



荣德基

析

POUXI

新课标新教材



探究开放创造性学习

高中英语必修1
配外研版

POUXI XINKEBIAN

内蒙古少年儿童出版社



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高中英语必修1
(配外研版)

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**Module 1 My First Day at Senior High****A. 基础篇****I. 教材内容剖析****Introduction****一、生词**

1. **academic** /ˌækə'demɪk/ *adj.* (1) scholarly 学术的 **eg:**

The question is purely academic. 这是一个纯学术性的问题
the academic research 学术研究

(2) of or relating to a school, college, university learning or teaching 学院的, 大学的 **eg:** the academic year 学年

拓展: academic *n.* 大学教师

2. **favourite** /'feɪvərɪt/ (1) *adj.* of being liked best 最喜欢的 **eg:**

Who is your favourite singer? 你最喜欢的歌手是谁?

(2) [C] someone or something that is liked best 最喜欢的人或物 **eg:**

This is my favourite among his novels.

他的小说中, 这本我最喜欢。

二、重难点句子

I like Chinese because I enjoy reading stories and poems.

讲解: 我喜欢语文, 因为我喜欢读小说和诗歌。

enjoy doing 喜欢干…… **eg:**

Most people enjoy singing the new song. 大多数人喜欢唱这首新歌。

enjoy oneself 玩得高兴, 过得愉快

三、交际用语

1. 表达喜好和厌恶 Likes and Dislikes 的常用句型:

I like/love...(very much)

I like / love to (do/doing)...

I don't like...

I don't like to (do/doing)...

I hate /dislike...

I hate / dislike to (do/doing)...

2. 以上句型中的动词都是及物动词, 其后可接名词、不定式或动名词作宾语。 **eg:**

I love music. 我喜欢音乐。

He likes reading. 他喜欢读书。

He hates being laughed at. 他不喜欢被人嘲笑。

Reading and Vocabulary**一、生词**

1. **enthusiastic** /ɪnθjuːzɪ'æstɪk/ *adj.* having enthusiasm 热心的, 热情的, 热烈的 **eg:**

be enthusiastic for (about) sth. 对某事热心



The retired worker is very enthusiastic about neighbourhood affairs.

这个退休工人对邻里事情非常热心。

He is enthusiastic for dance. 他对舞蹈着迷。

2. **amazing** /ə'meɪzɪŋ/ *adj.* surprising 令人吃惊的, 令人惊讶的 (常用来修饰物) **eg:**

It is amazing that you failed the exam. 你这次考试不及格, 太让人吃惊了。

He has an amazing talent for language. 他在语言方面有惊人的天赋。

拓展: amazed *adj.* 吃惊的, 惊讶的 (常用来修饰人) **eg:**

I was amazed at the news. 我听到那个消息感到很惊讶。

注意: amazed 也可以用来修饰物 **eg:**

His amazed expression suggested that he didn't know the news.

他吃惊的表情暗示了他并不知道这个消息。

3. **attitude** /'ætɪtʃud/ *n.* a state of mind or a feeling 态度, 看法 (可数名词) 常常与介词 to (towards) 连用, 表示“对……的态度”。 **eg:**

What is your attitude towards the film? 你对这部电影有什么看法?

a violent attitude 粗暴的态度 an attitude to labour 劳动观念

4. **information** /ˌɪnfə'meɪʃən/ [U] knowledge of a specific event or situation 信息, 情报 **eg:**

You had better collect more information on this matter.

你最好多收集一些有关此事的信息。

a piece of information 一则消息; 一份情报 first hand information 第一手资料

5. **bored** /bɔ:d/ *adj.* to feel tired of sth. 厌烦的; 厌倦的 **eg:**

I am bored with the food. 我厌倦了这种食物。

拓展: ① boring *adj.* 令人厌烦的多修饰物; 而 bored 多修饰人 **eg:**

His speech is boring. 他的演讲令人厌烦。

② bore *vt.* 烦扰, 使厌烦 常用于 sth. + bore + sh. 句型中 **eg:**

Am I boring you? 我打扰您了吗?

He bored us to death. 他使我们烦死了。

6. **embarrassed** /ɪm'bærəst/ *adj.* feeling self-conscious or ill at ease 尴尬的; 难堪的; 困窘的 **eg:**

The mother was embarrassed by her child's bad behavior.

母亲被孩子的不良行为弄得很难为情。

He was embarrassed by debts. 他因债务而困窘。

拓展: ① embarrassing *adj.* 令人难为的, 使人不安的 **eg:**

Don't laugh at him. It's embarrassing. 不要嘲笑他了, 那很尴尬。

② embarrass *vt.* 使困窘; 使局促不安; 阻碍; 麻烦 **eg:**

I hope my words won't embarrass you. 我希望我的话不会使你难堪。

7. **instruction** /ɪn'strʌkʃən/ [C] detailed directions on procedure 指示, 指导说明 (多用作复数) **eg:**

You should follow your teacher's instructions. 你应该听从老师的指导。

Read the instructions on the bottle carefully. 仔细阅读瓶子上的说明。

拓展: give instructions to do sth. 指挥, 命令 (做某事)

follow one's instructions 听从某人的指导

carry out one's instructions 执行某人的命令



8. **previous** /'pri:vias/ *adj.* (1) existing or occurring before something else in time or order 先前的, 早先的, 以前的 (在时间或顺序上存在或发生在其他别的事之前的) **eg:**
on some day previous to Christmas (常与 to 连用) 在圣诞节前的某日
His previous attempt was successful. 他以前的尝试成功了。
(2) acting, occurring, or done too soon; premature
过早的, 过急的, 太快地做; 不成熟的 **eg:**
You are a little previous in learning English. 你在学习英语方面有点过急。
9. **describe** /dis'kraib/ *v.* to give an account of sb. or sth. in speech or writing 口头或书面描述 **eg:**
describe the accident 描述这场事故
I will describe you. 我会把你描述一番。
Words can't describe the beauty of the scene. 语言难以描述这景色的美。
拓展: describe...as 认为, 说...如何 **eg:**
He describes himself as a doctor. 他自称是医生。
He described the party as a failure. 他认为这聚会是失败的。
10. **description** /di'skripʃən/ *n.* a statement or an account describing sth. 叙述; 描述 **eg:**
He gave a vivid description of what he had seen.
他绘声绘色地描述了他所见到的一切。
拓展: beyond description 难以描写, 难以形容
give a description of 描述
of all descriptions 各种各样的, 形形色色的
of every description 各种各样的, 形形色色的
11. **impress** /im'pres/ *v.* to produce or attempt to produce a vivid impression or image
印入脑海, 留下印象 **eg:**
be impressed by (at, with) 被深深打动 (感动) **eg:**
I was deeply impressed with the beauty of the West Lake.
我被西湖的美深深地打动了。
impress sth. on sb. 某事使某人印象深刻 **eg:**
I impressed on him the importance of his work.
我使他注意到了他的工作的重要性。
拓展: impression /im'preʃən/ [C] 印象, 感觉 **eg:**
a strong impression 很深的印象
What's your impression of him? 你对他的印象如何? (他给你的印象怎样?)
make an impression on sb. 给某人留下印象
the first impression 第一印象

二、短语

1. be similar to

讲解: 和……相似, 类似于…… **eg:**

My new bike is similar to yours. 我的新自行车和你的相似。

2. nothing like

讲解: (1) 没有什么能比得上 **eg:**

There is nothing like your friend's smile when you feel tired.



当你感到疲劳的时候,什么也比不上你朋友的笑脸。

I like music best and I think there is nothing like it.

我最喜欢音乐,我觉得没有什么能比得上它。

(2) 完全不像,完全不是 eg:

His character is nothing like his brother's. 他的性格和他哥哥完全不像。

This is nothing like what I wanted. 这完全不是我想要的。

拓展:something like 大约,有点像 eg:

He looks something like his mother. 他看上去有点像他妈妈。

He is something like five years old. 他大约五岁。

3. have fun

讲解:玩得开心 eg:

We had fun at the ball yesterday. 我们昨天在舞会上玩得很开心。

拓展:fun[U] 玩笑,嬉戏娱乐,乐趣 eg:

be fond of fun 爱闹着玩 be full of fun 很好玩;极有趣

for fun / in fun 开玩笑,不是认真的 make fun of sb. 嘲弄某人;取笑某人

What fun! 多么有趣!

Her baby is great fun. 她的婴儿很好玩。

4. introduce sb. to sb.

讲解:把某人介绍给某人 eg:

He introduced his friend to me. 他把他的朋友介绍给我。

拓展:introduce new techniques 采用新技术 introduce oneself 作自我介绍

introduce...into 把……引进,传入

5. in other words

讲解:换句话说 eg:

She is separated from her husband. In other words, she is now single.

她和丈夫离婚了;换句话说,她现在独身一人。

拓展:have a word with sb. 和某人说话,和某人谈话

have words with 和……争论[争吵] in a (one) word 简而言之;概括地说

keep one's word 守信用,履行诺言 break one's word 食言

word came that...有消息传来说

6. look forward to

讲解:期望,期待,盼望(to 是介词,后面跟名词或动名词) eg:

We are all looking forward to our holiday. 我们都盼望着假期。

I'm looking forward to seeing you this summer vacation. 我盼望今年暑假见到你。

Look forward to hearing from you soon. 盼望很快收到你的来信。

7. be different from

讲解:与……不同 eg:

This house is different from that one. 这所房子和那所是不一样的。

British English is slightly different from American English.

英国英语和美国英语稍微有些不同。

拓展:be different in 在……方面不同 eg:

The two boys are different in their tastes. 这两个男孩的兴趣是相异的。



They are different in size. 它们的尺寸不同。

8. be like

讲解:像,如同(like 为介词,后常跟名词或代词) **eg:**

What is the weather like today? 今天天气怎么样?

—What is your new English teacher like? 你的新英语老师怎么样?

—She is very kind but strict. 她很和蔼但很严格。

注意:回答 be like 问句时,答案应是某人的相貌或品质。

拓展:look like 看起来像 **eg:**

He looks like his father. 他看上去像他父亲。

三、词语辨析

▲method, means 与 way 的区别

| 单词 | 解析 | 例子 |
|--------|---------------------------------|---|
| method | 合乎逻辑的,有条理的,系统的方法 | a teaching method 教学方法 a method of study 学习方法 |
| means | 可指抽象意义,意为:“策略,手段” 可指具体的工具,用具 | diplomatic means 外交手段 a means of life 生活方式 means of transportation 交通工具 |
| way | 常用词,可替代 method 和 means | the best way 最佳办法 the proper way 适当的方法 |

注意:①means 单复数同形②表示“用这种方法”时,三个词都可用,但所搭配的介词不同:in this way; with this method; by this means

四、意难点句子

1. The teacher is a very enthusiastic woman called Ms Shen.

讲解:英语老师姓沈,非常热心。

called Ms Shen 是过去分词短语,做定语修饰名词 woman, 相当于一个定语从句 who is called Ms Shen **eg:**

My new friend is a girl named Mary. 我的新朋友是一个叫玛丽的女孩。

The book laid on the table is mine. 放在桌子上的那本书是我的。

拓展:v.-ed 形式做定语时,与它修饰的名词是被动关系;而 v.-ing 形式与它修饰的名词是主动关系。 **eg:**

the girl standing there 站在那儿的女孩(girl 与 standing 是主动关系)

the cup broken by Wang Lin 被王林打破的茶杯(cup 与 broken 是被动关系)

2. Ms Shen's method of teaching is nothing like that of the teachers at my Junior High school.

讲解:沈老师和我初中老师的教学方法完全不同。

句中 that 为替代词,替代前面提到过名词 method。

辨析:that, one, it

(1)that 既可替代特指的单数可数名词,也可替代特指的不可数名词,若替代特指的单数可数名词时,相当于 the one;若替代特指的复数名词时用 those,相当于 the



ones. eg:

The dictionary on the desk is much better than that (the one) on the shelf. (that 替代单数可数名词 dictionary, 特指书架上的那一本) 书桌上那本字典比书架上的那本好得多。

The weather of Beijing is colder than that of Shanghai in winter. (that 替代不可数名词 weather, 特指上海的天气) 在冬天, 北京的天气比上海的天气要冷。

The students in our class are more than those in theirs. (those 替代特指的复数名词 students, 特指他们班的学生) 我们班的学生比他们班的学生多。

- (2) one 替代单数可数名词, 表示泛指; 其复数形式为 ones. eg:

I have lost my pen. I want to buy one. (one 替代 pen, 表示泛指, 丢的那支钢笔与想买的并非同一只) 我的钢笔丢了, 我想买一支。

He has a red knife and three yellow ones. (ones 替代 knives, 表示泛指) 他有一把红色的小刀, 还有三把黄色的。

- (3) it 替代前面提到过的同一个事物. eg:

— Is this book yours? 这本书是你的吗?

— Yes, it is mine. (it 替代 this book, 两人指的是同一本书) 是的, 它是我的。

Your story is interesting, but I don't like it. (it 替代 your story)

你的故事很有趣, 但我不喜欢。

3. I don't think I will be bored in Ms Shen's class!

讲解: 我认为我上沈老师的课是不会感到厌倦的!

I don't think... 为否定前移, 意为“我认为……不”, 一般说来, 使用否定前移结构需具备两个条件: ① 主语是第一人称 I 或 we; ② 谓语动词是下列常用动词: think, believe (相信), suppose (猜想) 等 eg:

I don't think he will come tomorrow. 我想他明天不会来的。

I don't believe he will do that. 我相信他不会干那种事。

拓展: 否定前移结构中的反意疑问句部分需和从句保持一致. eg:

I don't think he will come tomorrow, will he? 我想他明天不会来的, 是吗?

4. In other words, there are three times as many girls as boys.

讲解: 换句话说, 女同学的数量是男同学的三倍。

此句中 time 是可数名词, 意为“倍”, 表示倍数。倍数的表达法常用的有下列三种:

- (1) A + is + ...times + adj. / adv. 的比较级 + than + B eg:

My English teacher is three times older than I. 我的英语老师比我年长三倍。

He runs twice faster than Wang Lin. 他跑的速度是王林的两倍。

- (2) A + is + ...times + as + adj. / adv. 的原级 + as + B eg:

This house is three times as big as that one.

这所房子的面积是那所房子的三倍。

I have twice (double) as many books as Li Hong. 我的书的数量是李红的两倍。

- (3) A + is + ...times the size/length/depth/width/height of B eg:

The rope is five times the length of that one.

这条绳子的长度是那条的五倍。

Asia is four times the size of Europe. 亚洲的面积是欧洲的四倍。

注意: time 表示倍数只限于三倍或三倍以上, 如果表示两倍可用 twice 或 double。



Grammar 1

The Present Simple Tense And The Present Continuous Tense

(一般现在时和现在进行时)

一、字词句精讲

1. **state**/steɪt/[C] a condition or mode of being 状况;情形;状态 in a state of/in a...state 处于……状况 eg:

Everything was in a state of disorder. 一切都处于混乱状态。

His health is in a poor state. 他的健康状况不佳。

2. **regularly**/'regjʊləli/adv. orderly or occurring at fixed time 有规律地,有规则地,定期地 eg:

Take the medicine regularly three times a day. 一天三次定时服药。

Both girls write to each other regularly now. 两个姑娘现在定期互相通信。

拓展:regular adj. 规则的,有规律的;定期的,定时的 eg:

a regular meeting 例会 regular verbs 规则动词

3. **write down**

讲解:记下来,记录下来 eg:

He wrote down my address. 他记下了我的地址。

拓展:同义词 put down eg:

Put it down to my account, please. 情记在我的账上。

4. **take place** 与 **happen** 的区别

happen 是 take place 的同义词。但是, happen 通常指偶然发生的事情,而 take place 指有计划,有目的地举行 eg:

The Olympics take place every four years. 奥林匹克运动会每四年举行一次。

The opening of the play will take place tomorrow night.

这出戏的开幕式将于明天晚上举行。

Great changes have taken place in China since liberation.

解放后中国发生了很大的变化。

以上句中的 take place 不能被 happen 代替。

A bad accident happened to her family. 她家里发生了不幸。

上面句中的 happen 不能改为 take place, 但是 take place 偶尔也可以用来表示偶然发生的事情。 eg:

The accident took place only a block from their home.

事故发生的地方离他们家只有一个街区的距离。

注意:take place 和 happen 都是不及物动词,不可用于被动语态。以下句子是错误的:

The stroy was taken place in the Second World War(应改为 took place).

二、语法归纳精讲

在英语中,不同时间发生的动作,要用不同形式的动词来表示。 eg:

He came yesterday. 他昨天来的。

He will come tomorrow. 他明天会来。

表示动作(情况)发生时间的各种谓语动词形式称为时态。在英语中,每说一句话都要考虑时态问题,谓语动词要用适当的时态形式。英语中一共有十六个时态,其中



常用的有九种:一般现在时,现在进行时,现在完成时,一般过去时,一般将来时,过去进行时,过去完成时,过去将来时,现在完成进行时。现就一般现在时和现在进行时的主要用法讲述如下:

(一)一般现在时

一般现在时的谓语动词一般用动词原形,当主语是第三人称单数时,在动词词尾加-s(-es),词尾的具体变化如下:

(1)一般情况下,直接在词尾加-s。 eg: hurts, gets, works

(2)以辅音字母加 y 结尾的,把 y 变成 i,再加-es。 eg: fly—flies, carry—carries

(3)以 s, x, sh, ch, o 结尾的动词加-es。 eg: teaches, goes, washes

* 一般现在时的基本用法有三种:

1. 表示经常性、习惯性的动作 eg:

He often gets up at six. 他经常六点钟起床。

It seldom snows here. 这儿很少下雪。

2. 表示现在的特征或状态 eg:

He is a worker. 他是工人。

I speak English very well. 我英语讲得很好。

3. 表示普遍真理 eg:

Two and five makes seven. 二加五等于七。

The moon moves round the earth. 月亮围着地球转。

* 一般现在时的特殊用法:

1. 表示按计划、安排,特别是按时刻表将要发生的事情 eg:

The plane takes off at eight a. m. 飞机上午八点钟起飞。

School begins tomorrow. 明天开学。

但这种用法只限于少数动词,如 begin, come, go, leave, start, arrive 等。

2. 表示心理状态和感觉的动词不适合用进行时,常用一般现在时。常用的这类动词有:love, like, hate, want, hope, need, prefer, wish, know, understand, believe, seem, feel(感觉;摸起来), look(看起来), sound(听起来), taste(尝起来)等。 eg:

I like English. 我喜欢英语。

He looks fine. 他看上去气色不错。

3. 在时间或条件状语从句中,如果主句是将来时,从句用一般现在时 eg:

We will go fishing if it is fine tomorrow. 如果明天天气好,我们就去钓鱼。

Please give him the book when he comes back. 当他回来的时候,请把这本书给他。

4. 一般现在时还可用于下列情况:电影说明,剧情介绍,文章标题,图片说明,电视解说词等。

(二)现在进行时

* 现在进行时的谓语动词形式是 be(am, is, are) + doing。其基本用法有两种:

1. 表示日前这一时刻正在进行的动作,常与下列时间状语连用:now, at the moment, at present 等。 eg:

He is writing a letter now. 他现在正在写信。

What are you doing? 你在干什么?

2. 表示现阶段正在进行的动作 eg:

The work is going fairly smoothly. 工作进行得相当顺利。

He is writing a new novel these months. 这几个月他在写一部新小说。

* 现在进行时的特殊用法:

1. 表示一个在最近按计划或安排将要进行的动作(这时多有一个表示将来时间的状语) eg:

We are leaving on Friday. 我们星期五动身。

I'm seeing him off tomorrow at the airport. 我明天要到机场为他送行。

注意:现在进行时表示将来的用法仅限于少量动词 eg: go, come, leave, start, stay, arrive, do, have, return, work, play 等。

2. 表示一个经常性的动作或状态,这时或是为了表示一种感情(赞扬,厌恶),或是为了强调情况的暂时性 eg:

He is always coming late. 他总是迟到。(表示厌恶)

He is always thinking of others. 他老是想别人。(表示赞扬)

He is constantly leaving things about. 他老是把东西乱扔。(表示不满)

For this week we are starting work at 7:30.

这星期我们七点半上班。(强调情况的暂时性)

Where is he working now? 他现在在哪里工作?(可能刚换了工作)

三、语法针对性练习(15 分钟) (179)

(一) 单项选择

- You're drinking too much.
—Only at home. No one _____ me but you.
A. is seeing B. had seen C. sees D. saw
- I've won a holiday for two days to Florida. I _____ my mum.
A. am taking B. have taken C. take D. will have taken
- My mother _____ always _____ me as a child.
A. does; treat B. /; treats C. is; treating D. has; treated
- Can I drive on the free way, Mr Green?
—You can when you _____ a bit more skilled.
A. will get B. are getting C. will have got D. get
- He has been writing the composition the whole afternoon and he still _____.
A. has been B. does C. has D. is
- The baby is generally healthy, but sometimes he _____ a cold.
A. has caught B. is catching C. catches D. will catch
- East of the village _____ a river.
A. lie B. lies C. is lying D. lay
- We'll go fishing if the weather _____ fine tomorrow.
A. is B. are C. was D. will be
- Is this raincoat yours?
—No, mine _____ behind the door.
A. hangs B. is hanging C. has hung D. hung
- _____ some of this juice — perhaps you'll like it.
A. Trying B. Try C. To try D. Have tried
- How are you today?



—Oh, I _____ ill.

- A. feel B. am feeling C. felt D. have felt

12. The train _____ for Beijing at 8:30. We must hurry up.

- A. will leave B. left C. leaves D. has left

(二)用适当的时态填空

1. The door _____ (face) south.

2. School _____ (open) next Monday.

3. At present he _____ (expect) your letter.

4. Listen, Li Hong _____ (play) the piano.

5. Time and tide _____ (wait) for no man.

6. The cloth _____ (feel) soft.

7. He _____ (write) a new novel this year.

8. She _____ always _____ (think of) others.

9. I don't work here. I _____ just _____ (help out).

10. We'll go climbing if the weather _____ (be) fine tomorrow.

Listening and Vocabulary

一、生词

1. **correction** /kə'rekʃən/ *n.* the act or process of correcting 改正; 纠正 **eg:**

He made some corrections in the report. 他在报告中作了些修改。

拓展: ① **correct** *v.* to make corrections 改正, 修改 **eg:**

Please correct the spelling mistakes in your composition.

请纠正你作文中的拼写错误。

② **correct** *adj.* right 正确的, 恰当的 **eg:**

Your answer is correct. 你的答案正确。

2. **encouragement** /ɪn'kʌrɪdʒmənt/ *n.* the act of encouraging 鼓励, 激励 **eg:**

Teachers should give students enough encouragement. 老师应该多鼓励学生。

拓展: **encourage** *v.* 鼓励, 激励 encourage sb. to do sth. 鼓励某人(做某事) **eg:**

Our English teacher encourages us to speak English more.

我们的英语老师鼓励我们多讲英语。

3. **enjoyment** /ɪn'dʒɔɪmənt/ *n.* the act or state of enjoying 享受; 乐趣 **eg:**

Classical music was her chief enjoyment. 古典音乐是她的主要消遣。

I get a lot of enjoyment from the book. 我从这本书中得到了许多乐趣。

拓展: **enjoy** *v.* 喜爱; 欣赏 **eg:**

I enjoy my job. 我喜爱我的工作。

enjoy oneself 玩得开心, 过得愉快 enjoy doing sth. 喜欢于某事

4. **fluency** /'flu:ənsi/ *n.* ability to express oneself freely 流利, 流畅 **eg:**

fluency of speech 口齿流利

with fluency 流利地, 滔滔不绝地

He speaks English with great fluency. 他的英语说得非常流利。

拓展: **fluent** /'flu:ənt/ *adj.* 流畅的; 流利的 **eg:**

He is fluent in five languages. 他能流利地说五种语言。



She speaks fluent English. 她讲一口流利的英语。

5. **misunderstanding** /ˌmɪsʌndə'stændɪŋ/ *n.* failure to give the correct meaning 误会, 误解 **eg:**

I don't want any misunderstanding between us. 我不希望我们之间有任何误会。

拓展: misunderstand *vt.* 误会, 误解, 曲解 **eg:**

You must have misunderstood my meaning. 你一定误会了我的意思。

二、短语

1. make progress

讲解: 取得进展, 进步 **eg:**

He has made great progress in his study. 他的学习取得了很大进步。

注意: progress 是不可数名词, 不能用复数形式或与 a/an 连用。

2. at the beginning

讲解: 开始; 起初(作时间状语) **eg:**

At the beginning, I did not like him. 起初我并不喜欢他。

拓展: at the beginning of 在……的开始 **eg:**

at the beginning of the road 在道路的起点

at the beginning of the year 在年初

from beginning to end 从头到尾, 自始至终

三、词语辨析

▲ a bit 与 a little 的区别

相同点: 作定语, 修饰形容词或名词 **eg:**

I'm a bit / a little tired. 我有点累。

不同点: (1) 后接名词时, a bit 需加 of 后再接名词 **eg:**

a little water = a bit of water

(2) not a bit = not at all 一点也不; not a little = very 很, 非常 **eg:**

I'm not a bit hungry. 我一点也不饿。

I'm not a little hungry. 我很饿。

四、重难点句子

...he said it didn't matter if we made mistakes.

讲解: ……他说我们出了错也没关系。

matter *vi.* 主要用于否定句、疑问句或条件句中, 意为“关系重大, 要紧” **eg:**

It doesn't matter if you are late. 你如果迟到也没关系。

What does it matter? 那有什么关系?

It doesn't matter. 没关系。(常用来回答表示道歉的交际用语)

Grammar 2

Adjectives ending in -ing and -ed (以-ing 和 -ed 结尾的分词形容词)

一、字词句精讲

1. **disappointing** /ˌdɪsə'pɔɪntɪŋ/ *adj.* not up to expectations 使人失望的, 令人扫兴的 **eg:**

It is disappointing that our team lost the game.

我们队输了这场比赛, 真令人扫兴。

拓展: disappointed *adj.* 感到失望的 (多用来修饰人) **eg:**

Are you very disappointed about / at losing the game?



你是不是因为比赛输了而感到很失望?

My parents will be disappointed in /with me if I fail to get the master's degree.

如果我得不到硕士文凭,我的父母将为我感到失望。

disappoint *vt.* 使失望 *eg:*

The book disappointed me. 这本书令我失望。

I'm sorry to disappoint you. 使你失望我心里很不安。

2. keep quiet

讲解:保持肃静,保持安静 *eg:*

Please keep quiet, the baby is sleeping. 请安静,孩子在睡觉。

拓展:keep calm 保持心情平静;保持镇静 *eg:*

Keep calm before danger. 在危险面前保持镇静。

keep still 保持不动 *eg:*

Keep still while I am taking photos of you. 我给你拍照时别动。

二、语法归纳精讲

英语中一些表示心理变化的动词,其-ing和-ed形式通常起形容词作用,在句中作定语或表语,-ing形式表示“令人……的”,多用来修饰物,-ed形式表示“某人感到……的”,多用来修饰人。这些动词常用的有 interest(使感兴趣), excite(使兴奋,激动), surprise(使惊奇), worry(使担心,忧虑), tire(使厌烦,使劳累), disappoint(使失望), bore(使厌倦), frighten(使害怕), move(使感动), puzzle(使迷惑), shock(使震惊), delight(使高兴), inspire(使受鼓舞), discourage(使泄气), encourage(鼓舞,鼓励), astonish(使惊讶)等。 *eg:*

The book is very interesting. 这本书很有趣。

He is very interested in the book. 他对这本书很感兴趣。

This is a moving story. 这是一个感人的故事。

We were deeply moved by the story. 我们被这个故事深深地打动了。

The news is very exciting. 这消息太激动人心了。

I was excited at the news. 听到这个消息我很激动。

注意:-ing形式也可以修饰人,-ed形式也可以修饰物,要根据句意选择适当的形式。 *eg:*

the worried expression 忧虑的表情 the disappointing boy 令人失望的孩子

拓展:①以上动词常用作及物动词,其句型结构为:sth. + *vt.* + sb. *eg:*

The news surprised me. 这消息使我很惊奇。

The problem puzzled them. 他们对这个问题的迷惑不解。

②个别动词只有-ed形式,无-ing形式。 *eg:*

known(出名的,已知的), lost(丢失的,迷路的), broken(破碎的,损坏的), crowded(拥挤的), devoted(专心的,忠实的), seated(就座的), married(已婚的), learned(博学的), aged(年老的)等,但 missing(丢失的,不见的)只有-ing形式。

三、语法针对性练习(15分钟) (180)

(一)单项选择

1. —I'm very _____ with my own cooking. It looks nice and smells delicious.

—Mm, it does have a _____ smell.

A. pleasant; pleased

B. pleased; pleased

C. pleasant; pleasant

D. pleased; pleasant