时间和条件状语从句的复合句中,主句用一般将来时,从句用一般现在时表示将来。
If it rains tomorrow, the sports meeting will be put off.
如果明天下雨,运动会就会被推迟。
As soon as I get home, I will call you.
我一回家就给你打电话。
- 在含有宾语从句的复合句中,尽管主句用过去时态,但如果宾语从句所述内容是客观真理,从句的谓语动词仍用一般现在时。
The teacher told the pupils that the sun sets in the west.
老师告诉小学生们太阳在西边落下。
- 表示已安排或计划好的将来必定会发生的动作或存在的状态。常用于转移动词,如: be, come, go, arrive, leave, start 等。
His plane leaves at 10 p. m.

他乘坐的飞机晚上10点钟起飞。

6. 在作图片说明、电影说明、解说戏剧内容及场景时或用来引述书刊材料时,动词常用一般现在时。

Scene I (Mary and Miss Green are in the professor's room—a large, pleasant room with many books. There is a big desk near the window.)

第一幕(玛丽和格林小姐在教授的房间里——这是个有许多书,令人感到舒服的大房子。窗边有张大书桌。)

The author says that the soldiers fight for freedom not for money. 作者说士兵们是为了自由而不是为了金钱而战斗。

7. 有些由 here, there 开头的句子,动词用一般现在时表示正在发生的动作。

Here comes the bus. 车来了。

There goes the bell. 铃声响了。

-ing 和 -ed 结尾的形容词的用法

由-ing 结尾的动词转化而来的形容词,常用于指物,表示事物具有的性质,含有“令人……的”之意;以-ed 结尾的形容词表示主语的感受,常用于指人,含有“被使得……的”之意。

常见的这类形容词有: exciting, excited; amusing, amused; amazing, amazed; boring, bored; embarrassing, embarrassed; puzzling, puzzled; encouraging, encouraged; astonishing, astonished; shocking, shocked; disappointing, disappointed; inviting, invited 等。

Her lessons are very interesting.

她的课很有趣。

We're interested in her lessons.

我们对她的课感兴趣。

His speech was very boring.

他的演说令人厌烦。

I was bored with his speech.

我对他的演说感到厌烦。

【即学即练】单项填空

- (1) Tom sounds very much _____ in the job, but I'm not sure whether he can manage it.

A. interested B. interesting
C. interestingly D. interestedly

答案:A

解析:sound 为系动词,意为“听起来”,其作用相当于 be,后跟形容词,故排除 C、D 两项;又因 B 项 interesting 用来修饰物,而 A 项 interested 用来修饰人,表示“(人)对……感兴趣的”。

- (2) Look at the timetable. Hurry up! Flight 4026 _____ off at 18:20.

A. takes B. took
C. will be taken D. has taken

答案:A

解析:一般现在时表示根据时刻表已经计划、安排好的将来动作,常用于转移动词,如: arrive, leave, begin, take off 等。

- (3) The machine _____. It hasn't worked for years.

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

答案:C

解析:本题考查时态。由 It hasn't worked for years. 可知,机器坏了好多年了,因此判断出前一句说明的是机器目前的状态,用一般现在时表示现在存在的状态。

- (4) The father as well as his three children _____ skating on the frozen river every Sunday afternoon in winter.

A. is going B. go
C. goes D. are going

答案:C

解析:本题考查主谓一致和时态。the father 作主语,叙述的是冬天的习惯,一种经常性的动作,所以选用一般现在时。

- (5) China _____ the developing countries in the world.

A. is belonged to B. is belonging to
C. belonged to D. belongs to

答案:D

解析:本题考查动词的时态及语态。belong 到没有被动和进行时态。

- (6) The house belongs to my aunt but she _____ here any more.

A. hasn't lived B. didn't live
C. hadn't lived D. doesn't live

答案:D

解析:本句描述了两件事实:这所房子属于我姑妈,但她不再在这儿住了。表示客观事实用一般现在时,所以选 D。

- (7) A _____ expression appeared on her face when she learned her _____ bike had been stolen.

A. surprised; race B. surprising; race
C. surprised; racing D. surprising; racing

答案:C

解析:本题考查分词形式的形容词的用法以及动名词的用法。surprising 表示“令人惊奇的”;surprised 表示“惊奇的”;racing 为动名词作定语,表功能。

- (8) My uncle _____ to see me. He'll be here soon.

A. came B. is coming
C. comes D. had come

答案:B

解析:“be+doing”表“计划,安排”。常用来表达将来某个时间要做的事。

- (9) When you are in the forest, please be careful. Wood _____ fire easily.

A. catches B. will catch
C. is catching D. has caught

答案:A

解析:一般现在时用来表示事物的特点、属性。Wood catches fire easily. 意为“木材易于着火。”

- (10) —Hurry, Susan! You _____ on the phone.

—Oh, I _____. Thank you.

- A. have wanted; have come
- B. will be wanted; will come
- C. are being wanted; come
- D. are wanted; am coming

答案: D

解析: 考查电话用语。You are wanted. 意为“有人找你”, I'm coming. 意为“我就来”。



- 例 1: American Indian _____ about five percent of the U. S. population. (2008 · 浙江)
- A. fill up
 - B. bring up
 - C. make up
 - D. set up

答案: C

解析: fill up 装满; bring up 教育, 养育; make up 构成; set up 建立。句意为: 美国印第安人大约占美国人口的百分之五。故选 C。

- 例 2: Little joy can equal _____ of a surprising ending when you read stories. (2007 · 四川)
- A. that
 - B. those
 - C. any
 - D. some

答案: A

解析: 句意为: 在你读故事书时几乎没有一种兴奋能与读到一个令人吃惊的结尾时的兴奋相比。that 在句中相当于“the joy”, 故答案为 A。

- 例 3: If Joe's wife won't go to the party, _____, (2007 · 全国 II)
- A. he will either
 - B. neither will he
 - C. he neither will
 - D. either he will

答案: B

解析: 考查“so/neither+be(have/助动词/情态动词)+主语”, 表示前面所说的情况也适用于另一人或物, 肯定句用 so, 否定句用 neither 或 nor。

- 例 4: In this seaside resort, you can _____ all the comfort and convenience of modern tourism. (2007 · 山东)
- A. enjoy
 - B. apply
 - C. receive
 - D. achieve

答案: A

解析: 考查词义辨析。句意为: 在这个海滨度假地, 你可以享受舒服、便利的现代旅游业服务。A 项表示“欣赏, 享受”; B 项表示“申请; 适用”; C 项表示“收到”; D 项表示“完成, 实现, 达到”。故答案为 A。

- 例 5: Despite such a big difference in _____ towards what one eats, there is no doubt that people in the west regard the Chinese food as something special. (2007 · 湖北)
- A. point
 - B. idea
 - C. attitude
 - D. sight

答案: C

解析: 考查词义辨析。句意为: 尽管人们对于吃什么的态度有很大差异, 然而毫无疑问, 西方人认为中国食品是特殊的。又由 towards 的搭配可知答案为 C。

- 例 6: He is very popular among his student as he always tries to make them _____ in his lectures. (2007 · 江苏)

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

答案: A

解析: 此处是“make+宾语+形容词”结构, interested 意为“感兴趣的”, 在句中作宾补, 即“让学生对他的课感兴趣”。

- 例 7: My room gets very cold at night. _____ (2007 · 江苏)
- A. so is mine
 - B. so mine is
 - C. so does mine
 - D. so mine does

答案: C

解析: 考查“so+助动词+主语(……也如此)”的结构。句意为: 我的房间在夜晚很冷。—我的(房间)也是。因为首句中的 get 为实意动词, 因此使用 does。

- 例 8: There is still a copy of the book in the library. Will you go and borrow _____? —No, I'd rather buy _____ in the bookstore. (2007 · 陕西)
- A. it; one
 - B. one; one
 - C. one; it
 - D. it; it

答案: A

解析: 考查代词。第一空所填词与前文的 a copy of the book 指同一物, 用 it; 第二空所填词表“其中的一个(同类而不同物)”, 用 one。



巩固方案

1. 单题填空

- ① On that rainy night, he walked _____ as the small town which was 20 miles _____ to call a doctor in.
 - A. as far; far
 - B. as far; far away
 - C. so far; far away
 - D. as far; away
- ② They have just come here to get down _____ the building.
 - A. to repair
 - B. to repairing
 - C. on repairing
 - D. with repairing
- ③ We have a big library in our school. There are more than twice _____ five years ago.
 - A. as many books as
 - B. books than
 - C. many books as
 - D. much more books than
- ④ Tom has made great progress. _____ and _____.
 - A. So he has; so he has
 - B. So he has; so have you
 - C. So has he; so have you
 - D. So have you; so he has
- ⑤ I come to tell you Mary _____ for Paris next week.
 - A. is leaving
 - B. is about to leave
 - C. will leave
 - D. would leave
- ⑥ The exciting moment we had been looking forward to _____ last week.
 - A. coming
 - B. to come

- C. come D. came
- ⑦ I don't suppose anyone will volunteer, _____?
- A. do I B. don't I
C. will they D. won't they
- ⑧ For the next 10 years, Mathilde had not sent a single _____ to her friend.
- A. information B. news
C. message D. advice
- ⑨ Are you free now? I'd like to have _____ with you.
- A. a word B. words
C. talk D. talks
- ⑩ _____
—With pleasure.
- A. Excuse me for interrupting you.
B. Is there anything that I can do for you?
C. Why not wear some flowers tonight?
D. Would you watch my bike for a moment?
- ⑪ Always read the _____ on the bottle carefully and take the right amount of medicine.
- A. explanations B. instructions
C. description D. introduction
- ⑫ I found _____ impossible for _____ to answer such a question in so short a time.
- A. it; he B. that; he
C. that; he D. it; him
- ⑬ When he left _____ college, he got a job as _____ reporter in a newspaper office.
- A. /; a B. /; the
C. a; the D. the; the
- ⑭ Tom is always playing alone, I wish he would _____ with other children.
- A. join B. join in
C. take part in D. join up
- ⑮ Send my regards to your lovely wife when you _____ home.
- A. wrote B. will write
C. have written D. write
- II. 单句改错
- ① I find it amazed that you can't swim since you were born in coastal areas.

- ② Believe it or not, this horse can run as faster as a train.

- ③ I don't think you can get along well with him, can't you?

- ④ He introduced me a new book about the Black Holes.

- ⑤ If you go to town tomorrow, so do I.

III. 完成句子

- ① 他通过了驾驶测验, 这让大家非常惊异。
He _____ everyone by _____ his driving test.
- ② 她的演讲给听众留下了深刻印象。
Her speech made a _____ the audience.
- ③ 我们极热切地盼望再见到你。
We're so much _____ you again.
- ④ 我的建议与他的相似。
My proposal _____.
- ⑤ 换句话说, 我们对他的故事感到厌烦。
_____, we felt _____ his story.
- ⑥ 我认为明天不会下雨, 对吗?
I _____ think it will rain tomorrow, _____ it?
- ⑦ 他说光比声音传播得快得多。
He says that light _____ much _____ than sound.
- ⑧ 开往北京的火车 8:15 发车。
The train to Beijing _____ at 8:15.

IV. 用动词的适当形式填空

- ① He wants to go to France this summer, so _____ (do) his brother.
- ② To my _____ (disappoint), it rained yesterday, so we had to put off the sports meeting till next week.
- ③ His parents gave her great _____ (encourage) to face the difficulties in his life.
- ④ The train _____ (leave) at 6:00 pm. So I have to be at the station by 5:40 pm at the least.
- ⑤ We have received _____ (instruct) that we must hand in all our papers in no time.

单元测试

(时间:120分钟;满分:150分)

第一部分:听力(共两节,满分30分)

第一节(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,从每题所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后,你将有10秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题,每段对话仅读一遍。

- ① Where are the two speakers?
A. In a hospital. B. In the classroom.
C. In an office.
- ② What time is it now?
A. 9:35. B. 8:05.
C. 8:15.
- ③ What does the man suggest to the woman?
A. To buy a new car.
B. To save her money for a long time.
C. To get a second-hand car.
- ④ What is John doing?
A. He is waiting for the phone to ring.
B. He is traveling by bus.
C. He is driving a car.
- ⑤ When will Dick arrive?
A. During the weekend. B. Tomorrow.
C. Within two days.

第二节(共13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,从每题所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前,你将有5秒钟的时间阅读每小题。听完后,每小题将给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第6段材料,回答第6~7小题。

- ⑥ When will the man come back?
A. On Nov. 21st. B. On Nov. 5th.
C. On Nov. 16th.
- ⑦ Where will the man go next week?
A. The Xi Hu Lake.
B. The History Museum.
C. Canada.

听第7段材料,回答第8~9小题。

- ⑧ Where will Kate meet her uncle and cousins?
A. In the train. B. At the taxi station.
C. At the railway station.
- ⑨ Where did Kate spend her summer vacation last year?
A. At her uncle's. B. In the forest.

C. At home.

听第8段材料,回答第10~12小题。

- ⑩ Where did the woman NOT go for her holiday?
A. Highlands. B. London.
C. Loch Lomond.
- ⑪ According to the woman, what was the weather like in Scotland?
A. It was terrible.
B. It was excellent.
C. It was changeable.
- ⑫ The man didn't go out for the holiday because _____.
A. he didn't want to go out
B. he had to prepare for the make-up exams
C. he was not feeling well

听第9段材料,回答第13~16小题。

- ⑬ What happened to the woman's purse?
A. It was missing. B. It was left home.
C. It was stolen.
- ⑭ What did the woman go to the bank for?
A. To pay the bill. B. To cash the cheque.
C. To open an account.
- ⑮ Which is the right order of the places the speakers have been to?
A. Coffee shop—bookshop—bank.
B. Bookshop—bank—coffee shop.
C. Bank—coffee shop—bookshop.
- ⑯ Who did pay for the coffee in the coffee shop?
A. The woman. B. The man.
C. The waiter.

听第10段材料,回答第17~20小题。

- ⑰ How many people are there in Group B?
A. 25. B. 45.
C. 65.
- ⑱ What do Group B do in the experiment?
A. Do nothing.
B. Take part in a step-test every day.
C. Ride on an exercise machine.
- ⑲ How long do Group A do exercise for a day during the experiment?
A. For 5 minutes a day.
B. For 15 minutes a day.
C. For 16 minutes a day.

- 20 What do Group A do in the experiment?
- A. Step up and down on a bench every day.
B. Do nothing.
C. Ride on an exercise machine.
- 第二部分:英语知识运用(共两节;山东省:满分35分;山东以外的省:满分45分)
- 第一节:语法和词汇知识(共15小题;每小题1分,满分15分)
- 21 Junior High school students should change their attitudes _____ English when they enter Senior High school.
- A. to learn B. towards studying
C. to master D. for getting
- 22 The culture and customs of America are more like _____ of England than any other country.
- A. those B. that
C. what D. these
- 23 From her _____ look, I could see that she didn't believe what I said.
- A. amazing B. amazed
C. amaze D. amazement
- 24 We can't have the virus(病毒) cleaned out of the computer with this _____.
- A. way B. method
C. means D. mean
- 25 —She seems a _____ waitress.
—Yes, each of us always feels _____ with her good manners and service.
- A. pleased; pleased
B. pleasant; pleasant
C. pleased; pleasant
D. pleasant; pleased
- 26 The result of the mid-term examination we had been looking forward _____ at last.
- A. to come B. to coming
C. to came D. to have come
- 27 In this _____ the work can be finished much sooner.
- A. method B. means
C. way D. manner
- 28 Miss Liu wears the _____ skirt as yours, but _____ from Miss Wang's.
- A. similar; differently B. same; different
C. different; same D. same; differently
- 29 There are _____ as boys.
- A. as three times many girls
B. three times as many girls
C. many girls as three times
D. three times girls as many

- 30 I don't expect anyone will take part in the activity, _____?
- A. do I B. don't I
C. will they D. won't they
- 31 They will _____ us in the game which will be held in the lecture hall.
- A. join B. take part in
C. attend D. join in
- 32 Many students were very _____ with the movie.
- A. moved B. excited
C. impressed D. pleasant
- 33 Professor Wang's teaching method is _____ that of the others, he teaches in a completely different way from the others.
- A. more like
B. something like
C. the same
D. nothing like
- 34 —Can I help you, madam?
—Yes, I bought this machine here yesterday, but it _____.
- A. didn't work B. won't work
C. can't work D. doesn't work
- 35 So _____ was the news that we all got _____.
- A. excited; exciting
B. excited; excited
C. exciting; exciting
D. exciting; excited

第二节:完形填空(山东省:每小题1分,满分20分;山东以外的省:每小题1.5分,满分30分)

阅读下面的短文,掌握其大意,然后从短文后每个题所给的四个选项中,选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。

About 1,000 students were having a final exam in a huge lecture hall. Obviously the teacher wasn't very well liked, who kept shouting out how much time was left. During the exam he was so 36 going around the room making sure that nobody 37. He asked the students to pile the 38 tests on the huge desk. This made for quite a mess(混乱).

Anyway, everyone needed a fairly good 39. Many students did poorly when rushed. 40 of the students thought that he must get a good grade, so he went on when the professor said, "put down your 41 and check up your exam sheets."

Five 42 turned into ten, ten into twenty, twenty into forty... almost an hour 43 the test was over, our friend finally put down his pencil, 44 up his work, and headed to the front to present his final. The whole time, the professor sat there, 45 waiting for the student to complete.