

# 东北育才名校课堂

东北育才学校高中部编写

主 编：高 琛

副主编：邢长艳

英语 1

(必修) 外研版



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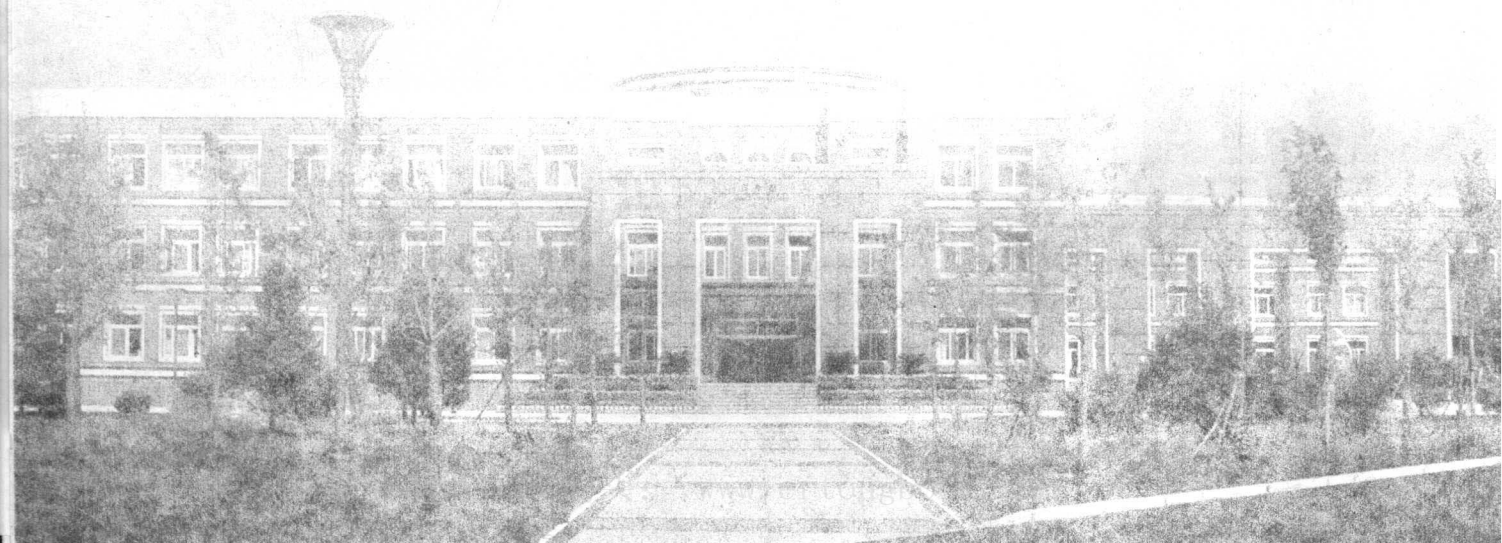
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# 编者导言

亲爱的读者朋友您好，您现在阅读的这套《东北育才学校名师课堂》系列丛书是由东北育才学校的老师们为配合新课程改革而编写的，它将帮助您摆脱面对新课程时的茫然与困惑，从而引领您更好地认识新课程，走进新课程，领会新课程，适应新课程。

东北育才学校是一所在国内外具有极高知名度和广泛社会影响的著名学校，为满足广大读者对优质教育资源的渴求，学校精心组织骨干力量编写了本套丛书。沈阳市教育专家、东北育才学校常务副校长高琛担任主编，辽宁省特级教师、东北育才学校校长助理邢长艳担任副主编。参与本套丛书编写的人员都是具有丰富经验并取得突出业绩的学科精英，其中包括辽宁省特级教师、沈阳市名教师、沈阳市学科带头人、沈阳市骨干教师、学科奥林匹克竞赛国家级教练、东北育才学校科学研究实验室指导教师20人。

本套丛书各册均包括以下栏目

**【课标导航】**解析课标要求，确定学习目标。

**【知识网络】**完善知识结构，构建能力体系。

**【名师导引】**剖析重点难点，指导学习方法。

**【名师导学】**精析经典例题，明确要点角度。

**【名师导练】**培养基本技能，强化实践能力。

**【综合测评】**检验达标效果，了解智能潜质。

**【名师名卷】**培养综合素质，实现全面提升。

另外，每节（课）后为丰富学习、开阔视野、活跃思维而灵活设立的**【观察思考】** **【合作探究】** **【动手实践】** **【拓展创新】**等小栏目也将会对您的学习大有裨益。

本套丛书编写过程中，我们在以下四个方面作了不少工作：

**【新】**凸显课标理念，领悟教材精髓，科学设计体例。

**【精】**内容选取精当，试题命制精确，分析点拨精练。

**【实】**突出实用功能，遵循认知规律，关注学生实际。

**【活】**突出学科特点，栏目活泼有序，注重点拨引领。

总之，《东北育才学校名师课堂》系列丛书是集“新、精、实、活”于一体完备统一的全新教辅，它将为您的学习排忧解难，在您自我完善的过程中助一臂之力。

本书在编写过程中，吸收并借鉴了业内同行的优秀成果，并得到了沈阳出版社的大力支持，在此一并表示感谢！

编者

2006年6月

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# Module 1 My First Day at Senior High



## 课标导航

七级词汇: information, province, instruction, method, bored, embarrassed, attitude, behaviour, previous, description, amazed, embarrassing, technology, impress, encouragement, enjoyment, misunderstanding, disappointed, disappointing, system, teenager, disappear, move, assistant, cover

八级词汇: enthusiastic, academic, website, brilliant, comprehension, correction, fluency, diploma



## 知识网络

词汇: academic, enthusiastic, amazing, information, brilliant, comprehension, method, embarrassed, attitude, behavior, enjoyment, disappointing, disappear

短语: work hard = hard-working 努力工作;

the main difference between ...and ... .....与.....之间的主要不同;

be different from ...与.....不同;

look forward to 盼望;

at the end of 在.....末尾;

as ...as ... 和.....一样.....;

take part in 参加;

go to college 上大学;

all kinds of 各种各样的;

the Chinese school system 中国教育体制;

my favorite subjects 我最喜欢的项目(课程);

attitude to / towards 对.....态度;

be similar to 和.....类似

## 重点句型

1. — What is your attitude to studying mathematics?  
Are you interested in it?

— Not really.

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

→I don't think I will lose interest in Ms Shen's class!

## 语法

1. 复习一般现在时的三种不同用法:

a permanent state of affairs ;

a habit or something you do regularly ;

something which is always true .

2. 学习以-ing 和-ed 结尾的形容词。

## 交际用语

1. 了解英语交际中如何根据对方的话语做出恰当的反应。

2. 学习 everyday English and function 中运用恰当词语使对话继续的交际策略。



## 名师导引

1. What are the main differences between Junior High School and Senior High School?

初中和高中的主要区别有哪些?

(1) difference between A and B

差别;差异;不同之处

There is almost no difference between his father and him in appearance.

他和他父亲长得几乎一模一样。

(2) difference in sth 在.....方面不同

There's no difference in the results. 结果没有差别。

(3) tell the difference 区分;区别

I can never tell the difference between the twins.

我从来都分不清这对双胞胎。

(4) different *adj.* 不同的;有区别的 (be different from 与.....不同)

American English is quite different from British English.

美国英语与英国英语有很大不同。

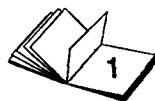
(5) differ *v.* 相异;有区别;不同于

American English differs from British English in some spellings.

美国英语与英国英语在某些拼写上有些不同。

2. Are Senior High teachers similar to Junior High teachers?

高中老师和初中老师类似吗?





be similar to sb./sth. (in sth.)

在……方面与……类似

This classroom is similar to that one in size.

这间教室与那间教室大小类似。

similarity *n.* 相似;类似

3. Describe your attitude to studying English.

描述一下你对英语学习的看法。

attitude to / towards sb. / sth. 对……态度;看法

What's your attitude to this problem?

你对这一问题的看法是什么?

to have a good / bad / positive / negative attitude to / towards sb. sth. 对……持好的 / 坏的 / 肯定的 / 否定的态度

4. I live in Shijiazhuang, a city not far from Beijing.

我住在石家庄,离北京不太远。

(1) far from 离……很远

My school is far from my new house.

我的学校离我的新家很远。

(2) away from & far (away) from, 两个短语都可以用来作表语、状语和后置定语,其中 away from 用在表示具体距离的词后面时,意为“离……多远”, be away from 意为“离开”。far (away) from 通常不和具体的距离的词连用,意为“离某地很远”。

Uncle Wang works \_\_\_\_\_ (10 英里以外) his home.

Uncle Wang works in a company \_\_\_\_\_ (远离他的家).

Key: 10 miles (away) from; far (away) from his home

5. I'm writing down my thoughts about it.

我正在写我对这件事的感受。

write down 写下 (= take down; note down)

Write down the main points in class.

把课堂上的重点记下来。

6. The teachers are very enthusiastic and friendly and the classrooms are amazing.

老师们都很热情友好;教室(里的配套设施)令人惊叹。

(1) enthusiastic *adj.* 热心的,热情的

You don't sound enthusiastic about the idea.

你对这个想法好像不太感兴趣。

enthusiasm *n.* 狂热,热心

(2) friendly *adj.* 友爱的;友好的;和睦的

My new classmates are very friendly to me.

我的新同学对我十分友好。

【注意】



英语中有一些以-ly 结尾的词并非是副词,而是形容词。这些词一般是名词 +ly 构成,如: deadly (致命的), lovely (可爱的)。

(3) amazing, amazed 形容词

amazing 令人惊讶的,指物,如: amazing news

amazed 感到惊讶的,指人,如:

He is amazed at the amazing news.

他对这个惊人的消息感到惊讶。

固定搭配 be amazed at / by (对……)大为惊讶的

I was amazed at her knowledge of English literature.

她对英国文学之了解我很惊奇。

amaze *v.* 使惊讶;使惊奇

His reaction amazed all of us present at the meeting.

他的反应使到会的人很惊讶。

7. ...and their words appear on the screen behind them.

他们的话就会出现在身后的屏幕上。

appear *vi.* 出现,看来,似乎

appear 不用于进行时态

appear + *adj.* She didn't appear surprised at the news.

她听到这一消息时一点也没显出吃惊。

appear + to do She appeared to know everything.

她好像一切都知道了。

It appears that... It appears (that) there has been a mistake.

看起来好像一直有一个差错。

appearance *n.* 出现,外貌

8. The teacher is a very enthusiastic woman called Ms Shen.

老师是一位姓沈的非常热心的女士。

called 在此处为过去分词,作定语修饰 woman,转换为定语从句为 ...who is called Ms Shen

分词作定语在句式里很常见,由其修饰的名词主被动关系决定用现在分词还是用过去分词

如: The boy standing under the tree is my cousin.

站在树下的那个男孩是我的堂弟。

Harry Potter written by JK Rowling is a world-famous novel.

由 JK 罗琳书写的《哈利波特》是一部风靡世界的小说。

9. ...and Ms Shen's method of teaching is nothing like that of the teachers ...

沈老师的教学方法和其他老师一点也不一样。

nothing like (not at all like) 没有什么能比得上,丝毫不像。



She looks nothing like her mother.

她一点也不像她的妈妈。

It looks nothing like a horse.

它看上去根本就不像一匹马。

something like 意为“大约”，“几分像”。

It tastes something like melon.

这吃起来有点像甜瓜。

10. And we have fun.

我们玩得很高兴。

(1) fun 不可数名词

We had a lot of fun at the party.

聚会上我们玩得很开心。

What fun it is to play a game after work!

工作之余活动一下多么有趣!

【注意】

fun 为不可数名词, 因此用 what 引导感叹句, fun 前面也不要加不定冠词 a

(2) fun 和 funny

fun 为名词, 表乐趣; 快乐 (enjoyment; pleasure)

funny 为形容词, 意为滑稽的; 好笑的 (making you laugh; amusing)

That's the funniest thing I have ever heard.

那是我听过的最滑稽可笑的事。

It is fun to swim in the sea.

在大海里游泳充满乐趣。

【拓展】

have (great) fun 玩得开心 = have (a lot of) fun = have a wonderful time = enjoy oneself 如:

The children were having a lot of fun with the building blocks. 孩子们玩搭积木玩得很开心。

They had a lot of fun chatting on the net.

他们在网上聊天聊得很开心。

for fun 开玩笑; 消遣

I decided to learn French just for fun.

我学法语只是为了消遣。

make fun of 嘲笑, 取笑

It's bad manners to make fun of the blind.

取笑盲人是不礼貌的。

The students often make fun of the new kid in the class.

学生经常取笑新同学。

11. I don't think I'll be bored in Ms Shen's class.

我想我在沈老师的课上是不会觉得枯燥的。

(1) 英语中有些动词, 如 think, believe, expect, suppose, imagine 等, 如果它的主语是第一人称当它们

后面接一个具有否定意义的宾语从句时, 通常要把主句的动词变为否定式, 而宾语从句中的谓语动词用肯定形式。这种现象称为否定的转移。如:

We don't think there is anything interesting in your pictures.

我们认为你的画并没有什么有趣的地方。

I don't believe what he said is true.

我认为他说的不是真话。

I don't suppose they will object to my suggestion.

我想他们不会反对我的建议。

【注意】

在反义疑问句中, 若陈述部分是第一人称, think 等词用一般现在时, 则疑问部分需与从句中的主语和谓语保持一致, 否则要与主句的主语和谓语保持一致。如:

I don't think it's going to rain tomorrow, is it?

我认为明不会下雨, 对吗?

You don't think I have made mistakes, do you?

你并不认为我犯了什么错误, 是吗?

(2) bore vt. 使……感到厌烦

All his old stories bore me.

他所有的老生常谈使我厌烦。

n. 令人厌烦的事物

Don't be such a bore. 别这么讨厌。

bore 的两种分词形式 boring 和 bored:

boring 表示主动, 指某事物令人厌烦;

bored 表示被动, 指被某事物弄得厌烦。

He was bored with his job.

他厌倦了那份工作。

It was a boring lecture.

这个演讲很枯燥。

12. Today we introduced ourselves to each other.

今天, 我们都作了自我介绍。

introduce sb. to sb. 把某人介绍给某人

introduce sb. to sth. 使某人了解; 尝试

(1) Please allow me to introduce myself to all of you.

请允许我作自我介绍。

(2) The first lecture introduces students to the main topics of the course.

第一堂课是让学生们了解这门课的主要内容。

introduction n. 介绍; 引进; 引论

an introduction to 对……的介绍; ……的引论

Introductions were made and the conversations started to flow.

大家相互介绍之后交谈就开始了。



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

刚开始,有人觉得有些尴尬,但大家都很友好。

embarrassed *adj.* 尴尬的,窘迫的

be embarrassed to do sth. 羞于做某事, be embarrassed about / at 对……感到困窘

She's embarrassed about her height.

她因自己的身高而困窘。

I was very embarrassed to see my teacher here.

看到老师在这,我很尴尬。

embarrassing *adj.* (making you feel shy)

使人害羞的,尴尬的

I made an embarrassing mistake.

我犯了一个难堪的错误。

14. In other words, there are three times as many girls as boys.

换句话说,女孩子是男孩子的三倍。

(1) in other words 意为“换句话”,在句中用作插入成分。如:

In other words, she must give up singing.

换言之,她必须放弃唱歌。

I'm not used to the way you speak to me. In other words, I don't want to continue our conversations.

我不习惯于你对我谈话的方式。换句话讲,我不想继续我们的谈话了。

(2) as...as...表示“和……一样”,表示同级的比较。使用时要注意第一个 as 为副词,第二个 as 为连词。其基本结构为: as+ *adj./adv.* +as。

① This film is as interesting as that one.

这部电影和那部电影一样有趣。

② Your pen writes as smoothly as mine.

你的钢笔书写起来和我的一样流畅。

③ My book is as interesting as yours.

我的书和你的一样有趣。

(3) 此句中 as...as 结构前的 three times 是倍数的表达方法,常见搭配有:

① A + be+ 倍数 +as+ *adj.* +as+ B

Asia is four times as large as Europe.

亚洲是欧洲的四倍大。

② A+ be+ 倍数 + 比较级 + than+ B

Asia is three times larger than Europe.

亚洲比欧洲大三倍。

③ A+ be+ 倍数 +the size / length / height / depth / width+ of+ B

Asia is four times the size of Europe.

亚洲是欧洲的四倍大。

【注意】

time 表示倍数,一般只限于表示基数词在内的三倍或三倍以上,若表示两倍可用副词 twice 或形容词 double。time 表示的倍数也可以用分数、百分数或某些表程度的副词替换。

15. I'm looking forward to doing it!

我正盼望着做家庭作业呢!

look forward to sth./ doing sth. “期待着某事 / 做某事”,其中“to”是介词。

I look forward to hearing from you as early as possible.

我期待着早日收到你的来信。

Boys and girls are looking forward to Children's Day.

孩子们期盼着儿童节的来临。

【链接】

动词 + 介词 to 构成的常用短语有:

pay attention to 注意……;

turn to 求助于;转向;翻到……;

stick to 坚持;

get down to 开始认真干……;

belong to 属于;

refer to 谈到,涉及,参阅;

point to 指向;

devote...to... 贡献……给……;

compare...to... 把……比作……。

16. The students stopped being shy eventually.

学生们最终都不再害羞了。

(1) stop doing 停止做某事

stop to do 停止,中断做某事后去做另一件事

They stop to smoke a cigarette.

他们停下来,抽了根烟。

I must stop smoking.

我必须戒烟了。

类似的结构还有:

try to do 尽力做……;

remember to do 记得要做……;

forget to do 忘记要做……;

try doing 试着做……;

remember doing 记得做过的……;

forget doing 忘记做过的……;

(2) eventually=finally 最后;最终

17. Li Kan is very impressed with the teachers and the technology in his new school.





impress,意思是“留下印象”。常用短语 impress sth. on (upon) sb. 某事给某人留下印象

What he did was greatly impressed on (upon) us.  
他所做的一切给我们留下深刻的印象。

The girl impressed her sense of humour on (upon) her friends.

这个女孩的幽默感给她的朋友留下深刻的印象。

impression *n.* 通常用作可数名词,意思是“印象,感想”

He made a strong impression on (upon) us.  
他给我们留下了深刻的印象。

### Listening and Vocabulary

#### 1. progress

不可数名词,常见搭配 make little/great progress 取得很小/很大进步

He made great progress in English.  
他英语学习取得了很大进步。

progressive *adj.* 进步的; 先进的 progressive schools 先进的学校

#### 2. explain

explain *v.* 解释; 说明

注意搭配 explain to sb. sth. explain sth. to sb. 向某人解释

First I will explain the rules of the game to you.  
首先我要向大家解释一下游戏规则。

explanation *n.* 解释; 说明; 阐述

I can't think of any possible explanation for being late.

我想不出他缺席的任何理由。

### Grammar 2

Adjectives ending in -ing and -ed

一般说来-ing 修饰的是物,而-ed 修饰的是人。但这也不能一概而论。

两者反映的心理状态不同。前者有“令人……”的含义,在句中一般做表语或定语,说明人或事物的特征;后者则有“感到……”的意思,在句中一般作表语,有时也作定语,如:

an amazed look 感到迷惑的表情,说明人对其他事物或其他人的感觉。

I was interested in this film.  
我对这部电影很感兴趣。

This film was interesting.  
这部电影很有趣。

The soccer match last night was thrilling. (令人紧张)  
The soccer fans were delighted. (感到高兴)

He couldn't understand what the teacher said, so there was a puzzled look on his face.

他不明白老师所说的,因此一脸迷惑。

常见的例子有: amazing; amazed; annoying; annoyed; boring; bored; confusing; confused; surprising; surprised; terrifying; terrified

### Everyday English and Function

#### 1. How are you doing?

同 How are you 用在比较亲密的朋友、家属间,相当于“近来过得怎么样? 近来好吗? 你好吗? 一切都好吗?”可以用

I'm fine. Not bad! Pretty good! Very good! I am doing great! 等来回答。

#### 2. Oh, really? So have I.

“so + 助动词 / 情态动词 / 系动词 + 主语”表示“(另一事物)也……”

He is interested in physics and so am I.

他对物理感兴趣,我也是。

If you can finish it in time, so can I.

如果你能及时完工,我也能。

表示否定意义时用“neither/nor + 助动词 / 情态动词 / 系动词 + 主语”。意为“(另一事物)也不……”

Bob wasn't at school last Friday, and neither/nor was Jack.

上周五鲍伯没上学,杰克也没来。

“so + 主语 + 助动词 / 情态动词 / 系动词”表示对之前或对方所说的情况表示赞同或证实,意为“(同一个人或事物)确实……”

—You have dropped a word here.

这漏掉了一个单词。

—Yes, so I have.

哦,的确如此。

### Culture Corner

1. At the end of twelfth grade, American students receive the high school diploma.

at the end of 在……结束的时候; 在……的尽头; 在……的结尾处

in the end (at last; finally) 最终,终于 by the end of 到……结束时

at the beginning of (at the start of)

在……开始的时候

at the beginning (in the beginning; at first)

起初,开始时

2. I take part in all kinds of after-school activities...

take part in 参加一项活动,不可以用被动语态。

Take part in the sports meeting.

join in 参加一项活动,与 take part in 同义。

Come and join us in the game.

join 表示加入某种组织、政党、俱乐部等团体。

join the army 参军

attend 是出席的意思,表示在某种比较正式的场合出现。例如:上课、会议等。



### 名师导学

1. My parents don't live \_\_\_\_\_ here.

- A. far                      B. far away  
C. far from                D. away from

答案:C. 考查要点:far from 和 away from 的区别

解析:away from 用在表示具体距离的词后面时,意为“离……(多远)”,far from 通常不和具体的距离的词连用,意为“离某地很远”。本句没有具体距离,因此答案为C项。

2. —Do you still remember \_\_\_\_\_ me somewhere in Beijing ?

—Yes, of course. Two years ago.

- A. to see                      B. see  
C. seeing                      D. saw

答案:C. 考查要点:remember to do 和 remember doing 区别

解析:remember to do 记得要做。remember doing 记得做过的。从答句 two years ago 得出此事是以前发生的,因此应是 remember doing 结构。此句翻译为“你还记得我们曾经在北京见过面么?”

3. You can \_\_\_\_\_ us in the discussion if you \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. join; wish to  
B. join in; want to join  
C. attend; don't want to  
D. take part in; hope so

答案:A. 考查要点:join, take part in, attend 的区别

解析:易错点:学生可能见到 discussion 就会想到 take part in 或 join in 而选 B 或 D。

take part in 和 join in 都可指参加一项活动,join 表示加入某种组织、政党、俱乐部等团体。attend 是出席的意思,例如,上课,会议等。本句要点是“discussion”讨论,因此应当选择 take part in 或 join in。看题干结构为 sb. in sth. take part in 不符合,因此选 join sb. in sth. 这一词组。答案为 A。第二空 wish to 为乐意,愿意。是常见口语表达。

4. She reached the top of the hill and stopped \_\_\_\_\_ on a big rock by the side of the path.

- A. to have rested            B. resting  
C. to rest                      D. rest

答案:C. 考查要点:stop to do 和 stop doing 的区别

解析:由题意可知,她到了山顶,停下来在一个路边的大石头上休息。因此,应选择“stop to do sth. 停下来去做另一件事”。而不仅仅是爬山动作的终止,所以 stop doing sth. 不正确。

5. Visitors were \_\_\_\_\_ at the \_\_\_\_\_ sight of the mountain.

- A. amazed; amazing        B. amazed; amazed  
C. amazing; amazing       D. amazing; amazed

答案:A. 考查要点:amazed 及 amazing 的区别

解析:以-ing 结尾的形容词表示“令人……”的含义,说明人或事物的特征;以-ed 结尾的形容词有“感到……”的意思,说明人对其他事物或其他人的感觉。根据题意前半句应翻译为“游客对……感到着迷”,后半部分翻译为“令人着迷的景色”。

6. He is looking forward \_\_\_\_\_ his father.

- A. of receiving                B. of hearing from  
C. to hearing from            D. to hear from

答案:C. 考查要点:look forward to 词组

解析:易错点:易选 D

look forward to 中的 to 为介词,因此后面应搭配名词或动名词。hear from 为收到……来信。

7. —David has made great progress recently.

—\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. So he has; so you have  
B. So he has; so have you  
C. So has he; so have you  
D. So has he; so you have

答案:B. 考查要点:so + 助动词 / 情态动词 / 系动词 + 主语和“so + 主语 + 助动词 / 情态动词 / 系动词; so + 助动词 / 情态动词 / 系动词 + 主语 表示“……也一样” so + 主语 + 助动词 / 情态动词 / 系动词表示“……的确如此”。本题题意:戴维最近取得了很大进步。是的,的确如此,并且你也取得了很大进步。

8. Paper produced every year is \_\_\_\_\_ the world's production of vehicles.

- A. the three times weight of  
B. three times the weight of  
C. as three times heavy as  
D. three times as heavier as

答案:B. 考查要点:倍数表达方法。



解析:句义表示“纸的重量是车辆重量的三倍”,可用于下列形式表示①three times as heavy as; ②three times heavier than; ③three times the weight of, 因此答案很显然是B。学生容易选C但要注意C项中的three times应放在第一个as之前。

9. It is \_\_\_ to read some story books at weekends.

- A. a fun                      B. funny  
C. fun                         D. interest

答案:C。考查要点:fun作名词用法;和funny区别

解析:fun为不可数名词,因此前面不加“a”,fun作名词,表乐趣;而funny作形容词,表示滑稽的;可笑的;根据题意,应是周末在家读书是很有乐趣的事。

10. Our teacher told us the earth \_\_\_\_\_ round the sun.

- A. goes                        B. went  
C. is going                  D. has gone

答案:A。考查要点:一般现在时态

解析:一般现在时态主要表达三种含义:

a. 表示现在的特征或状态;b. 表示经常或习惯性动作;c. 表示公认事实或普遍真理。

本题主要考查的是第三个意义。虽然主句谓语动词为过去时,但由于表达的是真理,客观事实,从句还要用一般现在时。



## 名师导练

### 基础过关

#### 一、单词拼写

- I couldn't believe the news that he was killed in the traffic accident. I'd only seen him the p\_\_\_\_\_ day.
- Lisa watched until the rain d\_\_\_\_\_ from the view.
- There must be some m\_\_\_\_\_—I thought I ordered the smaller model, but this one is so big.
- She didn't pass the final exam. Her parents felt very d\_\_\_\_\_.
- If there is any new i\_\_\_\_\_ about the book, please tell me.
- What's your \_\_\_\_\_ (way of thinking or behaving) towards this question?
- He needs all the \_\_\_\_\_ (support; courage) that he can get from his friends.
- The children quickly got \_\_\_\_\_ (feeling tired and impatient) with staying indoors.
- Why not try a new \_\_\_\_\_ (a way of doing sth.) of solving

the problem?

10. This small village is so beautiful that it goes beyond \_\_\_\_\_ (the act of writing or saying in words what sth. is like)

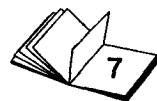
#### 二、句子改错

- Gradually a smile was appeared on her face.
- Last weekend, our class went out to have a barbecue and we had a lot of funs.
- I met with a girl on the Internet calling Super Girl.
- At the first, my mum didn't allow me to go to Mount Tai.
- My little brother and Tom attend to the same school.

#### 综合演练

#### 三、翻译句子

- 她对那幅油画发生了兴趣。(impress)
- 他没有被选中,感到很失望。(disappoint)
- 这本书涉及了他的童年生活。(cover)
- 苏对于去加拿大旅行并不是很热心。(enthusiastic)



5. 我一生从来没有如此尴尬过。(embarrassed)

四、阅读理解

A

For thousands of years, man has enjoyed the taste of apples. Apples, which are about 85 percent water, grow almost everywhere in the world but the hottest and coldest areas. Among the leading countries in apple production are China, France and the United States.

There are various kinds of apples, but a very few make up the majority of these grown for sale. The three most common kinds of apples grown in the United States are Delicious, Golden Delicious, and McIntosh.

Apples are different in color, size, and taste. The color of the skin may be red, green, or yellow. They have various sizes, with Delicious apples being among the largest. The taste may be sweet or sour. Generally, sweet apples are eaten fresh while tart apples are used to make applesauce (苹果酱).

Apple trees may grow as tall as twelve meters. They do best in areas that have very cold winters. Although no fruit is yielded during the winter, the cold period is good for the tree.

- ( ) 1. The word "yielded" in the last sentence means "\_\_\_\_\_".  
 A. improved                      B. increased  
 C. sold                              D. produced
- ( ) 2. It can be learned from the text that Delicious apples are\_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. grown in France              B. sold everywhere  
 C. very big                        D. quite sweet
- ( ) 3. Cold winter weather is good for \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A. the growth of apple trees  
 B. producing large apples  
 C. improving the taste of apples  
 D. the increase of water in apples
- ( ) 4. China, France and the United States are considered to\_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. be large producers of applesauce  
 B. be large producers of apples  
 C. have the longest history in apple production  
 D. have the coldest winter among apple producing countries

B

During the summer holidays there will be a revised schedule of services for the students. Changes for dining-room and library service hours and for bus schedules will be posted on the wall outside of the dining-hall. Weekly film and concert schedules, which are being arranged, will be posted each Wednesday outside of the student club.

In the summer holidays, buses going to the town center will leave the main hall every hour on the half hour during the day. The dining-room will serve three meals a day from 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. during the week and two meals from noon to 7:00 p.m. on weekends. The library will continue its usual hours during the week, but have shorter hours on Saturdays and Sundays. The weekend hours are from noon to 5:00 p.m.

All students who want to use the library borrowing services must have a new summer card. This announcement will also appear in the next week's student newspaper.

- ( ) 5. The main purpose of this announcement is to\_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. tell students of important schedule changes  
 B. tell students of new bus and library services  
 C. show the excellent services for students  
 D. ask students to renew their library cards
- ( ) 6. At which of the following times will the bus leave the main hall?  
 A. 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00  
 B. 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30  
 C. 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00  
 D. 8:00, 9:30, 11:00, 12:30
- ( ) 7. Times for films and concerts are not listed in this announcement because\_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. they are not to be announced  
 B. they are hard to arrange  
 C. the full list is not ready  
 D. the full list is too long
- ( ) 8. We may infer that during the summer holidays\_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the student newspaper will sell more copies  
 B. there will be a concert or a film once a week



- C. many students will stay in the university
- D. no breakfast will be served on weekends

拓展创新

Wake up your life

Years ago, when I started looking for my first job, wise advisers urged, "Barbara, be enthusiastic! Enthusiasm will take you further than any amount of experience."

How right they were. Enthusiastic people can turn a boring drive into an adventure, extra work into opportunity and strangers into friends. "Nothing great was ever achieved without enthusiasm," wrote Ralph Waldo Emerson. It is the paste that helps you hang in there when the going gets tough. It is the inner voice that whispers, "I can do it!" when others shout, "No, you can't." It took years and years for the early work of Barbara McClintock, a geneticist who won the 1983 Nobel Prize in medicine, to be generally accepted. Yet she didn't let up on her experiments. Work was such a deep pleasure for her that she never thought of

stopping.

We are all born with wide-eyed, enthusiastic wonder as anyone knows who has ever seen an infant's delight at the jingle of keys or the scurrying of a beetle. It is this childlike wonder that gives enthusiastic people such a youthful air, whatever their age.

How do you rediscover the enthusiasm of your childhood? The answer, I believe, lies in the word itself. "Enthusiasm" comes from the Greek and means "God within." And what is God within is but an abiding sense of love-proper love of self (self-acceptance) and, from that, love of others.

We need to live each moment wholeheartedly, with all our senses-finding pleasure in the fragrance of a back-yard garden, the crayoned picture of a six-year-old, the enchanting beauty of a rainbow. It is such enthusiastic love of life that puts a sparkle in our eyes, a lilt in our steps and smoothes the wrinkles from our souls.



## Module 1 综合能力测评

### 一、单项选择(共 15 小题)

- ( ) 1. He has made \_\_\_\_\_ progress in his study that his teacher praised him in front of the class today.  
A. such a great                      B. so great  
C. quite great                        D. such great
- ( ) 2. The VIPs from 21 countries will \_\_\_\_\_ the APEC in Shanghai this autumn.  
A. hold                                  B. take part in  
C. join                                   D. attend
- ( ) 3. \_\_\_\_\_ fun it is to swim in summer.  
A. How                                  B. That  
C. Where                                D. What
- ( ) 4. About six months later, the letter they were looking forward to \_\_\_\_\_ at last.  
A. arrived                              B. arriving  
C. had arrived                         D. arrive
- ( ) 5. — \_\_\_\_\_ do you think of your English teacher  
— Oh, he is an \_\_\_\_\_ man.  
A. What; interesting  
B. What; interested  
C. How; interesting  
D. How; interested
- ( ) 6. — I \_\_\_\_\_ his telephone number.  
— I have his number, but I \_\_\_\_\_ to bring my phone hook.  
A. forget; forget                      B. forgot; forgot  
C. forget; forgot                        D. forgot; forgot
- ( ) 7. I will call for you unless it \_\_\_\_\_ the day after tomorrow.  
A. will rain                              B. rains  
C. is raining                             D. has rained
- ( ) 8. Mr. Liu seemed to \_\_\_\_\_ Miss Wang Ping because he knew her very well.  
A. introduce to  
B. be introducing to  
C. be introduced to  
D. have been introduced to
- ( ) 9. The new computer costs me \_\_\_\_\_ 8,000 Yuan.  
A. as much as                          B. as high as  
C. as many as                          D. as expensive as
- ( ) 10. — Do you think your son should go to college?  
— Yes, of course. \_\_\_\_\_, he should also go abroad for higher education.  
A. What's more                        B. In other words  
C. By the way                          D. After all
- ( ) 11. — How did Bob do in the exams this time?  
— Well, his father seem \_\_\_\_\_ with his results.  
A. pleasing                              B. please  
C. pleased                                D. to please
- ( ) 12. There at the door stood a girl about the same height \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. as him                                B. as his  
C. with he                                D. with him
- ( ) 13. After the new technique was introduced, the factory produced \_\_\_\_\_ tractors in 2005 as the year before.  
A. as twice many                        B. as many twice  
C. twice as many                        D. twice many as
- ( ) 14. — May I have a talk with one of your sports reporters?  
— Sorry, but all of them are out to \_\_\_\_\_ the main events of the day.  
A. get                                      B. find  
C. cover                                  D. search
- ( ) 15. In the country, the money spent on house is much more \_\_\_\_\_ spent on education.  
A. it                                        B. that  
C. one                                      D. which

### 二、完形填空(共 20 小题)

More and more students want to study in "hot" majors. \_\_\_\_\_ 16 \_\_\_\_\_ a result, many students want to \_\_\_\_\_ 17 \_\_\_\_\_ their interests and study in these \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_\_ such as foreign languages, international business and law, etc.

Fewer and fewer students choose scientific majors; \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_ maths, physics and biology, and art majors, \_\_\_\_\_ 20 \_\_\_\_\_ history, Chinese and philosophy.

\_\_\_\_\_ 21 \_\_\_\_\_ students can study in these "hot" majors, because the number of these "hot" majors \_\_\_\_\_ 22 \_\_\_\_\_ limited.

