



英语

配译林版
模块1



主 编：泓 翰

副主编：申辉辉

高中
GAO ZHONG XIN KE BIAO

学
习

课时1+3

案与测评



WUHAN UNIVERSITY PRESS

武汉大学出版社



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Instruction [使用说明]

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

同步到课时，精确到课堂。
关怀到细节，服务到全程！

使用阶段	栏目名称		使用建议	使用效果
 课 前 ↓	背景知识		学生自读	了解单元话题，产生学习兴趣
	自主 学习	重点词汇和 短语列表	整理记忆	掌握重点单词，打好学习基础 了解重点词组，明确学习目标
		重点句型 提示	归纳整理	了解重点句型，明确学习要点
 课 中 ↓	互动学案		师生互动 即学即练	掌握重点，突破难点，解决疑点
 课 后	引导窗口		体验尝试	提高应试技巧
	单元测试		正规测试	加强实战演练，提高应试能力

高中新课标学案与测评[编委会]

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Unit 1

School life

背景知识

随着中国经济的发展,留学已经不仅仅局限于传统的大学生、研究生。为了将来能顺利升入国际一流大学,海外优秀寄宿学校留学成为更多中国学生及家长的理性选择。

英国寄宿学校长期以来都是全球家长的首选。通过几个世纪的努力,英国的寄宿学校成功地结合了传统的价值观和现代化的教学手段及设备,高质量的教育使这些学校在英国院校排行榜上名列前茅,几乎所有的学生都可进入大学深造。在寄宿学校,你不仅可以学到各种知识,了解各国文化和进行体育训练,更可以发掘自身潜力,学会如何充满信心地面对挑战和如何做一个有责任心的公民。

选择英国寄宿学校的原因:

- 世界一流的教育
- 小班授课,一对一辅导
- 锻炼学生独立能力,使他们更快成才
- 结交世界各地的朋友
- 为进入英国的大学和学院做准备
- 锻炼英语的听说读写能力
- 可以熟悉英国经济、文化、地理和日常生活

自主学习

一、重点词汇和短语列表

重点词汇	respect <i>vt. & n.</i> 尊敬,敬重	achieve <i>vt.</i> 完成,实现;达到;赢得
	drop <i>v.</i> 掉下;落下;投递;放弃	German <i>n.</i> 德语;德国人
	experience <i>n. & vt.</i> 经验;体验;经历	introduce <i>vt.</i> 介绍
	donate <i>vt.</i> 捐献;赠予	approve <i>vt. & vi.</i> 批准;通过;赞成
	continue <i>vt. & vi.</i> 继续;持续	generation <i>n.</i> 一代,一代人
	require <i>vt.</i> 要求;需要	scary <i>adj.</i> 让人恐慌的,吓人的
	prepare <i>vt. & vi.</i> 准备	regret <i>vt. & vi.</i> 遗憾,抱歉;后悔,惋惜
	inform <i>vt.</i> 通知,告知	develop <i>vt.</i> 培养,养成
	attend <i>vt.</i> 出席,参加	miss <i>vt.</i> 思念,想念
	please <i>vt.</i> 使满意,取悦	run <i>vt.</i> 管理,经营
重点短语	discuss sth. with sb. 和某人讨论某事	at ease 自由自在;舒适,舒坦
	be happy with 对……感到满意	on the first day 在第一天
	the best way to do sth. 做某事的最好办法	earn respect from 从……赢得尊重
	sound like 听起来像	spend... on sth. / (in) doing sth. 花费(时间、金钱等)做某事
	as well as (除……之外)也,既……又	word by word 逐字地;一字不变地
	make sure 务必;务请;确信	on campus 在校园里
	bring back 带回来;使恢复	thank sb. for (doing) sth. 为某事感谢某人
	instead of 代替;而不是……	pay attention to 注意
	refer to 指;谈到;参照	take turns 替换;轮流
	according to 根据	on average 平均地
	be required to do 被要求做……	achieve one's goals 达到目标
	consist of 由……组成	base on 以……为基础
	give suggestions on 给出关于……的建议	sign up 报名(参加课程等)

重点 短 语	for free 免费	be confident about 对……有信心
	come up with 追上,赶上;想出,提出(主意、计划、回答等)	be responsible for 对……负责
	at the end of 在……的尽头,在……末	relate to 有关联,涉及
	next to 在……旁边	

二、重点句型提示

- It _____ remember all the faces and names.
很难记住所有的面孔与名字。
 - I found the homework was not _____ what I used to get in my old school.
我发现这里的家庭作业不像我以前在原来的学校时那样繁重。
 - _____ his studies, he started travelling in China.
学习一结束,他就开始了中国之旅。
 - _____ the school library?
学校图书馆怎么样?
 - We _____ you that our library will be closed next Wednesday.
我们很遗憾地通知:图书馆下周三不对外开放。
 - I _____ eating desserts after meals as you mentioned in your article.
正如你文中所提的那样,我的确喜欢饭后吃甜食。
- 答案:1. was difficult to 2. as heavy as 3. Upon finishing 4. How about 5. regret to inform 6. do like



“Welcome to the unit”板块

→话题导入

1. What is the relationship between teachers and students in the UK?

回答点拨: * feel at ease and comfortable each other

* respect each other

* work to gain a better understanding

* not communicate often

* find ourselves at a completely new location

* school is like a mysterious place full of strangers and surprises

* face more homework and tests

2. What about the relationship between teachers and students in China?

回答点拨: * before: students feel embarrassed when with teachers together
students don't like speak to teachers

* now: have a closer relationship with each other

their relationship like friends more than students and teachers

3. What is different in your senior high?

回答点拨: * find ourselves at a completely new location

* school is like a mysterious place full of strangers and surprises

* face more homework and tests

Exercises for “Welcome to the unit”

I. 单项填空

() 1. —Do you think I should join the singing group, Mary?

——_____. If I were in your shoes, I certainly would.

A. None of your business

B. It depends

- C. Why not? D. I don't think so
- () 2. —Thank you for your help, Tom.
—_____.
A. You are welcome B. You are welcomed C. No, don't say so D. Oh, it's nothing
- () 3. —Go for a picnic this weekend, OK?
—_____. I love getting close to nature.
A. I couldn't agree more B. I'm afraid not
C. I believe not D. I don't think so
- () 4. —Today we're to have the second test before the College Entrance Examination.
—_____.!
A. Congratulations B. Best wishes
C. Good luck D. Come on
- () 5. —You should apologize to her, Harry.
—_____, but it's not going to be easy.
A. I suppose so B. I feel so C. I prefer to D. I like to

II. 根据首字母提示, 补全短文

In the UK the architecture of school buildings is very d 1 from that of our country. It's rare to see tall buildings on UK school c 2 while in China many high schools have structures(建筑物) that are l 3 skyscrapers. In the UK there are l 4 in the classroom for students' belongings but in our classroom there are not. In the UK students are e 5 to take part in class discussion and teachers try to find ways to k 6 the atmosphere lively. In most cases, teachers treat students as their f 7. In China, however, it's difficult for teachers to try innovative(创新) teaching methods because of the large number of students. Even if the teachers succeed, they still have to resist pressure from the present education s 8, which is test oriented. High school students are pressurized into studying for lots of exams, depriving(剥夺) them of free time to develop their i 9 in different areas. The British students are lucky, as they have more f 10 time to develop their potential(潜能, 潜力).

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

“Reading”板块

►课文内容精讲

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

我在英国上了一年的中学,那是一段令我非常开心、非常兴奋的经历。

▲*Going to a British high school for one year* 是动名词短语,作主语。动名词短语的作用相当于一个名词,在句中常作主语、宾语或表语。例如:

Reading French is easier than speaking it. 读法语要比说法语简单。

He suggested going there by bus. 他建议乘公交车去。

Her job is looking after the children in the kindergarten. 她的工作是照看幼儿园的孩子。

▲*exciting* 是现在分词,相当于形容词,作定语,修饰 *experience*。

★注意:英语中有一类及物动词,在词尾加-ing 或-ed 后,相当于一个形容词,在句中作定语或表语,但意义不同。*v. -ing* 表示“令人……的”,主语通常是物;*v. -ed* 表示“感到……”,主语通常是人或与人有关的表情、动作。这类动词常见的有:interest, surprise, encourage, inspire, frighten, excite, tire, bore, move, please, satisfy 等。

【即学即练】用 *exciting* 或 *excited* 完成句子

①It's so _____ to skate in Paris. Everyone skates so fast and shouts at the top of his voice.

②She has many new ways to make her students _____.

答案:①exciting ②excited

▲*experience* [C]经历,阅历 [U]经验 *v.* 经验,体验,经历,阅历 *experienced* 经验丰富的。例如:

He hasn't got enough experience for the job. 他没有足够的经验做这项工作。

Yesterday afternoon Frank Hawkins was telling me about his experiences as a young man.

昨天下午,弗兰克·霍金斯给我讲述他年轻时的经历。

Some of the students had experienced what hardships meant before they entered the university.
有些大学生在进入大学之前就体验过艰苦的生活。

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

这意味着我可以比平时晚起一个小时,因为中国的学校八点之前就上课了。

▲这是一个主从复合句。This means I could get up an hour later than usual 是主句,在这个主句里 this 是主语,means 是谓语动词,I could get up an hour later than usual 是 means 的宾语从句,省略了引导词 that。as schools in China begin before 8 a. m. 是原因状语从句。

▲mean

①v. 意思是;意思;打算。

mean to do sth. 打算做某事;meaning + n. /doing/that... 意味着,意思是;mean sb. to do sth. 打算让某人做某事。例如:
I meant to go running this morning, but I overslept. 我今天早晨本打算去跑步,但是我睡过头了。

Missing the train means waiting for another hour. 错过这趟火车意味着再等一个小时。

②n. 方式,方法。例如:

People usually travel around by means of cycling here. 这里人们出行常借助于自行车。

★注意:常用来表达“通过这种方法”的短语有:by this means, by means of, with this method, in this way 等。

【即学即练】单项填空

Sorry, I didn't mean _____ her.

A. hurt

B. hurting

C. to hurt

D. that hurt

答案:C

解析:句意为:对不起,我并没打算要伤害她。打算做某事为“mean to do sth.”。

3. On the first day, all students went to attend assembly. (P) 在第一天,所有学生都参加了集会。

▲attend vt. & vi. 出席,参加,到场。例如:

Why didn't he attend school yesterday? 为什么昨天他没来上学?

常用搭配:attend class/school/church 上课/上学/上教堂做礼拜

attend a meeting/lecture/wedding/concert/ceremony 参加会议/听演讲/参加婚礼/参加音乐会/参加典礼

指点迷津

attend, join, join in 与 take part in

attend 表示出席或参加会议、仪式、婚礼、葬礼、典礼、上学、上课、听报告等。

join 表示参加某一团体并成为其中一员。例如:

join the army 参军

join in/join sb. in (doing) sth. 指参加到某些活动中去做某事。例如:

join us in dancing 加入我们一起跳舞

take part in 指参加群众性的活动并在活动中发挥作用。例如:

take part in the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games

参加 2008 年北京奥林匹克运动会

【即学即练】单项填空

Is Mary going to _____ the evening class tonight instead of going to the party?

A. take part in

B. attend

C. join

D. join in

答案:B

4. I sat next to a girl whose name was Diane. (P) 我坐在一个叫黛安娜的女孩身边。

▲whose name was Diane 是由 whose 引导的定语从句,whose 作为关系代词,在定语从句中作定语。whose 在定语从句中,既可以作 who 的所有格形式,也可作 which 的所有格形式。例如:

the man whose house was burned down 房子被烧毁的那个人

5. This sounded like my school in China. (P) 这听起来倒是像我在国内就读的中学。

▲sound 是连系动词,后边的介词短语 like my school in China 作表语。

sound 的用法:

①n. [C]/[U] 声音。例如:

Strange sounds came from the next room. (可数)奇怪的声音来自隔壁房间。

Sound travels at 340 metres per second in the air. (不可数)声音以每秒 340 米的速度在空气中传播。

②link v. 听起来;听上去(给人以某种印象)。常接形容词作表语,不接副词。还可接名词、介词短语或从句。例如:

That sounds like a great idea. 那听起来是个好主意。

She sounds to be a very sweet woman. 听起来她是个非常温柔的女人。

It sounds as if/as though the government doesn't know what to do. 听起来好像政府不知道该怎么办。

③vt. 使……发出声音;发(音)。vi. 发出声音;响。例如:

He sounded the fire alarm. 他按响了火警。

④adj. 健康的;完好的;正确的;彻底的。例如:

a sound sleep 酣睡

【即学即练】翻译句子

听起来你的邻居是个很不错的人。

答案:Your neighbour sounds to be a nice person.

6. She was the teacher who taught us English Literature. (P) 她是教我们英国文学的老师。

▲who taught us English Literature 由 who 引导的定语从句, who 在定语从句中作主语,不可省略。例如:

I love the teachers who teach us heart and soul. 我喜欢那些全心全意教我们的老师。

7. This is about the average size for British schools. (P) 英国学校的平均规模就是这么大。

▲average

①n. 平均数;平均;平均水平。例如:

The average of 1, 8, and 60 is 24. 四、八和六十的平均数是二十四。

This year's sales are well above/below average. 本年度的销售量高于/低于平均水平。

His results are the average. 他的成绩平平。

②v. 计算……的平均值;调和;拉平;使具有平均程度。例如:

Our mail averages 20 letters a day. 我们的信平均每天有二十封。

The cost of our lunches averaged 50 yuan a week. 我们的午餐费平均每周五十元。

③adj. 平均的;普通的;平常的;一般水平的。例如:

an average cost/price/rate 平均成本/价格/费用

on average 平均,按平均数计算;一般地说

8. ..., so it was difficult to remember all the faces and names. (P) ...所以很难记住所有的面孔与名字。

▲it 作形式主语,可指代从句、不定式或 v. ing 等形式。

①it 指代 that 从句的句型常见的有:

a. It+be 动词+形容词+that 从句。例如:

It was really surprising that she married a man like that. 她嫁了那样一个人,这真叫人吃惊。

b. It+be 动词+名词+that 从句。例如:

It is a pity that you didn't go to see the film yesterday. 昨天你没去看电影,真可惜。

②it 代替不定式或 v. ing 的用法。例如:

It's illegal to drive without a license. 无证驾驶是违法的。

It's no use crying over spilt milk. 牛奶打翻了,哭也没有用(后悔莫及)。

9. I found the homework was not as heavy as what I used to get in my old school, but it was a bit challenging for me at first because all the homework was in English. (P)

我发现这里的家庭作业不像我以前在原来的学校时那样繁重,但因为所有的作业都是英文的,所以这对我来说首先是个挑战。

▲这个句子非常复杂。动词 found 后边的 the homework... in English 是它的宾语从句。在这个宾语从句中,连词 but 又连接两个并列句,即“the homework was not as heavy as what I used to get in my old school”与“it was a bit challenging for me at first because all the homework was in English”。这两个并列句又各自带了一个从句,第一个分句里的从句是“what I used to get in my old school”,作比较状语从句;第二个分句里的从句是“because all the homework was in English”,作原因状语从句。

▲as...as 的用法(其中第一个 as 是副词,第二个 as 是连词):

①要说两个东西在某方面是一样的,用 as...as, 中间加一个原级形容词或副词,形容词后可接名词(注意词序)。例如:

He is as brave a man as his brother was. 他跟他哥哥那时一样勇敢。

② 第二个 as 后面跟人称代词, 在正式文体中多用主格, 非正式讲话或文体中多用宾格。

I am as old as he. 我与他一样大。

③ 在作否定比较时, 可用 not as/so... as... 意为“不如……那样……”。例如:

She is not as/so nice as her sister. 她不如她姐姐好。

▲ **used to do sth.** 过去常常做某事(暗含着现在不这样了); be used to do 被用来做; be/get used to doing 习惯于……。例如:

There used to be several trees in front of our house. 我们屋前曾经有几棵树。

Wood is used to make fine paper. 木头被用来制造优质纸。

He is used to living in the country now. 他现在习惯于住在乡下了。

【即学即练】单项填空

After about a stay of three weeks, I _____ in the countryside.

A. used to live

B. am used to live

C. used to living

D. am used to living

答案: D

解析: 考查有关 used 的词组。be used to doing sth. 表示“习惯于做某事”。句意为: 在乡村呆了大约三周后, 我已经适应了那儿的生活。

10. My English improved a lot as I used English every day and spent an hour each day reading English books in the library. (P.)

我每天都在使用英语, 每天还花一小时在图书馆读英文书, 因此, 我的英语有了很大进步。

▲ 这是一个复合句, 其中 as I used English every day and spent an hour each day reading English books in the library 是原因状语从句。

▲ **improve**

① improve + n. / pron. 例如:

He studied harder to improve his English. 他更加努力学习以提高英语水平。

② sth. / sb. is improving 康复; 改进 例如:

The old lady's health is improving.

= The old lady is improving in health. 这位老妇人的身体正在好转。

【即学即练】用 improve 的适当形式填空

① The government pays much attention to _____ the living conditions of the people.

② There's certainly been an _____ in the children's behaviour.

答案: ① improving ② improvement

▲ **spend**

① spend + 时间 + on sth. / in doing sth. 花时间做某事。例如:

We spent over five years on the project. 这项工程我们花了五年多的时间。

We spent the weekend resting after our journey. 旅行后我们周末休息。

② spend + 钱 + on sth. 意为“花钱买东西”。例如:

Each person spent about 300 yuan a month on food. 每个人每月大约花三百元伙食费。

★ 注意: spend 句型中, 主语是人。

指点迷津

take, cost 与 pay

① take, cost 意为“花费时间”。例如:

I took three hours repairing/to repair the computer. = It took/cost me three hours to repair the computer. = The computer took me three hours to repair. 我花了三小时维修这台电脑。

② pay 无“花费(时间)”之意, 而是“付款, 偿付(某人)”的意思, 常用于以下句型:

pay sb. / pay for sth. / pay sb. for sth. / pay sb. sth. / pay sth. (to sb.) (for sth.). 例如:

I paid 1,000 yuan for this bike. 我花了一千元买了这辆自行车。

③ cost 的主语总是物或事情, 除表达“时间、金钱”等的花费外, 也可表示“付出……代价”之意。例如:

The patient's dangerous condition cost the doctors many a sleepless night.

病人的危险状态使医生好几夜不曾合眼。

【即学即练】用 take, pay, cost, spend 的适当形式填空

① How much did you _____ for your sweater?

② The two books _____ me 38 yuan.

③ Much of his time is _____ studying how to play the piano.

④ It _____ us half an hour to get there yesterday.

答案 ① pay ② cost ③ spent ④ took

11. ... so I could e-mail my family and friends back home for free. (P.)

……所以我可以经常免费给我的家人与朋友回电子邮件。

▲ e-mail

① n. 电子邮件。例如：

E-mails are very popular with modern people. 电子邮件在现代人中很流行。

② v. 给……发电子邮件。例如：

We often e-mail each other to keep in touch. 我们常常互发电子邮件来保持联系。

▲ free adj. for free 免费地, 无偿地。例如：

You can't expect people to work for free. 你不能指望人工作不要报酬。

12. ... for example, History, French and Art. (P.) ……比如, 历史、法语和艺术。

▲ for example 例如; 譬如。

指点迷津

for example, such as 与 like

for example 一般是只举一个例子, 作为独立语插入句中, 不影响句子其他部分的语法关系。位置比较灵活, 可用在所举例子的前面或后面; such as 用来列举一类事物, 放在被列举的事物与前面的名词之间, as 之后不可以有逗号; like 表示“像, 如……一样”时是介词, 用法同 such as。例如：

The composition is not well written. For example, there are some spelling mistakes.

这篇作文写得并不好, 比如还有些拼写错误。

He can speak five foreign languages, such as German and French.

他会说五门外语, 像德语和法语。

There are many problems in the world, like war, famine and pollution.

世界上存在许多问题, 诸如战争、饥荒和污染。

13. Though it didn't look like a table when it was finished, I still liked it very much. (P.)

尽管完工之后它看上去并不像一张桌子, 但我还是很喜欢它。

▲ 本句是 though 引导的让步状语从句。

▲ though

① conj. 虽然; 尽管; 即使承认或假定……; 纵然。例如：

He still argues, though he knows he's wrong. 虽然知道错了, 可他仍在争辩。

② adv. 可是; 然而; 不过。例如：

Snow is not predicted, we can expect some rain, though. 不可能下雪, 但可能下雨。

★注意: though 不与 but 连用。

14. Cooking was really fun as I learned how to buy, prepare and cook food. (P.)

买菜做饭很有意思, 我学着如何购买、准备、烹调食物。

▲ prepare v. 准备, 为……做准备; 调剂, 配剂。例如：

She is preparing dinner in the kitchen. 她正在厨房里做饭。

联想拓展

prepare sth. 准备……

prepare for sth. 为……做好准备

prepare to do sth. 准备做某事

make preparations for sth. / to do sth. 为……做准备

【即学即练】单项填空

The students in Class 2 are preparing _____ the coming exam.

A. to

B. for

C. /

D. on

答案: B

解析: 句意为: 二班的学生正在为即将到来的考试做准备。prepare for sth. 为……做准备。

15. We look at the titles and headings, the first and last sentences of paragraphs and the first and last paragraphs as well as pictures

and charts to guess what the text is about. (P)

为了猜测文章写的是什么,除了浏览文章的标题、段落的首句与尾句、文章的首段与末段,我们还看文章的图片与表格。

▲**as well as** 既……又;除……之外,还……。例如:

She is beautiful as well as clever. = She is not only beautiful but also clever. 她既漂亮又聪明。

①as well as 与动词连用时,通常要用 v-ing 形式。例如:

As well as breaking his leg, he hurt his arm. 他不但摔伤了腿,还伤了胳膊。

②as well as 连接两个并列主语时,谓语动词应与 as well as 之前的部分在人称与数上保持一致。例如:

The girl, as well as her two brothers, is preparing for the birthday party.

女孩和她的两个哥哥正在为生日聚会做准备。

与之用法相同的有: along with, together with, with, rather than, besides, except, including 等。

16. *First of all*, let me *introduce* myself to you. (P) 首先,让我向大家作自我介绍。

▲**first of all** 首先

指点迷津

first of all, above all, after all 与 at all

first of all 强调顺序,意为“首先”;above all 意为“首先,最重要的是”;after all 意为“毕竟,终究”;at all 常用来加强语气,在疑问句中意为“到底,究竟”,在否定句中意为“根本,完全”。例如:

Never waste anything, but above all never waste time. 不要浪费任何东西,尤其是不能浪费时间。

He is still a child after all. Don't blame him. 毕竟他还是个孩子,别怪他。

What are you doing here at all? 你究竟在这里干什么?

I don't know him at all. 我根本不认识他。

▲**introduce** *vt.* (n. introduction) 带领;引进;输入;采用;介绍;以……作为(文章、讲话的)开头;提出(议案、话题等);把……插入(into);推销(商品等);推荐。例如:

Please introduce a guest into the parlour. 请把客人领进客厅。

Engineers in the company often introduce new techniques. 这个公司的工程师们常采用新技术。

introduce oneself to sb. 向某人作自我介绍

introduce a humorous note in a speech 先讲几句幽默的话作为演讲的开场白

introduce a question for debate 提出一个问题供讨论

Exercises for “Reading”

I. 根据课文内容进行选择

- () 1. In the UK the author(作者) could get up _____.
A. as early as in China B. an hour earlier than in China
C. an hour later than in China D. as late as in China
- () 2. On average, there are _____ students in a class in the UK.
A. 29 B. 30 C. 40 D. 32
- () 3. Why did Wei Hua find her homework difficult at the beginning of her study in the UK?
A. Because all the homework was in Chinese.
B. Because all the homework was in English.
C. Because all the homework was in both Chinese and English.
D. Because all the homework was not as heavy as what she got in China.
- () 4. In the sentence “... so I could e-mail my family and friends back home for free”, here “e-mail” means “_____”.
A. send e-mails to B. write letters to C. hear from D. send letters to
- () 5. If there is a chance, she wishes to _____ someday.
A. experience a different way of life B. go to a British high school for one year
C. go to the computer clubs in the UK D. go back and study in Manchester again

II. 单项填空

- () 1. The music he played at the concert _____ like a bird's singing.
A. sounds B. is sounded C. is sounding D. has sounded
- () 2. How long did you spend _____ for your wedding?

- A. to prepare B. prepares C. preparing D. prepared
- () 13. Many famous singers sang at the concert _____ to collect money for the earthquake-stricken area.
A. for fun B. for free
C. for example D. for preparation
- () 14. About 2,000 people _____ the professor's lecture, do you know?
A. attended B. attended to C. joined D. took part in
- () 15. E-mailing 300 people a week _____ e-mailing about 43 people a day on average.
A. meant B. means C. is meant to D. means to
- () 16. My listening ability _____ since I came to Brisbane two months ago.
A. has raised a lot B. has been improved a lot of
C. has raised a lot of D. has improved a lot
- () 17. The air in China is _____ in Australia.
A. not as fresh as those B. not as fresh as what
C. not as fresh as that D. not as fresh as they
- () 18. Jack is a headteacher with much _____ in dealing with students with problems.
A. experiment B. experience C. excitement D. encourage
- () 19. I didn't hear the phone ring last night because I was _____ that I didn't wake up.
A. very tired B. so tired C. such tired D. enough tired
- () 10. We don't chat with each other on the net as much as we _____.
A. used to go B. used to do C. used to D. used to chat

III. 阅读理解



Dinner customs(习惯) are different around the world. If you are a dinner guest(客人) in Ghana, this information will help you a lot.

In Ghana dinner is usually from four in the afternoon to six in the evening. But there are no strict rules(严格的规定) about time. Whenever a guest arrives, a family offers food. When you go to a home, the person who receives guests takes you to the living room first. At this time everyone welcomes you. Then you go to the dining room. There you wash your hands in a bowl of water. All the food is on the table.

In Ghana you usually eat with your fingers. You eat from the same dish as everyone else. But you eat from one side of the dish only. It is not polite to get food from the other side of the dish. After dinner, you wash your hands again in a bowl of water.

Most meals in Ghana have a dish called fufu. People in Ghana make fufu from the powder(粉末) of some plants. Sometimes they cut the fufu with a saw(锯子) because it is very hard. You must chew(咀嚼) fufu well, or you may get sick. You eat fufu with the fingers of your right hand only.

- () 1. From the passage we know that in Ghana _____.
A. the rules for dinner time are not strict
B. dinner is always at six in the evening
C. a family offers food only at four in the afternoon
D. people usually invite their guests to dinner later in the evening
- () 2. If you are a dinner guest in Ghana, the host(主人) always takes you to _____.
A. the dining room first B. the living room first
C. the kitchen first D. the garden first
- () 3. People in Ghana usually eat _____.
A. from one side of a dish to the other B. from the other side of the dish
C. with their fingers D. with their spoons
- () 4. In fact, most dishes in Ghana _____.
A. are cooked with the powder of some plants B. have fufu in them
C. are too hard to eat D. are not very hard
- () 5. When you eat fufu, You'd better _____.

- A. cut it with a saw
C. chew it well

- B. use your right hand only
D. all of the above



In Britain all children have to go to school between the ages of 5 and 16. In the US children must go to school from the age of 6 to between the ages of 14 and 16, depending on(依靠) the state they live in.

In England and Wales the subjects taught in schools are laid down by the National Curriculum(课程), which was introduced in 1988 and set out in detail the subjects that children should study and the levels of achievement they should reach by the ages of 11, 14 and 16, when they are tested.

The National Curriculum does not apply(适用) in Scotland, where each school decides which subjects it will teach.

In the US, the subjects taught are decided by national and local(地方的) governments.

Whereas British schools usually have prayers(祈祷) and religious(宗教的) instructions, American schools are not allowed to include prayers to teach particular religious beliefs.

At 16 students in England and Wales take GCSE examinations. These examinations are taken by students of all levels of ability in any of a range(范围) of subjects, and many involve a final examination, as assessment(评估) of work done during the two-year course, or both of these things. At 18 some students take A-Level examinations, usually in not more than 3 subjects. It is necessary to have A-Levels in order to go to a university of polytechnic(工艺的).

In Scotland students take SCE examinations. A year later they can take examinations called Highers, after which they can either go straight to university or spend a further year at school and take the different test from that in England and Wales. Courses usually last four years rather than three, and students study a large number of subjects as part of their degree.

- () 16. According to the passage, children have to go to school between the ages of _____ in both Britain and the US.
A. 5~14 B. 6~14 C. 5~15 D. 6~17
- () 17. In which parts of the world are the subjects taught only decided by the nation?
A. England and Wales. B. England and Scotland.
C. The US and England. D. Wales and Scotland.
- () 18. As for the A Level examination, it involves _____.
A. final examination B. assessment of work
C. not more than 3 subjects D. both B and C
- () 19. In Scotland, courses of university last _____.
A. 3 years B. 6 years C. 5 years D. 4 years
- () 10. Which of the following is TRUE?
A. In the US, only local government can decide the subjects.
B. In Scotland, students can take either the SCE examinations or the Certificate(证书) of Six Years Studies.
C. In England, Wales and Scotland, students need to study religion.
D. As a 16-year-old student in England and Wales, he has to take both GCSE examinations and final examination.

“Word power”板块

→课文内容精讲

1. What is the quickest way to get to the canteen? (P.) 哪条是去小卖部最快的路呢?

▲way n. 道路; 方法; 方式; 通常或习惯性的存在、生活或行为方式。例如:

This door is the only way to the attic(顶楼, 阁楼). 这扇门是通向顶楼的惟一通道。

I had no way to reach her then. 那时我没有办法找到她。

Have it your own way. 照你自己的方式做吧。

the way to do sth. 做某事的方法

当 the way 作先行词, 其后定语从句的关系词在定语从句中作方式状语时, 关系词应为 that/in which 或将其省略。例如:

Do you know the way that/in which he worked the difficult maths problem? 你知道他解这道数学难题的方法吗?

试比较: The way that/which he explained to us was quite simple. 他介绍给我们的方法很简单。

联想拓展

by way of 通过;经由

in the way 挡道地

by the way 顺便说;顺便提起

to my way of thinking 依我看来

in a way 在某种程度上

on the way 或 on one's way(to) 在去……路上

out of the way 反常的;异常的

2. We make **sure** that we take good care of students on campus. (P)

我们确保一定会照顾好校园里的孩子们。

▲此句是一个复合句,make sure带了一个宾语从句 that we take good care of students on campus.

▲**sure** *adj.* 对……有把握,确信某事,稳当的,可靠的; *adv.* 的确,当然。

① make/be sure of doing/about + sth. 对某事有把握,确信某事。例如:

I'm not sure about the practicality of their plan. 我还无法确定他们那个计划的可行性。

② make/be sure + that 从句 确保,确信,肯定。例如:

Please make sure that the house is locked before you leave. 请你确定锁上房间后再离开。

③ be sure to do sth. 一定会做某事。例如:

We are sure to benefit from the new timetable. 我们肯定会得益于新的作息时间表。

指点迷津

sure 与 certain

两个词均指对一个人、一件事、一个声明、一个行动的“确信无疑”,一般可以换用,但 sure 的主语只能是人,而 certain 的主语既可以是人也可以是物。例如:

I'm sure/certain where he went. 我清楚他去了哪里。

It's certain that he will pass the exam. 他将通过考试,这是一定的。

3. Whether students want to exercise or just want some fun, they can use our gym. (P)

不管学生们想锻炼身体还是想随便玩玩,他们都可以使用健身房。

▲**whether** 不管……还是……。在这里引导让步状语从句。例如:

Whether it rains or not this afternoon, we'll have a football match.

不管今天下午是否下雨,我们都将举行足球比赛。

Exercises for "Word power"

I. 用所给单词的适当形式填空

1. They _____ (attend) our affairs during our absence.
2. The young player _____ (earn) his place in the team by training hard.
3. What is the _____ (average) rainfall for August in your country?
4. He seems to _____ (drop) on most of his friends.
5. We must _____ (prepare) for all contingencies(意外).
6. Yesterday I happened to meet three _____ (German).
7. Yesterday afternoon Frank Hawkins was telling me about his _____ (experience) as a young man.
8. When you go to a new working place, you often need a letter of _____ (introduce).
9. China is a _____ country while Japan is a _____ (develop) one.
10. The peacock(孔雀) often _____ (display) its tail to many people.

II. 请根据下面的句子在横线上填入单词

1. If you have dinner, you'll have it in the _____.
2. Before by train, you should stay in the _____.
3. If you want to borrow some books, you should go to the _____.
4. If you want to have a sleep, you should go to the _____.
5. If you want to see a film, you should go to the _____.
6. If you want to buy something, you should go to the _____.
7. If you want to have a swim, you should go to the _____.
8. If you want to buy some medicine, you should go to the _____.
9. If you have caught a cold, you should go to the _____ to see a doctor.