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高中英语 (必修1)

新课标

配北师版

学生
+
用书

吉林教育出版社



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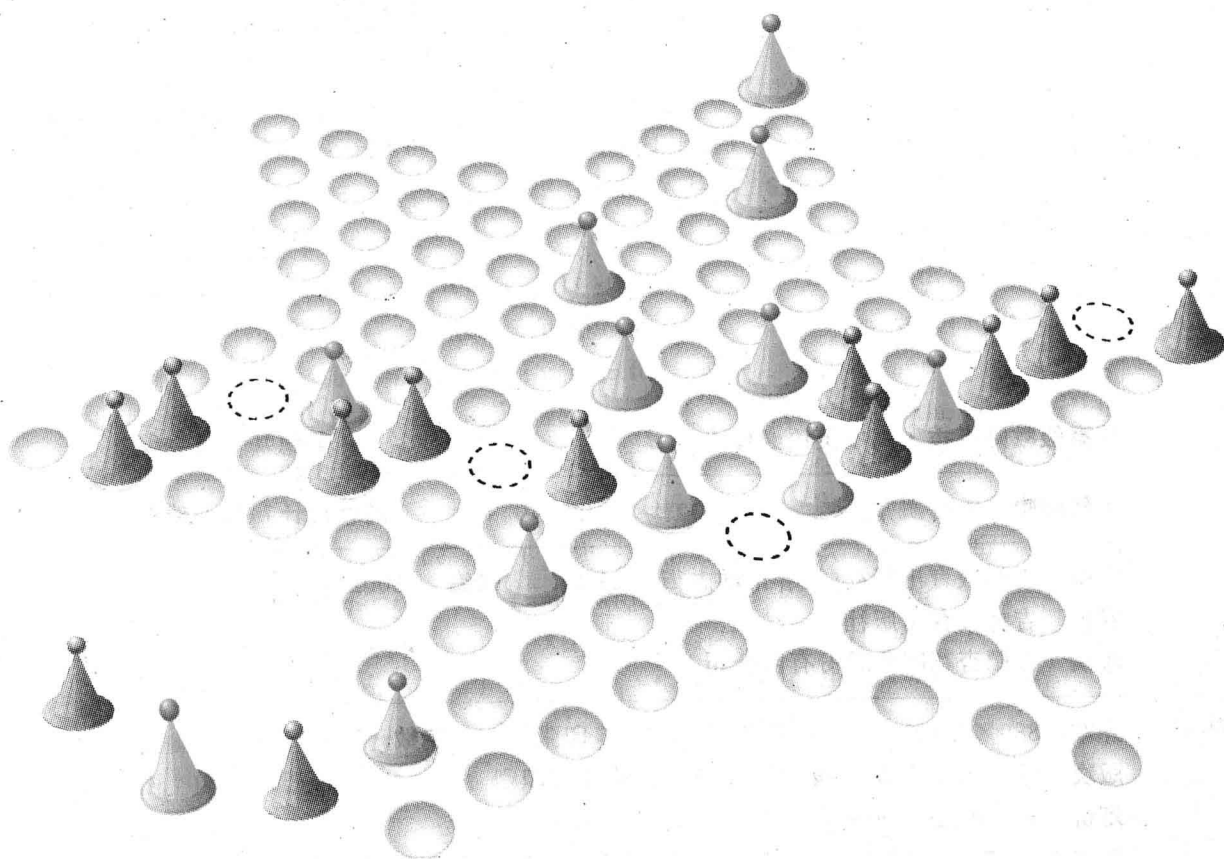
点 拔[®]

高中英语 必修 1

(配北师版)

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优秀是一种习惯

优秀是一种习惯

——亚里士多德

科学家曾做过一项实验，他们将一条非常凶猛的鲨鱼和一群热带鱼放进同一个池子，然后用强化玻璃将它们隔开。最初，鲨鱼每天不断地冲撞那块看不到的玻璃，但它始终不能到对面去，而实验人员每天都放一些鲤鱼在池子里，所以鲨鱼也没缺少猎物，只是它仍想到对面去，想尝尝那美丽热带鱼的滋味。它试了每个方位，每次都用尽全力，但每次总是弄得伤痕累累，甚至浑身破裂出血。

这样持续了一段日子，鲨鱼不再冲撞那块玻璃了，对那些五彩斑斓的热带鱼也不再注意，好像他们只是墙上会动的壁画。它开始等着每天固定出现的鲤鱼，然后用它敏捷的本能狩猎。

实验到了最后阶段，实验人员将玻璃取走，但鲨鱼却没有任何反应，每天仍是在固定的区域游着，它不但对那些热带鱼视若无睹，甚至当那些鲤鱼逃到对面去时，它就立刻放弃追逐，说什么也不愿再过去。

习惯的力量有多大，看了这个小故事，你心中肯定已经有了清晰的认识。习惯像一种无形的力量，影响着每一个人的学习和生活，关系着每一个人的成长与发展。有时候，习惯比制度更有效，比责任更重大，比意志更坚强，比理想更高远。据有关研究表明，所有成功人士都有一个共性，那就是——基于良好习惯构造的日常行为规律。各个领域中的杰出人士——成功的运动员、律师、政治家、医生、画家、音乐家、销售员……在他们身上都能发现这样一个共性，那就是有助于他们个人发展的良好习惯。正是这些良好的习惯，帮助他们比普通人更多地开发出了他们与生俱来的潜能。

你是否也有你自己的梦想，想成为学习中的佼佼者，想考上理想的大学，甚至想考上顶尖的大学，想成为国家的栋梁之才？那么，你必须要明白，你的习惯决定着你的未来。一个坏习惯足以毁掉你的前程，而一个好习惯则会助你走向成功。

习惯如此重要，那你还等什么呢，赶快付诸行动吧！没有谁天生就习惯良好，也没有谁天生就有不良习惯。所以，只要我们努力，谁都可以成为一个拥有良好习惯的人。就从今天开始，选择一个你需要培养的好习惯吧，只要你能认真坚持下去，一天，两天，三天……相信在不久的将来（据科学研究养成一个习惯需要坚持21天），这个习惯将彻底属于你，让你终身受益不尽。

下面列出一些好习惯，拥有这些好习惯几乎是成绩优异者的共性。你肯定也愿意养成这些习惯，走进优秀学生的行列，与自己的梦想相约吧？那么就用有限的时间养成这些良好的习惯，让我们一起来见证你的辉煌！

1 制订计划并完成计划的习惯

3 预习的习惯

5 及时完成作业和课后积累错题的习惯

7 时常总结的习惯

9 使用错题本的习惯

2 主动学习的习惯

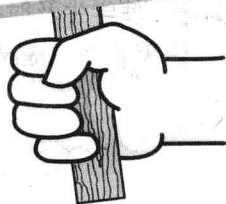
4 上课记笔记的习惯

6 课后复习的习惯

8 多与老师、同学交流的习惯

10 学习、生活有规律的习惯

优秀是一种习惯，用你的行动实践这些习惯，让这些习惯时刻伴随在你的左右，在可预见的将来你将收获幸福的成功！



陈鹤琴

2008年5月于北京

荣德基系列教辅特色

点拨

荣德基教育研究中心倾力打造的核心品牌，首创教辅图书“点拨”理念，是最能体现荣德基CETC差距学习理论的代表作。该书讲练结合，紧贴课程标准，注重对知识点的归纳总结、对新题型的应用，信息涵盖丰富，答案点拨精准到位。基础与拔高双向并重，知识与能力同步提高，是中学生听课、练习、考试的必备图书。

剖析

荣德基教育研究中心的得力之作和后起之秀，是学生学习的特色知识素材库，是一部全面渗透新课程标准的教辅书。基础、应用、拔高、练习，科学严密的学习体系，步步为营，节节拔高。参考答案剖析细致，思路清晰，突破难点，总结规律。单元（章或Module）检测卷设计合理，贴近高考，使学生及时找出差距，消灭差距，提高自我。

典章

荣德基教育研究中心的经典作品，与《点拨》并驾齐驱，同为教辅市场的著名品牌。该书以“荣德基CETC差距学习法”为创新之魂，高屋建瓴，题型丰富，梯度分明，难易适当，处处闪现新课标之精华，注重对学习方法与学习技巧的提升，在回顾中提升，在检测中提升。真正让学生知在书中，行在书中，乐在书中！

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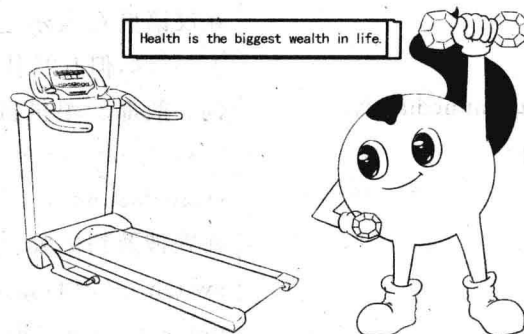
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Unit 1 Lifestyles



I. Warm-up

美文美话

Living in the trees

Most people make tree houses using a pile of wood, a hammer and some nails. Mitchell Joachim, an architect^① from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has a different thought. He pictures a day when homes will be created^② from living trees.

Joachim's thought is based on^③ an idea that tree branches grow and naturally weave together. Since the growth patterns of trees are affected by wind and sunlight, it may be possible to control the way a tree develops.

"There is no law that trees have to grow in any particular direction," Joachim said.

These tree houses would use tall trees; One of the advantages of these designs is that trees would not have to be cut down.

"A 100 percent tree house would take years to create," Joachim said. Depending on the climate, a house could take 5 to 30 years to grow. Fortunately, there's a way to speed up the process. Joachim suggests including^④ ecological materials such as grasses and living branches in the housing designs.

"These materials would be able to move as the house grows," Joachim said.

So what happens when a home and the great outdoors are one and the same? A home would become an actual ecosystem^⑤, a community of plants, animals, and bacteria working together. The trees would also

give off^⑥ water vapor that would assist in cooling the homes. Sunshine and wind would help provide energy. The tree homes might even have soil pockets, where plants could grow from the structure itself.

Work has already begun on Joachim's first design—a house made from 50 percent recycled and 50 percent living things. It's called MatScape. Joachim is confident^⑦ of the importance of his work, as he uses natural products without destroying nature.

"The environment and its study are very important. We need to respect nature, not take it for granted," he said.

一、及时充电

①architect *n.* 建筑师, 设计师

②create *v.* 创造, 创建

③be based on 以……为基础

④include *v.* 包括

⑤ecosystem *n.* 生态系统

⑥give off 发出(气味、光、热等)

⑦confident *adj.* 自信的, 有信心的

二、文脉领悟(10分钟) (107)

根据短文内容, 判断正(T)误(F)

1. Most people make tree houses only using a pile of wood.
2. Because the growth patterns of trees are affected by wind and sunlight, it may be possible to control the way a tree develops.
3. These tree houses would use ordinary trees as housing.

A great poem is a fountain forever overflowing with the waters of wisdom and delight.

伟大的诗篇即是永远喷出智慧和欢欣之水的喷泉。

4. Joachim suggests including ecological materials.

5. The trees would give off water vapor, too.

II. Lesson 1

一、直拨单词

1. **immediately** (1) *adv.* 立即, 马上 *eg:*

When I woke up I didn't get up immediately.

当我醒来时,我并没有立刻起床。

相关链接

{ right now
at once 立刻, 马上
right away

eg: I'll find the address for you right away.
我马上就给你找到地址。

Study at once! 立刻学习!

(2) *conj.* 一……就…… *eg:*

I'll call you immediately I arrive.

我一到就马上给你打电话。

相关链接

{ immediately/directly/instantly + 从句
the moment/the minute/the instant + 从句
on/upon doing sth.

一……就…… *eg:*

I came directly I got your message.

我一得到你的消息就来了。

The instant/minute/moment he saw his son lying in the hospital, he could not help crying.

他一看到自己的儿子躺在医院里就忍不住哭了起来。

On hearing the news he left.

一听到这个消息,他就离开了。

2. **switch** *vt.* 转换, 转变 *eg:*

Then I got up, went downstairs and switched on the TV in the living room. 然后我就起床, 下楼并且将起居室的电视打开。

拓展记忆

{ switch off 关上, 关掉
switch over 转换频道, 转变 *eg:*

Don't forget to switch off the light.

不要忘记关灯。

Switch over if you don't like the programme.

如果你不喜欢这个节目就换频道吧。

相关链接

{ close *v.* 关, 关闭
turn off 关, 关闭
switch off 关, 关闭

在汉语里在表示这组词(短语)的意思时可用“关上”一词,但其具体用法并不相同:与 close 连用的词一般都不跟机械、电器相关,如: door, window, box, book, eyes 等,还可以说 close (down) a store/factory 等。 <反> open。

而在涉及到机械、电器之类的词时,常用 turn off 和 switch off, 如: gas, light, radio, recorder, computer 等。turn off 比 switch off 更通俗,switch 本身可以作名词,意为“开关”, <反> turn on 和 switch on。 *eg:*

Close the door, please. 请关上门。

Don't forget to turn off/switch off the gas.

不要忘记关上煤气。

3. **while** *conj.* 当……的时候, 和……同时 *n.* 一会儿, 一段时间 *eg:* I always take my portable TV and I sit on the stone wall while the dog walks around in a circle. 当狗在旁边转圈时我总是带着我的手提式电视机并且坐在石墙上。

Strike while the iron is hot. 趁热打铁。

拓展记忆

{ after a while 过了一會兒
in a short time 不久
once in a while 有时, 偶尔

while 也可作名词,表示“一会儿,一段时间”。

eg: After a while, he started directing films himself. 过了一會兒,他开始自己导演电影。

I will see him again in a short while.

不久我将又见到他了。

Once in a while my cousin writes to me from abroad. 我表弟偶尔会从国外写信给我。

相关链接

辨析: while, when 与 as

as 作时间连词,意为“正当……的时候”,“随着”,“一边……一边……”,强调的是主句与从句的动作同时发生。

when 引导时间状语从句时,意为“当……的时候”,其时间可能是时间点也可能是一段時間,但主句的动作是接在这个时间后发生的。

while 作为时间连词时,意为“当……的时候”,



“和……同时”，表示一段时间，主句的动作发生在从句动作过程中，所以 while 引导的从句中一般为延续性动词。 eg: I listen to music as I do my homework. 我边做作业边听音乐。

When I got home, she had already gone to bed.
当我回到家，她已经睡了。

He was still studying while the others were sleeping. 别人睡觉的时候他还在学习。

4. urgent adj. 紧急的，急迫的 eg:

Every minute is filled with urgent matters.
每分钟都充满了紧急的事情。

相关链接

① urge v. 催促，力劝

urge sb. to do sth. 催促/敦促某人做某事 eg:

They urged me to stay. 他们劝我留下来。

② urge sth. on/upon sb. 大力向某人推荐某物(事)

eg: They urged the new computer on us.

他们竭力向我们推荐这台新电脑。

5. asleep adj. 睡着的 eg:

He was asleep soon. 他很快睡着了。

拓展记忆

{ fast/sound asleep 睡得很熟

{ fall asleep 入睡

{ half asleep 半睡眠状态 eg:

You'll be fast/sound asleep by the time we get home. 我们到家的时候，你早就睡得很熟了。

I always fall asleep watching TV.

我看电视时总是会睡着。

相关链接

辨析: asleep, sleeping 与 sleepy

asleep 与 awake 的用法一样，在句中只能作表语。

在名词前作定语，指“睡着的”要用 sleeping。sleepy 指“瞌睡的”。 eg:

The baby is asleep. 孩子睡着了。

After a day's work, he is very sleepy.

一天的工作之后，他很困倦。

6. complain vi. 抱怨，投诉 eg:

She complains about it. 她抱怨这件事。

complain about sth. 抱怨某事 eg: He is always complaining about something. 他总是抱怨一些事情。

You've been complaining too much about him.

你对他的抱怨太多了。

拓展记忆

complain to sb. about sth. /complain (to sb.) that
向某人抱怨某事 eg:

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

Neighbours complained to the police about the dogs' barking. 邻居们因为狗叫向警察抱怨。

相关链接

complaint n. 投诉

{ make a complaint 提出投诉

{ receive a complaint 收到投诉 eg:

If you want to make a complaint you should find the manager. 如果你要投诉，应该找经理。

The BBC received complaints about the programme.
BBC 广播公司收到了关于这个节目的投诉。

7. lifestyle n. 生活方式 eg: She and her parents have

different lifestyles. 她和她父母的生活方式不同。

拓展记忆

lifestyle 是由 life(生活)+style(方式)构成的复合名词，类似的还有:

{ lifetime n. 一生，终生

{ lifelong adj. 毕生的

{ lifespan n. 寿命

{ lifeboat n. 救生艇

8. relaxing adj. 轻松的，放松的 eg: I found listening

to music very relaxing. 我发现听音乐非常放松。

拓展记忆

{ relaxed adj. 放松的，轻松的

{ relax v. 放松，休息

{ relaxation n. 放松

相关链接

relaxing 和 relaxed 都是形容词，但 relaxing 与 relaxed 的用法并不相同，relaxing 意为“令人轻松的，令人放松的”，常用来修饰事物，relaxed 意为“感到轻松的，放松的”，常用来修饰人，表达人的感受。

eg: He was relaxed when he was watching TV.

当他看电视时感到很放松。

We'll have a relaxing rest after we finish the task.

在我们完成这个任务之后，我们将进行放松的休息。

类似的还有:

interested 感兴趣的 interesting 令人感兴趣的

A novel is a mirror walking along a main road.

一部小说犹如一面在大街上走的镜子。

excited 感到激动的 exciting 令人兴奋的
surprised 感到惊讶的 surprising 令人惊讶的

9. bored *adj.* 厌烦的 eg:

Children are never bored with games.
孩子们对游戏从不厌烦。

拓展记忆

boring *adj.* 令人厌烦的
bore *v.* 使厌烦
be bored with = be tired of = be fed up with
对……厌烦 eg:

This book is rather boring. 这本书相当烦人。

二、直拨短语

1. at the moment 此刻, 现在 eg:

He is learning English at the moment.
此刻他正在学习英语。
My mom is at work at the moment.
我妈妈现在在工作。

拓展记忆

just a moment 等一会儿
for the moment 暂时, 目前
in a moment 一会儿
the moment就.....
for a moment 瞬间, 片刻 eg:

Just a moment, please. 请等一会儿。
The cancer in my body has been defeated for the moment.
我体内的癌症暂时被击败了。
She will come in a moment. 她一会儿就会来。
Can we sit down for a moment?
我们能坐一会儿吗?

2. go off(爆竹、铃等)响 eg:

I usually wake up about five minutes before my watch goes off.
我通常在我的表响之前大约五分钟醒来。
Stay still so the bomb won't go off.
呆着别动, 这样炸弹才不会爆炸。

拓展记忆

go off(灯等)灭了, (食品)变质 eg:
The power went off. 停电了。
The milk has gone off. 牛奶变质了。

相关链接

go after 追逐, 追求
go against 反对, 不利于
go ahead 走在前面; 先走
go over 仔细检查
go through 用完; 遭受; 经历
go out 外出; (灯、火)熄灭 eg:

He is going after a girl in our class.
他正在追求我们班的一个女孩。

—May I ask you a question?

我能问你一个问题吗?

—Go ahead. 问吧。

You should go over your paper before handing it in. 在交卷之前, 你应该仔细检查一下。

China went through too many wars.

中国经历了太多的战争。

Can I go out to play now?

我现在可以出去玩儿吗?

3. get changed 换衣服 eg:

You can't go out in this dress. You'd better get changed. 你不能穿这衣服出去, 最好换一下。

相关链接

get along with 与人相处
get around 四处走动
get away 逃跑
get back 回来
get close to 接近
get down to 开始认真(做某事)
get in touch with 与……联系
get into the habit of 养成……的习惯
get rid of 摆脱 eg:

How are you getting along with your work?
你的工作进展如何?

As soon as the reporters know what to write about, they get down to work/working. 记者们一知道要写什么, 就开始认真工作了。

I couldn't get close to the scene to see what was happening. 我无法接近现场去看发生了什么。

He has already got into the habit of getting up early. 他已养成了早起的习惯。

4. take up 占据 eg:

Meetings and phone calls take up a large part of the day. 会议和电话占用了一天中的大部分时间。



We should buy the small one, because it will take up less room. 我们应该买这个小的,因为它少占空间。

相关链接

take an interest in sb./sth./doing sth.

对某人/某事/做某事感兴趣

take pride in 以……自豪

take one's place/take the place of 代替,接替

take down 记下

take off 脱掉;起飞

take action 采取行动

take part in 参与

take in 欺骗;收留

take it easy 别着急 eg:

I will take her place. 我将代替她。

I managed to take down most of what the famous writer said. 我努力把这个著名作家讲的大部分话记了下来。

The plane had already taken off when I arrived at the airport. 当我到达飞机场时飞机已经起飞了。

You were taken in by a child. 你让一个孩子骗了。

5. be filled with 充满着 eg:

The girl was filled with joy.

那个女孩充满了喜悦。

拓展记忆

fill up with 装满

fill in 填写 eg:

Fill the glass up with water. 往玻璃杯里装满水。

Fill in this form, please. 请填写这张表格。

相关链接

full *adj.* 满的, 充满的, full 与 fill 的区别: full 是形容词, 常用搭配是 be full of, 而 fill 是动词, 常用搭配是 be filled with.

6. get to 到达 eg:

I'll call you as soon as I get to Beijing.

我一到北京就给你打电话。

相关链接

辨析: get to, arrive 与 reach

get to “到达”, 较口语化, 其后如果接表示地点的副词应去掉 to。如: get here/there 到这儿/那儿。

arrive 为不及物动词, 表示到达某地时一般与 in 或 at 连用, in 后一般跟国家、省、市等大一些的地方,

at 后则一般跟村庄、车站等小地方。如果后面接表地点的副词则省略 in 或 at。

reach 为及物动词, 后面可直接跟地点名词。 eg:

We arrived at the railway station on time.

我们准时到了火车站。

I reached/got to/arrived in Beijing last night.

我昨晚到的北京。

7. bring back 拿回来, 带回来 eg:

Bring it back for me! 把它给我带回来!

Can you bring some milk back for me?

你能给我带些牛奶回来吗?

拓展记忆

bring down 降低, 使倒下

bring on 使发展, 导致

bring in 挣, 吸引

bring up 教养 eg:

Can you get them to bring down the price?

你能让他们把价格降下来吗?

You have brought disasters on the whole village!

你给整个村子带来了灾难。

He brings up three young children.

他抚养三个年幼的孩子。

◎ 三、直拨重难点句

1. It takes me less than fifteen minutes to wash, ... 我要花费不到十五分钟的时间来刷洗, ...

精讲: ① It takes sb. some time to do sth. 意为“花费某人多长时间干某事”, 此句型中的 It 为形式主语, 后面的不定式 to do sth. 才是真正的主语。

eg: It took us half an hour to get there.

我们花了半个小时到达那里。

② 表示“花费”还有: spend, cost, pay, take.

这几个词都可表示花费钱和时间, 但是: spend 的主语是人, 而 cost 的主语是花钱或时间的对象, 另外, spend 常用的句型是: sb. spends some time (in) doing sth. 或 sb. spends some time on sth.。take 一般只表示花时间, 主语多数情况下是形式主语 it, 常用句型即 ①; pay 意思为“支付, 付款”, 常用搭配为: pay...for sth.。 eg:

The dress cost me 200 dollars.

这条裙子花了我 200 美元。

She spent two hours doing her homework.

她花了两个小时做作业。

Humor has been well defined as “thinking in fun while feeling in earnest”.

幽默被人正确地解释为“以诚挚表达感受, 寓深思于嬉笑”。

异域风情

I paid 200 dollars for that coat.

我为那件大衣付了两百美元。

2. But I try to work hard so that I can make more money for them. 但是我尽力努力工作,以便能够为他们挣更多的钱。

精讲:①句中的 so that 引导目的状语从句,表示“以便于,为了”,相当于 in order that. eg:

He got up early in order that/so that he could catch the first bus. 他很早起床为了能赶上第一班车。

- ②so...that“如此……以至于”引导结果状语从句。

其句型结构为:so+adj./adv.+that(从句)

eg: His English was so limited that he couldn't understand what the native speakers said. 他的英语太有限,不能理解本土人所说的话。

- ③so...that 与 such...that 都可引导结果状语从句,都意为“如此……以至于……”但其句型结构不同,so 常用的结构为:

$$\begin{cases} \text{so+adj./adv.+that(从句)} \\ \text{so+many/much/few/little+n.+that(从句)} \\ \text{so+adj.+a/an+n.+that...} \end{cases}$$
 eg:

There were so many people in the street watching the fire that firefighters couldn't get close to the building. 街道上有如此多的人在着火,以至于消防队员不能接近建筑物。

He is so honest a person that you can depend on him when you are in trouble. 他是如此诚实的一个人,以至于你有困难的时候可以依靠他。

然而 such 是形容词,常用来修饰名词,常用结构为 such(a/an+adj.)+n.+that 如此……以至于…… eg: Table tennis is such a popular game that people all over the world play it. 乒乓球运动是如此受欢迎的一个比赛项目以至于全世界的人们都打乒乓球。

- ④当 so 和其后的形容词或副词、such 连同后面的名词放在句首时,主句使用倒装结构。 eg: So hard did it rain that we couldn't continue to do the work. 雨下得如此大以至于我们无法继续干活。 Such great progress has he made in his career that his parents are happy. 他在事业方面取得了如此大的成就以至于他的父母很高兴。

四、同步反馈(15分钟) (107)

(一)根据汉语提示完成句子

1. The customers _____ (抱怨米饭是凉的)。

2. Can she _____ the light? (她能把灯打开吗?)

3. The sick person _____ (急需) medical attention.

4. Suddenly, all the lights _____ (熄灭了)。

5. Writing the paper _____ (占去了)most of the weekend.

6. The smell of new paper always _____ (使想起) memories of school.

7. The streets _____ (挤满了)cars.

8. He had a bad cold _____ (引起,导致)by going out in the rain.

(二)单句改错

1. The country has little so coal that it has to import large quantities of coal.

2. It's time for the child to get changing.

3. The bottle is filled of water.

(三)同义句转换

1. He closed all the windows while driving so that he shouldn't catch a cold.

He closed all the windows while driving _____ he shouldn't catch a cold.

2. He is such a handsome boy that people like him very much.

He is _____ that people like him very much.

3. It takes me 5 hours to finish my homework.

I _____ 5 hours _____ my homework.

III. Lesson 2

一、直拨单词

1. stress n. 压力 eg:

to suffer from stress 有精神压力

拓展记忆

stress v. 强调,重读

stressful adj. 充满压力的,紧张的 eg:

He stressed the importance of a good education.

他强调了接受良好教育的重要性。

She is stressful. 她很紧张。

2. reduce vt. & vi. 减少,降低 eg:

He is trying to reduce expenses. 他在尽量减少开支。

reduce...to... 把……概括成…… eg: Finally the chairman reduced all the questions to one.

最终主席将所有问题概括成一个问题。



相关链接

辨析: reduce 与 decrease

reduce 意为“减少,降低”,指物体在大小、外观上的减少,也常指价格的降低,而 decrease 意为“缩短,变小,减小”,指使某物变小,指速度、体积、数量、价值等的减少。两者在许多情况下也可互换。 eg:

The wage of the miners was reduced.

矿工工资减少了。

The rain is decreasing. 雨小了。(☆此句中 decrease 不可换为 reduce)

3. suffer vi. 遭受,感到疼痛 eg:

They suffered a great deal in those days.

在那些日子他们吃了不少的苦。

suffer from 忍受,遭受 eg: He suffered from poverty all his life. 他穷了一辈子。

4. stand vt. 忍耐,忍受 eg:

They are too noisy. I can't stand it.

他们太吵了,我受不了了。

拓展记忆

① stand v. 站、立、站起,坐落 eg:

I'm too tired to stand up. 我太累了站不起来了。

Our school stands at the foot of a mountain.

我们学校坐落在山脚下。

- ② { stand for 代表,象征
stand up for 支持,维护
stand out 突出,显眼

相关链接

辨析: stand, bear 与 endure

三者都有“容忍”之意。

① stand 为口语,后多跟名词或动名词。

② bear 为普通用语,泛指忍受精神上或肉体上不同程度的各种磨难,多用在 cannot 之后,表示否定,后接不定式或名词。

③ endure 是正式用语,特指忍受较大的或较长时间的磨难和痛苦,更强调“容忍,忍耐”的意味。

eg: I can't bear to criticize him.

我不忍心批评他。

I really can't endure his endless nonsense.

我实在受不了他的喋喋不休。

I can't stand him. 我受不了他。

5. prefer vt. 更喜欢,宁愿 eg:

—Which do you like better, tea or coffee?

茶和咖啡你更喜欢哪个?

When one loves one's art, no service seems too hard.

一旦热爱艺术,什么奉献也不难。

—I'd prefer tea to coffee. 我喜欢茶胜过咖啡。

prefer to do sth. rather than do sth. 宁愿做某事也不愿做某事 eg:

Rather than take a crowded bus, he prefers to ride a bike. 他宁愿骑自行车也不愿乘拥挤的公共汽车。

相关链接

辨析: be fond of, like, love 与 prefer

be fond of, like 和 love 都表示喜欢,但 like 的语气最弱,be fond of 居中,love 的语气最强烈,而 prefer 含有和其他事物对比的意思。 eg: He is fond of/likes/loves English very much. 他非常喜欢英语。

He prefers English to Chinese.

他喜欢英语胜过语文。

二、直拨短语

1. take place 发生 eg:

Great changes have taken place in China since 1978.

自从 1978 年以来,中国发生了巨大的变化。

An accident took place yesterday.

昨天出了一起事故。

拓展记忆

- { take one's place 代替,坐某人的座位
take the place of 代替 eg:

The girls have taken their place, ready for the music. 姑娘们已经各就各位,等待音乐的响起。

Everyone is unique in the world, and nobody else can actually take his or her place. 每个人在世界上都是独一无二的,别人并不能真正代替。

Now plastics have taken the place of many materials. 如今塑料已取代了许多材料。

相关链接

辨析: take place, happen 与 occur

take place 一般是按意图、计划发生,事情往往是事先安排好的。另外 take place 可表示“举行,进行”的意思,相当于 hold,但没有被动语态形式。

happen 是普通用语,使用广泛,其“发生”往往带有意外和偶然性。另外, happen 也可作“碰巧”讲,这时后面接 to do sth.。

occur 用于指具体事物时,可与 happen 互用(但 happen 后接不定式时,不能与 occur 换用),另外, occur 还有“想起”的意思,这时不可用 happen 替换。 eg: The meeting will take place/will be held in the hall. 会议将在大厅举行。

I happened to see Peter on the way to the bookstore yesterday. 昨天我去书店的路上碰巧看见了彼得。

The event occurred in 1972.

这件事发生在1972年。

It occurred to me that Mr Li knew him very well. 我想起李先生跟他很熟。

2. lose weight 减轻体重 eg:

She has tried many ways to lose weight.

她已经试过很多种减肥的方法了。

拓展记忆

take off weight 减轻体重

put on weight 增加体重 eg:

People who don't like sports put on weight very easily. 不爱运动的人非常容易增重。

You should take off weight. 你应该减肥了。

3. a good way of doing sth. 干某事的方法 eg:

What is a good way of organizing work?

组织工作的好方法是什么?

拓展记忆

in the way 挡路

on one's/the way to... 在某人去.....的路上

(in) this/that way 用这种/那种方法

by the way 顺便提一下

no way 没门

in a way 在某种程度上 eg:

Don't stand in the way. 别站着挡道。

I was on my way to school when I saw the accident. 我看见事故发生时,正在上学的路上。

In this way, you'll improve your English. 用这种方法你会提高你的英语。

I like the new style in a way.

在某种程度上我喜欢这种新款式。

相关链接

辨析: way, means, method 与 mode

way 为普通用语;既可指具体的方法,也可以指抽象的方式,既可指一般的方法,也可指个人独特的方式。

means 指“方法、手段”,指采用整套的方式或者使用某些工具、材料等。

method 指一套理论的方法,强调其条理性、高效性,是就设计而言的,存在于头脑中,有好的,也有

不好的。

mode 指个人接受的方式和方法。 eg:

Don't do it this way! 不要这样做。

This kind of means is very effective.

这种方法很有效。

I'm not used to the mode of living.

我不习惯这种生活方式。

三、同步反馈(10分钟) (107)

(一) 根据汉语提示完成句子

1. The students _____ (为.....作准备) the coming exam.

2. Dr Smith is an _____ (关于.....的专家) losing weight.

3. John _____ (遭受) backache.

4. We _____ (不能忍受做) it like this.

5. _____ (压力) can cause headaches.

(二) 英汉互译

1. 非常放松的 _____

2. 有点压力 _____

3. 给某人作报告 _____

4. organize this party _____

5. 尽可能快地 _____

6. 下决心 _____

7. win support _____

8. 做某事的方法 _____

IV. Lesson 3

一、直拨单词

1. graduate vi. 毕业

graduate from 毕业于 eg: He graduated from Harvard last year. 他去年毕业于哈佛大学。

拓展记忆

graduation n. 毕业 eg: After graduation Tom went into accountancy. 汤姆毕业后从事会计工作。

2. challenge n. 挑战 eg: It's a big challenge for me. 对我来说是个大的挑战。

China's entry into the WTO means both opportunities and challenges. 中国加入世贸组织既意味着机遇也意味着挑战。

拓展记忆

challenge v. 向.....挑战, 强烈建议 eg:

After lunch, Tom challenged me to a game of tennis. 午饭后, 汤姆提出和我进行一场网球比赛。



challenge sb. to sth. 向某人挑战 eg:

We're going to challenge their school to another football match. 我们将向他们学校挑战,再来一场足球比赛。

3. support vt. 支持,支撑;抚养,赡养,资助 eg:

I hope you can support me in this.

我希望在这件事上你能支持我。

The old man entered the room supported by his grandson. 老人由他的孙子扶着进了房间。

He has a large family to support.

他要抚养一大家人。

拓展记忆

support n. 支持 in support of 支持 eg:

We need your support. 我们需要你的支持。

4. design vt. 设计 eg:

Who designed the building? 谁设计的这栋楼?

The room is designed for the child.

这间房子是给那个孩子设计的。

拓展记忆

design n. 设计

designer n. 设计者

have designs on sb. 对某人存心不良 eg:

Have you seen the latest design of the library?

你见过图书馆的最新设计吗?

The designer made this dress to the bride's own measure. 设计师依照新娘的尺寸做了这套连衣裙。

5. advertisement n. 广告 eg: Advertisement helps to sell goods. 广告宣传有助于销售。

相关链接

advertise v. 登广告

advertiser n. 登广告的人 eg:

They advertised their goods.

他们为他们的货物做广告。

6. solve vt. 解决,解答 eg: I'm sure that the problem can be solved. 我确信问题能得以解决。

Do you know how to solve this math problem?

你知道怎样解这道数学题吗?

拓展记忆

solution n. 解决办法 eg:

Running away can't be a solution to your problem.

逃跑不是你解决问题的办法。

二、直拨短语

1. decide to do sth. 决定干某事 eg: I've decided to study hard from now on. 我决定从现在起努力学习。

拓展记忆

① decide on sth. 决定某事 eg: She has decided on changing the work. 她决定换工作了。

② decision n. 决定

make/come to/reach/arrive at a decision 作出决定 eg: You'd better make/come to/reach/arrive at a decision fast. 你最好快点作出决定。

2. be ready to do sth. 准备干某事 eg:

He is ready to go to Beijing. 他准备去北京。

拓展记忆

be/get ready for 准备好 eg:

He is ready for the trip. 他已准备好去旅行。

相关链接

辨析: get ready for 与 prepare

prepare sth. 中的“事”是我们正准备的事。

该词组强调“动作”,而 get ready for 为“已作好准备”。 eg: We are preparing paper for the exam. 我们正在准备纸为考试作准备。

We get ready for the arrival of the foreign guests. 我们为外国客人的到来作好了准备。

三、直拨重难点句

1. His idea to organise a big party has won...

他要组织一个大的聚会的想法赢得了……

精讲:句中的 to organise a big party 作定语修饰 His idea. eg: There seemed to be no reason to stay. 似乎没有留下的理由。

2. ... has made his father proud. ... 使他父亲感到自豪。

精讲:① make sb. + adj., 其中 adj. 作 sb. 的宾语补足语。 eg: It made me happy. 那使我高兴。

② make + 宾语 + 宾补(除了形容词外,还可用 do, done 等。) eg: In England he can't make himself understood. 在英国别人不理解他说的话。

My mother always makes me wash my clothes. 妈妈老是让我自己洗衣服。

四、同步反馈(15分钟) (107)

(一)根据汉语提示完成句子

1. He wants to be a _____ (志愿者).

2. There is a _____ (挑战) between us.
3. My parents always _____ (支持) me.
4. My daughter _____ (设计) a beautiful picture.
5. There is an _____ (广告) about this book.
6. We can _____ (解决) the problem.

(二) 同义句转换

1. He asked me to turn off the light when I left.
_____ was asked to turn off the light when I left.
2. People also use French in Canada.
French _____ also _____ in Canada.
3. We will open a new shop next week.
A new shop _____ next week. (by us)

(三) 单项选择

1. She _____ his number in the phone book to make sure that she could get it right.
A. looked up B. looked for
C. picked out D. picked up
2. It is careless _____ the same mistake in your composition.
A. for you to make B. for you making
C. of you to make D. of you making
3. It is believed that if a book is _____, it will surely _____ the reader.
A. interested; interest
B. interesting; be interested
C. interested; be interesting
D. interesting; interest
4. They have _____ in love with each other for 5 years.
A. been B. fallen C. fell D. come
5. I will give the letter to her _____ I see her.
A. a moment B. the moment later
C. the moment D. after a moment
6. —Where does Mr Smith live?
—He has been in London _____ the end of the war.
A. on B. at C. in D. since
7. —You'd better keep quiet in class.
—Sometimes I _____. Yesterday, I was very quiet during my English class.
A. would B. do C. did D. have
8. You _____ angry with her, for she is very young.

- A. need not to be B. don't need be
C. need not be D. need not

V. Lesson 4 & Communication Workshop

一、直拨单词

1. **crowded** *adj.* 拥挤的 *eg:*

Was the pool crowded? 游泳池里拥挤吗?

It was two weeks before Christmas and the mall was crowded with shoppers. 离圣诞节还有两个星期, 商场里挤满了购物者。

相关链接

- crowd *n.* 人群
a crowd of 一群(人), 一堆(东西)
crowd *v.* 挤满
crowd out 把.....挤出 *eg:*

The streets are filled with crowds of people.
街上挤满了人群。

We crowded around the speaker.
我们聚集在演讲者周围。

2. **nearby** *adj.* 附近的, *adv.* 在.....附近 *eg:* I found it

on a nearby table. 我在附近的桌上发现了它。

The people sitting nearby had to leave.
坐在附近的人不得不离开。

拓展记忆

near *prep.* 在.....附近, *adv.* 靠近些, *adj.* 附近的

eg: I lived near the school. 我住在学校附近。

A group of students are standing near the entrance. 一群学生站在靠近入口的地方。

The date of the election was drawing near.
大选的日期日益临近。

The temperature that day was near 30 degrees.
那天的气温接近 30 度。

3. **sometimes** *adv.* 有时 *eg:* Sometimes I work in the city. 我有时在这个城市工作。

拓展记忆

辨析: sometime, some time, sometimes 与 some times

sometime 是副词, 意为“在某个(不确定的)时间”, 可以跟过去时或将来时连用, some time 为名词词组, 意为“一段时间”;

sometimes 是频度副词, 意为“有时, 不时”, some times 是名词词组, 意为“几次”。 *eg:*

I'll finish the work sometime within this month.



我会在这个月的某一时间里完成这项工作。

I will stay here for some time. 我要在这儿呆一段时间。

Sometimes I spend some time watching TV.

我有时花一段时间看电视。

I called her some times last night.

昨晚我给她打了几次电话。

4. remember 记住,记下,记得,想起 eg:

I remembered meeting him at a party once.

我记得曾在一次聚会上见过他。

Remember to close the windows before you go out.

你出去之前记得关窗子。

拓展记忆

remember me to...请替我向.....问候 eg:

Remember me to Jane. 代我向简问好。

相关链接

remember to do sth. 记住去做某事

remember doing sth. 记得做(过)了某事

go on to do sth. (做完一件事后)接着做(另一件事)

go on doing sth. 继续做某事

stop to do sth. 停下来去做某事

stop doing sth. 停下正在做的事

regret to do sth. 遗憾地做某事

regret doing sth. 后悔做了某事

mean to do sth. 打算做某事

mean doing sth. 意味着做某事

try to do sth. 尽力做某事

try doing sth. 试着做某事

5. prepare v. 准备 eg:

My mother is preparing a meal. 我妈妈正在准备饭。

相关链接

prepare sth. 准备某物

prepare for 为.....作准备

prepare to do sth. 准备干某事

be prepared for 为.....准备好

preparation n. 准备 eg:

He prepared something. 他准备了一些东西。

I have been prepared for the sports meeting.

我已经为运动会作了准备。

6. imagine v. 想像,设想 eg:

I can't imagine he did that.

我难以想像出他做了那件事。

拓展记忆

imagine sth. 想像某事

imagine doing sth. 想像干某事

imagine that(从句) eg:

I imagine going to the college.

我想像自己去了这所大学。

I imagine you are a good student.

我认为你是个好学生。

7. otherwise adv. 另外,否则 eg:

We were going to play football, but it was so hot that we decided to do something else otherwise.

我们原打算踢足球,可是天很热,我们就决定干别的了。

Shut the window, otherwise it'll get too cold here.

关上窗户,否则这就会太冷了。

拓展记忆

or otherwise 或相反 eg:

We insure against all damage, accidental or otherwise. 我们的保险包括一切意外或其他损失。

8. forecast n. 预报,预测 eg:

weather forecast 天气预报

拓展记忆

fore 是前缀,表示“在前部,预先”。 eg:

forehead 前额 foresee 预见 foretell 预言

9. distance n. 距离 eg: His house is within walking distance of the hospital. 他家离医院只有几步路。

拓展记忆

at a distance 隔一段距离

in the distance 在远处

keep one's distance from 避开,不接近

keep sb. at a distance 与某人保持距离

二、直拨短语

1. at work 在上班 eg: We'll be both at work tomorrow. 明天我们俩都上班。

相关链接

at+n. 可构成固定搭配,强调状态,注意名词前无冠词,如:at school 在上学,at table 在用餐,at war 在交战

2. be interested in 对.....感兴趣 eg:

My daughter is interested in music.

我女儿对音乐感兴趣。

Liberty is the only thing you cannot have unless you give it to others.
自由就是这样的东西,不给予别人你自己也无法得到。