

普通高中课程标准实验教科书

新
课标

夯实基础

提高能力

拓展知识

发展智力

基础训练

· 英语

必修 1

山东省教学研究室 编

外研版



山东教育出版社
Shandong Education Press

基础训练·英语

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使用指南



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Module 1 My First Day at Senior High

学习目标聚焦

单词

名词: province, information, website, comprehension, instruction, method, description, correction, technology, encouragement, attitude, behaviour, assistant, system, enjoyment, fluency, misunderstanding, teenager, diploma

动词: impress, disappear, move, cover

形容词: academic, enthusiastic, amazed, amazing, brilliant, bored, boring, embarrassed, embarrassing, disappointed, disappointing, moved, moving

短语

write down, differences between... , similar to, far from, introduce... to... , in groups, in a funny way, look forward to, in other words, be different from, attend a Chinese class, be disappointed with, be excited about, be divided into, take part in, at the start/end of, go to college, move to, start/finish school, have a summer vacation

句型

1. ... , there are three times as many girls as boys.
2. Every room has a computer with a special screen, almost as big as a camera screen.
3. ... Ms Shen's method of teaching is nothing like that of the teachers at my Junior High school.

交际用语

1. How's it going? 近来如何?
2. That's great! 太棒了!
3. What about doing something? 去干某事如何?

语法

1. 一般现在时。
2. 以-ing 和-ed 结尾的形容词的构成及其用法。

重点难点突破

1. **The teacher is a very enthusiastic woman called Ms Shen.** 老师是一位非常热心的姓沈的女士。

(1) **enthusiastic** *adj.* 热心的, 热情的

【构词知识】

enthus *v.* 津津乐道地讲述; 激起(某人)的热情

enthusiasm *n.* 热情;热忱

enthusiast *n.* 热衷于……的人

(2) called 过去分词作定语,修饰 woman,表示被动。如:

His father bought him a dog *named/called* Mary. 他父亲给他买了一只名叫玛丽的狗。

Have you seen the film *named Hero*? 你看过《英雄》这部电影吗?

2. ... and Ms Shen's method of teaching is *nothing like that* of the teachers at my Junior High school. ……并且沈老师的教学方法一点儿也不像我们初中老师的教法。

(1) nothing like 是一个副词短语,它的主要含义以及常见句型如下:

① 用于表达“not at all like”,意为“一点儿不像,完全不像”。常见句型为“主语+系动词+nothing like...”。如:

The car is *nothing like* the one they advertised. 这款轿车跟他们在广告中宣传的完全不一样。

② 用于表达“nothing better than”,意为“没有比……更好的”,常见句型为“there is nothing like...”。如:

There is *nothing like* a holiday to make one feel rested. 没有比放假能使人休息得更好了。

(2) that(=the+名词)可以代替可数名词,也可以代替不可数名词,与前面提到的为同一类,但非同一物。如:

The climate of Beijing is quite different from *that* (the climate) of Qingdao. 北京的气候与青岛的大不相同。

【注意】

one 可以指代人或物;it 一般只代替一个具体的事物;that 只能代替物,不能代替人。试做下题:

Mary went to the bookstore to buy a book on history, but she didn't find _____ (it/one/that).

解析:应选 one,替代前面的 a book,表示泛指。

3. I *don't think* I will be bored in Ms Shen's class! 我认为上沈老师的课我是不会感到厌倦的!

(1) 英汉在否定表示法上的区别:英语中有些动词,如 think, believe, suppose, expect, guess, imagine 等,当它们后面接一个具有否定意义的宾语从句时,通常将这个动词变成否定形式,而宾语从句中的谓语动词用肯定形式。如:

I *didn't think* she could deal with it all by herself. 我没料到她能完全靠自己处理这个问题。

另外,当这些动词用于一般疑问句的简单否定回答时,可以用 I think/believe/suppose... not 的形式。如:

—Do you *think* it will rain this weekend? 你认为本周末会下雨吗?

—I *suppose not*. /I don't suppose so. 我认为不会。

此句若用 hope, 则只能用 I hope not.

(2) bored 用来说明人感到厌烦;boring 说明人或物令人厌烦。如:

Susan gets *bored* doing too much homework. 苏珊对做太多的作业感到厌烦。

The TV play is really *boring*. 这部电视剧确实令人厌烦。

4. **In other words, there are three times as many girls as boys.** 换句话说, 女孩子是男孩子的三倍。

要表示“A是B的……倍(大、小、高、低、宽、长、厚)”时, 可以用下列句型表示:

- (1) A+be+倍数+as...+as B. 如:

There are *half as many new words* in this module *as* in that one. 这个模块的生词只有那个模块的一半。

- (2) A+be+倍数... than B. 如:

The population in this town is *three times more than* it was in 1990. 这个小镇的人口是1990年时的三倍。

- (3) A+be+倍数+the size/length/height/width... of B. 如:

Our college is *ten times the size of* our middle school. 我们大学的规模是中学的十倍。

5. **Some students were embarrassed at first but everyone was very friendly and it was really very nice.** 起初有些同学觉得尴尬, 但每个人都很友好, 这确实是愉快的。

- (1) *embarrass vt.* 使窘迫, 使局促不安; 使……觉得不好意思或不舒服; 使困窘。如:

Meeting strangers *embarrassed* the shy child. 遇见陌生人使这个害羞的孩子很困窘。

When I began to sing, he laughed and made me *embarrassed*. 我开始唱歌时, 他大笑起来, 使我感到很尴尬。

She was *embarrassed* by her child's crying. 她被孩子的哭叫弄得不知所措。

- (2) *but* 表示“但是, 然而”, 用来引出相反的意见, 是口语常用词。如:

Davies studied in the classroom all day. He was very tired *but* happy. 戴维斯在教室里整整学习了一天, 他很累, 但很愉快。

Diane was amused, *but* I was very embarrassed. 戴安很开心, 但我却很尴尬。

- (3) *friendly* 是由“*friend*(朋友)+*-ly*(形容词后缀)”构成的形容词, 意为“友好的; 朋友般的”。如:

Our new teacher of English is *friendly* to us all. 我们的新英语老师对我们大家都很好。

【自主探究】

你能总结已经学过的以-ly结尾的形容词吗? 与同学交流并能口笔头造句。

- (4) *it* 在本句中倍代前文的“Today we introduced ourselves to each other.”这件事。

【拓展】

IT=Information Technology 信息技术

6. **For our homework tonight, we have to write a description of the street where we live. I'm looking forward to doing it!** 我们今天晚上的作业是描写我们居住的街道。我正盼望着做家庭作业呢!

- (1) *write a description of* 表示“描述”, 相当于动词 *describe*。如:

The teacher asks us to *write a description of* (describe) our schoolyard in English. 老师要求我们用英语描述一下我们的校园。

- (2) *where we live* 是一个定语从句, 修饰 *street*。如:

The school *where* we study was built in 1995. 我们就读的学校建于1995年。

This is the village *where I was born*. 这是我出生的村子。

- (3) look forward to 中 to 是介词,后面要跟名词或动词的-ing 形式。如:

All the children *are looking forward to* the Spring Festival. 所有的孩子都盼着过春节。

I don't know what result they *are looking forward to* seeing. 我不知道他们期望看到什么结果。

【自主探究】

总结已学过的 to 为介词的短语,并口笔头造句。

7. So have I. 我也是。

以 so 开头的部分倒装句,表示说话者和上文说话者相同的情况。so 后的助动词的形式,在时态和助动词的选用上要与前面的动词保持一致,数上与后面的主语保持一致。如:

Tom is in Class 16, *so am I*. 汤姆在 16 班,我也在。

I write a diary every day, *so does* my brother. 我每天写日记,我弟弟也是。

【拓展】

这一句式的否定形式用“Neither+肯定形式的助动词+主语”。如:

Davies doesn't speak Chinese. *Neither does* John. 戴维斯不会讲汉语,约翰也不会。

—I can't swim! 我不会游泳!

—*Neither can I!* 我也不会。

语法重点指津

学会正确使用动词时态。

1. 一般现在时的特殊用法

- (1) 在时间状语和条件状语从句中,常用一般现在时代替一般将来时。如:

The children will enjoy a golden childhood *if we reduce* their study load. 如果我们减轻孩子们的课业负担,他们就会享受金色的童年。

We'll go outing this weekend *if the weather is* fine. 如果本周末天气好我们将去郊游。

- (2) 一般现在时表示按规定、计划或安排等应做的事。如:

The train *leaves* at 6:00 p. m. So I have to be at the station by 5:40 p. m. at the latest. 火车下午 6:00 开,因此,我最晚得下午 5:40 到达车站。

What time does the lecture on computer-assisted instruction *begin*? 有关计算机辅助教学的讲座何时开始?

- (3) 部分表示互通信息的少数动词,如:say, see, hear, learn, tell, read, write 等常用一般现在时代替现在完成时。如:

I *hear* that you have learned French for a few years. 我听说你学过几年法语。

He *writes* to say he will come to Qingdao for the weekend. 他来信说他要来青岛度周末。

- (4) 用在某些表达法中,表示现在正在发生的动作或存在的状态。如:

Here *comes* a taxi! 来了一辆出租车!

There *goes* the bell. 铃响了。

How hard it *rains*. 雨下得真大。

(5) 用于文章标题、剧本、图片说明或对故事的转述等。如:

Mary *throws* the ball to Jane and Jane *catches* it. She *jumps* and *casts* it into the basket.

玛丽把球扔给珍妮。珍妮接过球,跳起来把球投进篮里。

2. 动词的-ing形式和-ed形式做表语和定语的区别

(1) 做表语时的区别:

当用人做主语时,-ed形式的动词表示人的情绪、状态、喜好等;当用物做主语时,-ing形式的动词一般表示某事物的特征、性质等。如:

The TV play is very *moving* and I am *moved*. 这部电视剧很感人,因此我被感动了。

The news was very *exciting*, and we all felt *excited*. 消息很令人激动,因此我们都感到兴奋。

(2) 做定语时的区别:

① 做定语时,-ing结构既可以修饰人也可以修饰物,表示“令人……的”。如:

We are all *interested* in the *interesting* game. 我们都对这个有趣的游戏感兴趣。

The *exciting* story impressed us deeply. 这个令人兴奋的故事给我们留下了深刻印象。

② 用-ed形式的动词表示一个事物的本质。如:

The *excited* man jumped up. 那个激动的人跳了起来。

The teacher felt *annoyed* at the *embarrassing* sight. 看到那个令人尴尬的场面,老师感到恼火。

高考真题再现

1. Books of this kind _____ well. [1999年全国高考上海卷]

- A. sell B. sells C. are sold D. is sold

【简析】A. 主语(books)是复数,of this kind 只是定语;sell well是习惯用法,表示“畅销”,不能用被动语态。

2. —I would never come to this restaurant again. The food is terrible!

—_____. [2004年全国高考上海卷]

- A. Nor am I B. Neither would I
C. Same with me D. So do I

【简析】B. 该句型是上句的否定形式,即“neither/nor+系动词/助动词/情态动词+主语”结构。表示我也不再会再来。

3. —What would you do if it _____ tomorrow?

—We have to carry it on, since we've got everything ready. [2005年全国高考卷]

- A. rain B. rains C. will rain D. is raining

【简析】B. 主句中的 would表示意愿、愿望,不是过去将来,也不是虚拟语气,故条件状语从句中应为一般现在时表示将来。

4. As soon as he comes back, I'll tell him when _____ and see him. [2005年全国高考北京卷]

- A. you will come B. will you come C. you come D. do you come

【简析】A。宾语从句中的语序应用正常陈述语序,when 在此连接宾语从句,而非时间状语从句,所以用 will。

5. This machine _____. It hasn't worked for years. [2006 年全国高考浙江卷]
A. didn't work B. wasn't working C. doesn't work D. isn't working

【简析】C。“这台机器不运转了”表示现在的状态,应用一般现在时。

6. _____ and happy, Tony stood up and accepted the prize. [2006 年全国高考卷 I]
A. Surprising B. Surprised C. Being surprised D. To be surprising

【简析】B。surprised and happy 作伴随状语,表示 Tony 站起来领奖时的心情。表示心理状态的动词如 surprise, excite, interest 等,它们的-ing 形式表示“令人吃惊”,“令人激动”,“令人感兴趣”;-ed 形式表示“感到……的”。

7. “Things _____ never come again!” I couldn't help talking to myself. [2007 年全国高考湖南卷]
A. lost B. losing C. to lose D. have lost

【简析】A。过去分词 lost 做后置定语。

8. He is very popular among his students as he always tries to make them _____ in his lectures. [2007 年全国高考江苏卷]
A. interested B. interesting C. interest D. to interest

【简析】A。make sb. interested in 表示“使某人对……感兴趣”。

学习策略点拨

☆ 利用词汇派生规则的以形释义和按义择形的认知策略。

☆ 根据模块问题锻炼略读和查读技能,加强对思维方向的自觉控制。

☆ 英语构词法

构词法是对英语词汇进行“音(读音)”、“形(拼写)”、“类(词类)”、“义(词义)”综合学习的一把金钥匙。

英语构词法包括派生、转化和合成。

派生是通过在词根前后加前缀和后缀来构成新词。转化是一个词不经过任何词形变化转用作其他词类。合成是将两个或两个以上的词合成一个词。

学习英语构词法要特别注意前缀和后缀的意义和构词作用。应熟记它们通常加在哪个词类之前和之后,构成哪类词,词义发生什么变化。

以本单元所学 impress 为例:加上后缀-ion, 便构成名词 impression, 意为“印象,感想”;加上后缀-ive, 构成 impressive, 意为“给人以深刻印象的”;impression 加上后缀-ist, -ism, -able 构成 impressionist (n. & adj. 印象派画家;印象派的;印象主义的), impressionism (n. 印象主义, 印象派), impressionable (adj. 易受影响的);impress 加后缀, 还可构成 impressionistic (adj. 给人以一般印象的), impressively (adv. 印象深刻地), impressible (adj. 容易感动的, 敏感的);impress 加上否定的前缀 un-, 构成 unimpress (v. 未留下印象, 未受感动)。再如: unimpressed (adj. 没有印象的, 未受感动的), unimpressive (adj. 给人印象不深的, 不令人信服的)。

由此可见,掌握英语构词法可以大大提高词汇学习效率和使用能力。

现结合本单元的单词,简要介绍一些常用构词法知识。

(1) 后缀-ion

-ion 是名词后缀,加在动词之后构成名词,表示“行为、行为的过程、结果、情况、状态”等。如: vacation 来自动词 vacate (腾出,空出),去 e,加上 ion,变成名词,表示“假期,休假”。

本单元所学类似单词还有: inform (通知,告知)→information (信息), comprehend (理解,领会)→comprehension (理解,领悟), instruct→instruction (指示,说明), describe→description (描述), correct→correction (改正)等。

类别还有: discuss→discussion (讨论), translate→translation (翻译), act→action (活动,行为,作用), express→expression (表达,词语)等。

(2) 后缀-ment

-ment 加在动词之后,表示“行为或行为的结果”。如:本单元所学的 enjoy (喜欢)→enjoyment (乐趣), encourage→encouragement (鼓励,激励), move (移动)→movement (移动,运动), amaze→amazement (惊异,惊奇)等。再如: agreement (同意,协议), management (管理), development (发展), judgment (判断,判决)等。-ment 也可以表示政府、机构。如: government (政府), department (部,局,司,部门)。

☆ 话题和关键词语的结合

在阅读中首先要抓住话题,利用背景知识,对所读内容进行预测、联想。

本单元 Reading 的话题是: My First Day at Senior High。描写的是高中学校生活的第一天,由题目进行联想: school, class, grade, course, subject, teacher, classmate, library, laboratory 等。当这些词语在课本中出现时,就会使我们产生一种亲近感,从而增强阅读理解的心理优势。

读懂课文内容后,可逐段找出重要词语,把它们写在纸上。名词、动词等只写原形,介词、冠词以及那些可以根据搭配关系推出的词可省略,然后借助这些词语作为“路标”,纠正背诵复述中的错误。这样做不仅可以巩固词汇、短语、句型、语法,更为重要的是,能够有效提高语篇分析理解能力。这实际上也是一种完形填空训练。

☆ 注意动词时态的语篇衔接作用

动词时态从时间和动作的方式(一般、进行、完成等)两方面交代过程的演变,因此具有重要的语篇衔接作用,在叙述性文体中尤其如此。学习课文时要密切注意各种时态的使用。如本单元 Reading 中介绍的多是经常性的动作或状态,所以一般现在时用得较多。但也穿插使用一般过去时,因为本篇课文应是日记的形式,所以第四段对过去活动的描述用了一般过去时。动词时态的语篇衔接作用常被忽视。其实只有在语篇中学习、使用,才能真正掌握动词的时态。这一点在学习对话、课文时必须高度重视。

单元知能过关

第一部分 听力训练

第一节 听下列句子,根据所听内容完成句子。每个句子读三遍。

- In our school, we all work hard at our lessons and _____.
- Things _____ since schools were called on to reduce learning load.
- Now students have more time to _____, go to science



museums, _____ and read newspapers.

4. _____ have taken place in our school.

5. In my spare time, I can follow my own interests such as reading books, _____ and _____.

第二节 听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一个小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

() 6. When will the man have exams next week?

A. Every day except Thursday.

B. Monday, Tuesday and Friday.

C. Monday, Thursday and Friday.

() 7. Where's the man?

A. In the bookstore.

B. In the classroom.

C. In the library.

() 8. How many lessons must the man go over at the weekend?

A. 3.

B. 15.

C. 12.

() 9. What is the man going to do?

A. Open the window.

B. Find another room.

C. Go out with the woman.

() 10. When does the talk take place?

A. On Friday.

B. On Saturday.

C. On Sunday.

第三节 听下面两段对话。每段对话后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项。听每段对话前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话读两遍。

听下面一段材料,回答第 11 和第 12 题。

() 11. How many subjects does Tom learn this term?

A. 8.

B. 7.

C. 10.

() 12. Which of the following is Tom's favourite?

A. Chinese.

B. English.

C. Chemistry.

听下面一段材料,回答第 13 至第 15 题。

() 13. What does the man first invite Linda to do?

A. Go swimming.

B. Go shopping.

C. Go to the cinema.

() 14. When will they go out for supper together?

A. On Friday evening.

B. On Saturday evening.

C. On Sunday evening.

() 15. When and where will the man pick up the woman?

A. At seven at her house.

B. At five at her office.

C. At six at her house.

第二部分 基础达标

第一节 语法和词汇知识

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

- () 1. —David has made great progress recently.
—_____ and _____.
- A. So he has; so he has B. So he has; so have you
C. So has he; so have you D. So have you; so he has
- () 2. After the new technique is introduced, the factory produced _____ cars in 2005 as the year before.
- A. as twice many B. as many twice
C. twice as many D. twice many as
- () 3. All of us were _____ when we heard the _____ news that we would not go climbing the next day.
- A. disappointed; disappointing B. disappointing; disappointed
C. disappointed; disappointed D. disappointing; disappointing
- () 4. —Is this raincoat yours?
—No, mine _____ there behind the door.
- A. hangs B. has hung C. is hanging D. hung
- () 5. The host will feel _____ if you _____ to the party tomorrow evening.
- A. disappointed; won't go B. disappointed; don't go
C. disappointing; don't go D. disappointed; are not going
- () 6. By the time the police arrived, the thief _____.
- A. had disappeared B. was disappeared
C. had been disappeared D. has disappeared
- () 7. I was quite disappointed because his answer is _____ satisfactory.
- A. not a little B. far from C. much D. so far
- () 8. The date for the conference we had been looking forward to _____ at last.
- A. coming B. comes C. has come D. came
- () 9. The class was _____ three groups when we went on our outing.
- A. made into B. divided by
C. separated from D. divided into
- () 10. We have the usual compulsory subject and everyone has to _____ a foreign language.
- A. do B. get C. make D. receive
- () 11. —Do you know Jim quarreled with his brother?
—I don't know, _____.
- A. nor don't I care B. nor do I care
C. I don't care neither D. I don't care also
- () 12. —_____?
—I'm fine. What about you recently?



- A. How are you getting on B. What are you
C. How are you doing D. How do you feel
- ()13. —_____ do you find the lessons of Senior High teachers?
—Lively and interesting.
A. What B. How C. Why D. When
- ()14. We can see Lucy is _____ from her _____ look.
A. amazed; amazed B. amazing; amazing
C. amazing; amazed D. amazed; amazing
- ()15. After 25 lessons we had only _____ half the course.
Which of the following is wrong?
A. covered B. finished
C. taken D. had

第二节 句型转换

根据第一句的意思，在第二句的空白处填上合适的词，使两句意思基本相符。(每空一词。)

1. I don't know about it and I don't care, either.
I don't know about it, _____ I care.
2. Tom speaks Chinese, and his sister speaks the same language.
Tom speaks Chinese. _____ his sister.
3. This news was interesting. Peter was interested in this news.
Peter felt _____ in the _____ news.
4. I'm really expecting to go to your party with pleasure.
I'm really _____ going to your party.
5. Everyone was looking at him when he made a loud noise in class.
All eyes were _____ him when he made a loud noise in class.

第三节 介词填空

在下列各题的空格处填入适当的介词。

1. Our school often paints the walls _____ the start of the year.
2. _____ the beginning of the party, Mr White introduced Betty _____ all of us.
3. In class we often discuss questions _____ groups.
4. Please divide this line _____ 20 equal parts.
5. He is a shy boy who doesn't like to communicate _____ others _____ English.
6. Would you please show me the difference _____ learning _____ Junior High and Senior High?
7. Usually, _____ the start of the term, most of the students take an active part _____ class activities.
8. Our teacher is disappointed _____ John _____ his often being late for class.
9. _____ our first English class, we were asked to introduce ourselves _____ our partners _____ groups.
10. We all feel excited _____ our Senior High life, for our teachers teach us _____ a quite different way _____ that at Junior High.

第四节 词汇运用

用题后所给单词的正确形式填空。

- The child is quite _____ before strangers. (embarrass)
- The ships seem to have _____ off the face of the earth. (disappearance)
- The visit to Pudong Development Zone left us a strong _____. (impress)
- The lecture was so _____ that the students fell asleep. (bore)
- The news was so _____ that all of us jumped with joy. (encourage)
- He got a great deal of _____ from teaching the children in the mountainous area. (enjoy)
- Helen spoke _____ English and got the first prize at the speech contest. (fluency)
- If you have difficulty in learning chemistry, come to me for my _____ . (assist)
- To my great _____, it rained the whole day yesterday, so we missed the match. (disappoint)
- I knew little English; this often lead to _____ when I stayed in Britain. (understand)

第五节 翻译句子

- 今年夏天他想去法国,他的弟弟也想去。(so do...)
- 进入高中,我的第一次家庭作业是描述一下我们的教室。(description)
- 众所周知,网站和报纸有许多相似之处。(It's known that...)
- 美国中学通常包括六到十二年级在内的七个年级。(cover)
- 我们的新房有 150 平方米,也就是说,是旧房子的两倍大。(in other words)
- 这座城市一点也不像书上描写的,它又脏又小。(nothing like)
- 去海边散散步怎么样?肯定会使你感到兴奋。(what about)
- 第 3 课的生词是第 1 课的两倍,但老师要求我们写在笔记本上,并记住它们。(... times as many as)

第三部分 阅读提高

第一节 完形填空

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从各题所给的四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

My Experience in a Free School

At first I couldn't believe it! There were no 1 in rows; no bells rang; no one had to go to 2. Although we all lived "in", 3 made us go to bed at a certain time; there was no "light out".

The 4 thing was that practically all the students went to class, 5 very few people stayed up late at night. Only the new people stayed up or 6 class. The new ones always went wild 7, but this never lasted long. The freedom took some getting used to. Our teachers treated us like 8; never did we have to play "stand up", "sit down", "speak out". I don't 9 one student who didn't try his best.

The subjects were the same as those in 10 school, but what a difference in the approach (方式)! For example, in botany (植物学) we had 11 classes in the spring or fall, but instead we 12 two gardens, a vegetable garden and a flower garden. 13 in winter we each studied a few particular things about what we had grown. In maths the students built three different kinds of storerooms—small ones 14, but usable. They did this instead of having lessons in the classroom. They really had a 15 time too, designing everything, drawing the blueprints, figuring out the angles (角度) and so on. I didn't take 16. I can't stand it! Besides, I could do the basic things with numbers. That's 17!

On the whole I think I am a 18 person for having gone to the school. I can read and write as well as anyone else at my age, and I can think better. That's probably a real big 19 between the free school and regular—the amount of 20.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| () 1. A. desks | B. lights | C. students | D. buildings |
| () 2. A. home | B. bed | C. class | D. work |
| () 3. A. anybody | B. nobody | C. teachers | D. parents |
| () 4. A. sad | B. last | C. good | D. strange |
| () 5. A. and | B. but | C. so | D. yet |
| () 6. A. attended | B. took | C. missed | D. studied |
| () 7. A. from then on | B. at first | C. once more | D. just then |
| () 8. A. workers | B. pupils | C. gardens | D. grown-ups |
| () 9. A. hear from | B. feel like | C. think about | D. know of |
| () 10. A. night | B. regular | C. small | D. real |
| () 11. A. all | B. short | C. no | D. indoor |
| () 12. A. planted | B. studied | C. drew | D. toured |
| () 13. A. Still | B. Then | C. Yet | D. Next |
| () 14. A. as well | B. after a while | C. of course | D. as a result |
| () 15. A. funny | B. great | C. convenient | D. thoughtful |
| () 16. A. maths | B. care | C. botany | D. notice |
| () 17. A. dull | B. interesting | C. enough | D. dangerous |
| () 18. A. careful | B. better | C. busier | D. lovely |