

配合普通高中课程标准实验教科书

自主学习与评价

丛书主编 凯歌

英语

高中必修 1

适用于译林版

责任编辑 李自典



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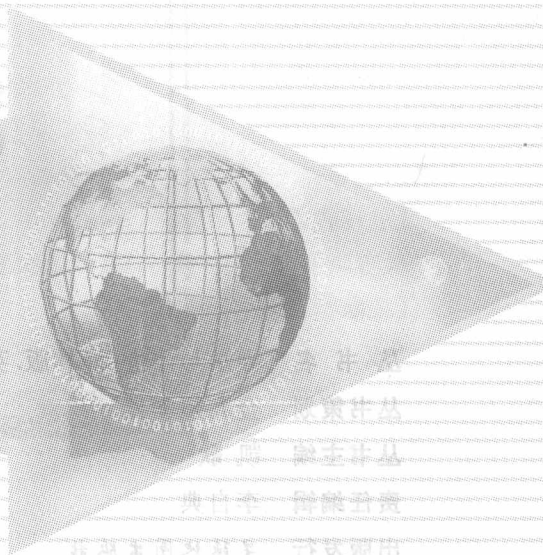
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王敬礼 巨婧婧



国家基础教育课程改革已经全面启动,它给学科教材带来了实质性变革。自主、合作、探究、创新等新理念得到积极提倡和实行,教育、教学、考试也发生了重大变化,这引起全社会、特别是教师和学生的广泛关注。为了帮助广大师生适应全新的课改理念,提高教育教学质量,我们由专家引领、一线教师执笔,特编写这套集新理念和新课标为一体、熔科学性与实用性为一炉的教辅丛书《导学与评价》。该丛书有以下特点:

1. 最新的课改理念。丛书充分融入课改新理念和新课标要求,广泛汲取教育专家对课改的思想认识;着眼三维目标,注重人文、情感态度与价值观的渗透和融合;体现知识、能力、素质合一,方法、实践、创新一体。

2. 全新的作者队伍。我们精心组织的所有作者全都来自新课标教材实验区,均为各地学科带头人,多为一线特高级教师;他们既有对新课标理念深刻的认识又有丰富的实际教育教学经验,他们用自己选择教辅、评判教辅的标准严格要求自己的写作。

3. 科学的编排体例。丛书在体例设计时,充分遵循课改理念和吸收专家的教育智慧,充分考虑课堂教学的实际需要,注重学生自主学习和教师精要导学相结合,注重知识构建与能力提升相结合,注重素质培养、思维训练和考试能力相结合,从而达到科学性和实用性的完美统一。

【赢在起点】

设置启智名言、话题导入、背景搜索,激发学生兴趣,启迪学习动力,拓展文化视野,激情导入,蓄势待发。

【突破难点,轻松闯关】

自主学习重点单词、短语、句型,思考课文重点语法现象,自觉了解单元学习目标,从而培养学生动手动脑的良好习惯;精要导学,名师解读,语法聚焦,突出重点,精析教材重难点,突破疑难点,引领成功之路;互动练习,课后强化,精编习题,循序渐进,夯实基础,彰显学生主体性,以达到知识和能力的自然转化、过程和方法的有机统一、思维和素质的综合提升。

【无限提升,冲刺终点】

回眸高考,对近三年高考真题详尽解读,把握考查重点,明确能力发展方向;科学准确的策略整合,提升学生技能技巧;精选最新高考题或各地模拟题,沙场实兵训练,使能力达到有效提升,为冲刺终点积蓄无限力量。

4. 新颖的成书模式。我们充分遵循一线广大师生的需求,丛书各学科的“学生用书”将单元测试卷、综合测试卷独立成册,夹放在学科教辅书中,并提供“教师用书”,补充丰富的教学参考资料,方便老师们在教学过程中灵活使用。

编写一套师生满意的教辅资料是我们最大的心愿,为实现这个心愿,我们一直孜孜以求,精益求精。“精诚所至,金石为开”,我们这套教辅丛书,希望得到您的关注和厚爱!

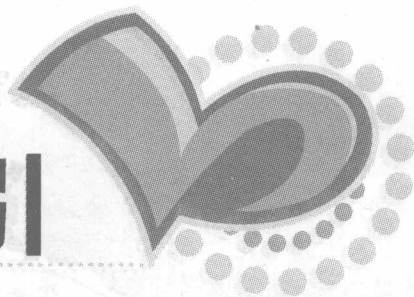
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DAOXUEYUPINGJIA
YUEDUSUOYIN

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英语必修①(译林版)

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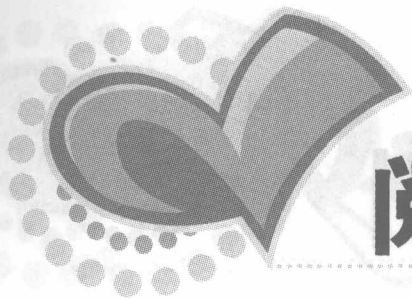
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Module 1 School life



构筑知识桥梁

GOUZHUZHISHIQIAOLIANG

● 启智名言 ●●●●

QIZHIMINGYAN

1. The primary purpose of education is not teach you to earn your bread, but to make every mouthful sweeter.
教育最主要的目的不是教你如何挣得面包,而是使每一口都更香甜。

—James Angell 詹姆斯·安吉尔

2. What sculpture is to a block of marble, education is to the soul.
教育之于心灵,正如雕刻之于大理石。

—Joseph Addison 约瑟夫·阿狄生

3. Every person has two educations, one which he receives from others, and one, more important, which he gives himself.
每个人都接受两种教育,一种来自别人,一种更重要的是来自自己。

—E. Gibbon E. 吉朋

● 话题导入 ●●●●

HUATIDAORU

This unit provides a chance for students to get an idea of school life in the UK and identify the differences of school life between the UK and China. Students are taught to master two of the basic reading skills: skimming and scanning. This unit will practise topic-related skills. Students are expected to participate fully, in order to develop both their language skills and overall abilities. Moreover, they will apply what they have learnt to practical use by designing a poster for a new school club.

Now let's come to this unit.....

● 背景搜索 ●●●●

BEIJINGSOUSUO

Examinations in Britain

Pupils who remain at school until they are sixteen normally take what is called the General Certificate of Education at Ordinary Level. The examination is a subject examination. This means you can take a number of subjects. Some pupils take as many as ten. The more subjects a pupil takes, the better chance he has of getting a job on leaving school. For short, this examination is called G. C. E. "O" Level. This certificate in five or six subjects is the required starting point for types of work and also for many types of professional training.

Pupils who remain at school until they are eighteen or nineteen generally take the General Certificate of Education at Advanced Level popularly known as G. C. E. "A" Level. This examination is usually taken in two, three or four *specialized* subjects. And because it is for the specialist, you have to study each subject intensively. A pupil who has passed two or three "A" levels can apply for admission to a university.

These two examinations are written ones. Many English children take one or the other or both. Not all of them pass.

突破难点 轻松闯关

自主学习

I. 单词 (Words)

- _____ *vt.* 出席, 参加
- _____ *n. / vt.* 尊敬, 尊重
- _____ *vt.* 取得, 实现
- _____ *adj.* 平均的, 一般的
- _____ *v. / n.* 经历, 经验
- _____ *adv.* 最近, 近来
- _____ *vt.* 培养, 养成
- _____ *vt.* 捐赠, 捐献
- _____ *vt.* 陈列; 展览
- _____ *vt.* 使满意; 取悦
- _____ *v. / n.* 遗憾, 后悔
- _____ *vt.* 通知, 告知
- _____ *v.* 批准, 赞成
- _____ *v.* 继续, 持续
- _____ *n.* 一代人, 代

II. 短语 (Phrases)

- _____ 舒适, 自由自在
- _____ 平均地
- _____ 免费地
- _____ 确信, 确保
- _____ 为……做准备
- _____ 注意
- _____ 参考、涉及、谈到
- _____ 前几天, 那天 (用于指说话前

不久的日子)

III. 句式 (Patterns)

- _____ for one year was a very enjoyable and exciting experience for me.
- I sat next to a girl _____ name was Diane.
- I found the homework was not _____ in my old school.
- Cooking was really fun as I learned _____.
- _____ choices you have, _____ your final decisions will be.

IV. 语法 (Grammar)

Introduction to attributive clauses. 定语从句 (一)
Relative pronouns 关系代词 (that/ which/ who/ whom/ whose)
引导定语从句时的用法。

Section I Welcome to the unit and Reading

精要导学

- Going to a British school for one year was a very enjoyable and

exciting experience for me.

对我来说, 到英国的一所中学留学一年是一次很愉快的并且很令人兴奋的经历。

名师解读

本句中 Going to a British school for one year 是一个动名词短语, 在句中充当主语, 如:

Going to bed early and getting up early is a good habit.

早睡早起是一个好习惯。

Waiting for someone for a long time is tiring.

长时间地等人令人心烦。

拓展: 动名词作主语, 有时用 it 作形式主语, 把动名词置于句末。这种用法在习惯句型中常用。常用的动名词作主语以及 there be 句型中涉及动名词的句型有:

It is/ was a waste + *v.* -ing 做……是浪费

It is/ was no good/ use + *v.* -ing 做……没好处/ 没用处

It is/ was worthwhile + *v.* -ing 做……是值得的

There is/ was no sense in + *v.* -ing 做……没道理

There is/ was no point in + *v.* -ing 做……没有意义

There is/ was no use/ good in + *v.* -ing 做……没用/ 没有好处

There is/ was nothing worse than *v.* -ing 没有比……更糟的

It is no use/ no good crying over spilt milk.

牛奶洒了哭也没用。(覆水难收。)

It is a waste of time persuading such a person to join us.

劝说这样的人加入到我们中来真是浪费时间。

There was no telling when the boss might turn up.

说不定老板会什么时候出现。

It was hard getting on the crowded street car.

上这种拥挤的车真难。

互动练习

单项填空

- (1) "It is no need _____ there now" means the same as "There is no need _____ there now."
A. going; to go B. to go; going
C. going; going D. to go; to go
- (2) It is no use _____ much but _____ less.
A. to talk; to do B. talking; to do
C. to talk; doing D. talking; doing

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

这意味着我可以比往常晚起一小时, 因为中国的学校上午 8 点以前开始上课。

名师解读

mean 此处意为“意味着”, 如:

When you shake your head, it usually means "no".

摇头通常意味着“反对”。

For most people, Paris means romance.

对大多数人来说, 巴黎意味着浪漫。

拓展: mean + *n.* 意味, 有……的意思; 意图

mean+(that)... 意味着;意思是……

mean+doing 意味着

mean+to do 打算去做某事

互动练习

单项填空

- () (1) In some parts of London, missing a bus means _____ for another hour.
A. waiting B. to wait
C. wait D. to be waiting
- () (2) We meant _____ them out of trouble, but we were refused.
A. help B. helping
C. helps D. to help

名师解读

than usual 较平常(用在比较级之后)

The journey to work took longer than usual.

这次上班路上所花的时间比平时要长。

He came earlier than usual this morning.

今天上午他比平常来得早。

拓展: as usual 照例, 照常, 与往常一样(单独作状语)

互动练习

单项填空

- () (3) This morning she got up earlier _____.
A. than usual B. than usually
C. as usual D. as usually
- () (4) _____, the old man sat in the armchair after getting up in the morning.
A. Than usual B. Than usually
C. As usual D. As usually

3. On the first day, all students went to attend assembly.

开学第一天, 所有的学生都去参加晨会。

名师解读

attend v. 出席, 参加

The manager didn't attend the meeting yesterday.

昨天经理没有参加会议。

She attended an evening class to learn English.

为了学英语她参加了一个夜间辅导班。

拓展: attend(on) sb. = take care of sb. 照料某人, 看护某人

辨析: attend, join 与 join in

(1) attend 表示“出席”之意的参加。

(2) join 表示加入团体、组织, 成为其中的成员, 也可接 sb., 表示与某人一起。

(3) join in 表示参加某项活动或工作。

(4) take part in 与 join in 常可互换, 但前者侧重于重大、严肃的事情。

互动练习

单项填空

- () (1) Mr. Brown is too busy to _____ our conversation, so you'd better not ask him.

- A. attend B. join
C. join in D. take part
() (2) The old woman _____ a night club to meet more people who could help her out.
A. attended B. joined
C. joined in D. took part in

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

他还告诉我们, 赢得全体师生尊敬的最佳途径就是努力学习, 得高分。

名师解读

earn v. 赚钱; 谋生; 博得, 赢得

He can earn 10,000 yuan a year.

他一年能赚 10 万元。

He earns his living by selling newspapers.

他卖报谋生。

As a teacher she had earned the respect and admiration of her students.

作为教师, 她博得了学生们的尊敬和钦佩。

互动练习

单项填空

- () (1) He can _____ \$3,000 a year by writing stories to support a family of three people.
A. spare B. afford
C. earn D. charge

名师解读

respect

(1) vt. 尊敬; 敬佩; 重视; 注意

We should respect our leaders.

我们应该尊敬领导。

I deeply respect her courage.

我非常敬佩她的勇气。

(2) n. [U] 尊敬; 尊重

We should show respect for the old.

我们应该尊重老人。

联想: respect 既可作 vt., 也可作 n.; 形容词形式是 respectful (= showing respect); 副词形式是 respectfully; 形容词形式和副词形式均指某人对他人的尊敬。

互动练习

单项填空

- () (2) In a way, I think we both won: I won the game, but cousin won my _____.
A. friendship B. respect
C. support D. favor

名师解读

be to do

be to do 结构常用来表示计划、安排、指示、命令或要求等, 它

也可以表示可能或注定要发生的事情。was/were to 还可表示纯过去将来时的意义。

拓展: be to 可用于条件状语从句中,表示“应该,想要”(should/want to)。

You are to clean the blackboard.

你们应该擦黑板。

The train is to leave at 8 o'clock.

火车在8点钟开动。

互动练习

单项填空

() (3) In such dry weather, the flowers will have to be watered if they _____.

- A. have survived B. are to survive
C. would survive D. will survive

() (4) —When shall I hand in my homework, sir?

—You _____ next weekend.

- A. will B. are going to
C. are about to D. are to

名师解读

achieve vt. 获得;实现;(经过努力)达到

In order to achieve success, you must make every effort.

为了获得成功,你必须竭尽全力。

He hopes to achieve all his aims soon.

他希望尽快达到他所有的目标。

辨析: reach, get, achieve, win 与 gain

表示“达到”时, reach, get, achieve, win, gain 都可用, 关键看搭配。

(1) reach 后接“地点”或“数字”;

(2) get 是普通用语;

(3) achieve 后接“目标, 希望, 成功”等;

(4) win 侧重于“赢得”比赛或奖项;

(5) gain 侧重于“获得(某种利益)”。

互动练习

单项填空

() (5) At last, she _____ her purpose.

- A. reached B. won
C. gained D. achieved

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

英国中学的班级差不多,就这么大。

名师解读

average

(1) adj. 平均的, 平常的

He is a child of average intelligence.

他是一个智力平常的孩子。

He's about average height.

他大约中等个头。

(2) n. 平均; 平均数

Incomes here are nowhere near the national average.

这里的收入根本达不到全国的平均水平。

The people in the study lost an average of six pounds.

参加此次研究的人平均减了6磅的体重。

拓展: on (the/an) average 平均地

above (the) average 平均水平以上

below (the) average 平均水平以下

an average of 平均有(接数词)

互动练习

完成句子

(1) _____ (平均有10个学生) are absent each day.

(2) _____ (平均起来) there are twenty boys present every day.

6. I found the homework was not as heavy as what I used to get in my old school, but...

我发现家庭作业不像我过去学校布置的那么多,但……

名师解读

used to do 意为“过去常做……”, 暗含“现在不做”之意, 其否定形式为 usedn't to 或 didn't use to。

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

(1) used to do sth. 是过去常做, 与现在形成对照, 表明现在不做了; be used to sth. (doing sth.) 中的 to 是介词, 后接名词或动名词, 可以有多种时态, 意为“习惯于(干)某事”; be used to do sth. 是“被用来做某事”。例如:

Silk is used to weave cloth.

丝用于织布。

(2) used to 和 would 都用来谈过去的习惯。例如:

When we were children, we used to (would) go skating every winter.

我们小的时候, 每年冬天都去滑冰。

但 used to 可以指动作或情况不再重复, 而 would 只表示重复的动作。例如:

I used to have an old bike.

过去我有一辆旧自行车。(本句中不能用 would)

He used to play football in the afternoon.

他过去常在下午踢足球。

Did you use to play football at school?

= Used you to play football at school?

你过去常在学校踢足球吗?

互动练习

单项填空

() (1) Some of the heat near the earth's surface can _____ electricity.

- A. use to make B. be used to making
C. use to making D. be used to make

() (2) I _____ in Shanghai, but now I _____ in Beijing.

- A. was used live; am used to live

B. used to living; used to live

C. used to live; am used to living

D. was used to living; used to living

7. 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.

我发现作业负担不像原来的学校里那么重,但对我来说起初有点困难,因为所有的作业都使用英语。

名师解读

what 引导宾语从句,且在从句中作 get 的宾语。

I don't know what he is doing now.

我不知道他正在做些什么。

注意:that 引导名词性从句时不在从句中作任何成分。

互动练习

单项填空

() (1) If you want to win his respect, you must finish _____

_____ he asks you to do.

A. what

B. which

C. how

D. that

名师解读

a bit 稍微,有点(与 a little 意义相同)

拓展:a bit 与 a little 都可以修饰形容词、副词的原级或比较级。a bit/a little tired, a bit/a little warmer

a little 可直接修饰名词, a bit 需加 of.

not a bit = not at all 一点也不

not a little = very (much) 很,非常

a little bit = a little/a bit

互动练习

单项填空

() (2) This one is too expensive. Let's find something _____

_____ cheaper in other stores.

A. bit

B. little

C. a bit

D. little bit

名师解读

challenging *adj.* 有挑战性的,引起争论的

It is a challenging job.

那是一份富于挑战性的工作。

The sport is challenging.

这项运动富有挑战性。

联想:challenge *v.* 挑战,异议 *n.* 挑战

challenger *n.* 挑战者

互动练习

单项填空

() (3) —A reporter is not a suitable job for you.

—Yes, it is really a _____ for me who is not used to going here and there.

A. challenge

B. substance

C. business

D. matter

8. I usually went to the computer club at lunchtime, so I could e-mail my family and friends back home for free.

午饭时间我常去电脑俱乐部,这样我可以免费给国内的家人和朋友发电子邮件了。

名师解读

for free, 意为“免费地”,在句子中作状语。

You can get tickets for free this evening.

今晚你可以免费得到票。

The old over sixty in Jinan can take the bus for free.

在济南市超过 60 岁的老人可以免费乘公交车。

拓展:free of charge 也意为“免费”,用作表语、状语等。

The goods here are free of charge.

这儿的货物是免费的。

free from 不受……的影响

She was free from all blame for the accident.

那次事故完全不能怪她。

It was once a beautiful city free from pollution.

过去这是一个美丽无污染的城市。

互动练习

单项填空

() (1) —What about the protection?

—Let's keep the surface _____ dirty by putting cover over it.

A. far from

B. free from

C. apart from

D. away from

() (2) She can't free herself _____ the idea that someone is watching her all the time.

A. against

B. from

C. for

D. at

9. I also had an extra French class on Tuesday evenings.

我还额外选了一门功课——每个星期二晚上去听法语。

名师解读

extra

(1) *adj.* 额外的;追加的

I don't have any extra money.

我没有多余的钱。

You can take an extra train.

你可以乘加班火车。

(2) *n.* 额外的东西,追加的费用

The service charge is an extra.

服务费另计。

(3) *adv.* 额外地,特别地

I paid extra for a good room.

为了使用好房间,我额外付了钱。

互动练习

单项填空

() —Mum, What are you doing?

也可以。—Your uncle has come; I will put a(an) _____ plate on the dining table.
拓展: A. more B. extra C. another D. few

10. Cooking was really fun as I learned how to buy, prepare and cook food.

当我学会如何买菜、配菜和做菜的时候,我发现烹饪真是一种乐趣。

名师解读

fun“娱乐,玩笑,有趣”,不可数名词,可指“有趣的人或事”。

Your friend is great fun. 你的朋友很有趣。
What fun it is!

真有趣!

拓展:for fun 开玩笑地,不是认真地
have fun 玩得开心
what fun 多么开心

make fun of 嘲笑;取笑

辨析:(1)fun 和 funny
fun,不可数名词,意为“有趣的事”。funny,形容词,意思是“滑稽的”“有趣的”“古怪的”(常用在口语中)。

(2)fun, joke 和 trick

fun 和 joke 都有“开玩笑”之意,fun 不可数,joke 是可数名词,前面要加不定冠词。play a joke on sb. 开某人的玩笑;a practical joke=a trick 恶作剧;play a trick on sb. 捉弄某人。

Don't be angry; I only said so for fun.

不要生气,我这样说只是为了开个玩笑。

People enjoy making fun of the clothes I wear, though they seem all right to me.

大家爱拿我穿的衣服开玩笑,虽然我的衣服对我似乎很合适。
What fun it is to have a game of basketball after a day of study at school!

在校学习了一天之后,打一场篮球赛是多么开心呀!

互动练习

单项填空

() (1) As students you should _____ of each other and never _____ of others while they're in trouble.

A. think good; laugh

B. bring well; make a fun

C. get on well; play a joke

D. think well; make fun

() (2) It was _____ fun to play on the beach that it attracted countless children.

A. such great

B. so great

C. such a great

D. so great a

名师解读

疑问词+不定式

这种结构可在句中作主语、宾语、表语、定语等。如
What to do next hasn't been decided yet.

下一步做什么还没决定。

I don't know whether to answer it.

我不知道是否应该回答它。

The question is how to put it into practice.

问题是如何把它付诸实施。

The key with which to open the door is lost.

开门的钥匙不见了。

注意:这种结构中的不定式不能用被动,也不用进行状态,疑问词作不定式的宾语或状语。

互动练习

单项填空

() (3) Everyone had an application form in his hand, but no one knew which office room _____.

A. to send it to

B. to send it

C. to be sent to

D. to have it sent

() (4) I've worked with children before, so I know what _____ in my new work.

A. expected

B. to expect

C. to be expecting

D. expects

名师解读

prepare vi. & vt. 预备;准备;调制;配制

Mother is preparing supper.

母亲在准备晚饭。

Wash your hands before preparing food.

准备饭菜前要先洗手。

拓展:prepare {
sth. 准备某物
sth. for... 为……准备某物
for sth. 为……做好准备
to do sth. 准备做某事

be prepared for 准备(表状态)

be prepared to do sth. 准备做……

make preparations for 为……准备

They are preparing food and clothes for their trip.

他们正为旅行准备食品和衣物。

How do you prepare the fish?

你准备怎样做这条鱼?

辨析:prepare for, prepare... for..., prepare to do sth., make preparations for. 强调“准备”的动作;be prepared for, be prepared to do sth. 强调“准备”的状态(即准备好了)。preparation 是 prepare 的名词形式。

互动练习

单项填空

() (5) —What's that terrible noise?

—The neighbors _____ for a party.

A. have prepared

B. are preparing

C. prepare

D. will prepare

() (6) As the final examination was coming, the teachers were busy _____ the test papers.

A. preparing for

B. preparing

C. prepared D. prepared for

11. At the end of term we held a class party and we all had to cook something.

学期结束时我们举行了班级聚会, 我们都需要烹调点什么。

名师解读

at the end of “在……末尾”, “在……尽头”。

At the end of the road you can find my house.

在这条路的尽头, 你会找到我的房子的。

Add a word at the end of the sentence.

在句末加上一个单词。

拓展: come to an end 结束

from end to end 从头到尾

at the end of 在……末/尽头

at the end 在结尾处, 在尽头

in the end = at last 最终, 终于

by the end of 到结束时(与完成时态连用)

互动练习

用 end 的相关短语填空

(1) _____ I understood what the teacher said.

(2) _____ the year, all of them had achieved something because of their hard work.

(3) Read the book _____ and you will see what the author really means.

12. Students at that school have to study maths, English and science, but can drop some subjects if they don't like them, for example, history, French and art.

在那个学校, 学生必须学数学、英语和科学, 但可以放弃学一些他们不喜欢的课程, 例如: 历史、法语和美术。

名师解读

drop vt. 放弃; 使停止

The ad was dropped after complaints

该广告在受到公众投诉后停掉了。

He told me to drop everything.

他要我放下一切。

拓展: drop behind 落后

drop by 顺便访问; 停下做短暂访问

drop out 不参加; (从比赛、俱乐部或学校)退出

drop in $\begin{cases} \text{on sb.} \\ \text{at sp.} \end{cases}$ 顺便拜访(某人/某地方)

Please drop in on me when you are free.

你有空时请顺便来我家坐坐。

He dropped out at 11 because of his family's poverty.

十一岁时, 他因家境贫困而辍学。

互动练习

单项填空

() (1) Joe Jones, the eldest of the eight children, had to _____ out of high school at the age of 16 to help his

father on the farm.

A. leave B. drop

C. fall D. go

名师解读

for example “例如”, 用来列举事物, 通常列举其中之一。

I know some famous people. For example, Li He is one of them.

我认识许多名人, 比如李鹤就是其中一位。

辨析: for example, such as 与 like

(1) for example 作插入语, 通常列举一个典型事例, 前后用逗号隔开。另外, for example 后可跟句子。

(2) such as 引导同位语, 列举一个或多个事例, 后面不用逗号。

(3) like 与 such as 相同

Tom, for example, is good at Chinese.

例如汤姆汉语学得很好。

Many great men have risen from poverty, for example, Lincoln and Edison.

许多伟人由贫困中崛起, 例如林肯和爱迪生。

A lot of people, for example, John, would rather have coffee.

很多人, 比如约翰, 就爱喝咖啡。

Many of the programmes are well received, such as Follow Me; Follow Me to Science.

其中许多节目, 如 Follow me (跟我学), Follow Me to Science (跟我学科学) 就很受欢迎。

Sweet foods such as chocolate can make you fat.

像巧克力之类的甜食能使人发胖。

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。

互动练习

单项填空

() (2) I like drinks, _____ tea and coffee.

A. as B. that is

C. such as D. for example

() (3) A lot of people here, _____, John, would rather have coffee.

A. for example B. like

C. namely D. such as

13. I missed Chinese food a lot at lunchtime.

每到吃午餐的时候我就非常想念中国菜。

名师解读

miss vt. 错过; 思念

He missed a chance again.

他又错过了一次机会。

The little girl misses her mother very much.

那位小女孩非常想她妈妈。

拓展: miss the target 未中(目标)

miss the ball 未击中/接住

miss the bus 没能搭上

miss a meeting 没能出席

互动练习

完成句子

(1) The mother _____ (很想念她女儿), when she was away at college.

(2) Be careful not _____ (踏空) when you go downstairs in the darkness.

(3) He was late so he _____ (没听到报告的第一部分).

14. I was very lucky to experience this different way of life, and I really hope that some day I can go back and study in Manchester again.

我很幸运能够体验到这样一种不同的生活方式,我真希望有朝一日能够重返曼彻斯特,在那里读书学习。

名师解读

experience
(1) n. [U] 经验,从经验中获得的知识 and 技能(后面常接介词 in 或 of 短语)

Experience comes from practice.

经验来自于实践。

(2) n. [C] 经历

The accident was a terrible experience to him.

那次车祸对他来说是一次可怕的经历。

(3) vt. 体验,经历

Have you experienced real hunger?

你体验过真正饥饿的滋味吗?

He experienced the greatest hardship for the first time in his life.

他首次体验了有生以来最苦涩的滋味。

注意: experience 作名词“经验”讲时为不可数名词,不可与不定冠词连用;而当其作“经历”讲时, experience 为可数名词。

联想: experienced adj. 有经验的, 经验丰富的

This work calls for an experienced man.

这种工作需要要有经验的人。

互动练习

单项填空

- () (1) He _____ in teaching.
- A. has had many experiences
 - B. has had much experience
 - C. has a lot of experiences
 - D. has a lot of experience

完成句子

(2) China has _____ (经历) great changes in the past ten years.

(3) This _____ (有经验的) doctor has saved many patients from danger.

15. First of all, let me introduce myself to you.

首先,让我作一下自我介绍。

名师解读

introduce vt. 介绍; 引进

I'd like to introduce myself.

我来自我介绍一下。

They want to introduce a good species.

他们想引进好品种。

联想: introduction n. 介绍; 引进

拓展: introduce oneself 自我介绍

introduce sb. to sb. 介绍某人给某人

introduce sth. into (to) ... 把……引进(入)……

Let me introduce my teacher Miss Gao to you.

我来向你介绍一下我的老师高小姐。

Coffee was introduced into England from the European Continent.

咖啡是从欧洲大陆传入英国的。

注意: introduce 后面不能接双宾语

互动练习

单项填空

() (1) They all want to make friends with you. Can you introduce _____ to them?

- A. you
- B. yourself

- C. your
- D. yours

() (2) A lot of modern equipment has been _____ into our factory to improve our production.

- A. introduced
- B. borrowed

- C. bought
- D. produced

16. I do like eating desserts after meals as you mentioned in your article, but unlike many of my classmates, I like eating fruit too.

像你在文章中提到的那样, 我的确喜欢饭后吃甜点, 但与我的许多同学不同, 我也喜欢吃水果。

名师解读

(1) do like 是强调结构, 即在动词原形前加 do, does 或 did 对动词进行强调。

I did enjoy myself that day.

我那天的确玩得很高兴。

注意: 这种用法只能用于肯定句, 且只有现在时态和过去时两种时态。

(2) as 在本句中表示方式, 意为“正如……”。

As is known, maths is difficult to learn.

众所周知, 数学很难学。

拓展: (1) as 可表示时间, 意为“一边……, 一边……”“随着”。

(2) as 可表示原因, 意为“因为”

(3) as 可表示让步, 意为“尽管”“虽然”(as 从句需把表语、状语等提前)。

He sang a beautiful song as he put on his coat.

他一边穿衣, 一边唱着一首动听的歌。

He was refused by school as he was so young.

因为年纪小,学校没有收他。

Young as he is, he knows more about the world than average child.

虽然他年纪不大,但他比一般的孩子更多地知道这个世界。

互动练习

单项填空

() (1) An awful accident _____, however, occur (发生) the other day.

- A. does B. did
C. had to D. have to

() (2) _____, the football game has been decided not to be put off.

- A. Heavily as did it rain
B. As it rained heavily
C. Heavily as it rained
D. As heavily as it rained

17. This morning, at assembly, our headmaster talked to us about Chinese history and I thought of you immediately.

早上,在晨会的时候校长给我们谈论中国历史,我马上就想到了你。

名师解读

immediately adv. 立刻,马上; conj. 一……就……

She answered almost immediately.

她几乎马上就答复了。

I recognized her immediately I saw her.

我一看见她就立刻认出她来了。

拓展:表示“一……就……”除了可用 as soon as, immediately 外,还可用 the moment/the second/the minute/directly/instantly/hardly... when.../no sooner... than... 等来表示。on/upon+名词,也表示“一……就……”其中,immediately, instantly, directly 为副词充当连词,而 the minute, the moment, the second 为名词充当连词,它们在句子中用来连接两个句子,构成时间状语从句。

互动练习

单项填空

() —Did you remember to give Mary the money you owed?

—Yes, I gave it to her _____ I saw her.

- A. while B. the moment
C. suddenly D. once

课后强化

I. 根据下列句子及所给单词的首字母或汉语提示,写出各单词的正确形式。

- Uncle is a good cook and knows much about c _____.
- Work hard and you will a _____ your goals.
- The twins are from Germany. They are G _____.
- To e _____ enough money to support a large family, father had to work really hard.

- At the party, she i _____ me to all her friends.
- The girl is fond of _____ (文学) and sometimes writes for magazines.
- Mr. Sun is said to be an expert in the _____ (领域) of information technology.
- It is really _____ (具有挑战性的) to play against the Russian Volleyball Team.
- In this factory, workers often have to work _____ (额外的) hours.
- Have you ever _____ (经历) such an adventure before?

II. 根据括号内的提示完成下列句子。

- The police headed for the village _____ they received the phone call. (immediate)
- The noise from the factory _____ (听起来像) a plane flying above.
- This railway is to be completed _____ (结束时) the year.
- She _____ (看起来非常像) her sister that I can't tell who is who.
- Don't you think Jack's painting is _____ (超出一般水平)?

III. 单项填空

- Have you prepared _____ on a trip?
A. to go B. going
C. for go D. you go
- It was _____ everybody liked it.
A. such fun that B. such a fun that
C. so fun that D. so interesting a fun
- _____ made the school proud was that more than 90% of the students had been admitted (接收) to key universities.
A. How B. What
C. It D. That
- _____ the day went on, the weather got worse.
A. With B. Since
C. While D. As
- Are you feeling tired after the game!
—_____. In fact, I feel quite relaxed.
A. Not a little B. Not a bit
C. Not bit D. A little bit
- The little bird missed _____ and flew away.
A. shooting B. being shot
C. to shoot D. to be shot
- The milu deer is _____ deer that _____ common in China long ago.
A. kinds of; used to be B. a kind of; used to be
C. a kind of; to be used D. all kinds of; to be used
- Miss Janet taught wonderfully yesterday.
—Sorry, I was ill so I didn't _____ her class.
A. attend B. join
C. join in D. listen

- () 9. How many new words _____ you _____ by the end of last term?
—About 2 000.
A. did; learn B. have; learned
C. would; learn D. had; learned
- () 10. Last summer I took a course on _____.
A. how to make dresses
B. how dresses be made
C. how to be made dresses
D. how dresses to be made
- () 11. He never listens to us and so something wrong _____ to him a few days ago.
A. does happen B. had to happen
C. has happened D. did happen
- () 12. In order to keep yourself healthy, you should free yourself _____ such kind of heavy work.
A. away B. from
C. out D. out of
- () 13. The students are busy making preparations for the lecture because they will _____ the competition.
A. attend B. join
C. take part in D. attend to
- () 14. Free medical treatment in this country covers sickness of mind as well as _____ sickness.
A. normal B. average
C. regular D. ordinary
- () 15. Do you still remember the town _____ we visited last year?
A. where B. there
C. to which D. which

IV. 阅读理解

Since many of you are planning to study at a college or university in this country, you may be curious to know what you usually do in a typical week, how you can get along with your fellow students, and so on. These are the questions I want to discuss with you today.

First, let's talk about what your weekly schedule will look like. No matter what your major may be, you can expect to spend between four and six hours a week for each class attending lectures. Lectures are usually in very large rooms because some courses such as introduction to sociology or economics often have as many as two or three hundred students, especially at large universities. In lectures, it's very important for you to take notes on what the professor says because the information in a lecture is often different from the information in your textbooks. Also, you can expect to have exam questions based on the lectures as well. In a typical week you will also have a couple of hours of discussion for every class you take. The discussion section is a small group meeting usually with fewer than thirty students where you can ask questions about the lectures, the reading, and the homework. In large universities, graduate students, called teaching assistants usually direct discussion sections.

If your major is chemistry, or physics, or another science, you also have to spend several hours a week in the lab, or laboratory, doing experiments. This means that science majors spend more time in the classroom than non-science majors do. On the other hand, people who major in subjects like literature or history usually have to read and write more than science majors do.

- () 1. The main purpose of this text is _____.
A. to help the students to learn about university life
B. to persuade the students to attend lectures
C. to encourage the students to take part in discussions
D. to advise the students to choose proper majors
- () 2. We can learn from the passage that university professors _____.
A. spend about 5 hours on lectures each week
B. must join the students in the discussion sections
C. prefer to use textbooks in their lectures
D. require the students to read beyond the textbooks.
- () 3. A discussion section does NOT include _____.
A. working under the guidance of university professors
B. talking over what the students have read about the courses
C. discussing the problems related to the students' homework
D. raising questions about what a professor has said in a lecture
- () 4. According to the author, science majors _____.
A. have to work harder than non-science majors
B. spend less time on their studies than non-science majors
C. consider experiments more important than discussions
D. read and write less than non-science majors

Section II Word power and Grammar and usage



精要导学

1. We make sure that students are taken good care of on campus.

我确保学生在校园里得到很好的照料。



名师解读

make sure 务必, 一定

You must make sure that the lights are turned off before you leave our classroom.

你离开教室之前必须确保灯已关掉了。

拓展: be sure to do 一定会, 必定

be sure of/about 肯定, 有把握

be sure that 肯定, 有把握

You may be sure of his honesty.

你可以确信他的诚实。

I'm sure that he will come on time.

我确信他会按时来。

Are you sure about what he said at the meeting?