



新教材

① XINJIAOCAI WANQUANJIEDU ②

完全解读

新课标·外研



与最新教材完全同步
重点难点详尽解读

英语

高中（必修1）

主 编：朱轶男 齐迎杰 徐 薇

吉林人民出版社

全新改版
含教材习题解答



完全解读

新教材

XINJIAOCAI WANQUANJIEDU

完全解读

与最新教材完全同步
重点难点详尽解读



英语

新课标·外研

高中(必修1)

主	编:	朱轶男	齐迎杰	徐 薇			
副	主	编:	张吴瑕	孙灵芝	杜爱贤	于 威	
编	者:	宫艳非	徐晓颖	苑广晶	安 晶	刘剑锋	
		鞠益春	孙 玮	董丽华	王 辉	毛迪寒	
		柳 齐					



YZLI0890161876

全新改版
含教材习题解答

吉林人民出版社

新课程英语系列(必修全案)林语谦

策 划:吉林人民出版社综合编辑部策划室

执行策划:罗明珠 林 颖

新教材完全解读·高中英语必修1 新课标(外研)

吉林人民出版社出版发行(中国·长春人民大街7548号 邮政编码:130022)

网址:www.zigenguoji.com 电话:0431-85202911

主 编 朱轶男 齐迎杰 徐 薇

责任编辑 张长平 王胜利

责任校对 陈文杰

封面设计 魏 晋 薛雯丹

版式设计 邢 程

印刷:北京市梓耕印刷有限公司

开本:880×1230 1/16

印张:57.5 字数:1900千字

标准书号:ISBN 978-7-206-04410-6

2011年4月第6版 2011年4月第1次印刷

全套定价:109.00元

如发现印装质量问题,影响阅读,请与印刷厂联系调换。联系电话:(010)89579201
图书质量反馈电话:(0431)85202911 售书热线:(010)85710890

目录

Module 1 My First Day at Senior High ... 1	解读教材	43
模块导学	教材习题解答	45
Part I INTRODUCTION & READING AND VOCABULARY	模块总结	46
课前预习	体验高考	49
解读教材	模块学习评价	50
Part II GRAMMAR 1 & LISTENING AND VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR 2		
课前预习		
解读教材		
Part III PRONUNCIATION & SPEAKING & WRITING & EVERYDAY ENGLISH AND FUNCTION		
课前预习		
解读教材		
Part IV CULTURAL CORNER & TASK		
课前预习		
解读教材		
教材习题解答		
模块总结		
体验高考		
模块学习评价		
Module 2 My New Teachers 29		
模块导学		
Part I INTRODUCTION & READING AND VOCABULARY		
课前预习		
解读教材		
Part II GRAMMAR & SPEAKING & LISTENING AND VOCABULARY		
课前预习		
解读教材		
Part III PRONUNCIATION & FUNCTION AND SPEAKING & EVERYDAY ENGLISH & WRITING		
课前预习		
解读教材		
Part IV CULTURAL CORNER & TASK		
课前预习		
Module 3 My First Ride on a Train 55		
模块导学		
Part I INTRODUCTION & READING AND VOCABULARY		
课前预习		
解读教材		
Part II GRAMMAR 1 & FUNCTION & VOCABULARY & READING AND SPEAKING & GRAMMAR 2		
课前预习		
解读教材		
Part III LISTENING & WRITING & PRONUNCIATION & EVERYDAY ENGLISH		
课前预习		
解读教材		
Part IV CULTURAL CORNER & TASK		
课前预习		
解读教材		
教材习题解答		
模块总结		
体验高考		
模块学习评价		
Module 4 A Social Survey—My Neighbourhood 80		
模块导学		
Part I INTRODUCTION & READING AND VOCABULARY		
课前预习		
解读教材		

CONTENTS

目录

Part II GRAMMAR 1 & LISTENING AND VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR 2	
课前预习	87
解读教材	87
Part III PRONUNCIATION & WRITING & EVERYDAY ENGLISH & FUNCTION AND SPEAKING	
课前预习	90
解读教材	90
Part IV CULTURAL CORNER & TASK	
课前预习	92
解读教材	93
教材习题解答	96
模块总结	97
体验高考	100
模块学习评价	101
Module 5 A Lesson in a Lab	106
模块导学	106
Part I INTRODUCTION & VOCABULARY AND SPEAKING	
课前预习	107
解读教材	108
Part II GRAMMAR 1 & READING AND VOCABULARY & VOCABULARY & LISTENING AND WRITING & GRAMMAR 2	
课前预习	110
解读教材	110
Part III PRONUNCIATION & EVERYDAY ENGLISH & FUNCTION & CULTURAL CORNER & TASK	
课前预习	115
解读教材	115
教材习题解答	119
模块总结	120
体验高考	123
模块学习评价	124
Module 6 The Internet and Telecommunications	129
模块导学	129
Part I INTRODUCTION & READING AND VOCABULARY	
课前预习	130
解读教材	131
Part II GRAMMAR 1 & LISTENING AND VOCABULARY	
课前预习	136
解读教材	137
Part III PRONUNCIATION & GRAMMAR 2 & WRITING & SPEAKING AND READING & FUNCTION & EVERYDAY ENGLISH	
课前预习	138
解读教材	138
Part IV CULTURAL CORNER & TASK	
课前预习	142
解读教材	143
教材习题解答	144
模块总结	145
体验高考	149
模块学习评价	151
Module 7 Revision	155
教材习题解答	155
模块学习评价	155
模块综合评价	160
答案与提示	165

Module 1 My First Day at Senior High

模块导学

提纲挈领

『模块要点预览』

话题		My First Day at Senior High.	
知 识 目 标	重点 单 词	academic <i>adj.</i> 学术的 enthusiastic <i>adj.</i> 热心的 amazing <i>adj.</i> 令人吃惊的;令人惊讶的 information <i>n.</i> 信息 brilliant <i>adj.</i> (口语)极好的 comprehension <i>n.</i> 理解;领悟 instruction <i>n.</i> (常用复数)说明,说明书;指示,命令 method <i>n.</i> 方法 bored <i>adj.</i> 厌烦的;厌倦的 embarrassed <i>adj.</i> 尴尬的;难堪的;困窘的 behaviour <i>n.</i> 行为;举动	description <i>n.</i> 记述,描述 embarrassing <i>adj.</i> 令人尴尬的;令人难堪的 impress <i>vt.</i> 使印象深刻 encouragement <i>n.</i> 鼓励;激励 enjoyment <i>n.</i> 享受,乐趣 fluency <i>n.</i> 流利;流畅 disappointed <i>adj.</i> 失望的 disappointing <i>adj.</i> 令人失望的 disappear <i>vi.</i> 消失 cover <i>vt.</i> 包含
	重 点 短 语	in other words 换句话说 be similar to 跟……相类似 look forward to 期待;盼望 at the start of 在……开始的时候	at the end of 在……结束的时候 be divided into 被(划)分成…… take part in 参加
	重 点 句 型	1. I live in Shijiazhuang, a city not far from Beijing. 我住在石家庄,一座离北京不远的城市。 2. The teacher is a very enthusiastic woman called Ms Shen. 这个非常热情的女子被称作沈老师。 3. I don't think I will be bored in Ms Shen's class! 我认为上沈老师的课我是不会厌烦的。 4. There are more girls than boys in the class. 班里女生比男生多。 5. ...he said it didn't matter if we made mistakes. ...他说如果我们犯错误了也没有关系。 6. How are you doing? 你过得怎样?	
	难 点	look forward to 的用法; fun 的用法; it 作形式主语	
	易 错 点	amaze, astonish, shock 与 surprise 的用法区别; means, method 和 way 的用法区别	
	语 法	一般现在时态和以-ing 和-ed 结尾的形容词	
技 能 目 标	听	听懂有关学校介绍的内容并获取信息;听懂其他材料介绍的学校情况并获取信息;识别所学生词、短语和含有-ing 的派生词,听懂它们所在句子和段落的意义并获取信息。	
	说	能说出 EVERYDAY ENGLISH AND FUNCTION 介绍的使对话继续进行的表达方式;熟练地和同学讨论本模块布置的话题;熟练地介绍学校或班级情况;流利地说出含有本模块生词、短语和含有-ing、-ed 的形容词的句子及段落。	
	读	理解所学生词、短语和含有-ing、-ed 的形容词的句子和段落并获取信息;理解模块、同学提供的介绍学校的材料并获取信息。	
	写	熟练写出含有一般现在时的句子和段落;熟悉完成模块所要求的各种书面练习;比较自如地写出介绍学校情况的文章。	

『背景导读』

In Britain, many young people continue their education after they leave school. There are colleges and classes to give them training for their work. They go to classes every day, or one day a week, or in the evenings. Not only young people go to evening classes, middle-aged and even old people go to evening classes, or as we say, night school. They can learn all kinds of things at night school. Some prepare for exams; others take classes in painting, or cooking, or sewing, or car repairing, and many other things. Some even learn Chinese at night school. Then there is the open university. Open university students have classes over the television and radio; they have to do exercises and send them to their teachers by email, and they have to attend classes for a week or two in the summer. They take an examination at the end of their studies.



Part I

INTRODUCTION & READING AND VOCABULARY

课前预习

积累整合

I. 重点单词

- _____ *adj.* 热情的, 热心的 → _____ *n.* 热情, 热心
- _____ *adj.* 令人吃惊的 → _____ *adj.* 感到吃惊的 → _____ *vt.* 使吃惊 → _____ *n.* 吃惊
- _____ *n.* 指示, 命令 → _____ *vt.* 命令; 指导
- _____ *adj.* 感到厌烦的 → _____ *adj.* 令人厌烦的 → _____ *vt.* 使厌烦
- _____ *adj.* 尴尬的 → _____ *adj.* 令人尴尬的 → _____ *n.* 尴尬
- _____ *n.* 描述 → _____ *vt.* 描述
- _____ *vt.* 使印象深刻 → _____ *n.* 印象 → _____ *adj.* 印象深刻的

II. 重点短语

- be _____ to 跟……相类似
- have _____ 玩得高兴, 玩得愉快
- _____ sb to sb 将某人介绍给某人
- _____ oneself 独自地
- in _____ words 换句话说
- look _____ to 盼望

III. 课本链接

根据课文内容填空

My name is Li Kang. I live in Shijiazhuang, a city not far from Beijing. It is the capital city of Hebei Province. Today is my first day at Senior High school and I'm writing down my thoughts about it.

My new school is very good and I can see why. The teachers are very 14 and friendly and the classrooms are 15. Every room has a computer with a special screen, almost as big as a cinema screen. The teachers write on the computer, and their words appear on the screen behind them. The screens also show photographs, text and 16 from 17. They're 18!

The English class is really interesting. The teacher is a very 19 woman called Ms Shen. We're using a new textbook and Ms Shen's 20 of teaching is nothing like that of the teachers at my Junior High school. She thinks that reading 21 is important, but we speak a lot in class, too. And we have fun. I don't think I will be 22 in Ms Shen's class!

Today we introduced ourselves to each other. We did this in groups. Some students were 23 at first but everyone was very friendly and it was really nice. Ms Shen gave us 24 and then we worked by ourselves.

Ms Shen wants to help us improve our spelling and handwriting. We do this in a fun way, with spelling games and other activities. I like her 25 very much, and the 26 of the other students shows that they like her, too.

There are sixty-five students in my class—more than my 27 class in Junior High. Forty-nine of them are girls. In other words, there are three times as many girls as boys. They say that girls are usually more hard-working than boys, but in this class, everyone is hard-working. For our homework tonight, we have to write a 28 of the street where we live. I'm looking forward to doing it!

答案速查 1. enthusiastic, enthusiasm 2. amazing, amazed, amaze, amazement 3. instruction, instruct 4. bored, boring, bore 5. embarrassed, embarrassing, embarrassment 6. description, describe 7. impress, impression, impressive 8. similar 9. fun 10. introduce 11. by 12. other 13. forward 14. enthusiastic 15. amazing— 16. information 17. websites 18. brilliant 19. enthusiastic 20. method 21. comprehension 22. bored 23. embarrassed 24. instructions 25. attitude 26. behaviour 27. previous 28. description

▶ 解读教材

知识全解

『重点课文翻译』

My First Day at Senior High

My name is Li Kang. I live in Shijiazhuang, a city not far from Beijing. It is the capital city of Hebei Province. Today is my first day at Senior High school and I'm writing down my thoughts about it.

My new school is very good and I can see why. The teachers are very enthusiastic and friendly and the classrooms are amazing. Every room has a computer with a special screen, almost as big as a cinema screen. The teachers write on the computer, and their words appear on the screen behind them. The screens also show photographs, text and information from websites. They're brilliant!

The English class is really interesting. The teacher is a very enthusiastic woman called Ms Shen. 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. She thinks that reading comprehension is important, but we speak a lot in class, too. And we have fun. I don't think I will be bored in Ms Shen's class!

Today we introduced ourselves to each other. We did this in groups. Some students were embarrassed at first but everyone was very friendly and it was really nice. Ms Shen gave us instructions and then we worked by ourselves.

Ms Shen wants to help us improve our spelling and handwriting. We do this in a fun way, with spelling games and other activities. I like her attitude very much, and the behaviour of the other students shows that they like her, too.

There are sixty-five students in my class—more than my previous class in Junior High. Forty-nine of them are girls. In other words, there are three times as many girls as boys. They say that girls are usually more hard-working than boys, but in this class, everyone is hard-working. For our homework tonight, we have to write a description of the street where we live. I'm looking forward to doing it!

我高中生活的第一天

我叫李康。我住在石家庄，一个离北京不远的城市。它是河北省的省会。今天是我高中生活的第一天，我要把我的感受记下来。

我的新学校非常好，我知道为什么。老师们非常热情和友好，教室（的配备）令人惊讶。每间教室都有一台电脑，具有和电影屏幕大小差不多的特殊屏幕。老师在电脑上写字，然后这些字就出现在他们身后的屏幕上。屏幕上还能展示图片、课文和来自网站的信息。真是太棒了！

英语课确实非常有趣。老师是一位姓沈的非常热心的女士。我们使用新课本，沈老师的教学方法与我的初中老师的教学方法完全不同。她认为阅读理解非常重要，可在课堂上也进行大量说的练习。我们过得很快乐。我认为上沈老师的课我是不会厌烦的！

今天我们都进行了自我介绍。我们是分组进行的。起初一些学生很尴尬，但大家都很友好，一切进行得非常顺利。沈老师给我们一些指导，然后我们就自己活动了。

沈老师想要帮助我们提高我们的拼写与书写。我们通过做拼写游戏和其他活动等有趣的方法来实现它。我非常喜欢她的态度，其他学生的表现也表明他们也喜欢她。

我的班级有 65 名学生——比以前初中班级的要多。其中 49 名是女同学。换句话说，女生的数量是男生的三倍。据说通常情况下，女孩子比男孩子更努力，可在这个班，每个人都非常努力。作为今天晚上的家庭作业，我们得写一篇文章来描述自己所住的街道。我正盼着做家庭作业呢！

『知识要点全解』

① Which of them are not academic subjects? 其中哪些科目不是学术性科目? (P1)

academic *adj.* 学术的;理论的;学院的。

How about your academic life? 你在学校的学习生活怎么样?

University is an academic organization with a core of discipline. 大学是一个以学科为核心的学术组织。

【知识拓展】 (1)academic *adj.* 学习良好的。

He wasn't very academic and hated school. 他学习不好,并且讨厌上学。

(2)academic *adj.* 纯理论的;空谈的。

It is a purely academic question. 这是一个纯理论问题。

(3)academy *n.* 专科院校,(艺术、文学、科学等的)研究院,私立学校。

例1 用所给词的适当形式填空

He is studying in a police _____ (academic) at present.

【点拨】 academy 句意为“他现在正在一个警察学院学习”。academy *n.* 学院;academic *adj.* 学术的,学院的。

② I would like to study _____ because _____ . 我想要学_____ 因为_____。(P1)

(1)would like to...表示“想要……”,后接动词原形。

I would like to go to school. 我想要去上学。

I would like to drink a cup of tea. 我想要喝一杯茶。

【知识拓展】 would like to do A rather than do B 意为“比起做B来更想做A”。

I would like to go to the cinema rather than stay at home. 比起待在家里我更想去电影院。

(2)would like 后接 to do,在简短回答中,常用省略形式,动词不定式一般只保留不定式符号 to。

—Would you like to visit the Great Wall? 你想参观长城吗?

—Yes, I would like to. 是的,我想去。

【辨析】 would like, feel like

would like	想要,后面跟动词不定式。
feel like	想要,后面跟动名词。

—Would you like to go out for a walk with me now? 你现在想和我一起出去散步吗?

I don't feel like swimming on such a cold day. 这么冷的天我不想游泳。

巧学妙用

I would like to eat chicken while my wife feels like eating beef. 我想吃鸡肉而我妻子却想吃牛肉。

例2 —I would like _____ it.

—So would I, but we arrived too late.

A. to see

B. to have seen

C. seeing

D. having seen

【点拨】 B would like 后跟动词不定式,排除 C、D 两项;根据第二句话可知我们来晚了,没有看到,所以选 B,表示一种和过去事实相反的假设。

③ Are Senior High teachers similar to Junior High teachers? 高中老师和初中老师相似吗? (P2)

be similar to 跟……相似;和……差不多。

This dictionary is similar to that one. 这本字典跟那本差不多。

Sorry to have taken your umbrella by mistake. It's because my umbrella is similar to yours. 很抱歉错拿了你的雨伞,这是因为我的雨伞和你的很相似。

【知识拓展】 be similar in 在……方面相似;similarity *n.* 类似,相似点;similarly *adv.* 类似地,相似地。

They are similar in characters. 他们在性格方面相似。

例3 A cat is _____ a tiger in many ways.

A. similar as

B. the same as

C. similar with

D. similar to

【点拨】 D similar 为形容词,表示“与……相像/相似”,常用短语为 be similar to..., to 为介词, B 项从语法上看是正确的,但不合语意,故答案为 D。

④ Describe your attitude to studying English. 描述一下你学习英语的态度。(P2)

attitude *n.* 态度。attitude to / towards (doing) sth (做)某事的态度。

If you want to pass your exams you'd better change your attitude! 你若想通过考试就最好改变你的态度!

If you want to do it better, you should change your attitude to it. 如果你想做得更好,你需要改变自己对此事的态度。

例4 (2010·滨州质检) John wrote Julia a letter to show his _____ to the problem.

A. attitude

B. appreciation

C. agreement

D. attendance

【点拨】 A 句意为“约翰写信给朱丽叶表明他对这个问题的态度”。appreciation 感激。

⑤ I live in Shijiazhuang, a city not far from Beijing. 我住在石家庄,一个离北京不远的城市。(P2)

far from 远离;远不是,远非,绝非。这里可以用 far away from 替代。a city not far from Beijing 是 Shijiazhuang 的同位语,其中 not far from Beijing 是形容词短语作定语,相当于定语从句 which is not far from Beijing。

My home is far (away) from the school. 我家离学校有点儿远。

【知识拓展】 (1) far from + 地点 远离……;离……

很远。

The market isn't far from here. It's only half an hour's bicycle ride. 市场离这里不远。骑自行车只要半个小时就到了。

(2) far from it 当然不, 一点儿也不; 几乎相反。

—You're not angry then? 那么你不生气?

—Far from it. I've never laughed so much in my life. 非但没有生气, 我一生中还没有这样笑过呢。

【注意】 若 away 前有表示具体距离的短语时, far 必须去掉。

The airport is about 20 kilometres (away) from our school. 机场离我们学校大约 20 千米远。

(3) 与 far 相关的固定短语: go too far 做得过分; as far as 远到……, 就……而论 (as far as I know 据我所知); by far……得多, 远比; so far 到目前为止 (与完成时连用)。

As far as I know, Fran intends to come to the party. 据我所知, 弗兰打算来舞会。

The girls' exam results were better by far than the boys'. 女孩们的考试成绩比男孩们的好得多。

We haven't had any problems so far. 迄今为止我们还没遇到任何问题。

例 5 The art show was _____ being a failure; it was a great success.

- A. far from B. along with
C. next to D. regardless of

【点拨】 A 此题考查短语的辨析。句意为“这次艺术展览根本不是一次失败, 而是一次巨大的成功”。far from 绝非; along with 和……一起; next to 靠近; regardless of 不管。

6 The teachers are very enthusiastic and friendly and the classrooms are amazing. 老师们非常热情和友好, 教室(的配备)令人惊讶。(P2)

enthusiastic *adj.* 热情的, 热心的。

They're very enthusiastic about learning algebra. 他们对于学习代数非常热情。

Here is the place that produces enthusiastic motive power. 这里是产生热情原动力的地方。

【知识拓展】 enthusiasm *n.* 热爱, 热心, 热情。be enthusiastic about 对……充满热情; feel/show/arouse enthusiasm for/about 对……感到/显示/产生热情。

amazing *adj.* 令人吃惊的, 令人惊讶的。

I have just seen the most amazing thing. 我刚刚见到了最令人吃惊的事情。

What a great way to see all that amazing architecture. 真是一个伟大的方式来了解所有惊人的建筑。

【知识拓展】 (1) amazingly *adv.* 令人惊讶地; amazed *adj.* 感到惊讶的。be/get amazed at 对……感到惊讶, be amazed to do sth 做某事感到惊讶。

(2) amazement *n.* 惊讶, 吃惊。to one's amazement 令人惊讶的是。

【辨析】 amaze, astonish, shock, surprise

amaze	一般指令人惊讶的好事。
astonish	特指遇到不可理解的意外而吃惊。
shock	程度最强。指“震惊”, 一般指令人震惊的坏事。
surprise	程度最弱。指由于意外或突然而感到惊讶。

What amazes me is how long she managed to hide it from us. 使我惊讶的是, 她竟然能把这件事瞒了我们这么久。

She astonished us by saying she was leaving. 她说她要离开, 令我们大为惊奇。

It shocks you when something like that happens. 发生这样的事情, 使人难以置信。

It surprises me that you've never sung professionally. 想不到你从来没搞过专业演唱。

例 6 根据汉语提示完成句子

The proposal aroused little _____ (热情, 兴趣) in the group.

【点拨】 enthusiasm arouse 是及物动词, 缺少宾语, 应该使用 enthusiasm。

例 7 (2010·临沂模拟) _____ at Taiwan magician Liu Qian's magic show, many students have fallen in love with the art.

- A. Amazing B. Amazed
C. Being amazed D. To amaze

【点拨】 B 此题的主语是 many students, 表示某人感到吃惊时用 be/get amazed at, 所以此题答案选 B。

7 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。(P2)

called Ms Shen 是过去分词短语作后置定语, 相当于一个定语从句 who is called Ms Shen. 过去分词作后置定语和所修饰的名词或代词之间是逻辑上的动宾关系。

The book written by Hanhan is very familiar with the youths. 韩寒写的书非常受青少年的欢迎。

例 8 (2010·湖南高考) So far nobody has claimed the money _____ in the library.

- A. discovered B. to be discovered
C. discovering D. having discovered

【点拨】 A 该空在句中作后置定语修饰 the money, 根据 the money 与 discover 的被动关系, 排除 C、D 两项。B 项表示的是“将要被发现”的意思, 根据句意“到目前为止还没有人来认领在图书馆被发现的钱”可判断选 A 项。

8 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. 我们使用新课本, 沈老师的教学方法与我的初中老师的教学方法完全不同。(P2)

method *n.* 方法。

This is a very direct method. 这是一个很直接的方法。

What's your method of doing this? 你做这件事情的方法是什么?

【辨析】 method, means, way

method	一般指(系统的)一套方法,其前通常用介词 with, 后面常接 of 介词短语,of 后可接名词或动词的-ing 形式。
means	单复数同形,常和介词 by 搭配使用,构成常见搭配 by means of,意为“通过……的手段/方法”,of 后可以接名词或动词的-ing 形式。
way	表示“方法”时,前面可以用介词 in,当 way 前有 this 或 that 时,介词可以省略;way 后可以接动词不定式或 of 介词短语(of 后可接名词或动词的-ing 形式)。

This is the simplest method of payment. 这是最直接的报应。

TV is an effective means of communication. 电视是一种有效的通讯手段。

I'm not happy with this way of working. 我不喜欢这种工作方法。

☑ nothing like 完全不像,根本不像;完全不,根本没有。

It looks nothing like a horse. 它看上去根本不像一匹马。

There is nothing like what I wanted. 这完全不是我想要的。

【知识拓展】 (1) something like 大约;有点儿(像)(用于肯定句)。

(2) anything like 大约;有点儿(像)(用于疑问句或否定句)。

(3) nothing at all 什么也不;根本没有。

(4) for nothing 免费;平白无故地。

(5) nothing but 只不过。

☑ (1) that 用于替代前文出现的不可数名词,为同类事物。

The weather in Beijing is worse than that in Zhuhai. 北京的天气比珠海的天气要糟糕。

(2) that 也可用于替代被 of 短语修饰的单数可数名词,复数使用 those。

The students of Class 1 work harder than those of Class 2. 一班的学生比二班的学生学习更刻苦。

【辨析】 that, it, one, the one

that	用来代替前面出现的特指的单数可数名词或不可数名词,相当于“the + 单数可数名词/不可数名词”。但是 that 一般不指代人。
it	用来指上文提到的具体的人或物“本身”。
one	用来代替前面出现的单数名词,是泛指概念,相当于“a/an + 单数名词”。其复数 ones 用来代替前面出现的复数名词,是泛指概念。
the one	用来代替前面特指的单数名词,有时可用 that 代替(尤其在有后置定语的情况下)。其复数 the ones 用来代替前面特指的复数名词,有时可用 those 代替(尤其在有后置定语的情况下)。

The weather here is different from that in Beijing. 这里的天气和北京的不一样。

I bought a pen and it cost me 10 dollars. 我买了一支钢笔,花了我 10 美元。

I've lost my pen. I'm going to buy a new one tomorrow. 我把钢笔丢了。我打算明天买一支新的。

He likes American novels, especially twenty century ones. 他喜欢美国小说,尤其是 20 世纪的小说。

I like the book, the one which lies on the left. 我喜欢那本书,左边的那本。

I want to buy some apples, the ones that look fresh. 我想买些苹果,看起来很新鲜的那些。

【例 9】 (2010 · 临沂质检) Ms Xu, with the special teaching _____, is often praised for it.

- A. method B. way
C. means D. approach

【点拨】 A teaching method 是固定短语,意思是“教学方法”。method 指(系统的)一套方法。

【例 10】 Is my cat _____ yours? I don't think so.

- A. something like B. anything like
C. nothing but D. for nothing

【点拨】 B 句意为“我的猫有点儿像你的猫吗?我认为不是这样的”。在疑问句中表示“大约/有点儿像”用 anything like,其他答案不符合。

⑨ And we have fun. 我们过得很快乐。(P3)

(1) fun 为不可数名词,表示“有趣的事”。

It's great fun playing golf. 打高尔夫球很有趣。

(2) fun 为不可数名词,表示“娱乐;乐趣”,常用短语 have fun,意为“玩得开心”。

We had a lot of fun at the party. 我们在聚会上玩得很开心。

【注意】 fun 也可作形容词,表示“有趣的,使人开心的”;形容词 funny 表示“滑稽的;好笑的”。

【知识拓展】 (1) for fun 为了高兴;闹着玩儿地。

(2) make fun of... 取笑……;拿……开玩笑。

They made fun of her because she wore such strange clothes. 他们取笑她是因为她穿着如此怪异的衣服。

【例 11】 Why don't you come with us? It'll be _____.

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

【点拨】 D fun 在表示“乐趣”时为不可数名词,用形容词 great 来修饰,表示“非常有趣”,fun 的形容词常用 funny,用副词 greatly 来修饰。

⑩ I don't think I will be bored in Ms Shen's class! 我认为上沈老师的课我是不会厌烦的!(P3)

☑ (1) 英语中有些动词如 think, believe, suppose, expect, imagine 等,当后面跟一个宾语从句,并且从句为否定含义时,通常把主句的动词 think, believe, suppose, expect 等变为否定形式,而从句用肯定形式,这种现象叫否定转移。

I don't think your plan is good. 我认为你的计划不好。

I don't suppose he will come. 我猜他不会来。

(2)当主句主语为第一人称,且谓语动词为以上动词时,反意疑问部分的主语和谓语要随从句中的主语与谓语发生变化,并且要用肯定形式。否则随主句的主语和谓语而变化。

I don't believe that he has failed the English exam, has he? 我认为他英语考试没有不及格,是不是?

bored *adj.* 厌烦的,厌倦的。

I feel bored in math class. 上数学课让我觉得无聊。

【知识拓展】 (1)boring *adj.* 使厌烦的,无聊的。

Today is a boring day. 今天是无聊的一天。

A good teacher knows how to turn a boring lesson into a fun activity. 好老师知道如何将一堂无趣的课变成一场有趣的的活动。

(2)bore *vt.* 使厌烦。

The speaker was boring everybody. 说话者令每个人生厌。

【注意】及物动词的-ing形式或-ed形式构成的形容词,可以作定语和表语,-ing形式表示主动,-ed形式表示被动。-ing形式常表示事物的性质、特征,-ed形式常表示人的主观感受。类似的及物动词有:interest, satisfy, surprise, shock, please, excite, disappoint, frighten, terrify等。

I have something interesting to tell you. 我有有趣的事情要告诉你。

How long have you been interested in computers? 你对计算机感兴趣有多长时间了?

例12 We don't think your idea is good, _____?

- A. do we B. don't we
C. is it D. isn't it

【点拨】C 主句主语为第一人称时,在否定前置的句型中反意疑问句以从句的主语为主,而且用肯定形式。

例13 (2010·日照质检) Mr Smith, _____ of the _____ speech, started to read a novel.

- A. tired, boring B. tiring, bored
C. tired, bored D. tiring, boring

【点拨】A tired of...是形容词短语作状语,boring是现在分词作定语。

11 Some students were embarrassed at first but everyone was very friendly and it was really nice. 起初一些学生很尴尬,但大家都很友好,一切进行得非常顺利。(P3)

embarrassed *adj.* 尴尬的,难堪的。

When I was growing up, I was embarrassed to be seen with my father. 在我成长的过程中,我一直羞于让别人看见和父亲在一起。

We're usually too embarrassed to admit it, though. 虽然我们通常都因为太尴尬而不承认。

【知识拓展】 (1)embarrassing *adj.* 令人尴尬的(用来说明主语或修饰词的特征)。make sb embarrassed 使某人尴尬;

be/feel embarrassed at/by/with(对……)感到尴尬。

(2)embarrassment *n.* 尴尬。to one's embarrassment 令人尴尬的是。

例14 (2010·杭州质检) When it was his turn to deliver his speech, _____, he walked towards the microphone.

- A. nervously and embarrassingly
B. nervous and embarrassedly
C. nervously and embarrassing
D. nervous and embarrassed

【点拨】D 此题考查的是形容词作状语用来说明主语情况的一种用法。

12 Ms Shen gave us instructions and then we worked by ourselves. 沈老师给我们一些指导,然后我们就自己活动了。(P3)

by oneself 独自地,单独地。

He has done the work all by himself. 他全靠自己完成这项工作。

Are you sure you did this exercise by yourself? 这个练习真是你自己做的吗?

【知识拓展】 for oneself 独立地,为自己; of oneself 自动地,自然而然地。

巧学妙用

I borrowed some books for myself. But I was going to read them, when the lamp went out of itself and I had to sit in the dark by myself. 我为自己借了一些书。但正打算读,这时灯自动熄灭了,我不得不独自坐在黑暗里。

例15 (2010·潍坊质检) You shouldn't turn to others for help. You should do your own business _____ yourself.

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

【点拨】C 句意为“你不应当向别人求助。你应当独自地做你自己的事情”。

13 I like her attitude very much, and the behaviour of the other students shows that they like her, too. 我非常喜欢她的态度,其他学生的表现也表明他们也喜欢她。(P3)

the other 表示“其他的;另外的;别的”,表示两者中的另一个或两部分中的另一部分,可用作定语。

He walked across the road to the other side. 他走过马路到另一边。

【知识拓展】 one...the other...一个……另一个……。

There are two girls. One is my sister; the other is my friend. 有两个女孩。一个是我的妹妹,另一个是我的朋友。

例16 (2010·全国I) I'll spend half of my holiday practising English and _____ half learning drawing.

- A. another B. the other
C. other's D. other

【点拨】B 将假期分为两个部分,一半可以称为 half,

或 one(half), 而另一半则是 the other (half), 故选 B。

14 In other words, there are three times as many girls as boys. 换句话说, 女生的数量是男生的三倍。(P3)

☑ 此句含有一个常见的倍数表达结构。

Asia is four times as large as Europe. 亚洲是欧洲的四倍大。

【知识拓展】 倍数的表达方式:

(1) A is...times as big /high/long/wide/large as B.

(2) A is ...times the size /height/length/width of B.

(3) A is ...times larger /higher/longer/wider than B.

(4) 用介词 by 表示相差的程度。

The new building is three times the height of the old one. 这座新楼比那座旧楼高三倍。

Our school is twice bigger than yours. 我们学校是你们学校大两倍。

He is taller than I by 3 inches. 他比我高 3 英寸。

☑ in other words 换句话说(常在句中作插入语)。

They asked him to leave—in other words, he was fired. 他们请他走人, 也就是说, 他被解雇了。

【知识拓展】 in a word 总之, 简言之; in one word 总之, 一句话; in words 用语言。

例17 My uncle's house in the downtown area is much smaller than ours, but it is twice _____ expensive.

A. as B. so C. too D. very

【点拨】 A 考查倍数的表示方法。该题采用了“倍数+as+adj./adv.+as...”这一结构的省略形式, 所以答案为 A。

例18 (2010·潍坊一轮) Your performance in the driving test didn't reach the required standard; _____, you failed.

A. in the end B. after all
C. in other words D. at the same time

【点拨】 C 句意为“你在驾驶测试中的表现没有达到要求的标准, 换句话说, 你没有通过”。in the end 最后; after all 毕竟; in other words 换句话说; at the same time 同时。

15 There are more girls than boys in the class. 班里女生比男生多。(P4)

本句含有比较级的用法, 其结构为“形容词或副词的比较级+than”, more 是 many/much 的比较级, 表示“比……多”。more than 多于, 多达(后接数词, 表示程度, 数量上多于)。

More than one answer may be correct. 不止一个答案正确。

【知识拓展】 (1) ①“more than+名词”表示超出该名词之所指, 意为“不只是, 不止, 不仅仅是”。

He is more than a teacher. 他不只是个教师。

②“more than+adj./adv.”表示语气加强, 意为“很; 非常”。

He is more than helpful. 他非常乐于助人。

③后接含有情态动词 can 的从句, 基本意义为“超过”, 常用来表示否定意义, 意为“简直不; 远非”。

He does more than what he can do. 他做了他简直做不到的事情。

④more...than..., more 与 than 之间可以插入形容词、副词、名词、代词等, 表示“与其说……不如说……”。

He is more brave than wise. 与其说他明智不如说他勇敢。(他有勇无谋)

(2) ①no more than(=only) 仅仅; 和……一样都不。

I have no more than twenty dollars in my pocket. 我口袋里只有二十美元。

He writes no more than you. 他和你写得一样不多(少)。

②not more than 不超过。

The number of the students in this school is not more than 3,000. 这所学校的人数不超过 3 000。

例19 He is _____ a teacher, but our friend.

A. more B. more than
C. much than D. much

【点拨】 B more than 意为“不只是; 不仅仅是”。句意为“他不仅是老师, 而且是我们的朋友”。

16 For our homework tonight, we have to write a description of the street where we live. 作为今天晚上的家庭作业, 我们得写一篇文章来描述自己所住的街道。(P3)

where 引导的是一个定语从句, 用来修饰先行词 street。先行词在定语从句中充当地点状语, 故用关系副词 where 来引导。

This is the factory where my father worked ten years ago. 这就是我父亲十年前工作过的那个工厂。

Yesterday I visited the village where I was born 20 years ago. 昨天我参观了我二十年前出生的那个村庄。

例20 (2010·江西高考) The girl arranged to have piano lessons at the training centre with her sister _____ she would stay for an hour.

A. where B. who C. which D. what

【点拨】 A 考查定语从句。先行词是 the training centre, 在定语从句中充当地点状语, 故用关系副词 where 引导此定语从句。

17 I'm looking forward to doing it! 我正盼着做家庭作业呢! (P3)

look forward to 期盼, 盼望。

I'm looking forward to hearing from you. 我盼望着收到你的来信。

They looked forward to the summer vacation. 他们盼望着暑假的到来。

【知识拓展】 “动词+介词(to)”构成的短语: lead to 导致; refer to 查阅; turn to 转向, 求助; get down to 开始做; get used to 习惯。

例21 (2010·济南质检) Though a typhoon is on the

way, people are still looking forward _____ the outdoor concert by the pop singer.

- A. to canceling B. not to canceling

- C. not to cancel D. to not canceling

【点拨】 D look forward to 盼望, to 是介词, 后可接 doing 形式或名词。

『知能提升训练』

I. 根据汉语提示或首字母提示完成句子

- The students return in October for the start of the new a _____ year.
- It's a _____ how quickly people adapt.
- You don't sound very e _____ about the idea.
- The children quickly got b _____ with staying indoors.
- She's e _____ about her height.
- A new training _____ (方法) was introduced.
- You're taking a pretty selfish _____ (态度) over this, aren't you?

II. 根据汉语意思完成句子

- 换句话说, 你应该每天读英语和说英语。
_____, you should read and speak English every day.
- 我根本来不及回答所有的问题。
I had _____ enough time to answer all the questions.
- 我盼望早日能够收到你的来信。
I'm _____ hearing from you soon.

III. 单项填空

- (2010·滨州高考) 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
- (2010·山东质检) No one helped me. I did it all _____ myself.
A. by B. for C. from D. to
- You took his book without his permission. _____, you stole his book.
A. In a word B. In word
C. In other words D. In your own words
- The moment he has been looking forward to _____ at last.
A. coming B. came C. comes D. come
- I would love _____ to the party last night, but I had to work extra hours to finish a report.
A. to go B. to have gone C. going D. having gone
- These words are _____ in using, so I don't know how to tell them apart.
A. similar B. familiar C. comparative D. particular
- (2010·全国II) Neither side is prepared to talk to _____ unless we can smooth things over between them.
A. others B. the other C. another D. one other
- (2010·全国新课标) Mrs White showed her students some old maps _____ from the library.
A. to borrow B. to be borrowed
C. borrowed D. borrowing
- What _____ it is to travel in _____ spaceship!
A. a fun, a B. fun, a C. the fun, a D. the fun, the
- According to the report, a man is _____ twice as likely to die of skin cancer as a woman.
A. more than B. more C. much D. many
- (2010·福建高考) Stephen Hawking believes that the earth is unlikely to be the only planet _____ life has developed gradually.
A. that B. where C. which D. whose

←考查知识点 ①

←考查知识点 ⑥

←考查知识点 ⑥

←考查知识点 ⑩

←考查知识点 ⑪

←考查知识点 ⑧

←考查知识点 ④

←考查知识点 ⑭

←考查知识点 ⑧

←考查知识点 ⑭

←考查知识点 ⑩

←考查知识点 ⑫

←考查知识点 ⑭

←考查知识点 ⑭

←考查知识点 ②

←考查知识点 ③

←考查知识点 ⑬

←考查知识点 ⑦

←考查知识点 ⑨

←考查知识点 ⑮

←考查知识点 ⑯

Part II | GRAMMAR 1 & LISTENING AND VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR 2

积累整合

I. 重点单词

1. 鼓励, 激励 *n.* _____ 2. 享受, 乐趣 *n.* _____ 3. 改正, 纠正 *n.* _____ 4. 流利, 流畅 *n.* _____
 5. 误解 *n.* _____ 6. 失望的 *adj.* _____ 7. 令人失望的 *adj.* _____

II. 重点短语

8. 写下, 记下 _____ 9. 起初 _____
 10. 犯错误 _____ 11. _____ 对……感到失望
 12. be excited about _____

答案速查 1. encouragement 2. enjoyment 3. correction 4. fluency 5. misunderstanding 6. disappointed
 7. disappointing 8. write down 9. at the beginning 10. make a mistake 11. be disappointed about 12. 对……感兴趣

知识全解

『知识要点全解』

① enjoyment 享受(P5)

enjoyment *n.* [U]享受, 乐趣; [C]乐事, 消遣。

The news added to his enjoyment. 这条消息增加了他的快乐。

【知识拓展】 enjoy *vt.* 享受, 喜欢。enjoy doing sth 喜欢做某事, enjoy oneself 玩得高兴; enjoyable *adj.* 愉快的, 快乐的。

She seems to enjoy herself at everything she does. 她做所有事情都显得非常愉快。

I enjoy walking in the cool air. 我喜欢在凉爽的空气中散步。

例1 (2010·潍坊质检) He enjoys _____ classical music, while I like pop music.

- A. to listen to B. listen to
 C. listening to D. listened to

【点拨】 C 这里指“他喜欢听古典音乐, 而我喜欢流行乐”。enjoy doing sth 喜欢做某事, 是固定用法。

② fluency 流畅(P5)

fluency *n.* 流利, 流畅。

She speaks Swahili with great fluency. 她说的斯瓦希里语非常流利。

Some young children achieve great fluency in their reading. 一些孩子小小年纪阅读已经非常流畅。

【知识拓展】 fluent *adj.* 流利的, 通顺的。be fluent in 在某方面流利; fluently *adv.* 流利地, 通顺地。

She can speak fluent English. 她能说一口流利的英语。

She isn't a Chinese, but she is fluent in Chinese. 她不是中国人, 但是汉语说得很流利。

例2 用所给词的适当形式填空

He is a foreigner in China, but he is _____ (fluency) in Chinese.

【点拨】 fluent be fluent in 在……方面流利, fluency 是名词形式, 故要用其形容词 fluent。

③ Mr Davies gave us a lot of encouragement—he made us feel really good about being there. 戴维斯先生给了我们很大的鼓励—他使得我们在那里感觉真的很好。(P5)

☑ encouragement *n.* [U]鼓励, 激励; [C]起激励作用的事物。

Without her support and encouragement, I would never succeed. 没有她的支持和鼓励, 我就不会成功。

Thanks to his encouragement, I finally realized my dream. 幸亏有他的鼓励, 我终于实现我的梦想。

【知识拓展】 encourage *vt.* 鼓励, 激励。encourage sb to do sth 鼓励某人做某事; encouraging *adj.* 令人鼓舞的; encouraged *adj.* 感到鼓舞的; discourage *v.* 阻止, 使气馁。discourage sb from doing sth 阻止某人做某事。

Her coach encouraged her throughout the marathon race to keep on running. 她的教练在马拉松赛全程鼓励她继续不断奔跑。

Teachers should discourage their students from smoking and drinking. 教师应劝阻学生吸烟喝酒。

☑ make sb do sth 使某人做某事, do sth 中的动词 do 为省略 to 的不定式, 这种结构在句中作宾语补足语, 但是在作主语补足语时要把 to 加回来。

The teacher makes us finish the homework on time. 老师让我们按时完成作业。(宾语补足语)

We are made to finish the homework on time by the teacher. 我们被要求按时完成老师留的作业。(主语补足语)

【知识拓展】 (1) 过去分词 done 也可以作宾语补足语。

I speak aloud to make my words heard by them. 我大声讲话以使我的话被他们听到。

(2) 类似使用方法的使役动词还有 let, have 等。

Have them wait! 让他们等一下!

例 3 (2010·滨州一轮) My advisor encouraged _____ a summer course to improve my writing skills.

- A. for me taking B. me taking
C. for me to take D. me to take

【点拨】 D 此题考查 encourage 的用法。encourage sb to do sth 鼓励某人做某事, 是固定用法。

例 4 She speaks slowly so that she can make her speech _____ clearly.

- A. hear B. to hear
C. heard D. hearing

【点拨】 C “make+宾语+done”结构中, 过去分词作宾语补足语表示宾语承受某动作, 这里表示她的演讲被听清。

4 ... he said it didn't matter if we made mistakes. 他说我们出错没关系。(P5)

it didn't matter if we made mistakes 作 said 的宾语, 在宾语从句中 it 是形式主语, 真正的主语是 if 引导的从句。matter 用作动词, 意为“重要; 有关系”, 是不及物动词, 主要用于疑问句和否定句中。

Does it matter if we are a bit later? 我们晚到一会儿有关系吗?

It doesn't matter if you are late—we will wait for you. 你来晚了也不要紧——我们会等你的。

【知识拓展】 it 作形式主语, 真正的主语为后面的从句, 这种句式共有五种形式, 需要牢记。

(1) It is + *adj.* + 从句。

It is important that we work hard. 我们勤奋工作是重要的。

(2) It is + *n.* + 从句。

It is a pity that he can't come. 真可惜他不能来。

(3) It is + *done* (过去分词) + 从句。

It is reported that he has gone abroad. 据报道他已出国了。

(4) It + 及物动词 + 宾语 + 从句。

It worries her a lot that her hair turns grey. 她头发变得灰白, 使她担心。

(5) It + 不及物动词 + 从句, 这样的动词诸如 matter, happen, occur 等。

It doesn't matter whether he comes or not. 他是否来没关系。

例 5 _____ happened that I met a friend that day.

- A. What B. It

C. Such

D. That

【点拨】 B 能够作形式主语的只有 it, 根据该句结构, 可以推断出答案为 B。

5 I was a bit disappointed—she explained everything in English. 我有点失望—她用英语解释一切。(P5)

a bit 有点, 稍微。

He thought for a bit before answering. 他稍微思考了一下才回答。

【辨析】 a bit, a little

a bit	修饰形容词、副词的原级和比较级; 用作名词短语, 在句中作主语、宾语。修饰名词时需要加介词 of。not a bit = not at all, 意为“根本不”。
a little	修饰形容词、副词的原级和比较级; 用作名词短语, 在句中作主语、宾语。修饰名词时不能加介词 of。not a little = very much, 意为“非常”。

She doesn't care a bit for me. 她一点也不关心我。

She was not a little worried about the results of the examinations. 她对考试结果很担忧。

disappointed *adj.* 失望的。be disappointed at/by/about 因……而失望; be disappointed with/in 对……感到失望; be disappointed that 对……失望。

Are you very disappointed about/ at losing the game? 你是不是因为比赛输了而感到很失望?

She was disappointed with the result. 她对结果感到失望。

【知识拓展】 disappointing *adj.* 令人失望的; disappoint *vt.* 使失望; disappointment *n.* 失望。to one's disappointment 令人失望的是。

It was a disappointing exam result. 考试成绩是令人失望的。

The movie disappointed me greatly. 这部电影使我很失望。

To my disappointment, he failed to pass exams again. 令我失望的是, 他考试又没及格。

例 6 (2010·滨州质检) He spoke for quite a while, but I was _____ puzzled about what he said.

- A. not a little B. not too
C. not a bit D. too much

【点拨】 A 句意为“他说了好一大段话, 但我对他所说的感到非常迷惑”。not a bit = not at all; not a little = very much, 意为“一点也不”。

例 7 (2010·临沂质检) The couple looked at the score that their _____ son had got in the exam, _____.

- A. disappointing, disappointed
B. disappointed, disappointed
C. disappointed, disappointedly
D. disappointing, disappointing

【点拨】 A 句意为“这对夫妇看着他们令人失望的儿子考试中取得的分数, 感到非常失望”。disappointing *adj.* 令人失望的; disappointed *adj.* 感到失望的。

『知能提升训练』

- (2010·滨州模拟) What a _____ match! We were all _____ at it.
A. disappointed, disappointing B. disappointed, disappointed
C. disappointing, disappointed D. disappointing, disappointing
- I wish you'd do _____ talking and some more work. Thus things will become better.
A. a bit less B. any less
C. much more D. a little more
- All the employees except the manager _____ to work online at home.
A. encourages B. encourage
C. is encouraged D. are encouraged
- No one enjoys _____ fun of in public.
A. making B. made C. being made D. to make
- He isn't Chinese, but he is fluent _____ Chinese, which makes us surprised.
A. to B. in C. at D. on
- People are often made _____ what they don't like to do.
A. do B. to do C. doing D. done
- _____ worried me that I had only few books to read.
A. It B. What C. That D. This

←考查知识点 ⑤

←考查知识点 ⑤

←考查知识点 ③

←考查知识点 ①

←考查知识点 ②

←考查知识点 ③

←考查知识点 ④



Part III

PRONUNCIATION & SPEAKING & WRITING & EVERYDAY ENGLISH AND FUNCTION

积累整合

I. 重点单词

- 制度;体系 *n.* _____
- 少年 *n.* _____
- 消失 *vi.* _____
- 搬家 *v.* _____
- 助手 *n.* _____

II. 重点短语

- be similar to _____
- all over the world _____
- mind doing sth _____
- 在……开始的时候 _____
- 助教 _____

III. 课本链接

根据课文内容回答问题

- How old is Martha and where does she live now?
- What are Martha's favorite subjects?
- What's Martha's first memory of school?
- Who is Martha's first best friend?
- What's Martha's favorite activity in first grade?

答案速查 1. system 2. teenager 3. disappear 4. move 5. assistant 6. 与……相似 7. 世界各地 8. 介意做某事 9. at the start of 10. an assistant teacher 11. She's 16 years old and she lives in New York. 12. History and Spanish. 13. The smell of paint. 14. A girl called Molly. 15. Drawing pictures.