

外研版

新课标教材课时同步讲练

高中英语必修①

【主编】何庆有 董永红



NORTHEAST NORMAL UNIVERSITY PRESS

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北大绿卡

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Module 1 My First Day at Senior High

目标锁定 按照课程标准和大纲的要求,给出了本单元应掌握的单词、短语、句型和语法等内容,明确本单元学习目标。

目标锁定

province information website comprehension instruction method attitude behaviour technology
 encouragement enjoyment fluency misunderstanding system teenager assistant diploma
 impress disappear router
 (be) enthusiastic bored undisputed previous amused amazing disappointed disappointing

各个击破

关键问题

1. WHEREN does the writer come from?
2. WHAT does the writer think of his new school?

答案提示

- 1.
- 2.

Warming up

重点梳理

知识透析

I live in Shijiazhuang, a city not far from Beijing.
 我住在石家庄,一个离北京不远的城市。
 So my way far from Beijing 是 Shijiazhuang 的同位语
 e.g. The manager gave the work to us two.
 经理把工作给了我们两个。

对应训练

- (1) Meeting my uncle after all these years was an unforgettable moment. I will always treasure.
 A. that B. one
 C. it D. what

知识考场 对本单元内各知识点的综合训练,是对上一个栏目的一个补充。

知识考场

A. 单词拼写

- 请根据汉语提示写出与句中空白处对应的单词。
 1. They had a _____ (学术的) discussion about the subject.

2. He is _____ (吃惊) at the _____ (令人吃惊的) news.
3. For further _____ (信息), please write to www.sdzs.com
4. He speaks English _____ (流利).

技能擂台

第一部分:完形填空 (满分30分)

阅读下面短文,掌握大意,然后从每小题所给的四个选项(A、B、C、D)中,选出最佳选项。(每小题2分)
 The enrollment on a university in America is quite different from that in China. In America the task of being accepted and

enrolled in a university begins early for some students. Long _____ 1 _____ they graduate from high school, these students take special _____ 2 _____ in prepare for advanced study. They may also take one or more examinations that test how _____ 3 _____ they are prepared for the university. In the last semester of their senior years, they _____ 4 _____ applications and send them, with their

参考答案

答案提示

1. He comes from Shijiazhuang, a city not far from Beijing.
2. He thinks that his new school is very good.
3. Because the teachers there are very enthusiastic and fri

endly and the classrooms are amazing.

4. Because every room has a computer with a special screen, almost as big as a film screen.
5. The English teacher is a very enthusiastic woman called

课文初探 是学生在预习了课文的基础上,利用较短的时间,对预习效果的一个检测。

要点梳理 分左右两栏排列,左栏严格按照课程标准和大纲要求的知识点进行讲解,点拨例题,总结规律,紧扣教材,适当延伸。右栏则是左栏讲解内容所对应的练习,针对性强,灵活多样,以利于学生及时高效掌握和巩固所学内容。

参考答案 不仅给出本题的准确答案,而且归纳了解题规律,分析全面透彻,可供对照。

技能擂台 给出了英语考试中的常考题型,也是最能体现学生综合能力的完形填空、阅读理解和写作三种题型,学生在学完每个单元后可以自我检测,通过解答题激发学生的思维潜能。



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参考答案



Module

1

My First Day at Senior High

目标锁定

单	n. province information website comprehension instruction method attitude behaviour technology encouragement enjoyment fluency misunderstanding system teenager assistant diploma
词	v. impress disappear cover adj. enthusiastic bored embarrassed previous amazed amazing disappointed disappointing
词组	show ... to in pairs far from write down as ... as a method of doing have fun be bored by oneself in a ... way look forward to tell sb about be divided into take part in
句型	1. as...as 2. 倍数表达式
语法	1. The present tenses 2. Adjectives ending in -ing and -ed

各个击破

→ 关键问题 ←

1. **WHERE** does the writer come from?
2. **WHAT** does the writer think of his new school?
3. **WHY** does he think so?
4. **WHY** does he think that the classrooms are amazing?
5. **HOW** does the writer find his English teacher?
6. **WHY** does the writer think he will not be bored in Ms Shen's class?
7. **WHICH** aspect will Ms Shen help the students improve?
8. **WHAT** about the percentage of the girls and boys in his class?
9. Does the writer want to do his homework?
10. Are Senior High teachers similar to Junior High teachers according to the writer?

→ 答案摘要 ←

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____



● ● ● Reading and Vocabulary ● ● ●



重点梳理

→ 知识透析 ←

1. I live in Shijiazhuang, a city not far from Beijing.

我住在石家庄，一个离北京不远的城市。

* a city not far from Beijing 是 Shijiazhuang 的同位语

e. g. The manager gave the work to us two.

经理把工作给了我们两个。

The news that a new English teacher would come made us excited.

新老师要来的消息令我们很兴奋。

* far from

(1) = far away from 离……很远

e. g. My home is far (away) from the school.

我的家离学校很远。

The railway station is 5 miles away from the post office.

火车站与邮局有 5 英里远。

△注意: far 不与具体数词搭配

(2) far from sth / doing sth / adj. 毫不，一点也不，绝非

e. g. The problem is far from easy. 这问题绝非易事。

What you said is far from (being) true. = What you said is far from the truth. 你所说的远非事实。

短语集锦

as far as 远到，直至所提之处

so/as far as 与……距离相等，(表程度范围)就……，尽……，至于……

as far as I know 就我所知

as far as possible 尽可能，尽量

as far as sb / sth be concerned 就……而言

so far 到目前为止

by far 大量，……得多(修饰比较级或最高级)

a far cry from sth / doing sth 与某事/干某事大不相同

2. Today is my first day at Senior High school and I'm writing down my thoughts about it.

今天是我上高中的第一天，我要把我的想法写下来。

* write down 写下，记下，把……描写成，使被人看成

→ 对应训练 ←

1.

(1) Meeting my uncle after all these years was an unforgettable moment, _____ I will always treasure.

A. that

B. one

C. it

D. what

(2) They were surprised at the fact _____ China did it all on its own.

A. that

B. how

C. when

D. /

(3) What he has done is far from _____.

A. satisfied

B. satisfactory

C. satisfaction

D. satisfy

(4) —Peter, why didn't you go to the flower show?

—I think it's something _____ pleasant.

A. far more

B. far less

C. too much

D. much too

(5) _____, he has been to the USA.

A. So far as I am known

B. So far as I known

C. As far as I know

D. As far as I knew

2.

(1) Please _____ what I will say carefully.

A. write in

B. write off

C. write down



e. g. Write down the address before you forget it.

把地址写下来，省得忘了。

write sb down a hero 把某人描写成一个英雄

相关类似短语

note/take/copy/put/set sth down

摘记下/记下/抄下/写下某事物

* thought *n.* [C; U] 思考，思维，思想，思想活动

e. g. Thoughts flashed into his mind.

一个个想法闪过脑际。

He spent several minutes in thought before deciding.

他考虑了几分钟才做决定。

短语集锦

deep/lost in thought 沉思 at the thought of 一想起……

on second thought (s) 进一步考虑之后，经再三考虑

read sb's thoughts 了解某人想法

3. The teachers are very enthusiastic and friendly and the classrooms are amazing.

老师们非常热情友好，教室也非常令人吃惊。

* enthusiastic 热情的，热心的

be enthusiastic (about/over sb/sth) 对……热情/热心

e. g. He doesn't know much about the subject, but he is very enthusiastic.

他对这事所知不多，却极感兴趣。

She is very enthusiastic about singing.

她非常喜欢唱歌。

D. write back

(2) —Could you tell me the way to the post office?

—I'm sorry. I've no _____.

A. mind

B. idea

C. thought

D. opinion

(3) He sat there, _____.

A. deeping in thought

B. losing in thought

C. deeped in thought

D. lost in thought

发散思维

thought 思想。指一般的概念。

idea 观念。指具体的意见。

concept 概念。哲学上的用语。

conception 观念，概念，意想，构想。

thinking 思想。用于前置词之后。

3.

(1) Tom and Mary are very enthusiastic _____ my research into ants.

A. in

B. to

C. about

D. at

(2) He _____ (热心) helping others.

(3) A: Whenever the lovely dog comes here, my little boy is always enthusiastic about it.

B: Whenever the lovely dog comes here, my little boy always _____ it very much.

C: Whenever the lovely dog comes here, my little boy always _____ it.

开放思维

enthuse *v.* 对……极为喜爱或热心

enthuse (about/over sb/sth)

enthusiasm *n.* 热爱，热情

enthusiasm for/about sth; feel no enthusiasm for/about an idea 对某主意不感兴趣

enthusiast *n.* 热心者，热情人

enthusiast for/about sth

enthusiastically *adv.* 热情地

e. g. They all enthused over the new baby.

他们都极喜爱这个新生儿。

This suggestion aroused little enthusiasm in the group.

这建议在这些人中未引起多大兴趣。

One of my great enthusiasms is music.

我的一大爱好就是音乐。

She is an enthusiast for/about all kinds of pop music.

她是酷爱各种流行音乐的人。



4. Every room has a computer with a special screen, almost as big as a cinema screen.

每个教室都有一台带有特别屏幕的电脑，几乎和电影屏幕一样大。

* with a special screen 做 a computer 的后置定语

e. g. She is a girl with golden hair.

她是一金发女郎。

China is a large country with a long history.

中国是一个幅员广大，历史悠久的国家。

* as adj. /adv. as 和……一样

e. g. She is as old as I.

她和我一样大。

My book is as interesting as yours.

我的书和你的一样有趣。

Run as fast as you can.

尽可能快地跑。

5. ...and their words appear on the screen behind them.

……他们的词会出现在他们身后的屏幕上

* appear

(1) vi. 出现，露面，(书刊等)出版

e. g. The sun appeared on the horizon.

太阳露出地平线。

His new book will appear next month.

他的新书下月出版。

(2) Link v. 好像(是)，似乎，仿佛

△appear+ { (to be) adj. /n.
to do/to be doing/to have done

△It appears (to sb) that/as if/as though

△There appears to be 似乎有……

e. g. He appears quite old.

他显得很老。

They appeared to have misunderstood me.

他们似乎误解了我。

It appears (to me) that you're all mistaken.

我觉得你们全错了。

开放思维 appear, seem, look 看起来似

appear 强调外表给人的印象，有时会实质上并非如此的意思。

seem 暗示有一定根据的判断，这种判断往往接近事实。

look 着重由视觉得出的印象。

注意：三词均可接表语，前两词可跟不定式，look在此意上只跟to be...

6. The screens also show photographs, text and information from websites.

屏幕上也会展示相片，原文还有网站上的信息。

* information n. [U] 消息，资料

e. g. We have no information about where she has

4.

- (1) The man _____ glasses always sells the bad books _____ the station.

A. with; at B. with; in C. of; at D. of; in

- (2) _____ production up by 60%, the company had another excellent year.

A. As B. For C. With D. Though

- (3) After supper she would sit down by the fire, sometimes _____ an hour, thinking of her young and happy days.

A. as long as B. as soon as
C. as much as D. as many as

- (4) He spoke English well indeed, but of course not _____ a native speaker.

A. as fluent as B. more fluent than
C. so fluently as D. much fluently than

5.

- (1) Do let your mother know all the truth. She appears _____ everything.

A. to tell
B. to be told
C. to be telling
D. to have been told

- (2) My brother is an actor. He _____ in several films so far.

A. appears
B. appeared
C. has appeared
D. is appearing

- (3) 完成句子

①前面似乎有危险。

_____ danger a-
head of us.

②他看上去是个傻子。

He _____ a fool.

6. Thank you very much. You gave us _____ our factory needed.

A. information
B. informations
C. the information



gone.

关于她去了什么地方我们一点消息也没有。

For further information, please write to...

欲知详情, 请写信致……

7. We're using a new textbook and Ms Shen's method of teaching is nothing like that of the teachers at my Junior High school.

我们使用的是一种新教材, 沈老师的教学方法与我初中老师的一点都不同。

* method n. [C] 方法, 方式 [U] 条理, 规律

e. g. methods of teaching 教学法

work with method 有条理地工作

D. the informations

7.

- (1) My parents always let me have my own _____ of living.
A. way B. method C. manner D. fashion
- (2) Such is Charlie Chaplin's _____ of acting.
A. way B. manner C. method D. fashion
- (3) The teacher taught as a very good _____ of study.
A. method B. way C. fashion D. manner
- (4) Few pleasures can equal _____ of a cool drink on a hot day.
A. some B. any C. that D. these

发散思维

way 方法。普通用语。 in an easy way 用简便的方法。

manner 方法, 样式。较 way 庄重, 意义较广泛或表示某人做事的方式和从一些具体动作上表现出来的。
in this manner 这样

one's manner of walking 某人走路姿态

method 方法。指合乎逻辑的或系统的方法。

a method of study 学习方法

* that 在句中代替前文出现的名词, 以避免重复, 常代替不可数名词。

e. g. The land of China is larger than that of America.

中国的陆地面积比美国的大。

The weather in Kunming is better than that in Shanghai.

昆明的天气比上海的要好。

8. And we have fun.

我们过得很快乐。

* fun n. [U] 娱乐, 快乐, 乐趣

e. g. She is very lively and full of fun.

她很活泼又很幽默。

What fun it will be when we all go on holiday together!

我们大家一起去度假那可太有意思了。

△make fun of sb /sth

嘲笑/取笑某人/物

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

我认为我不会在沈老师的课上感到厌烦的。

* 此句为否定转移, 常见动词为 think, expect, suppose, believe 等等。

e. g. I don't suppose he will come here.

我想他不会到这儿来。

I don't believe he can fix the bike, can he?

我认为他修不好这辆自行车, 是不是啊?

注意: 否定转移的反意疑问句应与从句主语和谓语保

8.

- (1) This is not a match. We're playing chess just for _____.
A. habit B. hobby C. fun D. game
- (2) —I'm going skating in the mountains tomorrow.
—Oh, really? Have _____!
A. a fun B. the fun C. lots of fun D. fun
- (3) What _____ it is to jump into the water to swim in the hot weather.
A. a fun B. funs C. the funs D. fun

9.

- (1) I don't believe he will go with you, _____?
A. do I B. will I C. does he D. will he
- (2) I think it's unfair to punish that boy, _____?
A. don't I B. is it
C. isn't it D. may I
- (3) Mum is coming. What present _____ for your birthday?
A. you expect she has got B. you expect has she got



持一致。

10. Today we introduced ourselves to each other.

今天我们互相介绍了自己。

* introduce vt. 介绍, 介绍认识, 引进

e. g. I introduced Tom to the students.

我向学生们介绍了一下汤姆。

Buddism was introduced into China about 67AD.

佛教是在大约公元 67 年传入中国。

11. Ms Shen gave us instructions and then we worked by ourselves.

沈老师指导了一下, 然后我们自己活动。

* by oneself 单独地, 独自地

开放思维

for oneself 亲自 of oneself 自行

come to oneself 苏醒过来

e. g. The door opened of itself. 这门自己开了。

I'll look into it for myself. 我会亲自查看的。

12. I like her attitude very much.

我非常喜欢她的态度。

* attitude n. 态度, 看法

e. g. What's your attitude to/towards this matter?

你对这事有什么看法?

His attitude to this problem is different from mine

他对这个问题的态度看法与我的不同。

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

换言之, 女孩是男孩的三倍。

* in other words 换言之, 也就是说

word 短语集锦

in a/one word 简言之

in so many words 明确地, 直截了当地

in word=by word of mouth 口头上

in words 用语言

word for word 逐字地

have a word/some words with sb. 与某人说话

have words with sb about sth 与某人争吵

keep/break one's word 遵守/违背诺言

eat one's words 食言

weigh one's words 字斟句酌

* 倍数表示法

(1) A+倍数+as...as B

(2) A+倍数+比较级+than B

(3) A+倍数+the+n. (size, length, width, height...) + of B

e. g. My book is twice as thick as yours.

C. do you expect she has got D. do you expect has she got

10. The book _____ into China one century ago.

A. is introduced

B. was introduced

C. are introduced

D. were introduced

11.

- (1) Tom felt that he knew everybody's business better than they knew it _____.

A. themselves

B. oneself

C. itself

D. himself

- (2) No one helped me. I did it all _____ myself.

A. for

B. by

C. from

D. to

12.

- (1) Did you pay attention to his attitude _____ this thing?

A. in

B. about

C. to

D. at

- (2) In order to change attitudes _____ employing women, the government is bringing in new laws.

A. about

B. of

C. towards

D. on

13.

- (1) Your performance in the driving test didn't reach the required standard. _____, you failed.

A. In the end

B. After all

C. In other words

D. At the same time

- (2) _____ came that my English teacher wanted to have _____ with me.

A. The word; a word

B. A word; the word

C. Word; a word

D. A word; a word

- (3) Americans eat _____ vegetables per person today as they did in 1910.

A. more than twice

B. as twice as many

C. twice as many as

D. more than twice as many

- (4) —How much do you like your car?

—_____. I would have paid _____ for it.

A. Very much; as twice much

B. Very much; twice as much

C. Wonderful; twice as much



我的书是你的书的两倍厚。

He is one head taller than you. 他比你高一头。

The room is 3 times the size of that one.

这房间是那个的3倍大。

14. I'm looking forward to doing it.

我正盼着做家庭作业呢!

* look forward to 盼望, to 为介词后面跟名词或动词的-ing形式

e. g. All the children are looking forward to the Spring Festival.

所有的孩子都盼着春节。

They're looking forward to going there.

他们都盼着去那儿呢。

15. What do you find most difficult about English?

你觉得英语最难是什么?

* find 复合结构

用法指南

find + 宾 + 补 (doing/done/adj./adv./n./介词短语)

e. g. He found a wallet in the corner.

他在拐角处发现了个钱包。

I'm so glad that I find you in.

很高兴你在家。

You will find it a difficult book.

你将发现这是一本难懂的书。

He was found lying on the ground, dead.

有人发现他躺在地上, 死了。

He found the door closed.

他发现门关上了。

D. Wonderful; even more

14.

(1) She must be looking forward as much to his return as he himself is to _____ her.

- A. see B. have seen
C. seeing D. having seen

(2) The day I was looking forward to _____ finally.

- A. coming B. comes
C. came D. come

15.

(1) —How did you find your visit to Qingdao, Joanna?
—_____.

- A. Oh, wonderful indeed
B. I went there alone
C. First by train and then by ship
D. A guide showed me the way

(2) When he awoke, he found himself _____ by an old woman.

- A. look after
B. looking after
C. being looked after
D. be looked after

Grammar 1

16. ... indicating that something is taking place at this moment.

.....暗示此时正在发生的事情。

* take place *vi.* 发生, 无被动语态

e. g. Great changes have taken place in my hometown recently.

近年来我的家乡发生了翻天覆地的变化。

* at this moment 此刻, 此时

短语锦囊

at the moment 此刻, 那时

at that moment 那时

for the moment 暂时, 目前

in a moment 一会儿, 立刻, 马上

16.

(1) Great changes _____ in my mother school in the past 3 years.

- A. have been taken place
B. took place
C. has been taken place
D. have taken place

(2) Please wait for me. I'll come back _____.

- A. for a moment
B. in a moment
C. for the moment
D. at that moment



for a moment 一会儿
at any moment 在任何时候, 随时
the moment conj. 一……就

● ● ● Listening and Vocabulary ● ● ●

17. I was a bit disappointed.

我有一点失望。

* a bit = a little 有点

e. g. Your article is a bit/little long.

你的文章有点长。

There is only a little water/a bit of water in the bottle.

瓶子里只有一点水。

注意 not a bit = not at all 毫不, 一点也不

nor a little = very much 非常

e. g. Mother often says she is not a bit tired but in fact she is not a little tired.

妈妈经常说她一点也不累, 但实际上她非常累。

18. Did he give the students anything to read?

他给学生阅读的东西了吗?

* to read 做后置定语修饰 anything 并且不定式用主动表示被动

e. g. I have a letter to write.

我有一封信要写。

She wants a pen to write with.

她想要一支笔写字。

17.

(1) You're standing too near the cinema. Can you move _____?

- A. a bit far B. a little farther
C. a bit of farther D. a little far

(2) —Do you like the film?

—_____, I've never seen a better film before.

- A. Not a bit B. Not at all
C. Not a little D. No

(3) My mother always gets a bit _____ if we don't arrive when we say we will.

- A. anxious B. ashamed
C. weak D. patient

18.

(1) —Shall we go out to play football this afternoon?

—I'm sorry, but I have a lot of homework _____.

- A. to do B. to be done C. doing D. do

(2) I'm going to the supermarket this afternoon. Do you have anything _____?

- A. to be buying B. to be bought
C. for buying D. bought

● ● ● Grammar 2 ● ● ●

19. ...because you can keep quiet if you want to.

……因为你想不说话的话可以保持沉默。

* keep quiet 保持沉默, 不出声

* if you want to 为动词不定式 to do 的省略, 只保留动词不定式符号 to, 以避免重复。

e. g. You can come if you would like to.

如果你想来的话就来。

I'm sorry to have hurt you, but I didn't mean to.

很抱歉伤害你了, 但我不是有意的。

19.

(1) —Mummy, can I put the peaches in the cupboard?

—No, dear. They don't _____ well. Put them in the fridge instead.

- A. keep B. fit C. get D. last

(2) The boy wanted to ride his bicycle in the street, but his mother told him _____.

- A. not to B. not to do C. not do it D. do not to

(3) —Kate really upset Mary.

—I'm sure she didn't _____.

- A. want so B. mean to C. have to D. hope so



● ● ● Writing ● ● ●

20. Would you mind answering the questions for me?

你介意回答这些问题吗?

* mind *v.* 介意

e. g. Would you mind my smoking?

你介意我吸烟吗?

Mind your own business!

别管闲事!

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| — | Do you mind if I open the door? |
| | Would you mind if I opened the door? |
| — | Yes, you'd better not. |
| | 是的, 你最好别吸。 |
| — | No, certainly not. Go ahead. |
| | 不介意, 你当然可以吸。 |

注意: 回答带有 mind 的问句时要注意 yes 或 no 都是针对 mind (介意, 在乎) 选用的。表“介意, 在乎”时, 选用 yes, 后面跟句子, 意思是不让对方做某事。表示“不介意, 不在乎”时, 选用 no, 后面跟句子, 意思是允许对方做某事。

21. They painted the walls at the start of the year.

他们在年初就粉刷了墙壁。

* at the start of 在……开始

20.

(1) I don't mind her _____ jewels at the party.

- A. wear
B. to wear
C. wearing
D. worn

(2) — Would you mind if I closed the door?

- _____.
- A. Of course, go ahead.
B. No, you'd better not
C. Of course, come on
D. No, certainly not

21. — I've got an "A" in the examination.

— That's a good _____. You'll surely win a second.

- A. result B. start C. end D. news

● ● ● Cultural Corner ● ● ●

22. Secondary school in the US usually covers seven years, grades six to twelve.

美国中学通常包括六到十二年级在内的七个年级。

* cover *vt.* 包括, 包含, 盖, 覆盖, 掩饰, 占据 (时间或空间), 走过, 行过 (路程), 负担, 支付 (开支等), 采访, 报道

e. g. Is that word covered in the dictionary?

这部词典里有那个单词吗?

He covered (up) the body with a sheet.

他用单子盖住那具尸体。

Lies can't cover up facts.

谎言掩盖不了事实。

The city covers ten square miles.

这个城市占地 10 平方英里。

By sunset we had covered 30 miles.

到日落的时候, 我们已走了 30 英里。

22.

(1) The film barely _____ its costs; it hasn't made a profit for years.

- A. covers
B. supply
C. offers
D. provides

(2) The wind blew from the desert and covered everything _____ sand.

- A. in
B. at
C. of
D. with

(3) 翻译句子

① 他企图掩盖自己的错误。



\$ 20 will cover our petrol for the journey.

20 美元就足够支付我们旅行的汽油费。

I want our best reporters sent to cover the conference.

我要派我们最优秀的记者去采访这次会议。

23. At the end of twelfth grade, American students receive the high school diploma.

美国学生在 12 年级结束时得到高中毕业证书。

* at the end of 在……的尽头；在……末；在……结束时；后跟空间或时间

by the end of 到……末；后跟时间

e. g. They arrived at a house at the end of the street.
他们到了一个在街尽头的房屋。

By the end of last term, we had learned 2000 words.

到上学期末为止，我们已学了 2000 个单词。

24. The school year is divided into two semesters.
一学年有两个学期。

* divide sth / sb into 把……分成……

e. g. The teacher divided the class into small groups.
老师把班分成小组。

发散思维

divide 划分（把整体分为若干部分）

separate 分隔（把原来连在一起或靠近的分隔开来）

e. g. The world is divided into 5 continents.
世界分为 5 大洲。

Tom separated the bad apples from the good ones.
汤姆把坏苹果与好苹果分开来。

25. I take part in all kinds of after-school activities.

我参加各种各样的课外活动。

* take part in 参加，参与（某项活动）

e. g. I took part in the game.

Mary always takes an active part in labor.

玛丽总是积极参加劳动。

发散思维

Join 加入（某个团体、组织）（强调成为其中一员）

My brother joined the army 5 years ago.

我弟弟 5 年前参军。

②他在不到 4 分钟内跑完了 1000 米。

③当地的记者采访这事了吗？

23.

- (1) The bell rang just _____ his lecture.

A. at the end of
B. in the end of
C. in time of
D. on account of

- (2) _____ of last Sunday, we had finished most of the work.

A. At the end
B. By the end
C. In the end
D. To the end

24.

- (1) British is _____ France by the Channel.

A. divided into
B. separated from
C. divided from
D. separated into

- (2) The cake was divided into _____.

A. two
B. halves
C. half
D. piece

- (3) 完成句子

①孩子们睡在各自的床上。

The children sleep in _____.

②这个病人应该和其他人隔离。

The patient should _____ the others.

③他把一部分精力用来搞政治，一部分时间用来搞业务。

He _____ his energies _____ politics and business.

25. 翻译句子

- (1) 你应该积极参加运动。

- (2) 我加入了这个俱乐部。



● ● ● Grammar ● ● ●

* The Present Tenses

时态名称	表示时间	表达的意义	例句
一般现在时	现在	习惯性或经常性动作	Class begins at 8 every morning.
		状况	He looks tired.
		瞬间动作	There comes the bus.
	过去	描述过去的事实, 以求描绘的生动性	The river rises higher and higher, breaks the banks and fills all low places.
		将来	固定不变或不易变的动作或状态
	在时间或条件从句中表示将来的动作或状态		When he arrives, we'll go out to meet him.
	不受时间限制的动作或状态		The sun rises in the east.
现在进行时	现在	某时(或某段时间内)正在进行的动作	He is writing a letter now. She is visiting Beijing this week.
		婉转口气	I'm hoping to hear from you soon.
		带有感情色彩的叙述	The boy is always talking in class.
	将来	按计划一般不易变更的动作	I am leaving.
		(在时间或条件从句中)表示将来的动作	When you're cycling along the street, don't forget the traffic light.

* V-ed & V-ing

动词加 ing 形式和动词加 ed 形式和可以在句中做定语和表语 ing 形式主要描绘人或事, -ed 形式则是描绘人或事处于的一种状态。

(1) 两者共同点是: 它们都有 *adj.* 或 *adv.* 的作用。不同之处是: -ing 形式表示主动的意思, -ed 形式表示

► 巩固练习 ◀

- (2001 北京春招) A new cinema _____ here. They hope to finish it next month.
A. will be built B. is built
C. has been built D. is being built
- (2001 北京春招) I've won a holiday for two to Florida. I _____ my mum.
A. am taking B. have taken
C. take D. will have taken
- (NMET 2001) Visitors _____ not to touch the exhibits.
A. will request B. request
C. are requesting D. are requested
- (NMET 2001) Selecting a mobilephone for personal use is no easy task because technology _____ so rapidly.
A. is changing B. has changed
C. will have changed D. will change
- (2002 上海) He will have learned English for eight years by the time he _____ from the university next year.
A. will graduated B. will have graduated
C. graduates D. is to graduate
- (2003 北京春招) —When will you come to see me, Dad?
—I will go to see you when you _____ the training course.
A. will have finished B. will finish
C. are finishing D. finish
- (2004 北京) —What's that terrible noise?
—The neighbors _____ for a party.
A. have prepared B. are preparing
C. prepare D. will prepare
- (NMET 2005) Listen to the two girls by the window. What language _____?
A. did they speak B. were they speaking
C. are they speaking D. have they been speaking
- (NMET 1997) The Olympic Games, _____ in 776 BC, did not include women players until 1912.
A. first playing B. to be first played
C. first played D. to be first playing
- (1998 上海) What worried the child most was _____ to visit his mother in the hospital.
A. his not allowing B. his not being allowed
C. his being not allowed D. having not been allowed
- (2000 上海) The _____ boy was last seen _____ near the East Lake.