

通用版

高中 新课程  
导读丛书

# 英语

## 必修1

主编：胡晓凤

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知识要点

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课程探究

课外延伸

自主练习

湖南文艺出版社

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主编：胡晓凤

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# 绪 言

屈指数来,自英国工程师培利(J. Perry, 1854—1920)于1901年打响教改第一枪,至今已越百年。进入二十一世纪,发生在中国的基础教育的课程改革,其涉及的人数之多,政府介入的力度之大,堪称世界之最。2004年秋季,广东、山东、海南、宁夏等省率先进入高中课程改革实验;2005年、2006年,江苏、福建等省依次跟进;湖南省也将于2007年正式进入高中课改,再次掀起课程改革的新高潮。

新的课程理念为课堂注入了新的活力,也对教学提出了更高层次的要求。为与时俱进,把课程改革引向深入,我们组织了一批资深的特(高)级教师、教研员,针对高中新课程教材的各个模块,编写了《高中新课程导读丛书》。

本书为丛书中的《英语必修1》。本书在依据课标、植根课本、立足课堂、拓展创新的理念下,对新课标教材进行了教学法上的再创造。全书结构严格与现行教材匹配。每节设置了如下栏目:

## 课标解读

教材是学科教学的蓝本,《课标》是主导教材的灵魂。本栏对本节内容的《课标》要求进行了简明扼要的解读,旨在让学生领悟教学内容的精髓。

## 知识要点 课文探宝

这是一张“知识点”的清单,也是一个能力发展的基础平台。掌握了它,学生就拥有了一个知识结构,学什么?为什么?也就一清二楚了。

## 课程探究

这是本书最具特色的栏目之一。编者站在“引领者”的角度,对教学内容的重点和难点,既进行深入浅出的分析,又在学生可接受的前提下,沿着知识结构的“最近发展区”进行了合情的发散。

## 方法整合

这是本节内容的主体部分。它通过一系列立足基础、新意盎然的例题,辅之以精辟的解析,并提炼隐含于问题中的通性和通法,让学生能从方法论高度整合教材内容,形成能力结构。

## 课外延伸 课前热身

这也是本书的一个特色栏目。栏目内容和教学内容相关,但又突破了教学

内容的束缚，将读者的视野引向一个更广阔的空间。

## **优化训练**

包括自主学习、综合测试两个部分。

任何能力均要在训练中养成和发展，英语能力也不例外。这个栏目正好为读者提供了一个科学的训练基地。选题注重小、巧、活，表现出高智能含量并且面向全体学生，它将引领学生从基点起步，以最快的速度攀升，直达能力发展的高峰。

本丛书既是对新课标教材教学的“导读”，也是引导学生以“探究者”的身份学习新课标高中教材的一种尝试，是否心想事成，我们不敢多说。我们期待着读者读完此书后给予恰如其分的评价，并提出宝贵的意见、建议，以便再版时补正。

**丛书编写组**

**2007年6月**

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# Unit 1 School life

## 学校生活



### 课标解读

>>>>

In this unit, you will 在这个单元, 你会

- ◆ read a magazine article about school life in the UK and two other articles about school clubs  
阅读一篇关于英国学校生活的杂志文章 以及两篇关于学校俱乐部的文章
- ◆ listen to a headmaster talking about school activities  
听校长谈论学校活动
- ◆ discuss daily school life with your partner  
和你的同伴谈论学校日常生活
- ◆ report your school activities to your class teacher  
向老师汇报你的学校活动
- ◆ write a notice about school activities  
写一个关于学校活动的通知
- ◆ make a poster for a new school club  
为一个新的学校俱乐部制作一份海报



### 知识要点

>>>>

类别	课程标准要求掌握的项目
Topic 话题	School life and school activities 学校生活和活动
Functions 功能	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1 Describing school life Going to a British high school for one year was a very enjoyable and exciting experience for me. We had to move to different classrooms for different classes. We also had different students in some classes, so it was difficult to remember all the faces and names.</li><li>2 Describing school activities Next month we will have our school open day. We have invited David to be one of our guest speakers. He will make a speech about his experiences in China.</li><li>3 Comparing school life in Britain and in China I found the homework was not as heavy as what I used to get in my old school, but it was a bit challenging for me at first because all the homework was in English.</li></ol>

类别	课程标准要求掌握的项目
Vocabulary 词汇	attend, can, respect, achieve, grade, literature, average, challenging, e-mail, extra, cooking, prepare, drop, miss, dessert, field, experience, article, penfriend, introduce, immediately, former, recently, culture, develop, photograph, donate, gift, display, kindness, guest, speech, flat, attention, please, title, cover, recent, professor, regret, inform, run, host, approve, broadcast, preparation, close, outing, continue, poet, generation, poem, select, require, scary, nature for free, pay attention to, make preparations for
Grammar 语法	1 Introduction to attributive clauses She was the teacher who taught us English literature. 2 Relative pronouns: that, which, who, whom, and whose All my classmates enjoyed the cake that/which I made. The girl that/who/whom you have just seen is very good at English. I sat next to a girl whose name was Diane.
Skills and Strategies 技能和策略	By the end of this unit, you will be able to: 1 read a magazine article about school life in the UK and two other articles about school clubs 2 listen to a headmaster talking about school activities 3 discuss daily school life and report your school activities to your class teacher 4 write a notice about school activities 5 use expanded vocabulary related to school life, school activities and school facilities
Culture 文化	1 School life in the UK 2 After-school activities in the UK 3 School activities and school clubs

## Section I Welcome to the unit



### 课文探宝

>>>>

在本节内找出与下面的汉语相对应的英语短语。

- 和某人讨论某事 \_\_\_\_\_ (discuss sth. with sb.)
- 学校活动 \_\_\_\_\_ (school activities)
- 努力工作的时代 \_\_\_\_\_ (a time of hard work)
- 低矮的建筑 \_\_\_\_\_ (low-rise buildings)
- (与某人在一起) 自由自在 \_\_\_\_\_ (be at ease with sb.)
- 理想的校园生活 \_\_\_\_\_ (dream school life)
- A 和 B 的区别 \_\_\_\_\_ (differences between A and B)



### 课程探究

>>>>

- listen to a headmaster talking about school activities. 听校长讲有关学校活动的事。

▲像 listen to, hear, see, watch, notice, look at, observe, feel 等这一类感官动词后的宾补是动词的-ing 形式时表示动作正在进行;是省略 to 的不定式时表示动作的全过程。如:

We stood beside him, watching him doing it. 我们站在他旁边,看着他做。

I saw her cross the street just now. 我看见她刚刚过了马路。

2. At ease with our teacher. 和我们的老师在一起很轻松。

▲ease n. 安逸,安心,不费力,悠闲

□拓展:

at (one's) ease 轻松地;无拘无束地;安心地

with ease 熟练地;轻而易举地 be/feel ill at ease 局促不安;心神不宁

put sb. at ease 使某人宽心 stand at ease (口令)稍息

take one's ease 休息,轻松一下

Put the soldiers at ease while waiting for inspection. 等待检阅时让士兵们稍息。

She practiced until she could play the sonata with ease. 她不断练习奏鸣曲直到熟练为止。

3. High school is a time of discovery, learning and hard work! 高中是一个发现、学习和刻苦学习的时期。

▲time 在这里意思是“时代,时期”,作可数名词使用。

In modern times there are still some organizations that fight against prejudice and for equal rights of people. 在当今,还有一些反对偏见,为争取平等而斗争的组织。

There was a time when women didn't have the right to vote. 曾经有一个时期,妇女没有投票权。

▲辨析: discover 和 invent

discover 指通过实验、调整、勘探等“发现”原已存在但尚未被人挖掘出或认识到的事物。

invent 则指通过学习、思考、实验而“发明、创造”出新的有用物品,强调产出以前没有的东西;另外 invent 还有“虚构、捏造”的意思。

Gilbert discovered electricity, but Edison invented the electric light bulb. 吉尔伯特发现了电,爱迪生发明了电灯。

4. Do you know of any other differences between the lives of Chinese and British high school students? 你还知道有关中国与英国中学生生活的其它区别吗?

□拓展:

know ...认识,了解

know of ...听说过,知道有……

know about...知道……,了解……,听说过……

know apart ...区分,辨别

know sth. [sb.] from 把……和……区别开;辨别  
面熟

know sb. by sight 同某人只是面熟

know sb. at once 立刻认出某人

know what's what 内行,有头脑,有鉴别能力

know who's who 深知周围每人的情况

It's not always easy to know right from wrong. 分辨是非并不总是容易的。

5. What is your dream school life like? 你梦想中的学校生活是什么样的?

▲辨析: What is ...like? 和 What does ...look like?

What is ...like? “……怎么样?”用于询问对某事物的外观特征及内在品质的描述。

What does ...look like? “……长得什么样?”仅强调外部特征。

——What does your elder brother look like? 你哥哥长什么样?

——He is tall and fat. 他又高又胖。

——What is your father like? 你父亲是个什么样的人?

——He is a kind-hearted man. 他是一个好心肠的人。

▲dream school life, “梦想的学校生活”或“理想的学校生活”, 在这个短语中, dream 和 school 是名词作 life 的定语。名词作定语分两种情况, 其一是表示所属关系, 常用 's 或 of + 名词来表示; 其二是表示中心词的性质、材料、类别等时, 一般用名词的单数形式。例如:

1) 表示时间、地点、称呼的名词:

evening schools 夜校

street lights 街灯

ticket offices 售票处

country music 乡村音乐

college students 大学生

2) 表示分类意义的名词:

shoe shops 鞋店

girl students 女学生

chemistry lessons 化学课

3) 表示材料、功能的名词:

tooth brushes 牙刷

a gold watch 一块金表

a silk dress 一条丝绸连衣裙

有些总以复数形式出现的名词, 在用作定语时, 也往往用其单数形式。例如:

trousers——trouser pockets 裤袋      pyjamas——pyjama jackets 睡衣上装

但 sports, customs, arms, savings 和 accounts, communications 等名词用作定语时, 仍用复数形式。例如:

a sport meet 一次校运会

a customer officer 一个海关官员

goods trains 货物列车

savings bank 储蓄银行

arms dealer 军火商



## 方法整合

【例 1】Her mind was \_\_\_\_\_ knowing that the children were safe.

A. with ease

B. at ease

C. ease

D. for your ease

【分析】选 B。with ease 熟练地, 轻而易举地; at ease 轻松地; 无拘无束地; 安心地。这句话的意思是: 知道孩子们很安全, 她很安心。

【评注】确定该词组是表示状态还是表示动作, 一些短语的固定搭配一定要记清楚。

【例 2】I \_\_\_\_\_ him well. I have seen him \_\_\_\_\_ up from childhood.

A. know about; grow

B. know of; growing

C. know; grow

D. know; growing……

【分析】选 C。know about 知道……, 了解……, 听说过……; know of ……听说过, 知道有……; know sb. well 表示很了解某人。see sb. doing 指的是看见某人在做什么; 而 see sb. do 指的是看见某人做了什么。句中说的是“我一直看见他从小长大。”这里强调的是整个过程。

【评注】此题考查了两个语言点, 一个是与 know 有关的几个短语的区别; 另一个是 -ing 和 to do 作宾语补足语的区别。在具体解题的过程中一定要注意句中的语境。

【例 3】The \_\_\_\_\_ is just around the corner and you won't miss it.

A. bicycle's shop    B. bicycle shop    C. bicycles shop    D. bicycles' shop

【分析】选 B。表示什么样的商店要用单数名词修饰 shop。

【评注】名词所有格只用于表示有生命的名词、地点、时间等等。



## 课外延伸

### The High School Lives

In US high schools, there is often as much interest in other students as there is in school subjects. You can see this when you look at a typical high school yearbook, there is a picture of every teacher and student. Other photos show teachers and students at football and basketball games, in class, at club meetings, or at school. Choosing leaders is a large part of high school life. The children decide which students should help direct school business and lead them in the Student Council. The council is usually a group of five or six students who talk to the school administrators and teachers about what happens at school. About once a month, some of the Student Council leaders go to a meeting of the PTSA (Parent Teacher Student Association).

There they work with parents and teachers to make their school.

For many students in US high schools, the important things in their lives are making friends, being popular, and having a good social life. Many students go out together after school—to fast food restaurants, movies, or dances. One big social event that takes place in high schools is the “prom”, (from the word promenade; originally French for “to walk”) or school dance. The students go to the prom in couples. The boys wear “tuxedos (小礼服)” and the girls wear beautiful dresses.

During the high school years, students make strong friendships. They remember high school friends and other students long after they have finished school. So every 10 years or so, they all meet up again. They have a special party called a “class reunion”, with others from their graduating class and all the students who finished school in the same year. At that big class party, the students look at old yearbook photos and talk about what happened at school and what has happened since then. They often remember the high school years as the best years of their lives.



## 自主练习

### I. 单词拼写

1. He has made a new d \_\_\_\_\_ in medical science.
2. His d \_\_\_\_\_ of being a doctor has come true.
3. Too many extra \_\_\_\_\_ (活动) take up too much of our time for study.
4. Are there any \_\_\_\_\_ (差别) between British English and American English?

### II. 单句改错

1. In western countries, students talk with their teachers at an ease.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. They used to live in a low-risen house.

- 
3. What does your dream school life like?
- 
4. In British school, every of the students has a locker.
- 
5. We were listening to the monitor talked about his family life.
- 
6. I don't know anything to stop you from doing so.
- 

### III. 单项选择

1. There was a \_\_\_\_\_ when people often suffered from hunger.  
A. class                      B. period                      C. time                      D. times
2. Which of the following is right? \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. What is the weather like today?                      B. How is the weather like today?  
C. What is the weather today?                      D. What does the weather look like today?
3. There is really much difference \_\_\_\_\_ their way of doing it.  
A. in                      B. between                      C. on                      D. about
4. There are twenty \_\_\_\_\_ who took part in the 100-meter race.  
A. girls runners                      B. woman runners                      C. boy runners                      D. men runners
5. The hostess greeted her guests \_\_\_\_\_ ease.  
A. at                      B. with                      C. at an                      D. with an
6. Do you know who made the \_\_\_\_\_ of radium and who \_\_\_\_\_ the steam engine?  
A. invention; discovered                      B. invention; invented  
C. discovery; invented                      D. discovery; discovered

## Section II Reading



### 课文探宝

>>>>

在本节内找出与下面的汉语相对应的英语短语。

1. 没有……的经验 \_\_\_\_\_ (have no experience in doing ...)
2. 对……很高兴、满意 \_\_\_\_\_ (be happy with ...)
3. 参加集会、会议 \_\_\_\_\_ (attend assembly/a meeting)
4. 做……的最好方法 \_\_\_\_\_ (the best way to do ...)
5. 赢得……的尊敬 \_\_\_\_\_ (earn respect from ...)
6. 取得好的成绩、高分 \_\_\_\_\_ (achieve high grades)
7. 听起来好像 \_\_\_\_\_ (sound like ...)
8. 平均 \_\_\_\_\_ (on average)
9. 不如…… \_\_\_\_\_ (not as ... as ...)

10. 过去常常(现在不这样了) \_\_\_\_\_ (used to do ...)
11. 有些挑战性 \_\_\_\_\_ (a bit challenging)
12. 在……上花费……(时间、金钱) \_\_\_\_\_ (spend ... (in) doing ... / on ...)
13. 午餐时间 \_\_\_\_\_ (at lunch time)
14. 免费的 \_\_\_\_\_ (for free)
15. 星期一晚上 \_\_\_\_\_ (on Monday evening)
16. 放弃一些科目 \_\_\_\_\_ (drop some subjects)
17. 比如、例如 \_\_\_\_\_ (such as ... / for example)
18. 在操场上、在……领域 \_\_\_\_\_ (on school field / in the field of ...)
19. 不同的生活方式 \_\_\_\_\_ (different ways of life)
20. 掌握……的大意 \_\_\_\_\_ (get a general idea of ...)
21. 逐字逐句地 \_\_\_\_\_ (word by word)
22. 鼓励……做…… \_\_\_\_\_ (encourage ... to do ...)
23. 想、要做…… \_\_\_\_\_ (would like to do ...)
24. 首先 \_\_\_\_\_ (first of all)
25. 向……介绍…… \_\_\_\_\_ (introduce ... to ...)
26. 上网 \_\_\_\_\_ (surf the internet)
27. 会上 \_\_\_\_\_ (at assembly / at the meeting)
28. 直到……才…… \_\_\_\_\_ (not ... until ...)
29. 准备做…… \_\_\_\_\_ (prepare to do ...)
30. 有机会做…… \_\_\_\_\_ (have chances to do ...)



## 课程探究

>>>>

1. Going to a British high school for one year was a very enjoyable and exciting experience for me.

我在英国读了一年的中学。回想起来,那是一段令我非常开心、非常兴奋的经历。

### ▲句子分析

此句中 Going to... 是-ing 形式的短语作主语。因为动词原形不能作主语,所以 Going 不能改为 Go,但可改为动词不定式形式,即 To go to a British high school...。动词-ing 形式或短语作主语,表示习惯的行为,具有一般性、经常性的特征,谓语动词常用单数。而不定式作主语常表示动作的一次性。

Learning English is necessary for us. 学习英语对于我们来说很有必要。

-ing 形式作主语时,常用 it 作形式主语,用于以下结构中:

It's no use/no good/a waste of time/interesting/fun/difficult/hard/easy doing sth.

(做某事无用/没好处/浪费时间/有趣/困难/容易)等。

It is no use/good crying over spilt milk. 覆水难收,悔恨无益。

It is useless arguing with him. 跟他争论是徒劳无益的。

▲exciting 为形容词,意思是“使人兴奋的,令人激动的”。如:

Spider-Man is an exciting film and I liked it very much. 我很喜欢看《蜘蛛侠》,这部电影令人兴奋。

excited 也是形容词,但意思是“感到兴奋、激动的”,“兴奋的,激动的”。如:

The boy felt very excited when he saw his favourite basketball star——Yao Ming.

当男孩看到他最喜欢的篮球明星——姚明的时侯,感到非常激动。

excite 为动词,意思是“使……兴奋”。如:

His idea excited me very much. 他的主意使我非常兴奋。

▲experience 1)c. n. an event that affects people in some way 经历

词组搭配:

gain experience in…获得……经验, learn by [from, through] experience 从经验中学到[懂得]

a man of experience 一个有阅历(见识)的人

You have had much experience in teaching English. 你教英语有很多经验。

2) u. n. the process of gaining knowledge or skill by doing and seeing things 经验

He doesn't have enough experience to deal with the job. 他没有足够的经验应付这项工作。

3) vt. feel or have experience of 体验, 经历

This the most exciting moment that I have ever experienced. 这是我曾经经历过的激动人心的时刻。

4) adj. experienced 有经验的

He is a highly experienced traveler. 他是一个有丰富经验的旅行者。

2. I was very happy with the school hours in Britain because school starts around 9 am. and ends about 3:30 pm. 我对英国的学生在校时间很满意, 因为学校上午大约9点上课, 下午大约3:30放学。

□拓展:

be happy with/about/对……感到高兴/满意	be happy to do 高兴地做
be happy that 高兴……	

Are you happy with her work? 你对她的工作满意吗?

▲句子分析: 表示“开始、结束、运动”的动词用主动式表被动义。(begin, open, start, stop, end, finish, shut, move, run…)

The shop opens at 9 am. every day. 这家商店每天9点开门。

3. This means I could get up an hour later than usual as schools in China begin before 8 am. 这意味着我可以比往常晚起床一个小时, 因为中国的学校上午8点前开始上课。

▲辨析:

than usual 比平常	as usual 像往常一样	in the usual way 照例
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He came home later than usual. 他比往常回家晚。

▲as 在这句中是个连词,意思是“由于,因为”,类似的用法在课文中还有:

I felt lucky as all my teachers were very helpful and I enjoyed all my subjects. 让我感到幸运的是,所有的老师都非常热心地帮助我,因此,我也喜欢我所学的每门课。

除此之外, as 作为连词还常用来表示“当……时”,“随着”。如:

Cooking was really fun as I learned how to buy, prepare and cook food. 当我学会如何买

菜、配菜和做菜的时候，我发现烹饪真是一种乐趣。

4. On the first day, all students went to attend assembly. 在第一天，所有的学生都要去参加集会。

▲attend 1) vt. 出席，参加。如：attend the meeting, attend a lecture, attend school, attend class, attend church, attend school assembly

2) attend (on) sb. 照料某人，看护某人。 3) 注意，仔细听。

She has two nurses attending (on) her. 有两位护士看护着她。

Attend carefully to what he is saying. 注意听他说话。

5. He told us the best way to earn respect from the school was to work hard and achieve high grades. 他告诉我们赢得学校重视的最好方法就是刻苦学习获得高分。

▲earn v. 赚，挣得，获得

Mr. Turner earned his living by selling fruits. 特纳先生靠买水果谋生。

▲respect 1) n. 尊敬，尊重，珍视，重视，关心（与 for 连用）

He has great respect for his teachers. 他很尊敬他的老师。

2) vt. 尊敬，尊重，留心，注意，对……珍视

respect + n. + for... 因……尊敬某人

He is greatly respected for his kindness. 他因善良而倍受尊敬。

词组搭配

earn/win respect 受到尊敬

show respect for sb. 尊敬某人

give/send one's respects to sb. 问候某人 respect oneself 自重

▲achieve vt. 1) 完成（事情），成就 2) 达成（目标等），赢得（名声等）

I achieved all I had hoped to do today. 今天我已完成我想做的事。

6. This is about the average size for British schools. 对英国的学校来说，这大约是平均数。

▲average adj. 平均的；普通的，一般的

men of average ability 能力一般的人 the average man 常人

the average age of the boys 这些男孩子的平均年龄

7. I found the homework was not as heavy as what I used to get in my old school, but it was a bit challenging for me at first because all the homework was in English. 我发现家庭作业不像我原来学校的那么繁重，但最初对我来说具有挑战性，因为所有的作业都是英文的。

▲辨析：

used to do sth. 过去常常做某事。侧重与现在作对比，说明这种动作或状态现在已不存在。

be/get used to sth. /doing sth. 习惯于做某事 be used to do sth. 被用来做某事

He has been used to driving in all kinds of weather. 他已经习惯于在各种天气驾车。

A knife can be used to cut things. 小刀可以被用来切东西。

▲a bit “一点”。修饰形容词或副词，表示程度，相当于 a little。a bit 还可修饰名词，其后要加介词 of，而 a little 不需要。a bit of bread, a little bread, 一点面包。

但 a bit 与 a little 的否定式意义差别很大。

not a bit=not at all 一点也不

not a little=much 非常

▲challenging adj. 具有挑战性的,有吸引力的。challenging work,具有挑战性的工作。

Snoopy is reading a challenging (有吸引力的) book, which is full of challenging (具挑战性的) ideas. 史努比正在读一本有吸引力的书,其中有很多具有挑战性的观点。

challenge v. 向……挑战 n. 挑战

receive a challenge to a game 接到比赛的挑战, challenge sb. to sth. 向某人挑战某事,

challenge sb. to do sth. 向某人挑战做某事。

He challenged me to play another game. 他向我挑战要我再跟他打一场比赛。

▲句法分析: what I used to get in my old school 是一个由 what 引导的主语从句,作比较状语从句的主语。what 只用来引导名词性从句,即:主语从句、表语从句、宾语从句和同位语从句。what 在名词性从句中充当主语、宾语或表语。

What happened after that was as interesting as what we had heard.

句子中 as...as 是表示同级比较的结构,第一个 as 后接原级形容词或副词,第二个 as 是连词,后接代词或从句。

He is not as tall as her/she is. 他不如她高。

8. My English improved a lot as I used English every day and spend an hour each day reading English books in the library. 由于我每天都使用英语并且每天在图书馆里读一个小时的英文书,我的英语进步很大。

▲improve 以人作主语时,作及物动词用,相当于 make better,意为“改进;改善”。以物作主语时通常用作不及物动词,相当于 become better,意为“提高、好转”。

He has improved his English greatly. = His English has greatly improved.

9. Cooking was really fun as I learned how to buy, prepare and cook food. 当我学会如何买菜、配菜和做菜的时候,我发现烹饪真是一种乐趣。

▲句子分析:当英语中出现两个或两个以上的动词、名词或形容词时,可顺次排列,用逗号分开,但最后的 and 不能省。

He walked in, (and) took a book, (and) sat down and began to read.

▲fun 是不可数名词,意思是“乐趣”。

It's great fun playing basketball. 打篮球很有趣。

vi. 嬉闹;开玩笑。adj 【非正式用语】使人愉快的;开心的;

▲prepare 准备,预备

□拓展:

prepare+n. 准备……

prepare+for+n. 为……做准备

prepare+sb.+to do 使某人做准备去做

prepare+to do 准备做

be prepared for... 为……做好了准备

be prepared+to do 准备好要做……

The students are preparing for the final exam. 学生们正为期末考试做准备。

10. At the end of the term we held a class party and we all had to cook something. 学期末,我们班举行了一个派对,我们每个人都为派对做些食品。

▲at the end of 意思是“在……的末端,在……的最后”。其反义词是 at the beginning of

The post office is at the end of the road. 邮局在路的尽头。