

 **新课标 新教材**

# **导学导练**



## **英语**

**必修 1（配北师大版）**

丛书主编 金鹰

安徽大学出版社

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# 导学导练

## 英 语

必修 1(配北师大版)

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# 前 言

送走炎夏,迎来清秋。新学期伊始,我们希望能给广大读者朋友送来一个惊喜:《新课标 新教材 导学导练》助你畅游学海!

“如切如磋,如琢如磨。”这套丛书是我们研讨、交流、推敲、合作的结晶。我们的作者队伍中,有课程与教学研究专家,有重点中学教学经验丰富、成绩突出的骨干教师。长期的课程改革研讨和教学经验交流,使我们形成一支思维开放、锐意进取、团结合作的编写队伍。

“鸳鸯绣出从教看,莫把金针度与人。”尽管我们付出了巨大的劳动,但是我们还不敢自诩我们的作品便是“度人金针”。我们只是本着“春蚕吐丝”的精神,将我们研究和教学的心得,拿出来与朋友们分享。在科学面前,按新课标的要求,我们永远是探索者,只是我们永远不会停下探索的脚步。我们愿意与广大朋友们共享探索、进取的喜悦。

朋友们,你们是学习的主体。在学习中,培养创新精神和实践能力,提高综合素质,主动地、生动活泼地学习,促进全面发展,这就是新课标的要求和方向。

《导学导练》突出新课标的要求与方向:在栏目的安排、材料的选择、例题的配置、习题的设计等方面努力体现这一要求和方向。

《导学导练》保持与既有教学方式的衔接:不忽视基本知识的介绍;突出知识的内在联系和重难点的讲解;注重课后练习和单元检测。

《导学导练》最大程度地方便广大师生使用。每一种都是分两次印装:“导学导练”部分,包括知识网点、重难点、能力导航、知识拓展、典型例题、课时练习或周练等,以16开印装。“单元检测”部分,包括单元卷和综合卷,以8开印装,活页形式。

“路漫漫其修远兮,吾将上下而求索。”朋友们,让我们努力探索,相互交流,携手共进,迎接美好的明天。

金鹰

2006年8月



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## Unit 1 Lifestyles



### 新课标知识点

1. 中心话题: Talking about your own lifestyle and finding out other people's.

2. 交际表达归纳: Expressing Preferences

(1) I really love playing the piano.

(2) I can't stand singing in front of the class.

(3) I hate sitting and doing nothing.

(4) I like listening to music.

(5) I enjoy reading.

(6) I prefer meeting people in small groups.

3. 重点词汇:

Warming up	lifestyle, peaceful, relaxing, stress, stressful, suppose, hobby, in one's free time.
Lesson 1	cartoon, talk show, complain, at the moment, switch on/off, switch over (to), BBC, portable, remote, remote control, normally, alarm, alarm clock, go off, take up, be filled with, urgent, personal, document, mid-night, complain about, bored, get/be bored (with).
Lesson 2	studio, expert, suffer, suffer from, press, pressure, social, reduce, organize, shy, diet, stand, prefer.
Lesson 3	volunteer, graduate, challenge, support, decision, play, design, advertisement (ad.), presentation, solve.
Lesson 4	accountant, crowded, nearby, otherwise, forecast, weather forecast, distance, distance learning, crowd.
Communication Workshop	over the years, classical, formal, informal, mini-shirt, cycle, kungfu, style, at the moment.

4. 重点语法: Reviewing Present Simple and Present Continuous (一般现在时与现在进行时).



### 文化背景知识

#### WHAT IS A HEALTHY DIET(健康的饮食)?

Nowadays some western lifestyles are becoming popular in China. But many people are feeling worried that more and more young people prefer Western diet, especially some Western fast-food like Kentucky and McDonald's Fried Chicken.

In fact, the Chinese diet is considered to be the healthiest in the world. It contains a lot of

fruit and green vegetables. It is rich in fibre(纤维素), low in sugar and fat(脂肪). The Chinese eat less sugar than people in many other countries. That is why lots of people in China have healthy white teeth.

People in the Western world do not eat such healthy food. They eat too much fat and sugar and don't take enough exercise. Because of this, they put on weight(发胖) very easily. Their diet contains a lot of fat in the form of potato crisps(油炸土豆片), butter, cream and chocolate. They eat a lot of sugar in the form of cakes, soft drinks, sweets, and so on. The result is that many of them become fat. And some have bad teeth. In some parts of Britain, one person in ten(十分之一的人), by the age of thirty, has no teeth left!



## 新课标重难点

### Warming-up

#### 1. What kind of lifestyle do you think the people have? 你认为哪些人有哪些生活方式?

[点拨] (1) **do you think** 为插入语,常位于特殊疑问词之后, **do you think** 之后句子要用陈述句语序。如: Where do you think we can get this machine? 你认为我们在哪儿能搞到这种机器?

Who do you think will take the chair? 你看谁来主持这次会议?

(2) **What kind of...** “哪种”,其后的单数名词前不加冠词 如:

What kind of fruit do you like? 你喜欢哪种水果?

What kind of person is he? 他是哪种人?

#### 2. I think a shepherd's life is peaceful and relaxing, but maybe it's boring. 我觉得牧羊人的生活轻松平静,但也许有点乏味。

[点拨] (1) **I think** 为主句,其后部分是省去 **that** 的宾语从句。如:

I think (that) she will succeed. 我认为她会成功的。

[典型例题] He said \_\_\_\_\_ he has worked for nearly ten years and \_\_\_\_\_ he wants to go home.

A. that, what      B. if, that      C. that, that      D. what, that      (C)

(2) **peaceful**, **relaxing** 和 **boring** 在句中都用作表语, **relaxing** 和 **boring** 都是 v-ing 形式作形容词。v-ing 形式和过去分词都能作形容词,在句中充当表语、定语、状语或宾语补足语,一般来说, v-ing 形式常用来修饰事物,过去分词常用修饰人。如:

The lecture is boring. 这演讲/讲座令人乏味。

He was bored with the lecture. 他对那场演讲感到厌烦。

[典型例题] This news sounds \_\_\_\_\_.

A. encouraging      B. encouraged      C. encourage      D. to encourage      (A)

#### 3. She works very hard so she hasn't got time for hobbies.

[点拨] **hasn't got**: doesn't have, hasn't 没有。

**have got**: have, have got 形式上是现在完成时,但在内容上却是现在时,在口语中常用来代替 have, possess, 但它只用于表示静态的场合, have got 与 have 在用法上有一个重要的区别,就是 have got 大都表示现在的情况,而 have 却可以表示反复的、习惯的情况。



如: He often has colds. (反复的情况)

Have you got a cold now? (现在的情况)

[典型例题] The house is dirty. We \_\_\_\_\_ it for weeks.

A. didn't clean    B. hadn't cleaned    C. don't clean    D. haven't cleaned    (D)

4. He goes fishing in his free time. 他在空余时间去钓鱼。

[点拨] (1) **go fishing**: take part in the activity of fishing 去钓鱼 go + v-ing 用来表示去从事体育娱乐等活动。

如: go camping: 去露营

go climbing: 去爬山

go hiking: 去远足

go hunting: 去狩猎

go traveling: 去旅行

[辨析] go + v-ing 与 do + v-ing 的区别: go + v-ing 表示“去做某事”

go 是 *vi.* (不及物动词), v-ing 作目的状语,其前不可用 the, some, much, any, one's 等修饰。do + v-ing 表示“做某事”, do 是 *vt.* (及物动词), v-ing 作宾语,具体翻译时,一般只译 v-ing 的意思,如: do cooking 做饭,在 v-ing 之前常常加 the, one's, some, any, much, most 等修饰语,如:

I'm doing shopping this afternoon.

I'd like to do some shopping.

I did much washing on Sunday.

(2) **in his free time**: 在他的空余时间 in one's free time = in one's spare time 在某人的空余时间

What do you usually do in your free time? 你在空余时间常做什么?

He likes watching TV in his spare time. 他在空余时间喜欢看电视。

## Lesson 1 A Perfect Day

1. How much time do you spend watching TV every day? 你每天看电视看多长时间?

[点拨] spend: pay out... for goods, service, etc 既指花(时间),又指花(钱),其前面的主语是人,常见句式如下:

(1) sb. spends time/money (in) doing sth. 某人花时间/钱做某事。

(2) sb. spends time/money on sth. 某人在某事上花时间/钱。

(3) sb. spends money on doing sth. 某人花钱做某事。

例如: She spent her evenings in washing the windows and floors. 她花了许多个夜晚擦洗窗户和地板。

He spends all his money on new books. 他把所有的钱都花在买新书上。

[辨析] 另外还有三个单词表示“花费时间/余钱”——take, cost, pay。

(1) **take** 常用于下面句型中,表示(某人)花多长时间做某事,其前主语为 it 或事。

It takes (sb) + some time (时间段) + to do sth = It takes + some time (时间段) (for sb) + to do sth

It takes us twenty minutes to walk from here to the station = It takes twenty minutes for us to walk from here to the station. 我们花 20 分钟从这里走到车站。

此外,该句型还可指“需要(耐心、勇气等),花(钱)”,较少用。

It will take a lot of courage to tell the truth.

说真话需要很大的勇气。

It took him a lot of money to buy her a fur coat. 较少用 It took a lot of money for him to buy her a fur coat.

(2) **cost**: be obtainable at price of; require the payment of 通常表示花费(钱、时间、精力、努力、劳动等),其前主语为 it 或事,常用句型如下:

① It costs sb. money/time/energy/efforts/labor (work) to do sth.

做某事花费某人多少钱 / 时间 / 精力 / 努力 / 劳动。

② (doing) sth costs sh. time/money.

(做)某事花去某人多少时间 / 钱

③ (doing) sth costs sb. his/her life.

(做)某事使某人丧命。

The suit cost me twenty dollars.

这套衣服花去我 20 美元。

Making experiments like this costs much time and labor.

做这样的试验要花很多时间和劳动。

(3) **pay**: give (sb) money for goods, service, etc 表示“花(钱),付(帐单、租金等)”,其前主语为人,常用句型如下:

① sb. pays money for sth. 某人花多少钱买某物

② A pays B money (for sth). A 给 B 多少钱(买某物)

③ sb. pays for sth. 某人花钱买某物

④ sb. pays the bill/the rent... 某人付帐单 / 租金……

We paid three hundred yuan for the bike.

I paid him ten yuan for the book.

Who paid for the tickets?

She went and paid the bill for the room.

2. I **turn on the television and watch the children's programmes and old movies until about half past ten.** 我打开电视,看少儿节目和老电影,一直看到大约十点半。

[点拨] (1) **turn on**: start the flow of (liquid, gas, current) by turning a tap, switch, etc 表示开(电视、电灯、收音机等);打开(自来水、煤气),与之相对应的词组是 turn off,关掉(收音机、电灯等)。

Please turn on the radio and we can listen to some pop music.

Make sure to turn off the lights before you leave the classroom.

(2) **until**: prep. up to (the time when) 在此用作介词,意为“直到……为止,在……以前”。

conj. up to the time when,意为“直到……,至……的程度,终于”(引导时间状语从句)。

I waited until three o'clock, but he didn't come. 我一直等到三点钟,但他没来。

He lived with his parents until he graduated from college. 大学毕业之前,他一直跟父母住在一起。

[典型例题] You have to wait \_\_\_\_\_ I call.

- A. unless      B. until      C. if      D. or      (B)

3. **Then I get up, go downstairs and switch on the TV in the living room.** 接着我起床,下楼,打开起居室的电视。

[点拨] **switch on**: turn on, 打开(电器等)

[辨析] 与之相对应的词组是 **switch off** = turn off, 如:

When I switched on the light, I found the room had been robbed. 我开灯后,发现房间被盗。

He switched off the TV because he did not like the programme. 他把电视关了,因为他不喜欢那些电视节目。

下文中还有一个有关 switch 的短语 **switch over**: shift, change, 转换

如: You can drive first and then we can **switch over**. 你先开车,然后我们换着开。

John always switches over to the TV programmes **he likes**. 约翰总是把电视调到他喜欢看的电视节目。

4. **portable TV**: 手提电视

5. **Of course, I couldn't live this lifestyle without a good wife.**

当然,若无一位贤妻/好妻子,我不可能过上这种生活。

[点拨] **without**: ①在句中表条件,相当于 if ..... not, 意为“若无/如果没有”,因此与之搭配的句子谓语动词常用虚拟语气的形式,表示与事实相反的假设;对现在的假设,句中要用 could/would/might + 动词原形;对过去的假设句中要用 could/would/might have + 过去分词,有时可不用虚拟语气。如:

Without her advice, I would have failed in the exam.

We couldn't live without water.

② **without** 后接名词或者 v-ing 形式,表示“无,不做,缺,没有……”等意思。如:

She went out of the room without saying anything. 她一声不吭走出了房间。

They finished the work without difficulty. 他们毫不困难地完成了那项工作。

[典型例题] We couldn't have done it \_\_\_\_\_ Jene.

- A. Without      B. Unless      C. Except      D. Even      (A)

6. **I normally wake up about five minutes before my alarm clock goes off.**

我通常在闹钟响之前约 5 分钟醒来。

[点拨] (1) **normally**: usually 通常,一般

(2) **go off**: make a sudden loud noise. 本句中指闹钟响。

Tom didn't wake up even though the alarm went off.

即使闹钟大响,汤姆还是没醒。

7. **I am always the first person to get to the office.** 我总是第一个到办公室的人。

[点拨] **be + the + 序数词 + 名词/代词 + 动词不定式**, 表示“是第几个做某某事的人”, 不定式短语作后置定语, 修饰其前面的名词或代词。

He was the first student to come to school yesterday. 昨天他是第一个到校的学生。

She was the last one to get to the top of the mountain. 她是最后一个到达山顶的。

[典型例题] He is looking for a room \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. to live      B. live in      C. to live in      D. living in      (C)

8. **Meetings and phone calls take up a large part of the day.** 整天会议、电话不断。

[点拨] **take up**: (1) to fill or use an amount of space or time.

The desk takes up too much space/room. 这张写字台太占地方。

I won't take up any more of your time, 我不再占用你的时间了。

(2) to learn/start to do sth., especially for pleasure.

(尤指为消遣娱乐), 学着做, 开始做。

They have taken up golf. 他们学着打高尔夫球了。

(3) to start/begin sth., such as a job. (开始) 从事

For a long time he had wanted to take up writing. 他一直想从事写作。

9. **Every minute of the day is filled with urgent matters.**

每天几乎每分钟都充斥着急待处理的事件。

[点拨] (1) **fill**: (*vt. & vi.*) to make sth. full of sth.; to become full of sth. 使充满、注入

Please fill this glass for me. 请替我把这个杯子倒满。

The room was filled quickly. 房间很快挤满了(人)。

(2) **be filled with**; **be full of**, 充满。

Soon the hall was filled with people. 不久大厅就坐满了人。

He seemed suddenly filled with energy. 他似乎忽然浑身是劲。

10. **When I get home at about ten, I look at some documents that I bring back from the office so that I can be ready for the next day's work.**

大约晚上十点钟, 我才到家, 到家后还要看带回的文件, 为第二天的工作做准备。

[点拨] (1) 这是一个主从复合句, 包含一个定语从句和两个状语从句。

主语从句: I look at some documents.

定语从句: that I bring back from the office, 修饰先行词 documents.

目的状语从句: so that I can be ready for the next day's work.

时间状语从句: When I get home at about ten.

(2) **so that**: in order that, 引导目的状语从句, 从句中常用情态动词 may, might, can, could 等, 而引导结果状语从句时, 常用逗号与主句隔开, 从句中一般不用情态动词, 但少数情况下, 用情态动词 can/could, 表示“能够”之意。

She was { excited so that she couldn't fall asleep.  
          { so excited that she couldn't fall asleep.

她太激动了, 所以无法入睡。

He got up early so that he might catch the early bus. (目的)

他起床早以便能赶上早班车。

We paid him immediately, so that he left contented. (结果)

我们立即给他付款, 结果他满意地走了。

[典型例题] I hurried \_\_\_\_\_ I wouldn't be late for class

A. since

B. so that

C. as if

D. unless

(B)

11. **My family complains about it.** 我的家人(对此)总是抱怨。

[点拨] **complain**: *v. & n.* to say that you are annoyed, unhappy or not satisfied about sh/sth, 抱怨, 发牢骚。如:

I'm going to complain to the manager about this. 我要就此事向经理提意/投诉。

12. **Besides, I get bored if there's nothing to do.** 况且, 要是没事可做, 我会觉得无聊。

[点拨] (1) **besides**: *adv.* what's more; along with; 常置于句首, 或两分句间, 表示两分句之间具有递进关系。

如: I don't want to go. Besides, it's too late now.

我不想去, 而且现在太晚了。

She seemed to have no desire to go there; besides, her clothes were not good enough.

她似乎不想去那儿, 再说, 她的衣服也不够好。

[典型例题] A peasant \_\_\_\_\_ some workers is about to help us

A. besides              B. beside              C. and              D. except              (A)

(2) **get/be bored**: feeling tired and impatient because you have lost interest in sb/sth. or because you have nothing to do. (对某人 / 某事) 感到厌倦 / 厌烦。

I'm getting bored and homesick. 我感到厌倦了, 有点想家。

The children quickly got bored with staying indoors.

孩子们在室内 / 屋子里很快就待不住了。

### 13. Grammar: Present Simple And Present Continuous

教材 Page9 主要是引导同学们对一般现在时和现在进行时的用法进行全面的总结。

(1) 一般现在时的构成

一般现在时用动词原形表示。如果主语是第三人称单数, 要在动词原形后加 s 或 es; be 动词在主语为第三人称单数 I 时用 am, 第三人称单数用 is, 其他情况一律用 are; have 动词除主语为第三人称单数用 has 外, 其他一律用 have。

如: He is a new student and he has a new English book.

The boys are students and they all work very hard.

My mother teaches English at a school.

—Does he often go to work at seven?

—Yes, he does. / No, he doesn't.

(2) 一般现在时的基本用法

① 表示经常性的或习惯性的动作或存在的状态, 常与 often, always, usually, sometimes, every day, once a week, now and then 等时间状语连用。

They cycle to work every day.

It seldom snows here.

② 表示客观事实或普遍真理等。

China is in the east of Asia.

The moon goes round the earth.

③ 表示计划或者安排好要做的动作, 一般用于 go, come, leave, arrive, return, start, begin 等表示位置转移的动词。

New school term begins on September!

When does the plane take off?

④ 用于时间、条件、让步等状语从句中代替表示将要发生的动作。

He will be glad when I become a college student.

I won't go to his birthday party unless he invites me.

⑤ 剧情介绍、解说词或新闻标题等。

Hunt takes the ball forward quickly. Palmer comes across and tries to intercept him, but

Hunt slips past and quickly pushes the ball to Smart. Now Smart gathers the ball.

### (3) 现在进行时的构成

现在进行时由 be 加动词现在分词构成(is/am/are + v-ing)。

They are having an important meeting.

I'm speaking and the student is listening to me.

### (4) 现在进行时的用法

① 表示现在正在进行的动作或发生的事情。

Don't interrupt your brother. He is doing his homework.

Look! Clouds are gathering.

② 表示现阶段一段时间内正在进行的动作或持续的状态。

It's getting warmer and warmer.

I came to Beijing a few days ago, and I'm attending a meeting here.

③ 表示在最近按计划或安排要进行的动作,时常有一个表示时间的状语。一般用于少量动词,如 go, come, leave, start, arrive, return, work, stay, play, do, have 等。

We're having a holiday next Monday.

Are you staying here till next week?

The train is arriving soon.

④ 与 always 等词连用表示反复发生的动作或持续存在的状态,往往带有感情色彩。

He is always changing her mind. 他总是改变主意。(表示抱怨)

The old man is always helping others. 那位老人总是乐于助人。(表示赞赏)

When a person is learning a foreign language, he must not always be translating everything into his own language. 当一个人学外语时,不应该总是把一切东西都翻译成自己的母语。(表示厌烦)

⑤ 表示感情、知觉或结果等意义的动词,通常不需要用进行时,这些动词有 see, know, remember, understand, have, believe, want, recognize, refuse, notice, let 等。

### (5) 例题解析

① Months ago we sailed ten thousand miles across the open sea, which \_\_\_\_\_ the Pacific, and we met no storm.

A. was called      B. is called      C. had been called      D. has been called

② Although he has lived with us for years, he \_\_\_\_\_ us much impression.

A. hadn't left      B. didn't leave      C. doesn't leave      D. hasn't left

以上两题是考查一般现在时的基本概念,表示习惯性、经常性的动作或表示客观事实。近几年,对一般现在时的考查常用过去时态或现在完成时态对同学们进行干扰。第一题答案为 B,第二题答案为 C。

③ —What would you do if it \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow?

—We have to carry it on, since we've got everything ready.

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

此题考查一般现在时的替代用法:在以 when, till/ until, as soon as, by the time, after, before 等引导的时间状语从句,在以 if, unless, once 等引导的条件状语从句和以 no matter, however, even if 等词引导的让步状语从句中,如果主句中的动词用一般将来时,从句中的动词通常用一般现在时代替一般将来时。答案为 B。

④ —What's the terrible noise?

—The neighbours \_\_\_\_\_ for a party.

- A. have prepared    B. are preparing    C. prepare    D. will prepare

此题考查现在进行时的基本概念,表示当前正在发生的事情。答案为 B。

⑤ —I haven't seen Tom for some days. Where has he gone?

—It is said that he \_\_\_\_\_ a novel at home these days.

- A. had written    B. writes    C. wrote    D. is writing

现在进行时也可表示现阶段一段时间内发生的动作。答案为 D。

(6) 习题精练

① He often \_\_\_\_\_ to see his grandfather.

- A. going    B. to go    C. has gone    D. goes

② Let's get in the wheat before the sun \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. will set    B. was set    C. set    D. sets

③ —Can I join your club, Dad?

—You can when you \_\_\_\_\_ a bit older.

- A. get    B. will get    C. are getting    D. will have got

④ —Can I help you, sir?

—Yes. I bought this radio here yesterday, but it \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. didn't work    B. won't work    C. can't work    D. doesn't work

⑤ —You're drinking too much.

—Only at home. No one \_\_\_\_\_ me but you.

- A. is seeing    B. had seen    C. sees    D. saw

⑥ —Is this raincoat yours?

—No, mine \_\_\_\_\_ there behind the door.

- A. is hanging    B. has hung    C. hangs    D. hung

⑦ E-mail, as well as telephones, \_\_\_\_\_ an important part in daily communication.

- A. is playing    B. have played    C. are playing    D. play

⑧ I've won a holiday for two to Florida. I \_\_\_\_\_ my mum.

- A. am taking    B. have taken    C. take    D. will have taken

⑨ Selecting a mobile phone for personal use is no easy task because technology \_\_\_\_\_ so rapidly.

- A. is changing    B. has changed    C. will have changed    D. will change

⑩ Rainforests \_\_\_\_\_ and burned at such a speed that they will disappear from the earth in the near future.

- A. cut    B. are cut    C. are being cut    D. had been cut

[答案] DDADC AAAAC

## Lesson 2 Relaxing

### 1. suffer from (sth.)

[点拨] To be badly affected by a disease, pain, sadness, a lack of sth. etc. (因疾病、痛苦、悲伤等)受苦、受难、受折磨。如:

He suffers from backache. 他背痛。

Now teachers may suffer from much more stress.

现如今,教师承受的压力更大。

Many companies are suffering from a shortage of skilled staff.

许多公司苦于缺乏熟练员工。

## 2. reduce

[点拨] *v.* to make sth less or smaller in size, quantity, price, etc. 减少,缩小(尺寸,数量,价格等)。如:

Costs have been reduced by 20% over the past year. 过去一年,各项费用已经减少了20%。

Giving up smoking reduces the risk of heart disease. 戒烟会减少得心脏病的风险。

Breathing exercises can help you reduce stress. 呼吸运动有助于减轻压力。

## 3. can't stand

[点拨] *can't bear or hold* (not passive, not used in the progressive tenses. 不用于被动态,不用于进行时 used especially in negative sentences and questions to emphasize that you do not like sb/sth. 尤用于否定句和疑问句,强调不喜欢)容忍,忍受。如:

I can't stand his brother. 他弟弟让我受不了。

I can't stand the sight of blood. 我一看见血就难受。

She can't stand people interrupting all the time. 她不能容忍老有人打岔。

I can't stand it when you do that. 你那么做,我受不了。

## 4. take turns

[点拨] If people take turns to do sth., they do it one after the other to make sure it is done fairly. 依次,轮流。如:

We take turns to do the housework = We take it in turns to do the housework.

我们轮流做家务。

## 5. prefer

[点拨] *v.* to choose one thing rather than something else because you like it better. 更喜欢,如:

Which do you prefer, tea or coffee? 茶和咖啡,你更喜欢哪一种?

We prefer apples to bananas. 我们喜欢吃苹果而不是香蕉。

He prefer playing football to dancing. 他喜欢踢足球,而不是跳舞。

I would prefer to stay at home rather than go to the cinema on a cold rainy day.

在这下雨的寒冷日子里,我宁愿呆在家里而不愿去看电影。

# Lesson 3 A Volunteer Teacher

## 1. You need to arrive between 3 o'clock and 5 o'clock on the first day.

第一天你(们)需要在三点至五点到达。

[点拨] *need* *vt.* 可作实意动词,也可以作情态动词。

① 作实意动词

They did not need to arrive early. 他们不必很早到达。

Do you need more money? 你还需要钱吗?

The desk needs repairing/to be repaired. 这张桌子需要修理。



The old man needs looking after/to be looked after. 这位老人需要照料。

② 作情态动词

Need I type this letter again? 我是否需要把这封信再打一遍?

A bus is coming. So I needn't take a taxi. 公共汽车来了,所以我不需要坐出租车了。

[典型例题] You \_\_\_\_\_ show your pass at the entrance unless the guard asks you for it.

- A. mustn't      B. can't      C. needn't      D. won't      (C)

2. Grammar: Future Arrangements And Intentions

教材 Page13 主要是引导同学们对一般现在时和现在进行时表示将来概念这一用法进行全面的总结,请参照前面对一般现在时和现在进行时用法的介绍。

Lesson 4 City and Country

1. That's what people call the underground in London.

那正是人们对伦敦地下铁路系统的称呼。

[点拨] 这是一个主从复合句,主句是 that's, what people call the underground in London 是表语从句。

[典型例题] \_\_\_\_\_ the earth is round is true.

- A. That      B. What      C. If      D. whether      (A)

2. On Monday nights, I have dance classes, and on Wednesday nights, I go to the gym.

星期一晚上,我去上舞蹈课,星期三晚上我去健身房健身。

[点拨] (1) on Monday nights, on Wednesday nights,这两个短语中的 nights 都是复数表示每个星期一或星期三的晚上,类似用法:

on Mondays/Saturdays/Sundays, on/at weekends. 如:

What do you usually do on/at weekends? 你周末通常干什么?

(2) 表示“在早、中、晚”等时间,常说 in the morning, at noon, in the afternoon, in the evening, at night, in the night, at midnight, 但是这些时间名词有前置或后置定语修饰时,常用介词 on,表示泛指,名词前有不定冠词修饰,如: on a rainy night, on a summer afternoon

若表示特指,名词前要用定冠词。如: on the morning of June 6, on the evening of December 9. 但 morning, evening, afternoon 与 early 或 late 连用时,则用介词 in。如: in the early morning of April 1, in the late morning = late in the morning. 另外,当这些时间名词被 this, that, tomorrow, yesterday, every 等修饰时,则其前不用介词。如: this afternoon, tomorrow morning, yesterday evening 和 every night 等。

3. I need to do that because I don't get enough exercise otherwise.

我需要那么做,因为除此之外我得不到足够的锻炼。

[点拨] (1) 这是主从复合句,主句: I need to do that. 原因状语从句: because I don't get enough exercise otherwise.

(2) otherwise ① adv. in other or different respects; in different conditions, 另外,在其他方面,如:

The house is a bit small, but otherwise it's very nice.

房子虽小了点,但是除此之外都很好。

② conj. if not; or else, 要不然、否则,如: