



名师一号

丛书策划 梁大鹏
丛书主编 王俊杰

101
famous teachers

名师的视野
总比别人看得高远
一号的脚步
总比别人遥遥领先

2006
高中新课标十省区教材

配译林牛津版

高中英语 (必修1)
本地版专用



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NO.1

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名师的视野 总比常人看的高远
一号的脚步 总比他人遥遥领先



新课标	新课标	新课标	新课标
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新课标 新理念 新设计 新教案

2004年,广东、山东、海南和宁夏四省区率先使用新课标。

2005年,江苏省全面启动高中新课标实验。

2006年,福建、浙江、安徽、辽宁和天津四省一市投入新课标改革。

2007年,权威消息报道:全国统一新课标。

届时,新课程改革将覆盖中国半壁江山。

随着新课标在全国范围内的普遍推广,以打造教辅旗舰,造就千万学子为己任的河北考源书业,深深感到:与时俱进,跟踪新课标,责无旁贷,义不容辞。为此,考源书业邀请具有丰富经验的一大批特、高级教师,吸收各实验省区近千名一线名师的教案、课件和讲义中的精华部分,融汇发表在各大权威教学期刊上的最新课改成果,秉承“把教材读厚,把教辅编薄”的设计理念,重磅推出《名师一号》高中新课标系列丛书。

“芳林新叶催陈叶,流水前波让后波”。《名师一号·高中新课标》系列丛书,以思维为焦点,以方法为主线,以课堂为核心,以能力为宗旨,深入探究新课改教学规律,在题材选取上,更多考虑到未来高考的需要,更深更广地与新课标命题接轨,因此,本套丛书名副其实地代表着新一轮新课标教辅的颠峰和方向。

名师专家,以最独特的视角,最鲜活的素材,最科学的理念,最巧妙的设计和最灵活的思维启迪,把《名师一号·高中新课标》系列丛书演绎得尽善尽美,把新课标的精神表现得淋漓尽致,本套丛书的前卫和实用的特色,将使其成为新课标理念实践化的卓越的教辅典范。

《名师一号·高中新课标》系列丛书,是一套展现课改实验省区优秀教案的研究性教材,值得向各省区走向新课标的广大师生特别推荐。



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Unit 1

School Life 学校生活

本章导学

本单元讨论的话题是英国的学校生活,具体涉及丰富多彩的学校活动及各种学校俱乐部。在学习的过程中学会向他人描述他们的学校生活,学会使用通知,以及学会怎样写海报。围绕这一话题的学习,开展听、说、读、写活动,旨在增强学生对西方文化的学习与了解,了解不同的文化背景与文化差异,使之更热爱自己的祖国,以及我们悠久的历史文

英国的教育制度(The British Education System)

SECONDARY SCHOOLS 中学

中学大多是综合中学(comprehensive school)为所有学生,不分资质高下,提供普遍教育。在某些地区,学生要接受甄选,以决定入读文法学校(grammar school)(这类学校较注重学科教育),还是实用中学(secondary modern school)。

英国推行免费教育,学生大多就读公立学校;也有一些父母自费送子女就读私立学校(independent school)。在英格兰和威尔士,一些历史比较悠久的私立学校叫做 public school,但名不副实,这些学校绝不是为公众而办的!这些学校多是寄宿学校(boarding school),学生在学期间由学校照料起居饮食。

THE CURRICULUM 课程

英格兰和威尔士的学校必须教授的科目称为全国课程(national curriculum)。

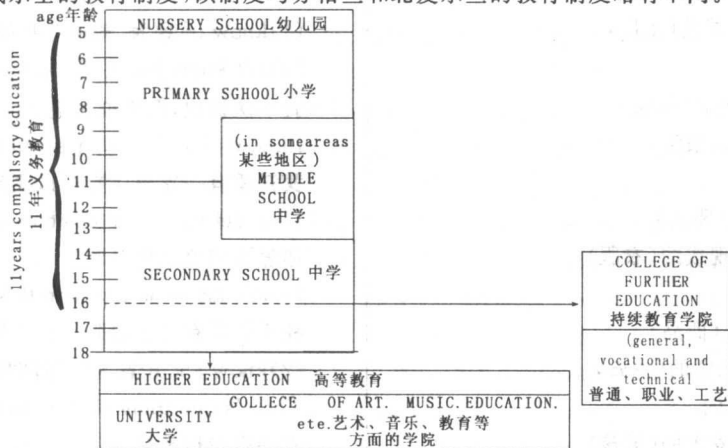
EXAMS 考试

在英格兰、威尔士的和北爱尔兰,学生到了十六岁就可以参加普通中学教育证书考试(GCSE)。到了十八岁,他们可以参加高级程度考试(A level),一般应考两或三科,又或参加高级补充程度考试(AS exam)(考试范围只是高级程度考试的一半,但应考科目较多)。

HIGHER EDUCATION 高等教育

课程大多为期三或四年。学生可获得政府颁发的助学金(grant),以支付学费及饮食起居等方面的开支。学生也可获得贷款(loan),找到工作后才予以清还。

下图说明英格兰和威尔士的教育制度,该制度与苏格兰和北爱尔兰的教育制度略有不同。





Part I Welcome to the unit 进入新单元



知识要点扫描

1. Huge campus and low-rise buildings

很大的校园和低矮的建筑

(1) low-rise 是复合形容词, 其中 low 作形容词, rise 作名词, 意为“站得不高的”, 复合形容词常作前置定语。如 low-rise hills 不高的山丘, low-rise girls 知识程度低的女孩。

low 后还可接过去分词组成复合形容词。如:

low-born (teachers) 出身低微的(教师)

low-bred (young men) 教养不良的年轻小伙子

low-browed (houses) 幽暗的房子。

(2) 小结复合形容词:

① 形容词+名词

open-air (exercises) 户外(运动)

long-term (plans) 长期(规划)

first-rate (computer) 一流的(电脑)

② 形容词+名词+ed

good-tempered (men) 脾气好的(人)

white-haired (women) 白发(妇人)

noble-minded (men) 高尚的(人)

③ 形容词+现在分词

good-looking (girls) 好看的(女孩)

easy-going (ladies) 容易相处的(女士)

④ 副词+现在分词

hard-working (students) 勤劳的(学生)

far-reaching (events) 意义深远的(大事)

⑤ 名词+现在分词

peace-loving (people) 热爱和平的(人民)

epoch-making (movement) 划时代的(运动)

⑥ 名词+过去分词

man-made (satellite) 人造(卫星)

state-owned (factory) 国营(工厂)

⑦ 副词+过去分词

well-known (writer) 著名(作家)

deep-set (eyes) 深陷的(眼睛)

⑧ 形容词+过去分词

new-born (baby) 新生(婴儿)

ready-made (clothes) 现成的(衣服)

⑨ 名词+形容词

duty-free (goods) 免税(商品)

care-free (wife) 无忧无虑的(主妇)

⑩ 数词+名词+形容词

five-year-old (boy) 五岁大的(男孩)

ten-metre-wide (river) 十米宽的(河)

注: 复合形容词中的名词通常只用单数形式, 不用复数形式

形式

2. At ease with our teacher

很自在地和老师在一起

(1) at ease with sb. 意为“和某人在一起很自在”。其中 ease 作不可数名词, 意为“安逸”“舒适”“安心”“不费力”。如:

He is living a life of ease.

= He is living a comfortable life.

他过着舒适的生活。

He writes with ease.

= He writes without difficulty.

他笔墨流畅。

She feels ill at ease.

= She doesn't feel at home.

她感到不自在/不安

The old man is sitting at ease.

= The old man is sitting comfortably.

那老汉悠闲地坐着。

(2) ease 可作及物或不及物动词, 意为“使舒适”“使安心”“减轻”“缓和”或“减低(速度或努力)”。如:

Can I ease you of your burden?

我能减去你的负担吗?

He eased down the speed of the boat.

他减低船速。

The situation has eased off.

局势缓和了。

They eased the piano into place.

他们小心地把钢琴放好。

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

你还知道中国和英国中学生的生活之间的其它不同吗?

(1) know of 意为“知道”“听说”。

I don't know him but I know of him.

我不认识他, 但听说过他。

I know of a shop where you can get things like this.

我知道有一家商店里可以买到这类东西。

How did you come to know of this?

你怎么知道这件事的?

I don't know of anything to stop you from doing so.

我不知道有什么能阻止你这样做。

(2) know about 意为“了解”“知道……的情况”。

There's one thing I'd like to know about.

有件事我想了解一下。

I happened to know about him.

我正好了解一些有关他的情况。

They want to know about the difference between American English and British English.

他们想要了解美式英语和英式英语的不同。

(3) know from 意为“区分”= tell from

It is not always easy to know right from wrong.

分辨是非并不总是很容易的。

We must learn to know good from evil.

我们要学会区分善恶。

We should know a friend from an enemy.

我们应该分清敌友。

4. What's your dream life like?

你想象中的校园生活是怎么样的?

What is... like? 常用来询问对方对有关人或事物的评价,可要求用语言描述有关人或有关事物。(= how is...?)

“What is that kind of radio like?”

“It's a pocket one. very nice and fine.”

“那种收音机是什么样的?”“是袖珍的,美观而精致。”

“What is the young man like?” “He's tall and handsome.”

“那个年轻人是什么样的?”“他高大英俊。”

联想记忆:

like 用作介词,意为“像”,其后可跟名词、代词,构成介词短语,在句中做表语、状语和定语。做表语时,也可和其他系动词连用。

It looks like rain. (天)看上去要下雨了。

She wouldn't talk to a man like you.

她不会和一个像你这样的人说话。



典例剖析

例 1: (全国高考题) — _____ the sports meet will be put off.

— Yes, it all depends on the weather.

A. I've been told B. I've told

C. I'm told D. I told

解析:考查要点:动词 tell 用于主动语态时和用于被动语态时的区别。用于主动语态时,一般不用 I've told that... 或 I told that... 等句型,语感不合,这也许是因为受到 I tell sb. (about) sth. 这一固定句式的影响所致;C 项的时态与对话的前部分不符。而 A 项译为“我已被告知”,动作已发生,但强调对现在的影响。

答案:A

总结:区分动词的主动语态与被动语态是解题关键。

例 2: (全国高考题) Many people agree that _____ knowledge of English is a must in _____ international trade

today.

A. a; /

B. the; an

C. the; the

D. /; the

解析:本题考查冠词的用法。尽管 knowledge 本身属于不可数名词,而且其后还有 of 短语做定语,但不可以选 B、C 两项,因为并非“特定的英语知识”是必需的,A 项在此处是泛指任何英语知识。“a must”是口语,指必需的条件。

答案:A

总结:不定冠词表示泛指,定冠词表示特指,而有些名词前有时不用冠词。

例 3: (全国高考题) After living in Paris for fifty years he returned to the small town _____ he grew up as a child.

A. which

B. where

C. that

D. when

解析:本题考查定语从句中关系副词的典型用法。定语从句中主干结构完整,缺少地点状语。

答案:B

总结:要根据关系副词在定语从句中的作用来选择。



自我评价

I. 写出下列词语

- 心地善良的 _____
- 深受尊敬的 _____
- 人工开挖的 _____
- 新造的 _____
- 三条腿的 _____
- 坏脾气的 _____
- 新生的 _____
- 大批生产的 _____
- 广泛流传的 _____
- 第一流的 _____

II. 根据首字母填空

In Denmark, parents are a 1 to set up a new school if they are d 2 with the school in the area where they are living. Although these schools have to f 3 the national courses, they are allowed a lot of choice in d 4 what to teach. Some of these new schools are called “small schools” because usually the number of pupils in them is only sixty, but a school has to have at l 5 twenty-seven pupils.

Cooleenbridge school in Ireland, is a small school s 6 to the ones in Denmark, it was set up by parents who came from Holland, Germany, England and o 7 parts of Ireland. They came because they wanted to live in the countryside and to g 8 their own food. In June 1986, they decided to start a school. They m 9 to get an old, disused primary-school building and started with twenty-four children a 10 from four to twelve.



1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____
6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

III. 单句改错

1. My patient is a ten-years-old boy. _____
2. The Chinese people are a loving-peace people. _____
3. This pair of shoes is hand-making ones. _____
4. In western countries, students talk with teacher at a ease. _____
5. The little boy doesn't know right or left. _____
6. They devoted their life to teaching in faraway villages. _____
7. Every of the students has a locker in the school. _____
8. What does your school life like? _____
9. They lived in low-risen houses in the past. _____
10. We listen to the teachers talked about school activities. _____

IV. 完形填空

I have always liked going to school. I enjoy learning new things and 1 new people there. I try to consider my school work 2 a challenge instead of an unpleasant duty. My parents have taught me the 3 of a good education and importance of 4 doing my best.

My father says that school is "the cradle of education". I think 5 is true. A student beginning school can be compared 6 a baby who is put into a cradle, where it begins 7. In school, the student begins his education, 8 will continue as long as he lives.

My school is not very large, but I think it is 9. This year I'm studying maths, English, Chinese, science, history and geography 10 college. My teachers are very strict. We study hard 11 class and always have homework. I'm learning more and more 12. My best grades are in English 13 science. In fact, my English teacher is encouraging me 14 my English studies after high school. She is my best and 15 teacher. She always has the time and patience to help me when I have questions. I have great respect 16 her.

I believe a good education is one of the most 17 things a person can have. Although I take part in many social activities, my school work always comes 18. And if a student has a positive (积极的) attitude about school, he will enjoy it more and learn more 19 it. In the years to come he will be glad that he studied hard 20 in "the cradle of education".

1. A. recognizing B. know
C. work with D. meeting
2. A. with B. as
C. for D. like
3. A. cost B. price

- C. value D. duty
4. A. frequently B. always
C. continue D. go on
5. A. which B. he
C. that D. as
6. A. like B. as
C. with D. to
7. A. growing B. crying
C. sleeping D. learning
8. A. but he B. because he
C. which D. that
9. A. excellent B. well
C. bad D. expensive
10. A. as well as B. preparing
C. as well D. to prepare for
11. A. in the B. in
C. after D. before
12. A. on each day B. everyday
C. day by day D. a day after a day
13. A. or B. but
C. so is D. and
14. A. to continue B. going on
C. for D. with
15. A. favoritest B. good
C. old D. favorite
16. A. with B. of
C. for D. on
17. A. important B. difficult
C. interesting D. pleasant
18. A. last B. first
C. earlier D. later
19. A. from B. of
C. for D. through
20. A. after B. during
C. while D. once

V. 动词填空

The task of being accepted and enrolled (招收) in a university begins early for some students. Long before they graduate from high school, these students take special courses 1 (prepare) for advanced study. They may also take one or more exams that test how well 2 (prepare) they are for the university. In the final year of high school, they complete applications and send them, with their student records, to the university which they hope 3 (attend). Some high school students may 4 (require) to have an interview with people from the university. Neatly 5 (dress) and usually very frightened, they are determined to show that they have a good attitude and ability to succeed.

When the students are finally accepted, there may be one more step they have. 6 (take) before registering (注册) for classes and 7 (get) to work. Many colleges and universities offer an instruction program for new students. In these programs, the young people get 8 (know) the procedures (手续) for registration, university rules, the use of the library and all the other major services

of the college or university. 9 (begin) a new life in a new place can be very 10 (puzzle). The more knowledge students have about a school, the easier it will be for them to adapt to the new environment. However, it takes time to get used to college life.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____
6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

Part II Reading 课文阅读



知识要点扫描

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

去一所英国高中读一年书对我来说是一次令人高兴和兴奋的经历。

(1) 此处 going 为动词 ing 形式作主语, 动词 ing 形式还可作表语、宾语。如:

① 主语

Breathing became difficult on the summits.

在山顶上呼吸变得困难了。

It is no use sending him over.

派他去没用。(it 作形式主语)

It is a waste of time arguing about it.

辩论这件事真是浪费时间。

There is no joking about such a matter.

这种事开不得玩笑。

② 表语:

Her job is raising pigs

她的工作是养猪。

His hobby is collecting stamps.

他的嗜好是集邮。

Seeing is believing.

眼见为实。

注: 动词不定式和动词-ing 形式都可作主语和表语。一般来说, 在表示抽象的一般的行为时多用动词-ing。在表示具体的某次动作, 特别是表示将来的动作时, 多用不定式。如:

Smoking is not allowed here

此地禁止吸烟。

Reading without understanding is not good.

一知半解的阅读是不好的。

Their job is building houses.

他们的工作是盖房子。

It is not good for you to smoke so much.

你抽这么多烟不好

It is quite necessary to read it many times.

多读几次完全必要。

Our task now is to increase food production.

我们现在的任务是增产粮食

注: 有时两者都可以, 意思上没有多大差别。如:

Seeing her happy made me happy too.

It made me happy to see her happy

看到她高兴我也高兴。

It is useless to argue/arguing about this point.

辩论这一点没用。

What she likes is watching/to watch the children play.

她喜欢的是看孩子们玩。

③ 作宾语。

在英语中有些动词后接动词-ing 形式作宾语, 不接动词不定式作宾语。这些常见的动词有: avoid (避免), admit (承认), appreciate (感谢), advise (建议), consider (考虑), can't help (情不自禁), delay (推迟), enjoy, escape, finish, miss (错过), mind, practise, resist (抵制), risk (冒险), suggest 等。如:

I enjoy working with you.

我和你一起工作很开心。

I am sorry I missed seeing you while in Beijing.

很遗憾在北京时我没看到你。

Have you finished correcting the students' papers?

学生的卷子你改完了吗?

注: 有些动词后可以接动词-ing 形式或动词不定式作宾语, 两种结构意思上差别不大。如:

I prefer to walk/walking to work.

我较喜欢步行上班。

Then they began making/to make plans for the work.

然后他们开始制定工作计划。

注: 在 remember, forget, try, stop, go on 等动词后两者都可以作宾语, 但意思有明显差别。如:

I remember seeing her once somewhere.

我记得在哪里见过她

I must remember to take my notebook with me.

我必须记住把笔记本带着。

He forgot meeting her before.

他忘记以前见过她。

He forgot to tell her the news.

他忘记把消息告诉她。

I used to be dependent on my parents. Now I'm independent of them 我从前一切都依赖父母, 现在我独立了。

——可以说 depend/dependence/dependent on, 却只能说 independent of.

小结: [动] depend on → { [名] dependence on ↔ independence from
[形] dependent on ↔ independent of



We try to finish the work today.
我们尽力今天完成工作。
We try solving the problem in another way.
我们试着用另一种方法解这个问题。
It's time for class. Stop talking.
该上课了,停止说话。
When they felt tired, they stopped to have a rest.
当感到累了,他们就停下来休息。
Go on reading. Don't stop.
继续往下读,别停。
After finishing the text, we'll go on to do some exercises.
学完课文后,我们将接着做练习。

④作介词宾语:

He is afraid of not passing the exam.
他担心考试不及格。
She came in without knocking at the door.
她没敲门就进来了。
We are looking forward to seeing you soon.
我们盼望很快见到你。

(2) experience

①作为名词时

a. 可数名词,意为“经历”。
He had an unusual experience on the sea.
他有过不平凡的海上经历。
Please tell me about your experiences in Africa.
请告诉我你在非洲的经历。
b. 不可数名词,意为“经验”。
The best way to learn is to learn from experience.
最好的学习方法是从经验中学习。
She is a teacher with 20 years' experience.
她是一位有二十年经验的老师。
Does she have much experience of teaching?
她教学经验丰富吗?

②作为动词时

vt. 经历,体验;感受,遭受
He has experienced what hardships mean.
他体验过艰苦的生活。
The child has never experienced kindness.
这孩子从未受过善待。
I don't think I've ever experienced real depression.
我认为我从未体验过真正的情绪低落。

词汇拓展

experienced *adj.* 有经验的,熟练的
He is an experienced driver.
他是位熟练的驾驶员。
He is experienced in looking after children.
他有照料孩子的经验。

2. I was very happy with the school hours in Britain because school starts around 9 a. m. and ends about 3:30 p. m.
我很喜欢英国中学的作息时

间,约 9 点上课,下午 3 点半放学。

(1) be happy with sth. /sb. 对某人或某物感觉愉快、幸福、满意

I'm happy with the days that I spent in the country.
对于在乡村度过的那段日子,我感到很幸福。

Are you happy with your work?
你对自己的工作是否满意?

(2) be happy to do sth. 乐于做某事

He is happy to help any person.
他愿意帮助任何人。

We are happy to do that thing for the boss.
我们乐于为老板做那件事。

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

这意味着我能比在中国晚起床 1 小时,中国的学校一般 8 点以前就开始了。

(1) mean

① mean *vt.* 有……意思,意味着

What do you mean?

你是什么意思?

That means a lot of work and responsibility.

这意味着大量的工作和责任。

These symbols mean nothing to me.

我完全不明白这些符号是什么意思。

The flashing lights mean that the road is blocked.

那闪动的灯光表示此路不通

②指点迷津

mean doing 和 mean to do 的区别:

mean doing 表示“意味着……”;

mean to do 表示“打算做某事”。

To raise wages means increasing purchasing power.

提高工资意味着增加购买力。

I won't wait if it means delaying more than a week.

如果这意味耽误一个多礼拜,我就不等了。

I'm sorry I didn't mean to be rude to you.

对不起,我并

并不想对你粗鲁无礼。

What do you mean to do with it?

你打算怎样处理它?

联想记忆

① means *n.* 方法,手段(单、复数同形)

The quickest means of travel is plane.

最快的交通方式是飞机。

This money wasn't earned by honest means.

这笔钱来路不正。

All possible means have been tried.

一切办法都试过了。

②与 means 同义的词还有: way, method

in this way 用这种方法

by this means 用这种方法

the method of……的方法

(2) usual



usual 作形容词,意为“通常的”表示“习惯上”= customary. 如:

Tea is the usual drink of Chinese people.

茶是中国人通常的饮料。

This is his usual seat.

这通常是他坐的位置。

He arrived later than usual.

他比平常到得晚。

As is usual with picnickers, they left a lot of litter behind them

像野餐者一般情形,他们留下了许多乱七八糟的东西。

注:as usual 固定词组意为“象往常一样”=in the usual way. 如:

As usual he forgot to make his bed before he go out to play.

如往常一样,他又忘记在出去玩之前整理床铺。

注:usual 的副词形式为“usually”,意为“通常地”。如:
what do you usually do on Sundays?

你通常在星期天干什么?

4. On the first day all students went to attend assembly
开学第一天,所有的学生都去参加开学典礼。

attend *vt.* ① 出席,参加

90% of the students attended the meeting.

90% 的学生参加了那个会议。

They had a quiet wedding—only a few friends attended (it).

他们的婚礼静悄悄——只有几个朋友参加。

The meeting was well attended.

有很多人参加会议。

② 经常去,定期去

How many people attend church every Sunday?

每个星期天有多少人去教堂做礼拜?

③ 处理,照料(接 to)

I have some urgent business to attend to.

我有些急事去处理。

Could you attend this matter immediately?

你能不能立刻处理这件事情?

Dr. Smith attended her in hospital.

史密斯医生在医院给她治病。

词汇拓展

① attendance *n.* 出席,到场,参加,上学

You have missed several attendances this term.

这学期你已有几次缺席了。

Attendance at evening prayers is not compulsory.

参加晚祷并非硬性规定。

② attendant *n.* 服务生,侍者

a swimming-pool attendant

一个游泳池的服务员

③ attender *n.* 出席者

She's a regular attender at evening classes.

她上夜校一贯按时出席。

指点迷津

attend, take part in, join 的区别:

take part in 参加大型、正规的活动

attend 参加,强调出席、到场

join 加入组织、党派; join sb. in sth. 参加某人的小活动

5. I sat next to a girl whose name was Diana.

我当时坐在一个名叫黛安娜的女孩身边。

该句中 whose 是关系代词,引导一个定语从句,并且在定语从句中作 name 的定语。等于“and her”。如:

Do you know a boy whose name is Peter?

你认识一个名叫彼得的男孩吗?

He is the student whose father is a doctor.

他是那位父亲是医生的学生。

I want to find the man whose money was lost.

我想找那位丢钱的人。

I talked to the girl whose mother I know.

我和这位女孩儿谈话了,我认识她的母亲。

6. During assembly, the headmaster told us about the rules of the school.

在开学典礼上,校长向我们宣布了校规校纪。

(1) tell 后接双宾语,意为告诉某人某事,某事必须是名词或句子,不能是代词。如:

He told me the good news.

他告诉我这个好消息。

We told him our names.

我们把我们的名字告诉了他。

She told us she was from England.

她告诉我们她是英国人。

注:如果宾语是代词 it/them 时,必须用 tell it/them to sb. 结构或 tell sb. about it/them. 如:

Who told it to you?

谁把这事告诉你了?

I'll tell you about it later.

这事我以后再说给你听。

(2) tell 后接单宾语,这宾语通常是 a story/the truth/a lie/the difference/the time. 如:

My mother used to tell me a story before I went to sleep.

我母亲过去在我睡觉前常给我讲个故事。

Please tell the truth.

请说实话。

It is wrong to tell a lie.

撒谎是错误的。

Can you tell the difference between American English and British English?

你能分辨美式英语和英式英语的差异吗?

(3) tell (sb.) about/of 意为“(向某人)谈有关某事的情况”。如:

She told us about herself briefly.

她简单地告诉我们她自己的情况

I was travelling alone in the lonely mountain. I didn't feel lonely though I was alone. 我独自走在荒凉的山野里,虽孤身一人,但并不感到寂寞。

——alone 只表示“独自”的客观状态,没有感情色彩,既可作 *adj.*, 也可作 *adv.*, lonely 可表示人“孤独的,寂寞的”,也可表示地方“荒凉的,人烟稀少的”。



Has she told you about leaving China for home?

她告诉你她离开中国回国的事了吗?

We must tell them of/about our decision.

我们必须把我们的决定告诉他们。

(4)tell 还可接动词不定式作宾补,意为“叫某人(不)干某事”。如:

Mother told me to be home by ten.

妈妈让我十点前回家。

He told us not to worry about him.

他让我们不要为他担心。

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

他也告诉我们,赢得全校尊重的最佳方法就是努力学习和得高分。

(1)earn①此处意为“赢得”可与 gain, win 替换使用。

Miss Cathy has earned the title of Master.

凯瑟小姐获得了硕士学位。

If you would earn fame, do not let the sun find you in bed.

想要成名,就得勤奋。

Our achievements have earned us worldwide respect.

我们的成就赢得了全世界广泛的尊敬和赞扬。

He has earned a promotion by his devotion to duty.

由于忠于职守,他得到了提升。

注:earn 还可意为“谋生”“挣钱”等。如:

Mr Green earns ten thousand dollars a year by writing novels.

格林先生以写小说为生,每年挣一万美元。

The old man earned his living as a fisherman.

这老人以捕鱼为生。

Sam earned his living with toil.

萨姆以出卖劳力谋生。

How much did you earn last year?

去年你挣了多少钱?

②respect 此处作不可数名词,意为“尊敬”“尊重”或“顾虑”“关心”。如:

Children should show respect for their teachers.

学生对老师应该表示尊敬。

He has no respect for his promises.

他不看重他的诺言。

We must have respect for/pay respect to the needs of the general readers

我们必须顾虑到一般读者的需要。

注:respect 可用作可数名词,通常用复数形式,意为“问候”“敬意”= regards. 如:

My father sends you his respects

家父问候你。

③respect 作及物动词,意为“尊敬”“敬重”“尊重”。如:

He is respected by everyone.

他得到大家的尊敬。

We must respect his wishes.

我们必须尊重他的意愿。

Do you respect the law of your country?

你尊重贵国的法律吗?

注:respect 的形容词有 respectable 意为“值得尊敬的”,和 respectful 意为“表示尊敬的”“有礼貌的”。如:

They are respectful to the respectable professor.

他们对那可敬的教授非常尊敬。

注:respectable 还可意为“相当大的”“相当多的”respectful 无此意思。如:

He earns a respectable income.

他的收入可观。

He has quite respectable talents.

他很有才干。

(2)achieve vt. ①(通常借努力、技巧、勇气等)获得或达到

It's not easy for one to achieve success.

一个人要获得成功是不容易的。

All he did is to achieve his ambition.

他所做的一切都是为了实现他的抱负。

②做成,实现

I've achieved only half of what I'd hoped to do.

我希望做到的,我仅完成了一半。

词汇拓展

achievable adj. 可完成的,可达到的。

achievement n. (不可数名词)完成,达到;(可数名词)成就,成绩

8. This sounded liked my school in China.

这听起来倒是像我在国内就读的中学。

(1)sound 作系动词,意为“听起来”,后接名词,形容词,分词,介词短语或 as if 从句等。如:

She sounds a kind woman.

她听起来是一个善良的妇女。

The news sounds encouraging.

这消息听起来鼓舞人心。

The sentence sounds wrong.

这个句子听起来不对。

Isabel sounded very pleased.

伊莎贝尔声音显得很高兴。

The noise sounds like a train.

这声音听起来像列火车。

It sounded as if the whole world were being flooded.

那声音就像洪水在全世界泛滥似的。

(2)sound 可作为动词,作及物或不及物动词,意为“出声音”“敲响”。如:

A bell is sounded at 8 O'clock.

八点钟铃响了。

He sounded the fire alarm.

他发出了火警。

The whistle sounded for the match.

比赛的哨子吹响了。

9. My favourite teacher was Miss Burke.



我最喜欢的老师是柏克小姐。

favourite①*adj.* 最喜欢的

Who is your favourite writer?

你最喜欢的作家是谁?

My favourite hobby is singing.

爱好唱歌。

②*n.* 特别受喜爱的人或事物(可数名词)

These books are great favourites of mine.

这些是我最喜爱的书。

He is a favourite with his uncle.

= He is a favourite of his uncle's.

= He is his uncle's favourite.

他伯伯特别喜爱他。

10. This is about the average size for British schools.

这与英国学校班级平均人数相当。

average①*adj.* 平均的

The average age of the students is 19.

这些学生的平均年龄是 19 岁。

The average temperature in Oxford last month was 18

℃.

牛津上月的平均气温是 18 ℃。

②*n.* 平均, 平均数; 一般水平

The average of 4, 5 and 9 is 6.

4, 5, 9 三个数的平均数是 6。

These marks are well above average.

这些分数远在平均分之上。

联想记忆

on(the) average 按平均数计算

We fail one student per year on average.

我们平均每年有一个学生不及格。

③*vt.* 平均达到。

The rainfall averages 36 inches a year.

雨量平均每年为 36 英寸。

We averaged 200 miles a day during our motor trip round England

当我们驾车环游英国时, 平均每天行 200 英里。

11. But it was a bit challenging for me at first

但这对于我来说一开始还是有一点挑战性的。

challenging *adj.* 挑战的, 激励的

It is a challenging job for me.

它对于我来说是一项激励人的工作。

He is a person who likes the challenging task.

他是一个喜欢挑战任务的人。

联想记忆

challenge *vt.* 挑战, 激励 challenge sb. to do sth. 要求某人做某事

She challenged the newspaper to prove its story

她要求这家报纸证实报道的真实性。

The boss challenged us to finish the work as soon as possible.

老板要求我们尽快完成工作。

12. My English improved a lot as I used English every day

我的英语提高很快, 因为我每天使用英语。

improve①*vi.* 好转; 进步

The situation is improving.

形势在逐渐好转。

②*vt.* 改进, 提高; 利用

I need to improve French.

我需要提高我的法语水平。

This is not good enough, I want to improve it.

这还不够好, 我想改进它。

③improve upon/on 对……作出改进, 生产出比……更好的东西。如:

I am unable to improve on his suggestion.

我提不出比他更好的建议了。

④improve 的名词为 improvement。作可数或不可数名词, 意为“改善”“改进”“增进”。如:

There's still room for improvement.

仍有改进的余地。

They spent some money on the home improvements.

他们在改善居住条件方面花了一些钱。

He is an improvement on his predecessor.

他比他的前任强。

13. So I could e-mail my family and friends back home for free.

这样我就可以免费回电子邮件给我的父母和朋友。

free 作形容词

(1) 意为“免费的”“免税的”= without payment。如:

free tickets for the theatre

免费戏票。

We enjoy free medical care.

我们享受公费医疗。

These are free goods.

这些是免税的货物。

注: for free 或 free of charge 也意为“免费的”。如:

He got the ticket for free.

他获得免费票。

They put on the play free of charge.

他们举行义演。

②还可意为“自由的”“自主的”“不受约束的”“空闲的”。如:

The slaves were set free after the Civil War.

美国内战后奴隶获得自由。

Great Britain, the land of the free.

英国, 自由人民的土地。

You are free to go or stay as you please.

去或留随你的便。

One of the parts has worked free.

有一部分松脱了。

Her afternoons are usually free.

她在下午通常有空。



③free from 意为“免去……”, free of 意为“无……的”。

如:

He is free from blame.

他不会受责备。

The woman is free from anxiety.

这妇女是无忧无虑的。

Living in the country we are free from the noise of the city.

住在乡下,我们不受城市噪音干扰。

This is a harbour free of ice.

这是一个不冻港。

This city is free of rats.

这城市是无鼠城市。

注: free 还可作及物动词,意为“使……自由”,“释放”
= set... free. 如:

He freed the bird from the cage.

他把鸟从笼子里放了出去。

The hunter freed the deer from the trap.

猎人将鹿从陷阱里放出去。

The couple freed themselves from debt.

那夫妇还清了债务。

注: free 的名词为 freedom, 为不可数名词。如:

give slaves their freedom = set slaves free
给奴隶自由。

14. I also had an extra French class on Tuesday evenings
每周二晚上,我还有一节额外的法语课。

extra ①adj. 额外的,外加的,附加的

The bus company provided extra buses because there were so many people.

因为人太多,公交公司派出了加班车。

The football match went into extra time.

这场足球赛进入了加时赛。

②adv. 特别地;额外,外加

an extra strong box 加固的箱子

extra fine quality 特别好的质量

20% extra 外加 20%

③n. 额外的事物;临时演员;号外

Her school fees are 440 dollars a term, while music and dancing are extras.

她的学费是每学期 440 美元,音乐和舞蹈课另外收费。

We need hundreds of extras.

我们需要上百名临时演员。

15 Cooking was really fun...

烹饪课真的很有趣

fun 意为“娱乐”“玩笑”“嬉戏”“有趣的人或事”,通常作不可数名词,前面不能用 a。

①无复数形式。如:

Tom is good fun.

汤姆是一个很有趣的人。

He said it only for fun.

他只是说着玩的。

It's wrong to make fun of the disabled.

取笑残疾人是错误的。

What fun the children had at the seaside!

孩子们在海边玩得多开心啊!

Your new friend is great fun.

你的新朋友很有趣。

I don't see the fun of doing that.

我不觉得做那件事有什么趣味。

②由 fun 构成的词组

for fun/in fun 开玩笑地 = as a joke, for amusement,
not serious

make fun of 嘲笑、取笑 = laugh at

I'm not saying it in/for fun.

我讲这话不是开玩笑的。

They went there for fun.

他们去那儿玩。

We shouldn't make fun of the blind.

我们不应取笑盲人。

The new products sell like fun.

这些新产品销路好得不得了。

16. but they can drop some subjects if they don't like them.

但他们可以放弃一些他们不喜欢的课程。

drop ①vt. 抛弃(习惯、风俗等),不再做某事

We should drop the old customs because it is in modern times.

我们应该抛弃旧风俗,因为现在是新时代了。

Drop everything and come here!

把一切工作都放下,到这里来!

②vt. 中途顺便将某物送交某处 drop sb/sth. (off)

Could you drop me(off) near the post office?

你可以让我在邮局附近下车吗?

联想记忆

①vi. 降落,使……落下

The bottle dropped and broke.

瓶子掉下来摔碎了。

②vi. 人或物(因疲劳)倒下

She expects everyone to work till drop.

她恨不得每个人都工作到累趴下为止。

③vi. 变弱,降低或减少

His voice dropped to a whisper.

他的声音已降低成轻声细语了。

The wind, temperature, water level has dropped considerably.

风势已减弱了、温度已下降了、水平面已降低了很多。

17. They can choose other objects like Woodwork, Computer science or Languages such as Spanish and German.

他们还可以选择其它的课程,如:木工,计算机科学或西班牙语和德语。

such as 意为“像……这样的”“诸如……之类的”“例如”,用来列举同类人或物中的一个或几个为例,常放在被

A number of teachers are present today, the number of them is 300. 许多教师今天都出席了,有 300 人。

——a number of = many, 它所修饰的主语的谓语动词用复数; the number of 指“…的数目”,它的谓语动词用单数。