



高中课标教材同步导学丛书

# 名校

英语·必修

北师大版

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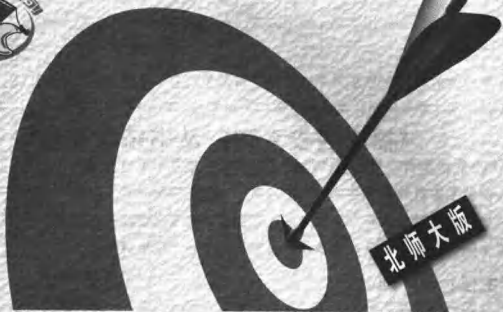
主 编：洪立强  
执行主编：苏元平

# 学案

共享名校资源, 齐奏高考凯歌

《名校学案》编委会 编

福建教育出版社



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主 编：洪立强 执行主编：苏元平

## 英语·必修1

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**王云生：**化学特级教师，福建师大化学材料学院硕士生导师，福建省化学教学研究会理事长，教育部基础教育司基础教育课程及普通高中化学课程标准研制组核心成员，参加上教社初中化学课程标准实验教科书编写，任苏教版高中化学课程标准实验教科书副主编，编写并出版有《新课程化学教与学》、《高中新课程教与学（化学）》、《化学实验与思考》等十余种论著，撰写并发表了30余篇论文，教学思想总结《让生动活泼的学习健康的发展》收入《中国著名特级教师教学思想录（化学卷）》。

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## 出版说明

名校就是品牌，名校就是旗帜，名校富有成功的教学策略和优良的训练方法。《名校学案——高中课标教材同步导学》丛书就是名校名师优秀的教学策略和训练方法的总结、汇集。

在高中新课程教学实施中，考试内容和模式将逐渐发生变化，新的学习策略正在生成。新陈代谢之际，各大名校的教学优势、学习策略将成为学好新课程的有力手段。应广大一线师生的需求来编写这套教辅读物，就是为了使这种学习策略能够成为众多学生容易共享的资源。

该丛书既是一批名校名师认真钻研思考课标教材的心得，又是他们多年的教学、质检、命题的经验总结，权威度高。丛书充分贯彻高中新课程理念，以培养学生能力为导向，既着力于基础知识和基本技能的全面掌握，也注重学生分析问题和解决问题能力的培养。从栏目的设置到内容的编写，力求做到简明、实用、返璞归真，突出高中新课程所要求的基础性、时代性、开放性、应用性、探索性等特点。

丛书以章或单元、节、课为单位编写；结构上分为“认知·探索”（含问题导思、知识拓展和例题演示），“演练·评估”（注重全面复习基础知识、训练基本技能，其中注★号题供学有余力的学生练习），“单元梳理”，“知识链接”，“单元评估”，“模块评估”以及详细的“参考答案”。

本书由黄金丽、黄仲生执笔编写，由苏元平负责统稿。

广东、海南等课改先行地区一线教师为该丛书的编写提出了宝贵意见。我们将继续密切跟踪教改动态，了解高考新情况，对丛书加以修改完善，同时欢迎读者及时指出书中的疏误，便于我们改正，为广大师生提供更优质的服务。

福建教育出版社

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## • Unit 1 Lifestyles •

## 认知·探索



## 单元知识

话题	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 谈论英语国家的几种典型生活方式;</li> <li>• 了解导致生活压力的原因及解决办法;</li> <li>• 谈论未来生活计划;</li> <li>• 了解英国城乡生活方式的异同。</li> </ul>
知识目标	语法 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 一般现在时和现在进行时</li> <li>• 一般将来时 will, be going to 及一般现在时表示将来</li> </ul>
	词汇 <p>Warm-up: boring, relaxing, stressful, peaceful, active, interesting, dangerous, exciting</p> <p>Lesson 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sports programmes, TV series, cartoons, game shows, talk shows</li> <li>• switch on/off/over, go off, take up, be filled with, complain about</li> </ul> <p>Lesson 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 程度副词: a little, quite, very</li> <li>• stress, studio, expert, pressure, social, suffer from, reduce, organise, prefer, stand</li> </ul> <p>Lesson 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• support, solve, design, volunteer, challenge, advertisement, presentation</li> <li>• graduate from, be excited about, make a decision/a lesson plan, be prepared for, meet challenges, to tell the truth, have a long talk, win sb's support, be proud of, solve problems</li> </ul> <p>Lesson 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• accountant, crowded, crowd, career, distance learning, weather forecast, music fanatics, otherwise, nearby</li> <li>• Communication Workshop: classical, formal, survey, style, cycle</li> </ul>
	功能 表达偏爱和优先选择 Expressing preference
	语音 表示犹豫 Hesitation
语言技能	听 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 能学会使用听力策略 Prediction; 能听懂有关生活方式、生活压力及减轻压力的方法等介绍; 能抓住所听语段中的关键词, 从中提取信息, 理解主旨大意及话语间的逻辑关系。</li> </ul>
	说 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 能运用学习策略 Group work, 积极参与 Group work;</li> <li>• 用英语进行简单的访谈, 介绍本单元生活方式话题, 谈论未来生活规划等。</li> </ul>
	读 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 能根据题目、图片、词汇等预测课文主题 (Prediction);</li> <li>• 学会运用 scanning, skimming 等阅读策略;</li> <li>• 能初步利用上下文和句子结构猜测词义;</li> <li>• 能理解课外阅读的重要性, 开始规划课外阅读。</li> </ul>
	写 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 能写出 100 词左右的短文, 介绍不同的生活方式;</li> <li>• 能运用 Paragraph planning 写作策略, 写出 100 词左右的私人信件。</li> </ul>



情感态度目标	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>能主动参与课堂活动, 在英语学习中不断树立自信心;</li> <li>能尊重、理解不同的生活方式, 学会明智地规划自己的未来生活;</li> <li>在活动中发展合作意识, 培养合作精神, 主动与他人分享学习资源。</li> </ul>
文化意识目标	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>了解主要英语国家人们与中国生活方式的异同;</li> <li>了解英语国家人们减轻生活压力的方法, 有效、合理地安排自己的学习和生活;</li> <li>了解英国的茶文化, 进行中英茶文化比较。</li> </ul>



## 疑难解析

- Forty-three-year-old Brian Blakey from Birmingham is sitting on his sofa and telling me about his perfect day. (p. 8 Reading) 43岁的伯明翰人布莱恩·布莱奇正坐在沙发上向我讲述他美妙的一天。
- forty-three-year-old 是合成形容词, 作定语, 其中的 year 不能用复数形式。合成名词也是这样。例如:
  - a five-year plan 一个五年计划
  - a ten-minute walk 十分钟步行
  - a four-hour meeting 一个开了四个钟头的会
- perfect adj. 意为“完美的”, “极好的”, 其反义词是 imperfect. 例如:
  - His French is perfect. 他的法语极好。
  - It's a perfect day for a picnic. 这是个野炊的好日子。
  - Nobody is perfect. 没有人是完美的。
- In the afternoon, I often watch another old film—they're showing some good ones at the moment. (p. 8 Reading) 下午, 我要再看一部老影片——眼下电视里正播放一些好看的老电影。
- one 常用来代替前文出现的单数可数名词, 表示泛指, 而不是特指, 复数用 ones. 例如:
  - This shirt is too small for me. Would you please show me a bigger one? 这件衬衫太小了, 能不能给我一件大一点的?
  - I don't like green apples. I prefer red ones. 我不喜欢吃青苹果, 我喜欢红的。
- at the moment=now 意为“此刻”, “目前”。例如: Mary is on holiday in Spain at the moment. 玛丽正在西班牙度假。
- I always take my portable TV and I sit on the stone wall while the dog walks round in a circle. (p. 8 Reading) 我总是随身携带手提电视, 坐在石墙上, 小狗则在我身边绕圈。  
此处 while 作并列连词, 表示对比, 意为“而”。例如:
  - The first two services are free, while the third costs \$35. 前两项服务是免费的, 而第三项要 35 美元。
  - Their country has a lot of oil, while ours has none.

他们国家有丰富的石油, 而我们一点也没有。

while 作从属连词时, 意为“(正)当……的时候”, “和……同时”。例如:

- My wife kept silent while I was writing. 我写作的时候我妻子默不出声。
  - They arrived while we were having dinner. 他们到的时候我们正在吃饭。
- Of course, I couldn't live this lifestyle without a good wife. (p. 8 Reading) 当然, 没有一个好妻子, 我是不可能以这种方式生活的。
  - not (never/no/hardly)... without... 是一种双重否定的结构。例如:
    - He said he couldn't live without her. 他说没有她他就活不了。
    - Don't leave without me. 别甩下我就走。
    - No one can come in without his permission. 没有他的许可, 任何人都不得进入。
  - live w. 意为“以……方式生活”。例如: live a peaceful/happy/miserable life 过平静/幸福/悲惨的生活
  - Thirty-six-year-old Bob Black is sitting at his desk and working his way through his paperwork. (p. 9 Reading) 36岁的鲍勃·布莱克正坐在写字台前忙着他的案头工作。
  - at 在此句中意为“靠近”。例如: They are sitting at the table having dinner. 他们正坐在桌旁吃饭。
  - work one's way through 辛苦工作或劳动完成……
    - The girl was from a poor family and she had to work her way through school. 这女孩出身贫穷, 只能艰苦工作才得以完成学业。
    - I tried to work my way through all the work they left to me. 我努力完成他们留给我的工作。
  - I normally wake up about five minutes before my alarm clock goes off. (p. 9 Reading) 我一般在闹钟响前 5 分钟就醒了。  
go off (爆竹、铃等) 响  
Our neighbor's car alarm is always going off in the middle of the night. 我们邻居的汽车防盗报警器总是在深夜

夜响个不停。

go off 还有“悄悄离去”、“熄灭”、“变质”、“爆炸”、“进展”等意思。例如：

- ① He's gone off to Edinburgh with his wife. 他和老婆偷偷去了爱丁堡。
- ② The lights went off. 灯灭了。
- ③ Meat and fish went off easily in hot weather. 天气热，鱼肉容易坏。
- ④ The gun went off by accident. 枪走火了。
- ⑤ The concert went off well. 音乐会进展顺利。
7. It takes me less than fifteen minutes to wash, get changed, have breakfast, leave home and get on a bus. (p. 9 Reading) 从洗漱、穿衣、吃早饭、走出家门到坐上公共汽车，我只用15分钟。
- 1) It takes sb some time to do sth 是一个常用的句型，意为“某人花费多长时间做某事”。其中 it 作形式主语，真正的主语是不定式短语 to do sth。例如：  
It took the police two weeks to return everything to normal. 警察花了两周的时间才使一切恢复正常。
- 2) get changed (get + 动词过去分词) 是一种常见结构，有被动含义，表示“使自己处于某种状态或情况”。此处意为“换衣服”。类似的结构还有 get started/killed/punished/dressed/married/paid/bored。例如：  
① They plan to get married in the summer. 他们打算夏天结婚。  
② I get paid twice a month. 我一个月领两次工资。
8. The mornings are always very busy and the afternoons are even busier! (p. 9 Reading) 每天早晨都很忙碌，下午更忙！  
even 修饰形容词或副词的比较级，意为“更……”。例如：  
① It's even faster than the fastest plane. 它比最快的飞机更快。  
② This time he did even better. 这次他做得更好。  
可以修饰形容词或副词的比较级的词和短语还有 a lot, a great/good deal, far, a bit, a little, any, no, still 等。例如：  
① His illness is far more serious than we thought. 他的病比我们想象的严重得多。  
② You look a bit happier now. 你现在看上去快乐多了。  
③ You must work much more carefully. 你应该再认真点。  
④ She works a lot harder than the other girls. 她比其他女孩更努力得多。
9. Besides, I get bored if there's nothing to do. (p. 9 Reading) 而且，要是没事可做我会觉得非常无聊。
- 1) besides *adv.* 意为“此外”，相当于 what's more or in

addition. 例如：

This shirt is too small for me. Besides, it's rather expensive. 这件衬衣我穿太小。另外，有点贵。  
besides 还可用作介词，意为“除（某人/某物）之外（还有）”。例如：

- ① People choose jobs for other reasons besides money. 人们选择工作除了钱还有其他原因。
  - ② The play was badly acted, besides being far too long. 这出戏除了太长之外，演得也不好。
- 注意：except 也是介词，意为“除（某人/某物）之外（表示所说的不包括在内）”。例如：  
The restaurant is open every day except Monday. 除了星期一，这家饭店每天都开。
- 2) bored *adj.* 意为“厌烦的”，“不感兴趣的”，通常用来形容人的感觉；boring *adj.* 意为“令人厌烦的”，用来形容事物或人。例如：  
① He was bored with doing the same thing every day. 他厌倦了每天重复做同样的事。  
② I'm bored; let's go to the movies. 我很无聊，咱们去看电影吧。  
③ It's boring to do the same thing every day. 每天做同样的事真烦。
  10. I find painting or drawing very relaxing. (p. 10 Listening) 我觉得涂涂画画令人放松。  
find painting or drawing very relaxing 即 “v. + O (宾语) + *adj.* (作宾语补足语)”。可以用作宾语补足语的还有名词、不定式短语、现在分词短语或介词短语等。例如：  
① They named the child Jimmy. 他们给孩子取名为吉米。  
② We found him to be dishonest. 我们发现他不诚实。  
③ We saw her entering the cinema. 我们看见他进了电影院。  
④ I found everything in good condition. 我发现一切情况都很好。
  11. I really love playing the piano, but I can't stand singing in front of the class. (p. 11 Listening) 我真的很喜欢弹钢琴，但我受不了在全班同学面前唱歌。  
stand *vt.* 意为“容忍、忍受”，通常用于否定句和疑问句中，与 can/could 连用；不用于进行时态。其后通常接现在分词、名词或介词作其宾语。例如：  
① I can't stand waiting any longer. 再等下去我可忍受不了。  
② He can't stand hot weather. 他忍受不了炎热天气。  
③ I can't stand him. 我对他忍无可忍。
  12. That's what people call the underground in London.



(p. 14 Reading) 那就是人们通常所称的伦敦地下铁路系统。

what people call the underground in London 是由 what 引导的表语从句, what, when, where, how 和 why 等连接代词或连接副词常引导表语从句、主语从句、宾语从句和同位语从句等名词性从句。例如:

① The question is what you want to do. 问题是你想做什么。

② What I want to know is when all this happened. 我想知道的是这一切是什么时候发生的。(What I want to know 是主语从句, when all this happened 是表语从句)

③ The problem is where we can get the money. 问题是我们从哪儿可以弄到钱。

13. Usually, it's so crowded that I can't find anywhere to sit. (p. 14 Reading) 通常地铁很挤, 很难找到座位。

1) so... that... 意为“如此……以至于……”。引导的是结果状语从句, so 后面接形容词或副词。例如:

Li Ping studies so hard that she is often praised by her teacher. 李萍学习非常努力, 她经常受到老师的表扬。such... that... 也可引导结果状语从句, 但是 such 后面接名词。如果在该名词前有 many, much, few, little 等修饰时, 要用 so... that...。such + a/an + adj. + 单数名词 + that 可写成 so + adj. + a/an + 单数名词 + that。例如:

① He made such rapid progress that he soon began to write articles in English. 他进步很快, 不久就开始用英语写文章了。

② There is so little time left that I have to tell you about it later. 现在剩下的时间不多了, 我只好以后再告诉你那件事。

③ She is such a beautiful girl that many people like her.  
= She is so beautiful a girl that many people like her.  
她是一个很漂亮的女孩子。(以至于) 很多人喜欢她。

2) anywhere n. 任何地方

He couldn't find anywhere to hide his book. 他找不到地方把书藏起来。

anywhere, nowhere, somewhere, everywhere 也常作副词。例如:

① He couldn't find his watch anywhere. 他到处找不到他的手表。

② Sooner or later you'll find it somewhere. 你迟早会在某个地方找到它的。

③ I've looked for the book everywhere, but I still can't find it. 我找遍了每一个地方, 还是找不到这本书。

14. We don't have the same work hours that office workers in the city have. (p. 14 Reading) 我们不像城里写字

楼的工作人员那样有固定的工作时间。

that 在本句中引导定语从句, 修饰先行词 work hours。在... the same + n. + that... 中, that 引导的从句表达的内容与主句所讲的事物是“同一”的。例如:

This is the same purse that I bought last Sunday. 这是我上星期天买的那个钱包。

而在... the same + n. + as... 中, as 引导的定语从句表达的内容仅仅与主句所讲的事物“相似”。例如:

This is the same purse as I bought last Sunday. 这个钱包与我上星期天买的那个相似。

但是, 这两个结构所表达的意思有时候是一样的。例如:

I live in the same house that/as he lives in. 我和他住在同一所房子里。



## 词语用法

1. suppose vt. 意为“认为”、“猜想”, 后接复合宾语或名词性从句。例如:

① All the students suppose him (to be) right. 所有的学生都认为他是对的。

② I don't suppose (that) he will come. 我想他不会来。  
be supposed to do sth 应该

③ You're not supposed to smoke here. 你不能在这儿抽烟。

④ Everyone is supposed to wear a seat belt in the car.  
在车上每个都要系安全带。

2. complain

1) vi. 意为“抱怨”、“投诉”, 常同介词 about 或 of 搭配。例如:

① They complained about the weather. 他们抱怨天气。

② Neighbors complained to the police about his breaking the window. 邻居们向警察控告他打碎玻璃窗。

2) vt. 意为“抱怨”, 常接 that 引导的宾语从句。例如:

People complained that they don't get enough information. 人们抱怨得不到足够的信息。

3. switch on 打开、接通 = turn on

switch off 关上 = turn off

switch over 转换频道、转变

① Don't switch the radio on yet. 暂时不要打开收音机。

② Before going out, she switched off the coffeemaker.  
在出去之前, 她关掉了咖啡壶。

③ Switch over if you don't like the programme. 如果你不喜欢这个节目就换频道。

④ Let's switch over to Channel 4. 咱们换到第 4 频道吧。

4. take up 占据 (时间/空间)



① I won't take up much of your time. 我不会占用你太多时间。

② Your piano takes up too much space. 你的钢琴占地太大。

5. be filled with=be full of 意为“充满”，是 fill...with... 的被动形式。例如：

① The box was filled with fruit. 盒子里装满了水果。

② The whole city was filled with football fans. 整个城市挤满了足球迷。

6. 辨析：prefer...to..., prefer to

1) prefer...to... 意为“宁愿……而不愿……”、“喜欢……而不喜欢……”，其中，prefer 是及物动词，to 是介词，其后均接同类名词、代词或动名词，往往含有两者相比较选取其一的意思。例如：

① I prefer the country to the city. 城市和农村相比，我更喜欢农村。

② Even on holidays, he preferred doing something to doing nothing. 即使在假日里，他也宁愿干点什么事，而不愿闲着。

2) prefer to 意为“宁愿”、“喜欢”，其中 to 是不定式符号，后跟动词原形。

She prefers to be alone. 她宁愿独自一人。

注意：prefer to 可延伸为 prefer to... rather than do sth 结构，这时它一般可用 prefer...to... 来改写。例如：  
I prefer to stay home rather than see the film.

= I prefer staying home to seeing the film. 我宁愿呆在家里也不去看电影。

7. 辨析：used to do sth, be used to (doing) sth, be used to do sth

1) used to do sth 意为“过去常常做某事”，表示过去存在的某种状态或过去某种经常性或习惯性的动作或行为，并意味着这种情况目前已不复存在。例如：

① He used to grow flowers in the garden. 他过去常在园子里种花。

② She usedn't to make that mistake. 她过去不大犯那样的错误。

③ Used you to take a walk after supper? 你过去晚饭后常散步吗？

2) be used to (doing) sth 意为“习惯于（做）某事”，to 是介词，后接名词、代词或动名词，表示一种状态。表示动作时，常用 become/get used to, 例如：

① He is used to getting up early. 他习惯早起。

② I'm still not used to the weather here. 我还不适应这儿的天气。

③ You will soon get/become used to flying high in the sky. 你很快就会习惯高空飞行。

3) be used to do sth 意为“被用来做某事”，是 use sth to

do sth 的被动语态。例如：

Wood can be used to make a lot of things. 木头可用来制作许多东西。

8. 辨析：prepare, prepare for

1) prepare vt. 后接名词，含有“使所准备的东西能用（用）”等意思。

Mother is preparing supper in the kitchen. 妈妈在厨房里准备晚餐。

2) prepare for 后接名词或代词，含有“为将来或即将要发生的某一行或情况而做准备”的意思。例如：

① They are preparing for the war. 他们正在为战争而作准备。

② The children are preparing for the coming examination. 孩子们正在为即将到来的考试做准备。

9. reduce vt. 减少、降低 reduction n.

① She is trying to reduce her weight. 她正设法减轻体重。

② They are planning to reduce the price by 10 percent. 他们计划把价格降低百分之十。

10. support

1) vt. 支持、支撑

① The American people stopped supporting the war in Iraq. 美国公众不再支持伊拉克战争。

② The middle part of the bridge is supported by two huge towers. 这桥的中部由两座巨塔支撑。

2) n. 支持、支撑

① Local people gave us a lot of support in our work. 当地人为我们的工作提供了大量的支持。

② The house was in danger and needed support. 这房子危险，需要支撑。

11. 辨析：spend, take, cost

三者都有“花费”之意，但用法不同。spend 的主语必须是人，宾语可以是金钱、精力、时间等，常用于短语 spend... on sth 或 spend... (in) doing sth...; cost 和 take 的主语常为物或事，也常用 it 作形式主语，但 cost 指花钱，而 take 通常指花时间。例如：

① He spends too much money on books. 他花太多钱买书。

② Every morning he spends half an hour (in) reading English. 他每天上午花半个小时阅读英语。

③ The book cost him one dollar. 这本书花了他 1 美元。

④ It costs you twelve pounds to go to London by ship. 坐轮船到伦敦要花 12 英镑。

⑤ The journey took me three hours. 这次旅途花了我 3 个小时。

⑥ It took me three hours to finish the homework. 我

花了3个小时做完作业。

## 12. otherwise

### 1) *adv.* 另外、除此以外

He was tired but otherwise in good health. 他就是累,除此以外很健康。

### 2) *conj.* 否则

You'll have to go now, otherwise you'll miss the bus. 你得马上动身,否则赶不上汽车。

### 3) or otherwise = or not

We welcome any books offered to us, new or otherwise. 我们乐意接受给我们的任何书,不论新旧。



## 语法点拨

### 一般现在时

#### 1. 一般现在时常见的一些用法:

##### 1) 表示经常发生或反复发生的动作(惯例、习惯)。例如:

① She visits her parents every day. 她每天都去看望父母。

② How often do you go swimming? 你多长时间去游泳一次?

##### 2) 表示现在的情况或状态。例如:

① How do you like this city? 你觉得这座城市怎么样?

② What's the time by your watch? 你的手表现在几点?

##### 3) 表示永恒的真理。例如:

① The moon goes round the earth. 月亮绕着地球转。

② The Yangtze River flows into the Pacific Ocean. 长江水流入太平洋。

##### 4) 表示按规定、时间表、计划或安排将要发生的事情,但这种用法只限于少数动词: arrive, be, begin, close, come, end, finish, go, leave, open, return, sail, start, stop 等。例如:

The show begins at seven and ends at ten. 展览7点开始10点结束。

##### 5) 时间或条件状语从句中表示将来的动作或状态。例如:

① I'll give her the book when she comes. 她一来我就把这书给她。

② If we hurry, we may catch the bus. 如果我们快点,就赶得上公共汽车。

##### 6) 用于演示说明、新闻标题、剧情介绍、道路指引、图片说明等。例如:

① How do I get to the station? (道路指引) 去车站怎么走?

② The queen arrives for the Opening of Parliament. (图片说明) 女王前来宣布议会开会。

##### 2. 常和一般现在时连用的时间状语有 often, usually, generally, always, nowadays 等频度副词或 once a month,

once in a while, now and then 等短语。

### 现在进行时

#### 1. 现在进行时常见的一些用法:

##### 1) 表示说话时正在进行的动作。例如:

① She is traveling round the country now. 她现在在这个国家旅游。

② How are you getting on with the work? 你最近工作如何?

##### 2) 表示现阶段正在进行而此刻不一定正在进行的动作。例如:

① We are studying French this term. 这个学期我们一直在学习法语。

② She is spending the summer at the seaside. 她正在海边过夏天。

##### 3) 表示按计划或安排要进行的动作,这时常有一个表示未来时间(一般指不久的将来)的状语,常用的动词有: arrive, begin, come, go, leave, start, stay 等。例如:

① I'm not going out tonight. I'm staying at home. 今天晚上我不出去,呆在家里。

② My sister is getting married next week. 我姐姐下周结婚。

##### 4) 与 always, continually, constantly, forever 等副词连用,表示反复出现或习惯性的动作,含有抱怨、赞叹、厌倦等感情色彩。例如:

① You are always leaving your clothes on the floor! 你老是把衣服放在地板上!

② Why are you constantly asking such a stupid question? 你为什么老是问这么愚蠢的问题?

##### 2. 常和现在进行时连用的时间状语有: now, at present, at this/the moment, these days 等。

注意:通常,某些表示看法、认识、知觉、感觉、情感、愿望或某些状态的动词一般不用现在进行时。例如: appear, belong to, believe, contain, doubt, forget, find, hate, have, hear, include, know, like, love, need, own, possess, prefer, remember, realise, smell, suppose, see, seem, taste, understand, want, wish 等。

近年来,一般现在时和现在进行时常常作为考点出现在高考题中。例如:

① The volleyball match will be put off if it \_\_\_\_\_.

(1991年全国高考题)

A. will rain

B. rains

C. rained

D. is raining

答案: B。在时间或条件状语从句中,常用动词的一般现在时表示将要发生的动作或存在的状态。

② —Do you like the material?



Yes, it \_\_\_\_\_ very soft. (1994年全国高考题)

- A. is feeling      B. felt  
C. feels      D. is felt

答案: C. feel 在此句中是连系动词, 意为“摸起来”。连系动词不能用进行时和被动语态, 且问句的时态为一般现在时, 所以选 feels。

③—Have you moved into the new house?

—Not yet, the rooms \_\_\_\_\_. (1991年全国高考题)

- A. are being painted      B. are painting  
C. are painted      D. are being painting

答案: A. 根据答语中的 Not yet 可知, 此人还没有迁入新居, 原因是正在粉刷房间。此题考查的是现在进行时的被动语态。

④Selecting a mobile phone for personal use is no easy task because technology \_\_\_\_\_ so rapidly. (2001年全国高考题)

- A. is changing      B. has changed  
C. will have changed      D. will change

答案: A. 因为技术“正在更新”而不是“已经更新”或“将要更新”, 所以挑选一部手机并不是一件容易的事。



### 演练·评估1

#### I. 短语英汉互译。

- 充满 \_\_\_\_\_
- 遥控器 \_\_\_\_\_
- 响、爆炸 \_\_\_\_\_
- 起床 \_\_\_\_\_
- 占、占据 \_\_\_\_\_
- soap opera \_\_\_\_\_
- talk show \_\_\_\_\_
- switch over \_\_\_\_\_
- complain about \_\_\_\_\_
- wake up \_\_\_\_\_

#### II. 单项选择。

- I wonder if you could \_\_\_\_\_ me a cheap hotel?  
A. find      B. discover      C. find out      D. look for
- I had \_\_\_\_\_ him to be not yet twenty, but just now they told me he was over thirty.  
A. hoped      B. wanted      C. guessed      D. supposed
- What \_\_\_\_\_ him to change his mind?  
A. brought      B. moved      C. had      D. caused
- The farmers \_\_\_\_\_ a lot from the flood and it took them a long time to get through it.  
A. suffer      B. will suffer  
C. suffered      D. have suffered
- I don't know if I can \_\_\_\_\_ the waiting any longer.

- A. sit      B. stand      C. run      D. keep

- There is no easy \_\_\_\_\_ to learn a new language.  
A. way      B. road      C. idea      D. mind
- My mother is an expert \_\_\_\_\_ dress-making.  
A. from      B. of      C. at      D. for
- Now that Peter has a computer, he \_\_\_\_\_ almost six hours of his spare time playing games on line every day.  
A. costs      B. takes up  
C. spends      D. pays for
- Many people take \_\_\_\_\_ computers with them when they travel. They are easy to use and carry.  
A. peaceful      B. relaxing  
C. portable      D. cheap
- Would you like receiving letters or e-mails from me?  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. I'd love to, but I can't  
B. I prefer e-mails, please  
C. Sorry, I don't know  
D. I like writing letters
- Please leave us alone—we have something \_\_\_\_\_ to discuss.  
A. exciting      B. personal  
C. nervous      D. interesting
- Computers can help people to do many things. In some countries, traffic police use computers to \_\_\_\_\_ the traffic.  
A. control      B. prevent  
C. hold      D. cause
- Will it rain this afternoon?  
—\_\_\_\_\_. There're lots of dark clouds in the sky.  
A. Probably      B. Not probably  
C. Probably not      D. Probable
- She was the second person \_\_\_\_\_ this morning.  
A. arriving      B. to arrive  
C. to be arriving      D. arrived
- He always \_\_\_\_\_ careful notes while he is listening to the teacher in class.  
A. took      B. takes  
C. will take      D. is taking

#### III. 根据英语解释写出单词。

- to think or believe that something is true \_\_\_\_\_
- making one feel calm or comfortable \_\_\_\_\_
- causing a lot of pressure or worry \_\_\_\_\_
- quiet and calm without any worry or excitement \_\_\_\_\_
- a way of life of a person or group \_\_\_\_\_



## IV. 单句改错: 下列各句分别有一处错误, 请改正。

- I'm boring with the same old routine day after day. \_\_\_\_\_
- The illness normal lasts about a week or ten days. \_\_\_\_\_
- You get a more better view if you stand on a chair. \_\_\_\_\_
- Hiring a car has turned out to be a perfectest solution. \_\_\_\_\_
- The ten-years-old boy was taken back home and taken good care of. \_\_\_\_\_

## V. 完成句子: 每格限填一词。

- 你不在时我会好好照顾他的。  
I will \_\_\_\_\_ of him \_\_\_\_\_ you are away.
- 人数比我们预计的多得多。  
There were \_\_\_\_\_ people than we had \_\_\_\_\_.
- 他抱怨到处都找不到工作。  
He \_\_\_\_\_ that he couldn't find a job \_\_\_\_\_.
- 她无法忍受别人的嘲笑。  
She can't stand \_\_\_\_\_.
- 我倒希望你不要单独前往。  
I should \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ go alone.

## VI. 阅读理解。

## A

Does eating a good breakfast improve school study? A study of more than 1,000 pupils in the city of Lawrence suggests it does. Youngsters who took part in the breakfast programme improved their scores in the tests much more than those who didn't. Among those who attended the programme, fewer were found late for school than those who didn't. And much fewer were found absent from their class.

Starting the day with a meal "appears to be quite helpful," says Amy Sampson, a research professor, who carried out the experiment on the students for a year, and found the result quite pleasing. He was very glad that many other schools would join in the programme.

Children who miss breakfast may be losing out on important nourishment (营养) in fruit, milk, bread and so on. If your child is in a hurry in the morning, get him some pieces of bread with some fruit or yogurt. In that case, he won't have to go to the selling machines for some chips or candy bars, and may not get into other health problems.

- Which of the following would be the best title for the

passage?

- What about breakfast?
  - Is breakfast good or bad?
  - Breakfast or not?
  - What for breakfast?
- The underlined word "it" (in Paragraph 1) refers to "\_\_\_\_\_".  
A. school study      B. the city  
C. breakfast      D. eating a good breakfast
  - According to the result of the programme, a good breakfast every day will help the students \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to grow taller than their parents  
B. to become cleverer than they used to be  
C. to lose weight and to get better scores in their tests  
D. to improve both their study and their behavior at school

## B

Personal computers and the Internet give people new choices about how to spend their time. Some may use this freedom to share less time with certain friends or family members, but new technology will also let them stay in closer touch with those they care most about. I know this from personal experience.

E-mail makes it easy to work at home, which is where I now spend most weekends and evenings. My working hours aren't necessarily much shorter than they once were, but I spend fewer of them at the office. This lets me share more time with my young daughter than I might have if she'd been born before electronic mail became such a practical tool.

The Internet also makes it easy to share thoughts with a group of friends. Say you do something fun—see a great movie, perhaps—and there are four or five friends who might want to hear about it. If you call each one, you may tire of telling the story.

With e-mail, you just write one note about your experience, at your convenience (方便), and address it to all the friends that you think might be interested in it. They can read your message when they have time, and read only as much as they want to. They can reply at their convenience, and you can read what they have to say at your convenience.

E-mail is also an inexpensive way to stay in close touch with people who live far away. More than a few parents use e-mail to keep in touch, even daily touch, with their children off at college.

We just have to keep in mind that computers and the





Internet offer another way of staying in touch. They don't eliminate (排除) any of the old ways.

4. The purpose in writing the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. to explain how to use the Internet
  - B. to tell the advantages and usefulness of the Internet
  - C. to describe the writer's joy of keeping up with the latest technology
  - D. to introduce the basic knowledge about personal computers and the Internet
5. The use of e-mail has made it possible for the writer to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. spend less time working
  - B. have more free time with his child
  - C. work at home on weekends
  - D. work at a comfortable speed for him
6. According to the writer, e-mail has an advantage over the telephone because the former helps one \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. reach a group of people at one time conveniently
  - B. keep one's communication as personal as possible
  - C. pass on more information than the latter
  - D. get in touch with one's friends faster than the latter
7. The passage discussed all the following of e-mail except \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. its cost
  - B. the way of writing it
  - C. the saving in time
  - D. its easy and convenient use



### 演练·评估2

#### I. 短语英汉互译。

1. 将……付诸行动 \_\_\_\_\_
2. 习惯于 \_\_\_\_\_
3. 远程学习 \_\_\_\_\_
4. 迎接挑战 \_\_\_\_\_
5. 为……作准备 \_\_\_\_\_
6. add up \_\_\_\_\_
7. make a decision \_\_\_\_\_
8. win sb's support \_\_\_\_\_
9. solve problems \_\_\_\_\_
10. weather forecast \_\_\_\_\_

#### II. 单项选择。

1. The young woman has made the \_\_\_\_\_ to work as a volunteer nurse in the field hospital.
  - A. idea
  - B. mind
  - C. thought
  - D. decision
2. All the children are really \_\_\_\_\_ about going to the

Summer Palace.

- A. excited
  - B. exciting
  - C. interesting
  - D. interested
3. Most of the Chinese students haven't got used to \_\_\_\_\_ food of London style yet.
    - A. eat
    - B. eating
    - C. be eating
    - D. be eaten
  4. Tom graduated \_\_\_\_\_ the University of London in 2003.
    - A. of
    - B. under
    - C. at
    - D. from
  5. You'd better phone home, \_\_\_\_\_ your parents will start to worry.
    - A. so
    - B. and
    - C. but
    - D. otherwise
  6. It was so dark \_\_\_\_\_ he couldn't see the faces of his classmates.
    - A. or
    - B. as
    - C. that
    - D. but
  7. I think I've lost that green coat of mine—I couldn't find it \_\_\_\_\_.
    - A. everywhere
    - B. anywhere
    - C. somewhere
    - D. nowhere
  8. You need \_\_\_\_\_ tires to drive a car in such snowy weather.
    - A. special
    - B. simple
    - C. expensive
    - D. useful
  9. He \_\_\_\_\_ in his garden every morning next year.
    - A. will work
    - B. works
    - C. worked
    - D. is working
  10. Be careful. The train \_\_\_\_\_.
    - A. will come
    - B. has come
    - C. comes
    - D. is coming
  11. Look at those clouds. It \_\_\_\_\_ soon, I'm afraid.
    - A. is raining
    - B. will rain
    - C. won't rain
    - D. is going to rain
  12. Some people like dogs \_\_\_\_\_ others like cats.
    - A. while
    - B. or
    - C. so
    - D. when
  13. The alarm should \_\_\_\_\_ as soon as smoke is detected.
    - A. go out
    - B. go over
    - C. go off
    - D. go up
  14. She was about to tell me the end of the story \_\_\_\_\_ a man in black rushed in.
    - A. until
    - B. as
    - C. before
    - D. when
  15. Sorry, Peter. I've got a phone call now and I'll come back \_\_\_\_\_.
    - A. for the moment
    - B. in a moment
    - C. for a moment
    - D. at the moment