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特级教师教学优化设计

高一英语

《特级教师教学优化设计》

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# 《特级教师教学优化设计》丛书编委会

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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”梳现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

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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一英语课本同步的教学参考书。每课分为目标与要求、讲解设计和练习设计三部分。内容紧密结合教材,讲解深入浅出,练习既重基础训练又重能力培养。

【目标与要求】重点是词和词组、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】以举例切入,简单明了,突出重点。每单元二、三课的讲解还设有“篇章结构”栏目,对文章的中心思想、段落大意均作了归纳,还有助于教师的备课和整体教学,也有助于学生深入理解课文。每单元的第四课,对听力的难点作了提示,增加了形式多样的听力测试。适当强化了写作的训练,并配有答案和范文,使教师和学生用起来更为方便。

【练习设计】分基础练习和拓展练习,针对性很强。基于对课本练习形式和练习量的考虑,对本书的练习设计,遵循“少而精,多样化,有实效”的原则。如课本上某单元练习主观题形式较多,本书练习设计就多一些客观题的形式。反之,就增加主观题,目的是使学生有较充分的时间和兴趣完成习题。

为使这本书实用价值更大,我们选定的编者都是多年在高一教学的重点中学英语骨干教师。本书由王仁元、朱善萍主编,参加编写的有魏新、赵晔和朱善萍等。欢迎大家在使用中多提宝贵意见。

编 者  
2001年6月

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## Unit 1 The summer holidays

001

### Lesson 1

#### 【目标与要求】

##### 一、交际用语

- 1) I must be off/leaving now.
- 2) Nice to meet/meeting you.
- 3) I'll introduce you.

##### 二、单词和词组

- 1) for the first time
- 2) at the beginning of...
- 3) introduce
- 4) in your opinion
- 5) turn to
- 6) partner
- 7) oral practice

##### 三、句型

So was my friend Bob.

#### 【讲解设计】

##### 一、交际用语

###### 1. I must be off/leaving.

此句常在分手时说,相当于 I must go/leave now. 有时还可以在句前加上 I'm afraid..., 显得语气委婉、有礼貌。例如:

It's too late. I'm afraid I must be off.

###### 2. Nice to meet/meeting you.

Nice to meet you 相当于 I'm glad to meet you, 常用作刚见面时的寒暄语;而 Nice meeting you 相当于 It's nice meeting you, 常用作分手时道别语,后面往往接着说 Bye-bye/Good-bye.

###### 3. I'll introduce you.

此句常在介绍朋友时使用。介绍别人的表达方式还有:

This is Mr/Mrs/Miss...

May I introduce you to...?

I'd like you to meet...

自我介绍的方法有:

May I introduce myself? I'm...

Hello. My name is/I'm...

##### 二、单词和词组

###### 1. at the beginning of...

beginning (= starting point), 意思为“起点, 开始”, 后面常接介词 of. at the beginning of... 表示“在……开始/开端”, 注意: 这里的 of 不可省略。例如:

We had a quiz at the beginning of that class.

At the beginning of the term, we had a one-week military training. 在学期初, 我们进行了一周的军训。

###### 2. introduce v.

意思是“介绍, 引见, 使相互认识”。介绍两人认识时, 常说 introduce sb. to sb.。例如:

Let me introduce my friend to you. He's Jack.

I introduced John to Mary last year and now they're married. 去年我介绍约翰和玛丽相识, 现在他们结了婚。

introduce 的名词形式是 introduction /ɪntrə'dʌkʃn/. 例如:

Shall I make the introduction? Robert, this is Julia.

###### 3. in one's opinion

opinion 意思为“意见, 看法”, in one's opinion 即为“依(某人)看”, 意思接近于 I think/guess/suppose, 委婉地表示个人的看法和意见;也可以与 of/about 连用, 表示“关于……的意见/看法”。例如:

In his opinion, most people in the world are kind.

Spring is the best season of the four, in my opinion.

What's your opinion about his suggestion?

你认为他的建议怎么样?

###### 4. turn to

turn to 在本课意为“转向……, 求助于……”, 它还有“翻到(书中)……页”的意思。例



如:

I turned to the policeman for help.

Please turn to Page 85.

### 三、句型

#### So was my friend Bob.

这是一句接着上文所说的话。“So + be / have / 情态动词 / 助动词 + 主语”结构中的 So 代替本句和上句中某个相同的成分,意为

“也……这样”。如果上句中有 be/have/情态动词,So 后面仍用它们;如果上句用的是实义动词,So 后面动词根据上句时态用 do 的适当形式。注意此句用倒装语序。例如:

I have had supper. So has he. (= He has had supper, too.)我吃过晚饭了,他也是。

You can speak Japanese. So can I. (= I can also speak it.)你会说日语,我也一样会说。

### 【练习设计】·基础练习

#### 一、选择正确的译文

##### 1. 天快黑了。

A. It gets dark. B. It's getting dark.

##### 2. 依我看,你是不对的。

A. In my opinion that you are not right. B. You are not right, in my opinion.

##### 3. 现在我该走了。

A. I must be off now. B. I must off now.

##### 4. 昨天我去了农场,他也去了。

A. I went to the farm yesterday. So did he. B. I went to the farm yesterday. So he did.

##### 5. 我想介绍你认识我的美国朋友 Jane。

A. I'd like to introduce to you to my American friend, Jane.

B. I'd like to introduce my American friend, Jane.

### 【练习设计】·拓展练习

#### 二、选择合适的句子完成对话

—Hi, Dick! \_\_\_\_\_ How's your summer holidays?

—Great! I've had a wonderful time in Xi'an. \_\_\_\_\_?

—Oh, I went to American to visit my aunt.

—Really? \_\_\_\_\_

—About 2 weeks.

—\_\_\_\_\_

—Certainly. And I'll never forget that experience(经历).

—Oh, I'm afraid \_\_\_\_\_.

—See you.

A. How long had you been there?

B. Nice to meet you again.

C. What about you?

D. How did you go there?

E. Did you have a good time?

F. So do I.

G. I must be leaving now.

## 【目标与要求】

## 一、单词和词组

- 1) pen friend
- 2) the summer vacation
- 3) general
- 4) right now
- 5) find out
- 6) from dawn until dark
- 7) by the lights of...
- 8) employ
- 9) go on working
- 10) as a result
- 11) water
- 12) pump water from a well
- 13) run along channels into all parts of...
- 14) in the open fire
- 15) time area
- 16) ask about...
- 17) Beijing time

## 二、句型

- 1) It is the time of year for the rice harvest.
- 2) Please give my regards/love to your parents.
- 3) Bill sends his best wishes/love to you.
- 4) Best wishes.

## 三、语法

复习用于不同时态的特殊疑问句。

## 【讲解设计】

## 一、篇章结构

## 1. 中心思想

In the letter, Charlie described his summer vacation on the farm and also answered Xiaojun's question about time area.

## 2. 段落大意

The letter can be divided into three parts.

Part 1. Heading and salutation. 问候语

Part 2. Body.

A. (Para. 1—3) The farm life.

B. (Para. 4) Time area.

Part 3. Complimentary close and signature.

赞美之词

## 二、单词和词组

## 1. the summer vacation

vacation(= holiday) 意思为“假期, 休假”, vacation 常用于美国英语中, 而英国英语常用 holiday。注意: vacation 通常没有复数形式, 而 holiday 可以有复数形式, 特别是指超过一天的假日。例如:

the summer/winter vacation = the summer/ winter holidays 暑/寒假

They are in Guilin on vacation (= on holiday). 他们在桂林度假。

We usually take three-day vacation/holiday on National Day. 国庆节我们通常放假三天。

## 2. general adj.

这里的 general 用作形容词, 意思为“总的, 一般的”。a general idea 意思是“大意”, in general 常用于句首, 表示“总的来说”。例如:

Please give me the general idea of the story.

Can you tell me the general rules of the game?

In general, your idea is good. 总的来说, 你的想法是好的。

general 还可用作名词, 意思为“将军”。

He's a great general.

## 3. find out

find out 意思为“查明, 弄清”, 注意和 find 的区别。find 意为“发现, 找到”, 有偶然发现之意。而 find out 是经过调查、询问、了解才发现的意思。例如:

I found my boots under the table.

I'm trying to find out her telephone number.

## 4. employ v.

及物动词, 意思为“雇佣, 聘请”。注意其相关词形。employer 意为“雇主”, employee 意为“雇员”。例如:

The company employed two new workers.

The employer is very kind to his employees.

## 5. go on working

go on doing sth. 意思为“继续(干某事)”, 持

续不断地(干某事)”,表示一直在做某事,没有做其它事。例如:

Water goes on running along the channels to the river.

They went on talking on the way home.

注意 go on to do sth. 和 go on with sth. 的区别。go on to do sth. 表示“(干完某事后)继续干另外一件事”,强调接着干另外一件事;go on doing sth. 强调持续干同样一件事;go on with sth. 强调在停顿之后继续原来的活动,with 后通常接名词。例如:

He went on doing his homework in his room after supper. 晚饭后他一直在自己的房间里做家庭作业。

After finishing writing his homework, he went on to read the text. 写完家庭作业后,他又继续读课文。

You must go on with your work. 你必须继续你的工作。

#### 6. from dawn until dark

from dawn until dark 意思是“从黎明到天黑”,相当于 from morning till/until night,“从早到晚”。注意 dawn 和 dark 前都不用冠词。

#### 7. as a result

result 意思为“结果”。例如:

I didn't know the results of the final examinations.

as a result(= so)意为“因此”。常在上文表示原因的情况下,用来引导结果。例如:

I got up late. As a result, I was late for class. (= I got up late, so I was late for class.)

as a result of... 表示“由于……的结果”,常用在上文表示结果的情况下,引导原因。例如:

As a result of his hard work, he got a pay rise. (= He worked hard. As a result, / So he got a pay rise.)

### 【练习设计】·基础练习

#### 一、单词辨音

- |             |             |            |         |         |
|-------------|-------------|------------|---------|---------|
| 1. vacation | A. practice | B. channel | C. area | D. oral |
| 2. dawn     | A. cow      | B. slow    | C. draw | D. down |

#### 8. time area

time area(= time zone)意为“时区”,指的是某一标准时适用的地区范围。全球共分为24个时区,即中区、东1—11区、西1—11区和12区。格林尼治子午线为中区标准线,相邻两时区的区时相差一个小时。在任意的两个时区之间,相差几个时区,它们就相差几个小时。其中较东的时区,区时较早。

美国所处的位置在西四区和西八区之间,恰好是五个不同的时区;中国处于东九区到东五区,也是五个不同的时区。但是实际上,为了使用方便,我国大部分地区采用北京所在的东八区的区时,这就是“北京时间”(Beijing time)。

#### 9. ask about...

ask about 意为“询问,打听……(的情况)”,注意和 ask, ask for 区别开来。ask 意思为“问,询问”,ask for 表示“请求,要求”。例如:

She asked about his new job.

Don't ask so many questions.

"Have you seen my pen?" she asked.

He asked for some help.

#### 三、句型

##### 1. It's the time of year for the rice harvest.

It's the time (of...) for sth. / to do sth. 意为“是(做)……的时候了”。例如:

It's the time of day for a diary/to write a diary.

It's the time of year for rice/to grow rice.

##### 2. Please give my regards/love to your parents.

Bill senda his best wishes/love to you.

这两句常用于向别人转达问候之意。例如:

Please give my best wishes to your family. 请代我向全家问好。

Bob senda his best love to your sister. 鲍勃向你的妹妹问好。

3. example      A. exam      B. excercise      C. exchange      D. explanation  
 4. result      A. put      B. pull      C. push      D. pump  
 5. chemistry      A. school      B. change      C. chest      D. channel

## 二、单词拼写

- He i\_\_\_\_\_ me to his parents when I first met them.
- She asked for a long v\_\_\_\_\_ because of her broken leg.
- That's all that I want to say. So what's your o\_\_\_\_\_?
- Dirty water ran along c\_\_\_\_\_ into the river.
- Please give my r\_\_\_\_\_ to your brother Jim.
- The company has e\_\_\_\_\_ over fifty clerks(n. 职员).
- There are large a\_\_\_\_\_ in Australia where nobody lives.
- It's easy to get the g\_\_\_\_\_ meaning of the text.
- All the farmers wished a good h\_\_\_\_\_ for the next year.
- No homework today. Just some o\_\_\_\_\_ practice.

## 三、翻译词组

- 了解大意 \_\_\_\_\_
- 过一个愉快的暑假 \_\_\_\_\_
- 借助拖拉机的灯光 \_\_\_\_\_
- 看管菜园 \_\_\_\_\_
- 北京时间 \_\_\_\_\_

## 四、用课文中的词组替换划线部分

- It's getting dark. I must be leaving now. \_\_\_\_\_
- Every day he had to work from morning till night. \_\_\_\_\_
- Because of his carelessness, he lost his watch on the way home. \_\_\_\_\_
- By the way, Bob asked me to greet you. \_\_\_\_\_
- He thought he could pass this time. \_\_\_\_\_

## 五、选择填空

- It's getting dark. I must \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. leaving      B. off      C. away      D. leave
- Now it's your \_\_\_\_\_ to read the text.  
A. work      B. time      C. turn      D. duty
- May I \_\_\_\_\_ you to my parents?  
A. introduce      B. know      C. make      D. ask
- \_\_\_\_\_ most teachers, Tom is a clever student but lazy.  
A. In the opinion      B. In an opinion  
C. In the opinion of      D. In an opinion of
- They're sure they could \_\_\_\_\_ his new address at last.  
A. find      B. look through      C. find out      D. look for
- He didn't study hard enough. \_\_\_\_\_, he failed.  
A. Otherwise      B. As a result      C. As the result      D. So that
- Jimmy liked handwriting. \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. So did his brother.      B. So his brother did.

C. His brother, too.

D. His brother did so.

8. He went to the station to \_\_\_\_\_ the next train to Beijing.

A. ask

B. ask of

C. ask about

D. ask for

9. Though it was midnight, the old teacher still \_\_\_\_\_ lessons.

A. went on to prepare

B. went preparing

C. went on preparing

D. work on with prepare

10. In autumn, students often go to the farm to help \_\_\_\_\_ the crops.

A. with

B. in

C. of

D. do

11. Yesterday he wrote a letter to his penfriend \_\_\_\_\_ the first time.

A. for

B. at

C. in

D. with

12. In China, harvest time comes \_\_\_\_\_ different time \_\_\_\_\_ different areas.

A. at...at

B. at...in

C. in...at

D. at...on

13. In my opinion, he is very \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_ film.

A. interesting...interested

B. interested...interested

C. interested...interesting

D. interesting...interesting

14. My watch may be several minutes \_\_\_\_\_. What's the time \_\_\_\_\_ your watch?

A. behind...in

B. slower...by

C. faster...of

D. behind...by

15. The woman lost her child in a shopping centre. So she \_\_\_\_\_ a newspaper for help.

A. turned on

B. turned to

C. turned into

D. turned around

#### 六、分别对划线部分提问

1. The teachers are usually busy on the first day of a new term.

(1)

(2)

(1) \_\_\_\_\_

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

2. We went on walking in the forest for a whole day.

(1)

(2)

(1) \_\_\_\_\_

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

3. She took a pink dress, because she liked the light colour,

(1)

(3)

(1) \_\_\_\_\_

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

4. John's father went to work by car every day.

(1)

(2)

(1) \_\_\_\_\_

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

5. There are five boys playing under the tree.

(1)

(2)

(1) \_\_\_\_\_

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

#### 七、完成句子

1. 在那些日子里,我们从早到晚忙着。

In those days, we were busy \_\_\_\_\_.

2. 我在回家的路上淋到了雨,结果得了重感冒。

I was caught in the rain on my way home. \_\_\_\_\_,

I \_\_\_\_\_.

3. 依我看,这种汽车比火车慢多了。

\_\_\_\_\_, this type of car is \_\_\_\_\_ than the train.

4. 他们在熄灯后继续谈了半个小时。

They \_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_ half an hour after the lights went out.

5. 请代我向您家人问好,我很想念他们。

Please give \_\_\_\_\_ your family. I miss them very much.

### 【练习设计】·拓展练习

#### 八、完形填空

Dear sir,

I attended the late 1 show which began at 9 p. m. 2 10th June at your cinema. After returning home, I realized that I had 3 my briefcase in the cinema. 4, I had already thrown my ticket away, so I could not 5 the seat number. I sat in the middle or the fifth of sixth row back from the front of the balcony(楼座).

I visited the cinema the day before yesterday, hoping to 6 out whether the briefcase had been handed in. However, the clerk 7 was not all helpful. In fact, he was even rude.

The briefcase is a small brown leather with my initials(姓名首字母) in gold on the outside. It contained a bunch of keys and some English magazines.

I should be most 8 if you would kindly investigate(调查) the matter and check 9 or not my case has been handed in. If it has, would you kindly let me know as 10 as possible.

I would like to apologize for the trouble I have caused.

Yours truly,  
David Brown

- |                |              |             |              |
|----------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. A. morning  | B. afternoon | C. evening  | D. midnight  |
| 2. A. in       | B. on        | C. at       | D. of        |
| 3. A. gave     | B. forgot    | C. left     | D. put       |
| 4. A. Luckily  | B. Happily   | C. Sadly    | D. Unluckily |
| 5. A. read     | B. look for  | C. remember | D. find      |
| 6. A. find     | B. look at   | C. find out | D. look for  |
| 7. A. in duty  | B. on duty   | C. in turn  | D. on turn   |
| 8. A. thankful | B. sorry     | C. pleased  | D. angry     |
| 9. A. if       | B. whether   | C. when     | D. where     |
| 10. A. fast    | B. soon      | D. often    | D. carefully |

## 【目标与要求】

## 一、听力

Did you have a nice holiday?

## 二、写作

关于英文书信的格式。

## 【讲解设计】

## 一、听力

1. 注意整段听力材料的时空关系、人物关系、中心思想和主要事件。

2. 听录音前,先浏览题目。听录音时,要特别注意 who、where、what 三要素。

## 二、写作

英文书信格式包括信的格式和信封格式。英文信,特别是私人信件,通常包括以下五部分:信头(heading),称呼(salutation),正文(body),谦称和结束语(complimentary close),签名(signature)。

英文书信格式如下图所示:

	208 Zhongshan Road Nanjing, China Sep. 5th, 1998
Dear Charlie, (称呼)	
Thanks for your letter _____	
_____	
(正文)	
_____	
(结束语)	
	Yours sincerely Zhang Xiaojun (签名)

说明:

1. 信头。英文信的信头包括写信人的地址和写信日期,通常放在信笺的右上角。顺序是:

第一行门牌号和路名;第二行市(县)名、省名和国名;第三行日期,美国人多按“月、日、年”顺序写;而英国人则按“日、月、年”顺序写。

2. 称呼。英文信里的称呼一般以 Dear... 或 My Dear... 开头。给亲属写信时,在 Dear... 或 My Dear... 后面加上亲属关系的词即可(例如: Dear Dad, Dear Aunt 等);给一般朋友、同事写信时,可直呼其名(例如: Dear Xiaojun, Dear Linda 等);给不太熟悉的人写信时,常在 Dear 或 My Dear 后面加上“某先生”或“某太太”等(例如: Dear Mr Cheng, Dear Mrs White 等)。

3. 正文。英文信的正文要求文字简明达意,层次分明,字迹清楚。如果写回信,通常应先提到收到对方的信,并表示感谢,如: Thank you for your letter of Sep. 5th, 1998, 然后再接着写。

4. 结束语。英文信的结束语相当于中文信尾的“祝你健康!”、“此致敬礼!”等。此类的祝词或问候语常在正文最下面一行,常用的结束语有: Best wishes/regards. 祝好! Wishing you good luck/success! 祝你走运/成功!

5. 签名。英文信的签名常签在结束语下面一至两行的右下方。名前还可写上一些客套语,如 Yours sincerely, Yours truly, Yours ever 或 Yours 等。

英文信封格式如下图所示:

Zhang Xiaojun 208 Zhongshan Road Nanjing, 210000 China	(寄信人姓名和地址)	stamp
(收信人姓名和地址)	Charlie White 106 George st. New York, NY 10028 U. S. A	

## 【练习设计】·书面表达

给 Charlie 写封回信,谈谈自己的暑假生活。内容包括:1)有将近两个月的暑假;2)暑假之初,白天忙于做作业,晚上看电视,周末常和家人去购物;3)8月10日至8月20日参加了在北京举行的全国中学生英语夏令营,结识了一些朋友;4)夏令营期间还参观了北京的许多风景名胜;5)在北京度过了一段愉快的时光。

要求:1)注意写信格式。2)不超过150个单词。

## Unit 2 In the lab

002

### Lesson 5

#### 【目标与要求】

##### 一、交际用语

- 1) Dos and Don'ts.
- 2) That's not allowed.
- 3) Are we allowed to use the basin?
- 4) Follow the teacher's instructions.
- 5) What about...?
- 6) Make sure the electricity is turned off and the windows are shut.

##### 二、单词与词组

- 1) the chemistry lab
- 2) first of all
- 3) turn off
- 4) shut
- 5) by the side of...

##### 三、句型

- 1) Once you're in here, listen to your teacher.
- 2) Don't touch anything unless your teacher tells you to.

#### 【讲解设计】

##### 一、交际用语

##### 1. Dos and Don'ts.

Dos 和 Don'ts 是助动词 Do 和 Don't 的复数形式, 意为“要和不要”。汉语中就有“七不”(seven don'ts)。例如:

Don't spit (不随地吐痰).

Don't swear (不说脏话、粗话).

Don't smoke (不在公共场所吸烟).

注意: 在英语中, 本身不具有复数形式的词, 在必要时, 可在词尾加“s”或“'s”, 使之变成复数形式。例如:

You use too many this's in your spoken English. 在你的口语中, 你使用了太多的“this”。

There are two l's in the word “tall”.

“tall”这个单词中有两个“l”。

It happened in 1960s/1960's.

##### 2. That's not allowed.

Are we allowed to...?

Allow, 动词, 意为“允许”, 后面可接名

词、代词或动词不定式短语, allow sb. to do sth. 意为“允许某人做某事”。例如:

You shouldn't allow such a thing (to happen).

The teacher didn't allow the boys to play football during break.

allow 也可用于被动语态中, be allowed to do sth. 意为“被允许做某事, 可以做某事”(= may do...). 例如:

The two girls were not allowed to join in the party because they were still too young.

##### 3. What about...?

What/How about...? 常用于征求对方意见或提出建议等, 后面可接名词、介词、副词、动名词以及从句等。例如:

What about next/now?

What about going to swim this afternoon?

##### 4. Make sure...

make sure 表示“务必”、“确信”、“弄明白”, 后面常接 of/about sth. 或 that 引导的宾语从句。例如:

Make sure (that) you will arrive there on time.

I know there's a train this afternoon, but I must make sure of the time. 我知道今天下午有班火车, 但我必须弄清楚(发车)时间。

注意: make sure 后通常不接不定式。

误: Make sure to shut the windows.

正: Make sure that you shut the windows.

正: Make sure that the windows are shut.

##### 二、单词与词组

##### 1. first of all

first of all 意为“首先, 最重要的”, 是 first 的强调形式, 常用于句首。例如:

First of all, I'd like to say how glad I'm here.

I have a lot to say, but first of all, I want to thank you for your warm welcome.



注意和 at first 的区别:

at first 意为“开始,起初”,相当于 at the beginning,通常指某事刚发生时的情况,但后来往往发生了变化。例如:

At first he knew nobody here, but now he has made a lot of friends.

## 2. turn off

turn off 意为“切断(电源),关掉(自来水、电灯、收音机等)”,其反义词为 turn on。注意这里不能用 close 或 open。例如:

Please turn off the lights before you go out.

As soon as he got home, he turned on TV.

## 三、句型

### 1. Once you are in here, listen to your teacher.

Once 这里用作连词,相当于 from the moment that, when, 意为“一旦,一……就”,引导时间状语从句。例如:

Once she arrives, we can start.

Once he understands why he must study, he will study hard.

Once 还可用作副词,有“一次”或“曾经”的

意思。例如:

They went there once a week.

### 2. Don't touch anything unless your teacher tells you to.

1) unless 用作连词,相当于 if...not, 作“除非……,否则……”解,引导条件状语从句,可放在主句前,也可放在主句后,从句中的动词要用现在时来代替将来时。例如:

I'll be back tomorrow unless there's heavy snow (= I'll be back tomorrow if there isn't heavy snow).

He'll stay at home unless he is invited to the party.

2) ...unless your teacher tells you to 中 to 是不定式符号,后面省略了与主句相同的动词 touch,以避免重复,但 to 不能省略。例如:

—Would you like to go to his birthday party?

—I'd love to (go).

My parents wish me to study medicine in the future, but I don't want to. 我的父母希望我将来学医,但我不想。

## 【练习设计】·基础练习

### 一、改错

1. There are a lot of OK in your spoken English. ( ) \_\_\_\_\_  
A B C D
2. Make sure to tell him that he must arrive here on time tomorrow. ( ) \_\_\_\_\_  
A B C D
3. The light was on when you were out. Don't forget to turn off it next time. ( ) \_\_\_\_\_  
A B C D
4. What about have a walk after supper? ( ) \_\_\_\_\_  
A B C D
5. Once she will hear the news, she must be very excited. ( ) \_\_\_\_\_  
A B C D

## 【练习设计】·拓展练习

二、假设下面是你班的班级公约,请根据实际情况逐条列出

Dos / Don'ts

班级公约

1. smoke/in the classroom
2. tidy/desks and chairs
3. eat/in class
4. shut/doors and windows/after school
5. clean/blackboard/after class
6. copy/others' exercises
7. do/eye-exercises/every day
8. jump/queue/lunch hour

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