

高三英语

特级教师教学 优化设计

南京师范大学出版社

与人教版新教材同步

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特级教师教学优化设计

高三英语

《特级教师教学优化设计》

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出版说明

实施素质教育是当前教育改革的热门话题。在学科教学中,如何减轻学生的负担,提高教与学的质量,增强学生的全面素质,又是实施素质教育的关键。为了给学生提供一套能够体现当前教改精神、切实提高学习质量的读物,让学生用最少的时间获得最大的学习收益,我们在大量调查和深入开展研讨的基础上,组织一批特级教师主持编写了这套“特级教师教学优化设计”系列丛书。

随着教改的不断深入,随着高考 3+X 方案的逐步落实,教育观念、教学内容、教学方法、测评手段都会有较大的改变。本套系列丛书的编写,力图充分吸收当前教改的成果,贯彻现代教育思想,充分注意教学过程中教师的主导作用与学生的主体作用,尤其突出对学生的学法指导。本书对学科知识的辅导,既注意围绕各科的教学大纲,对课本中的知识要点、重点、难点进行系统的梳理和讲解,并安排相应的练习;又注意适应当前教改的要求,注意向 3+X 的考试内容靠拢,突出知识学习的迁移和综合。“学习指导”、“讲解设计”、“练习设计”是本系列丛书的基本栏目。“学习指导”梳理本课的知识要点或介绍学习方法,“讲解设计”对本课中的知识重点、难点进行阐释,“练习设计”根据本课的知识点安排相应的练习。练习又按“识记与理解”、“巩固与运用”、“拓展与迁移”三个层级进行设计。在语文中,还设计了“写作与欣赏”,题目强调典型性和少而精。

数、理、化以课时为编写单位是本系列丛书的又一大特色。一般的同类书都以单元为编写单位,虽与教材同步,但与课时不同步,操作上的缺陷是显而易见的。本系列丛书吸收了许多特级教师多年教学的研究、实验成果,以课时为单位进行编写,并且每课时安排为一页两面,课时与课时之间不转页,这必将会给使用者带来很大的方便。

为了保证编校质量,本系列丛书设立了责任验题人制度。除加强正常的三审三校外,所有的题目都请专人责任验题,以确保题目以及解题过程和答案的准确性。

作为师范大学出版社,我们力图编出一套有自己特色、有较高水平和实用价值的读物。我们衷心希望本系列丛书能像我社先前开发的“向 45 分钟要效益”丛书一样,得到广大读者的青睐;也衷心希望读者在使用过程中提出批评意见,以便我们进一步修订,使其日臻完善,成为名牌产品。

再 版 前 言

本书是严格按照中学英语教学大纲编写的,与人民教育出版社与朗文出版公司合作出版的高三英语课本同步的教学参考资料。全书以课为单位,具体分为目标与要求、讲解设计和练习设计三部分,内容紧密结合新教材,讲解深入浅出,练习既重基础训练又重能力培养,是一本比较全面的配套用书。

【目标与要求】 重点是单词和词组、句型和语法。根据课文编写的体例,对交际用语、听力和写作也分别作了具体要求。

【讲解设计】 对每一个单元里出现的词汇、交际用语、句型、语法等方面的知识点、重点和难点,逐个加以解释、分析、举例说明并附加精当的译文。每单元的讲解还设有篇章结构(上册主要集中在中间两课,下册主要集中在前两课),对文章的中心思想、段落大意进行了归纳,这既有助于教师的备课和整体较学,也有助于学生深入理解课文。

【练习设计】 分基础练习和拓展练习,题型丰富,针对性很强,与课本内容既相互衔接又有所拓展,以达到不仅扩大知识面,而且提高综合能力的目的。本书的练习设计遵循“少而精,多样化,有实效”的原则,并附有练习参考答案。

为保证本书的质量,我们选定的编者都是多年在高三教学的重点中学英语骨干教师。全书由周桂良主编。参加编写的人员有朱小颖(Unit 1、2),承晓风(Unit 3、4),浦海静(Unit 5、6),孙伟(Unit 7、8),黄小燕(Unit 9、10),黄淑华(Unit 11、12),赵祖培(Unit 13、14),陈晓英(Unit 15、16),王蓉清(Unit 17、18),夏国梁(Unit 19、20),赵齐(Unit 21、22),阮航卫(Unit 23、24)。

由于编写匆忙、水平有限,错误在所难免,敬请同行专家及广大读者批评指正。

编 者

2001年6月

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Unit 1 Madame Curie

001

Lesson 1

【目标与要求】

一、交际用语

- 1) I'm not sure that this conference is as good as last year's.
- 2) How did you find the talk this morning?

二、单词与词组

- 1) a talk on cancer
- 2) present research
- 3) have something to do with
- 4) at all
- 5) go out for a walk
- 6) be willing to
- 7) devote...to
- 8) go over

三、句型

I doubt if he'll be asked to speak again next time.

【讲解设计】

一、交际用语

1. **I'm not sure that this conference is as good as last year's.** 我不能肯定这次会议和去年的那次一样成功。

be (not) sure 后面常跟从句,表示“对某事(不)肯定”或“对某事有(没有)把握”。例如:

I'm sure (that) I can run faster than you.

I'm not sure whether they can finish the job on time.

当主句的主语和从句的主语相同,而从句所表达的意思是“该如何如何”时,从句可以用“疑问词+不定式”来代替。例如:

He isn't sure when to leave.

I'm sure how to do it.

2. **How do you find the talk this morning?**

你认为今天上午的演讲怎么样?

“How do you find...?”常表示“你对……

觉得怎么样?”或“你认为……如何?”,多用来征求对方对某事的看法或意见。例如:

How do you find the film?

具有相同意义的说法还有:

How do you like...?

What do you think of...?

二、单词与词组

1. **have something to do with**

意思是“和……有关系”。其否定形式为 have nothing to do with。例如:

What I said just now has something to do with all of you.

I have nothing to do with the matter.

2. **devote...to** 专心致志干某事

to 为介词,后面接名词或动名词。例如:

He devoted all his life to the education cause.

He devoted every effort to helping the poor.

devote 后接反身代词,构成短语 devote oneself to... (致力于……,献身于……)。例如:

For years he has devoted himself to law.

3. **go over** 检查,审阅,复习

Please go over your test papers before handing them in.

They went over their lessons together last night.

三、句型

I doubt if he'll be asked to speak again next time. 我怀疑下一次他是否还要被要求再讲一次。

doubt 怀疑,不相信。后面接宾语从句时要注意;主句为肯定句时常用 whether, if 连接;主句若是否定句或疑问句时,则用 that 引导从句。例如:

I don't doubt that he can do this job.

I doubt whether the matter is true.

【练习设计】·基础练习

一、用所给短语的适当形式填空

be sure, go over, be willing to, find, devote, have something to do with,
at all, disappoint, as...as, doubt

1. We _____ if the equipment is useful for us.
2. The girl looked _____ when her request was refused.
3. A lot of fish in the river have died, which _____ the polluted water.
4. She _____ pay the price I ask.
5. The teacher was busily _____ examination papers.
6. He _____ his whole life to studying physics.
7. She was not _____ fit for a leader.
8. I want a box twice _____ large _____ this.
9. _____ to remember to bring your textbook next time.
10. How do you _____ the speech by Mr Smith?

【练习设计】·拓展练习

二、选择合适的句子完成对话

Lucy: Do you have any plans for the weekend?

Mary: Well, do you want to have a picnic in the park on Saturday?

Lucy: 1 And we can ride our bikes for a while, too.

Mary: Then there's the party.

Lucy: Party? What party?

Mary: Have you forgotten? 2

Lucy: I have forgotten. What time will we get home, do you think?

Mary: 3 Tom wants to go out after dinner to a place where we can dance.

Lucy: Then we'll sleep all day Sunday.

Mary: 4 Don't you have something special that you want to do on Sunday?

Lucy: We talked about going to that new movie.

Mary: Oh, yes. 5 There are some new paintings at the gallery that I want to take a look in the afternoon.

Lucy: It sounds like a busy weekend.

Mary: Our weekends are always busy. But that's why I like New York. There's always so much to do!

A. I don't like going to the cinema.

B. That's a good idea.

C. Oh, not all day.

D. We can go in the evening.

E. Mark and Tom invited us for dinner on Saturday night.

F. That's all right.

G. Probably late.

【目标与要求】

一、单词和词组

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1) be remembered as | 2) be admitted to |
| 3) succeed in | 4) give off |
| 5) in honour of | 6) go by |
| 7) above all | 8) believe in |
| 9) work hard at | 10) share... with |
| 11) set off | 12) have a... effect on |
| 13) be deeply shocked by | 14) admire sb. for sth. |
| 15) on one's own | 16) carry out |
| 17) heart and soul | 18) pay off |

二、句型

- 1) On the laboratory bench was a glass container from which came a tiny soft light.
- 2) It was what they had been working so hard to find: pure radium.
- 3) She refused to treat these new discoveries as though they belonged to her,...
- 4) Radioactive matter is dangerous to work with because it has a bad effect on the blood.
- 5) In fact, radium not only damaged their health but also made the laboratory equipment with which they were working radioactive.

三、语法

复习定语从句的用法。

- 1) However, there is also a disadvantage which was not discovered for many years.
- 2) After the First World War Madame Curie travelled to the USA where she was received by the President.
- 3) The radium with which she had worked for many years had caused blindness and illness and finally a disease of the blood.

【讲解设计】

一、篇章结构

1. 中心思想

Madame Curie is always be remembered as

the discoverer of radium. But she is also remembered for her determination and courage, her willingness to share her knowledge, her interest in women's rights, and her medical service during the war.

2. 段落大意

The whole text can be divided into five parts:

- Part 1(Para.1) Her early life
- Part 2(Para.2—4) Her new discovery
- Part 3(Para.5—6) Getting prizes
- Part 4(Para.7) Her rest life
- Part 5(Para.8) Summary

二、单词和词组

1. be remembered as

remember *vt.* 怀念,纪念。例如:

We shall always remember your kindness to us.

Tolstoy will always be remembered as the writer of the novel *War and Peace*.

2. be admitted to

admit *vt.* 接纳,许可(人/物)进入。例如:

Only one hundred boys are admitted to the school each year.

Open the window to admit some air.

3. succeed in

succeed *vi.* 成功,获得成功。后面常跟引起的短语,构成 *succeed in sth./doing sth.*, 表示“在……方面获得成功”的意思。例如:

I did not succeed in my first lecture.

He is sure he will succeed in (passing) the exam.

4. give off 散发,放出

和 give out, send out 同义。例如:

These planets do not give off light of their own.

Water, when boiled, always gives off steam.

5. in honour of sb./sth.

意思是“为了纪念/尊敬某人/某事”。例如:

A meeting was held in honour of Dr.

Bethune.

A monument was built in honour of their heroic deeds.

6. **go by**

意思是“(时间)过去;经过(某人或某地点)”。例如:

Time passed quickly and three months went by before Aqiao knew it.

I noticed him go by me slowly.

7. **above all** 首要的是,尤其是

在句中常作插入语。例如:

Be sure to come to the meeting, and above all be punctual(准时).

His hard work, courage and, above all, his strong will helped him to succeed in the end.

8. **believe in** (= have trust in)

意思是“信赖,信任”;而 believe 的意思则是“相信某人的话”。例如:

I don't believe him because I don't believe in him.

9. **work hard at** 努力从事……工作

For two weeks he has worked hard at the new experiment.

You can make rapid progress in your English if you work hard at it.

10. **set off**

作不及物动词时,意思是“出发”。例如:

The children are always excited to set off in a camping trip.

作及物动词时,意思是“使爆发/爆炸,引起”。例如:

His speech set off a wave of anger.

The children gathered in the garden to set the fireworks off.

A letter from his family set off an attack of home sickness.

11. **have effect on...** 对……有影响/效果

He felt that the medicine that he had taken had no effect on him.

A word from the teacher will have a great effect on the students.

12. **pay off** 付清(债务)

Well, after these years, we've at last paid

off all our debts.

三、句型

1. **On the laboratory bench was a glass container from which came a tiny soft light.** 实验室的长凳上放着一个玻璃器皿,从中发出一种微弱的光。

这个句子里有两个倒装句,都是将状语提到句首,同时把主语和谓语颠倒。这种倒装结构有时是为了强调提前状语,有时是为了句子的平衡需要。本句中的主语因为后面带了一个限制性定语从句而较长,因此放到句末。又如:

On the floor lay a man who was killed in the fire.

Along the road stood rows of tall trees.

2. **It was what they had been working so hard to find: pure radium.** 这就是他们一直努力工作想要找到的东西:纯镭。

句中“what they... pure radium”是 what 引导的表语从句。从句中的谓语是过去完成进行时,其结构是“had + been + -ing”,表示从过去某一时间开始一直持续到另一个过去时间的动作。又如:

At last he received the letter that he had been expecting.

Holmes and his friend had been waiting for half an hour before they heard a noise.

3. **She refused to treat these new discoveries as though they belonged to her,...** 她不同意把这些新发现看作是属子她自己的东西,.....

连词词组 as though/if 意思是“好像,仿佛是”。例如:

All this seems to as if/though it happened only yesterday.

The meat tastes as if/though it has already gone bad.

4. **Radioactive matter is dangerous to work with because it has a bad effect on the blood.** 从事放射性物质的工作是危险的,因为它对血液有不良影响。

主语 + be + 形容词 + 不定式的句子结构。句中的 to work with 与句中的主语 radioactive

matter 构成动宾关系。又如:

The maths problem is difficult to work out.
He is hard to work with.

5. In fact, radium not only damaged their health but also made the laboratory equipment with which they were working radioactive. 事实上, 镭不仅损害了他们的健康, 而且还使他们工作用的实验室设备也都具有放射性了。

make+ 复合宾语(宾语+宾语补足语)。
本句中的宾语补足语是形容词 radioactive, 表示宾语的性质或状态。又如:

The news made him happy.
Too much food made him ill.

四、语法

定语从句

1) 注意被定语所修饰的先行词的特点: 是人还是物, 以及其在后面定语从句中所充当的成分。

Tom is the only one of the students who was late this morning.

2) 引导定语从句的关系代词或关系副词, 代替先行词在定语从句中充当成分, 因此选择哪种关系代词或关系副词引导定语从句非常重要。

This is the very school (that/which) they visited last week.

3) 介词+关系代词引导定语从句时, 要注意介词与先行词的正确关系, 这样才能选择恰当的介词。

The experiment on which she was working day and night failed.

【练习设计】·基础练习

一、单词辨音

- | | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. false | A. talk | B. walk | C. calm | D. salt |
| 2. absence | A. sentence | B. bench | C. tend | D. strength |
| 3. devote | A. overcoat | B. motherland | C. discover | D. polonium |
| 4. graduation | A. radium | B. uranium | C. radioactive | D. battlefield |
| 5. debt | A. below | B. exhibition | C. double | D. bomb |

二、单词拼写

1. I have been working in the department since my _____ (毕业) from college.
2. We _____ (欣赏) the beautiful painting.
3. We spent this afternoon in the Art _____ (院校).
4. The child's bad language _____ (震惊) everyone.
5. They were _____ (决定) to carry out the plan.
6. If you've made a _____ (假的) statement to the police you could be in trouble.
7. Failure is the mother of success. You should keep up your _____ (勇气).
8. His bad health is a great _____ (不利条件) to him.
9. Scientists have so far failed to provide a _____ (治疗) for lung cancer.
10. Coal and gold are both _____ (矿物质).

三、选择填空

1. Madame Curie will be always remembered _____ the discoverer of radium.
A. like B. as C. for D. on
2. Marie Curie _____ her knowledge with the whole scientific world.
A. spent B. spared C. shared D. showed
3. What is the way David thought of _____ his debts?
A. paying off B. being paid off C. to pay off D. being paid for
4. He succeeded, and _____ he had enough confidence.

A. after all B. above all C. at all D. at first

5. Don't burn the dry leaves. When they are burning, poisonous gases will _____.

A. give out B. be given out C. sent out D. be sending out

6. Tom speaks Japanese so well _____ he were Japanese.

A. as B. though C. as though D. because

7. He almost unable to find any words _____ which to express his thanks.

A. with B. in C. on D. at

8. I only _____ twenty percent of his words. I don't quite _____ him.

A. believe; believe B. believe in; believe in C. believe; believe in D. believe in; believe

9. _____ their teacher said always had a great effect _____ the pupils.

A. What... on B. That... at C. What... with D. That... for

10. Mr Smith always makes his English lessons _____.

A. to be lively and interesting B. lively and interesting
C. lively and interestingly D. be lively and interesting

11. The little girl has one red pencil and two blue _____.

A. one B. one's C. ones D. those

12. A memorial meeting was held _____ the international communist fighter Dr. Bethune.

A. to remember B. in honour of C. to think D. to see

13. He lives even _____ than I.

A. much tired B. more tired C. a bit tired D. much more tired

14. Last summer we visited the West Lake, _____ Hangzhou is famous in the world.

A. for which B. for that C. in which D. in that

15. That is the day _____ I'll never forget.

A. which B. on which C. in which D. when

16. The Curies _____ discovering polonium in 1898.

A. managed B. managed to C. succeeded in D. succeeded to

17. Where that radiation came from was _____ she set out to discover.

A. what B. that C. where D. why

18. There is a piece of bread. Let's _____ it.

A. divide B. separate C. share D. use

19. I am _____ that there will be a speech _____ cancer tomorrow morning.

A. surely... about B. sure... on C. certain... of D. certainly... on.

20. Please _____ your plan _____ it is carried out.

A. go over... until B. go on... before C. go down... till D. go over... before

四、翻译句子

1. Before you hand in your paper, _____ (再一次检查试卷) to make sure that there is no any mistake.

2. After finishing middle school, Jackson continued to study in Cambridge University, _____ (在那儿他获得了化学博士学位).

3. A lot of fish in the river have died in the past two years, _____ (这和水的污染有关系). The government is now trying to _____ (使水净化).

4. He is a man who always _____ (献出自己的全部知识, 供……分享) the whole scientific world.

5. They _____ (尽可能多地提供衣服) for the people in the area.

【练习设计】·拓展练习

五、阅读理解

What is the Einstein's Theory of Relativity? It is difficult to explain and also difficult to understand. The passage below gives us rough idea of the theory.

Strange things happen to an object when it moves rapidly. The object weighs more. An object moving at 86 percent of the speed of light is twice as heavy as it's at rest. A stick appears shorter. A clock runs more slowly. A man would not go so fast as he would on the earth.

Light travels more than 186,000 miles a second, or about 11 million miles a minute. In one year, light travels six trillion (6,000,000,000,000) miles. That great distance is called a light-year. It is used to measure distance in space.

The star closest to our sun is Alpha Centauri. It is more than four light-year away. If one travelled at the speed of light, he could make a round trip to Alpha Centauri in nine years. But even at that speed, he could not reach Alcaid in the handle of Big Dipper. A one-way journey to Alcaid would take almost 200 years.

1. The star closest to our sun is _____.
A. Alcaid B. the Big Dipper C. Alpha Centauri D. Rigel
2. The story does not say so, but it makes you think that _____.
A. man will soon make a one-way trip to Alcaid
B. it would take over four years to go to Alpha Centauri
C. the handle of the Big Dipper is not many light-year away
D. light travels so fast that it cannot be measured
3. On the whole, this story is about _____.
A. the problem of travelling to faraway stars
B. the distance between our sun and the other stars
C. what happens when we travel faster than the speed of light
D. the speed of light and stars
4. Why do we measure great distances in light-year instead of miles?
A. Units of light-year sound better.
B. Using light-year reduces the number of figures used.
C. We used to measure distances in light-year long ago.
D. Light-year was named by a scientist.
5. Which statement does the story lead you to believe?
A. Light travels several hundred miles in a year.
B. It is not possible for man to get to the nearest star.
C. Going to the moon is easier than reaching Alcaid.
D. Man will surely reach Alcaid in the future.

【目标与要求】

一、单词和词组

- 1) all over the world 2) put...away
3) provide...with... 4) freedom fighter
5) set up 6) show great courage

二、听力

听懂对话及问题,并能快速找出答案。

三、写作

掌握一般读后感的写法。

【讲解设计】

一、单词和词组

1. put...away

意思是“收拾起来,存起来”。例如:

Put away the tea things in the cupboard.

Put it away for use later.

注意:在短语中 away 为副词,如短语后所接宾语为代词,代词要放到 away 之前。

2. provide...with... 为……提供……

Agriculture provide industry with raw material and market.

The men were provided with blankets against the cold.

二、听力

1)注意对话中说话人的身份与说话角度,以及问题所涉及到的具体内容。

2)听录音前先浏览所提供的答案,听录音时要特别留心问题与答案的统一。

三、写作

读后感是指人们阅读完文章后所具有的大概印象以及由文章所产生的感受。因此在写作时,既要注意联系原文,又要联系实际,做到真正有感而发。

【练习设计】

一、听力(对话理解:根据所听到的对话内容及问题,选出正确答案)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. A. Yes, he may do it. | B. No, he doesn't want to do it. |
| C. Yes, he will by all means. | D. No, he isn't allowed to do it. |
| 2. A. A doctor they know. | B. The woman's health. |
| C. A new medicine for headache and sore throats. | D. The changeable weather. |
| 3. A. Yes, because small cars are very cheap. | B. Yes, because he has saved enough money. |
| C. No, because small cars are not available now. | D. No, because he has not got enough money. |
| 4. A. The man isn't going to learn Chinese. | |
| B. The woman is learning English and Chinese. | |
| C. They are both learning English and Chinese. | |
| D. The woman may probably begin to learn Chinese. | |
| 5. A. He will not learn computer language. | |
| B. He has no idea of computer language. | |
| C. He will design a new kind of computer language. | |
| D. He does not like to use computer language. | |

二、书面表达

读“Madame Curie and Radium”,请以“Learning from Madame Curie”为题,写一篇读后感。

要求:根据提供内容,用英语写一篇短文。

文章要点:1)简介居里夫人;2)我要向居里夫人学习,特别要学习她不畏困难、艰苦奋斗的精神;3)联系自己的学习,谈谈体会与决心。(100~120词)

Unit 2 Captain Cook

002

Lesson 5

【目标与要求】

一、交际用语

- 1) We will take 10 pigs, 10 sheep and sixty chickens.
- 2) I shall insist that they do from now on.
- 3) Have you decided which boat to take?

二、单词和词组

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 1) prepare for | 2) insist on |
| 3) fall ill | 4) suffer |
| 5) at sea | 6) keep... healthy |
| 7) suggest | 8) sharp |

三、句型

It's a good, strong ship, though not very fast.

【讲解设计】

一、交际用语

1. **We will take 10 pigs, 10 sheep and sixty chickens.** 我们要带 10 头猪、10 只绵羊和 60 只小鸡。

"I/We will..." 有时是表示决断的交际用语, 这时 will 是情态动词, 意思是“一定要”。又如:

- Shall we stay here for one more week?
- No. We will leave tomorrow.
- Will you agree to this plan?
- No, I will not.

2. **I shall insist that they do from now on.**

我会坚持要求他们从现在做起。

insist 表示“坚持要求”时, that 从句的谓语动词常用虚拟语气 should + do sth., 其中 should 可以省略。例如:

I insisted that he (should) come with us.

He insisted that the work (should) be started at once.

二、单词和词组

1. **insist on**

insist 意思是“坚持, 坚决主张”, 与介词

on/upon 构成短语 insist on sth./doing sth.。

例如:

He insisted on his innocence(无罪的).

She insisted on joining in the game.

2. **fall ill**

fall ill 意思是“生病, 患病”。例如:

He is absent, for he has fallen ill.

3. **suffer**

suffer 意思是“遭受、蒙受”。作为及物动词后面可直接加“痛苦、疾病、损失”等作宾语。

例如:

My grandpa often suffered hunger in the old days.

He suffers a pain in his back all the time.

suffer 作为不及物动词, 常与介词 from 连用, 表示“因……而受苦”。例如:

He suffered greatly from lack of rest.

4. **suggest**

suggest 意思是“建议”, 后接名词或-ing 形式。例如:

Tom suggested a plan for the work.

John suggested us/our going out for a walk.

此外, 当 suggest 表示“建议”时, 后面也可接 that 从句, 从句的谓语用虚拟语气, 即 should + do sth., 其中 should 可省略。例如:

He suggested that the meeting (should) be put off.

三、句型

It is a good, strong ship, though not very fast. 这是一艘造形精致、坚固的船, 尽管行驶速度不是很快。

句中 though not very fast 是 though it is not very fast 的省略。连词 though 引导的让步状语从句中的主语与主句中的主语相同时, 可以略去 though 后面的主语和谓语中的 be 动词。又如:

She lives in a room of her own though not very large.

She can speak English well though very young.

【练习设计】·基础练习

一、选择括号内正确的词或短语填空

1. The students are _____ the examination. (preparing, preparing for)
2. The south _____ floods. (suffered, suffered from)
3. He went on with his work, though _____. (tired, tiring)
4. He insisted that his country _____ not join in the war. (would, should)
5. I've decided to _____ live animals. (take, have taken)
6. She ate a green peach and _____ (fell ill, was ill)
7. Eating cabbage will keep them _____. (health, healthy)
8. — _____ can I do for you? (What, What else)
— No. Thank you for all your help.
9. The teacher suggested us _____ a few old lessons. (to go over, going over)
10. He insists on taking proper food _____ this expedition. (for, to)

【练习设计】·拓展练习

二、选择合适的句子完成对话

V: Excuse me, is this the Sales Department?

S: Yes, it is. 1

V: Yes, I'd like to see Mr Wang, please.

S: 2

V: Sorry, would you tell him that I'd like to see him, or shall I wait for a few minutes?

S: 3

V: My name is Tom Parker.

S: May I ask which company you come from?

V: Yes. 4

S: And did you want to see Mr Wang about anything in particular?

V: Yes. I'm going to discuss an order with Mr Wang.

S: Thank you. I'll ask Mr Wang when he will have the time. Do sit down. I won't keep you long.

V: 5 Thank you very much.

S: Not at all. I'm sure Mr Wang will be delighted to see you. If you'll excuse me a moment, I'll tell him you are here.

A. Mr Wang is busy at present.

B. Mr Wang is out today.

C. Can I help you?

D. What's the matter?

E. I'm from Texas Motors, USA.

F. Could you give me your name, please?

G. It's very kind of you.