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高三 第一轮复习资料

GAOSAN DIYILUN FUXI ZILIAO

英语

凤凰出版传媒集团



江苏教育出版社

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2009年高三

第一轮复习资料

Gao San Ying Yu Di Yi Lun Fu Xi Zi Liao

英语

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前 言

为应对 2009 年江苏省新高考,我们在广泛听取各校师生建议的基础上组织了一批经验丰富的优秀教师,编写了《2009 年高三第一轮复习材料·英语》。

该书充分体现了“悟、导、练”的教学理念,力求帮助学生在自我领悟和归纳的基础上,借助教师的指导,通过精炼来巩固所学的知识。

本书共分两个部分,第一部分对初中牛津英语(7A, 7B—9A, 9B)的知识点,用“以练带讲”的习题,进行了高度概括。第二部分涉及了高中牛津英语 11 个模块的主要知识点,每个模块按单元编写,其中包括词汇篇、句型篇、30 分钟实战演练和综合能力测试篇。前两个篇章帮助学生整理本单元的重点单词、短语和句型,并以练习的形式引导他们对这些知识点进行自我归纳,然后通过 30 分钟实战演练中的一些传统题型来检测其基础知识的掌握情况。综合能力测试篇则采用完形填空、阅读理解和书面表达等题型来考查学生综合运用语言的能力。

本书的主要特点:

1. **新颖性** 改变传统教辅书中以讲解为主的体例结构模式,而采取各种练习的形式来帮助学生归纳各单元的重点词汇、短语及句型的常见用法,提高复习效率。

2. **前瞻性** 以学生发展为本,即重双基训练,又重思维、能力的培养。书中不但配有一些传统的题型(首字母填空、翻译、句型转换等),而且还设计了一些任务型阅读练习(根据所读短文,用一定数量的适当单词填写文章的结构图),这样可以帮助学生在巩固基础知识的同时,掌握新题型的阅读技巧,提高解题能力。

3. **科学性** 选编的练习难度适中,层次分明,教师在辅导学生自学的基础上,还可以利用相应的拓展练习,帮助他们深入理解,举一反三。

4. **实用性** 全书紧密结合高考要求和学生实际,将简练务实的教学风格、扎实的训练模式以及教育改革的最新思路融会其中,使全书实现了主干知识的教、练、考的互通互动,启发了学生的思维灵感,点燃了创新的火花。

希望本书的出版有助于教师指导学生掌握有效的复习方法,学会知识的拓展与迁移,把握考试热点,最大程度地提高复习效率。同时恳请广大师生在使用过程中对书中存在的问题不吝赐教,我们将竭尽全力地加以完善!

《高三第一轮复习材料》编写组

2008.6

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Unit 1 Junior 7A & 7B

词汇篇

一、重点词汇回顾

课标内重点单词	1. 音乐的 <i>adj.</i> _____; 音乐 <i>n.</i> _____; 音乐家 <i>n.</i> _____	3. 后来 <i>adv.</i> _____	
	2. 广告 <i>v.</i> _____	5. 庆祝 <i>v.</i> _____; <i>n.</i> _____	
	4. 外貌, 相貌 <i>n.</i> _____	7. 设计 <i>vt.</i> _____	
	6. 祝贺 <i>v.</i> _____; <i>n.</i> _____	9. 径直 <i>adv.</i> _____	
	8. 最爱 <i>n.</i> _____	11. 搭档 <i>n.</i> _____	
	10. 有帮助的 <i>adj.</i> _____	13. 技术 <i>n.</i> _____	
	12. 募集 <i>vt.</i> _____	15. 科学家 <i>n.</i> _____	
	14. 科学 <i>n.</i> _____; 科学的 <i>adj.</i> _____	16. 能力 <i>n.</i> _____	
	15. 不寻常的 <i>adj.</i> _____	18. 粗心 <i>n.</i> _____	
	17. 令人吃惊的 <i>adj.</i> _____	20. 交换 <i>n.</i> _____	
	19. 人口 <i>n.</i> _____	22. 感到恐惧的 <i>adj.</i> _____	
	21. 展览 <i>n.</i> _____	25. 考虑周到的 <i>adj.</i> _____	
	23. 邀请 <i>v.</i> _____; <i>n.</i> _____		
	24. 第九 <i>adj.</i> _____		
	课标内重点短语	1. _____ 擅长	2. _____ 期待, 盼望
		3. _____ 装扮成	4. _____ 与……相配
		5. _____ 为……筹钱	6. _____ 迫不及待地做某事
		7. _____ 小心	8. _____ 带领某人参观某地
		9. _____ 像平常一样	10. _____ 出生时
		11. _____ 属于	12. _____ 使……远离
		13. _____ 努力学习	14. _____ 碰到
		15. _____ 想做某事	16. _____ 捉弄某人
		17. _____ 扑灭大火	18. _____ 吸收
		19. _____ 目前, 现在	20. _____ 不再, 再也不

二、词汇的用法讲解与操练

1. **mean** He kept on saying really mean things to hurt me.

阅读下列各句, 归纳 mean 的不同含义。

- 1) She leads a miserable life because her step-mother is mean to her. ()
- 2) He tried his best to hide his mean purpose. ()
- 3) He was so mean that he didn't even get his birthday present. ()

拓展: 阅读下列各句, 写出 mean 的其他含义。

- 4) What do you mean by "improve relations"? _____
- 5) Sorry, I didn't mean to hurt you. _____
- 6) The new order will mean working overtime. _____

阅读下列各句,用适当的词填空。

- 7) Excuse me, but could you please tell me the _____ of this word?
 8) All possible _____ have been tried, but the fire is still out of control.

2. dislike I like some parts of the day and I dislike others.

观察下列各句,总结 dislike 的用法。

- 1) Jim dislikes maths heartily.
 2) We dislike his hanging around with that crowd.

dislike + 1) _____; + 2) _____

拓展: 阅读下列各句,写出 dislike 的含义。

- 3) He had a strong dislike for commercial things. _____
 4) Everyone has his or her own likes and dislikes. _____

3. taste This fruit is yellow and tastes sour.

阅读下列各句,写出 taste 的含义。

- 1) The guard always tasted the food before the king ate the meal. _____ ()
 2) Good medicine tastes bitter to the mouth. _____ ()
 3) It tastes too much of pepper. _____ ()

拓展: 阅读下列各句,写出 taste 的其他含义。

- 4) I had a taste of the soup to see if it was nice. _____
 5) The food has a particular taste. _____
 6) He developed a taste for foreign literature in his school days. _____

4. follow The boy followed the teacher out.

阅读下列各句,总结 follow 的不同用法。

- 1) I'm sending you the letter today; the parcel will follow later. _____ ()
 2) Follow the road until you come to the second traffic lights. _____ ()
 3) He followed the speaker's words with the greatest attention. _____ ()
 4) I didn't quite follow you; could you explain it again? _____ ()
 5) If you had followed my advice, you would be successful now. _____ ()

拓展: 阅读下列各句,写出画线部分的含义。

- 6) Your suggestion will be discussed at the following meeting. _____
 7) The results are as follows: Carter 1st, Peter 2nd and Philip 3rd. _____

5. reach I'm not tall enough to reach the basket.

阅读下列各句,总结 reach 的不同用法。

- 1) I reached for the book on top of the shelf. _____ ()
 2) The forest reaches for miles to the sea. _____ ()
 3) The news only reached me yesterday. _____ ()

拓展: 阅读下列各句,写出 reach 的其他含义。

- 4) The hotel is within easy reach of our school. _____
 5) He has a wonderful reach of imagination. _____
 6) The upper reach of the river is blocked. _____

6. share Everyone in the house shares the bathroom.

阅读下列各句,写出 share 的含义。

- 1) We haven't enough books for everyone; some of you will have to share. _____ ()

- 2) After his death his property was shared out among his children. ()
- 3) Would you please share what happened last night with us? ()
- 4) I'm sorry I can't share your opinion that everything is going on well. ()

拓展: 阅读下列各句, 写出 share 的其他含义。

- 5) Every one of us should do our share of work well. _____
- 6) China has got a large share in the international trade. _____
- 7) He bought 400 shares in the business and sold them later at a big profit. _____

7. look forward to We are all looking forward to a great day.

观察下列各句, 总结 look forward to 的搭配。

- 1) The actor looked forward with great excitement to the moment of his appearance on stage. + _____
- 2) I'm looking forward to seeing you again in China. + _____

8. take in That means I take in about 2,000 calories every day.

阅读下列各句, 写出 take in 的不同含义。

- 1) I wonder how much you have taken in what I'm saying. ()
- 2) The gentleman finally decided to take in the homeless stranger. ()
- 3) This is the total cost of the holiday, taking everything in. ()
- 4) My mother was taken in when buying the secondhand bike. ()

9. take turns Let's take turns to read out our fact sheets.

改写下列句子。

- 1) Mary and Helen took turns at sitting up with their sick mother in hospital.
Mary and Helen looked after their sick mother _____ in hospital.

拓展: 选用方框内词组的适当形式填空。

in turn turn off turn against turn down turn out turn in turn over turn to
turn up turn on

- 2) _____ him she always _____ for help at the critical moment.
- 3) The matter will be _____ to the committee for decision.
- 4) It _____ that the thief was one of his roommates.
- 5) He promised to come, but hasn't _____ yet.
- 6) His proposal was _____ by the manager.

10. search for What are you searching for?

阅读下列各句, 写出 search for 的不同含义和用法。

- 1) He is **searching for** his missing pen. ()
- 2) The police **searched the entire city for** the escaped prisoner. ()
- 3) All the villagers went out **in search of/in their search for** the lost child. ()

句型篇

1. I am not tall enough to reach the basket.

用以上句型完成下列句子。

- 1) 我年龄够大了, 可以参军了。 _____

I'm _____ join the army.

2) 我们走得太慢了,没有赶上给他送行。

We didn't walk _____ see him off.

(在表示_____的句型_____中, enough 需置于形容词或副词之_____。)

拓展:句型转换。

The boy is not old enough to dress himself.

3) The boy is _____ young _____ dress himself.

4) The boy is _____ young _____ he can't dress himself.

2. How much do the cards cost?

根据所给汉语完成下列句子。

这本词典值多少钱?

1) _____ does the dictionary _____?

2) _____ does it _____?

(cost 的主语是表示_____的名词或代词。)

拓展:句型转换。

How much does your new car cost?

3) _____ does your new car _____?

4) _____ is _____ your new car?

3. It takes about twenty minutes to get to the nearest town.

根据以上句型补全下列各句。

1) _____ takes about half an hour _____ from my home to the school on foot.

2) _____ took the workers two years _____ the bridge across the river.

(在句型_____中, it 作_____, 动词不定式是_____。)

30 分钟实战演练

I. 根据所给汉语或首字母提示填空

- The scientist did many _____ (科学) experiments to prove his theory.
- I was very glad to receive the _____ (邀请) to the international meeting.
- The famous singer's excellent performance climaxed the _____ (庆祝活动).
- Even as a great _____ (音乐家), he keeps practicing every day.
- September is the _____ (九) month of a year.
- His job is to d _____ fashionable dresses for famous actors and actresses.
- Mutual understanding and respect is h _____ in developing good relations between countries.
- A teacher shouldn't have f _____ in the class.
- I like the painting, for it's most u _____ in many ways.
- He gave me an apple in e _____ for a piece of cake.

II. 用所给词组的正确形式填空

be good at raise money for look forward to play a trick on as usual try on share with
show around be crazy about at birth

11. Many musicians took part in the activity organized to _____ the homeless people.

12. Ali's father always instructs him to _____ his chocolate _____ the other kids.
13. Steve, _____, was the last to arrive at the school.
14. After _____ the school, we were taken to the hotel where we lived.
15. The baby weighed three kilos _____.
16. It's wise to _____ the shoes before you buy them.
17. The naughty boys always _____ the teacher by asking some strange questions.
18. Tom can't concentrate his mind on his studies, for he _____ playing computer games.
19. We _____ hearing from you as soon as possible.
20. _____ communicating with others is one of the qualities required when hunting for jobs.

III. 单项选择

21. —Why haven't you bought any sugar?
—I _____ to but I forgot it.
- A. liked B. wished C. meant D. expected
22. My parents like Peking Opera, but they dislike _____ pop music.
- A. listen to B. to listen to C. listening to D. listened to
23. —Can you fetch the book at the top of the shelf for me?
—No, it's out of my _____.
- A. range B. reach C. control D. distance
24. Some passengers complain that it usually _____ so long to fill in travel documents.
- A. costs B. takes C. spends D. spares
25. Some of the suggestions have been adopted but others have been _____ as they are quite impractical.
- A. turned out B. turned against C. turned away D. turned down
26. —What do you think of the film?
—It's said to be good but it is not _____ my taste.
- A. to B. for C. in D. at
27. The police _____ his house but no one knew what they were _____.
- A. searched; searching B. searched for; searching
C. searched for; searching for D. searched; searching for
28. I'd like to _____ with you everything I know about what happened yesterday.
- A. tell B. have C. inform D. share
29. I have been looking forward to _____ you.
- A. hearing from B. hear from C. being heard from D. heard from
30. —How much does your new watch _____?
—200 yuan.
- A. spend B. take C. cost D. worth

IV. 翻译句子

31. 这孩子已经够大的了,可以出去找工作了。

32. 观众们(viewers)急于想见到那位歌星。

33. 我们应该让孩子远离危险的动物。

34. 乘飞机从南京到上海需要两小时的时间。

35. 我昨天买的钢笔花了我5元。

V. 短文填空

Of all the things we eat and drink, water is the (36) m important. Not many people (37) u this, but it is quite true. The human body can go without (38) f for a long time, but two or three days without water usually (39) m people die.

Many people do not understand (40) h much water the human body needs to work well and they do not drink (41) e water, especially in hot weather. Most people drink only when they (42) w to drink. But in fact they often need (43) m water especially when they have had sports.

About 65% to 75% (44) o a man's body is water. If we do not have enough water, we (45) f tired and may become ill.

综合能力测试篇

一、完形填空

When dawn came, they realized that the boat was blocked in ice. The captain had 1 asleep but the rest of the crew hurriedly woke him. He took a small axe(斧), and 2 great care, so as to 3 a hole in the ice on the deck(甲板), he began to knock. From time to time a wave burst over the boat and swept over him but he kept working for ten minutes 4 the others looked on 5. By this time he was 6 cold that he could no longer trust what he was doing.

Each member of the crew took it in 7 to cut the ice away as long as he could 8 it.

First, they had to knock off enough ice to get down on their 9. Standing on that rolling deck meant 10, because a man who had fallen into the sea could not have been rescued.

Then the captain discovered that ice was forming inside the cabin(船舱). He called 11 one of the crew and together they managed to get the stove alight, hoping that it would 12 enough heat to warm the cabin above 13 point. Unless the ice in the bottom could be melted enough so that the 14 could be raised, they were in 15.

It took an hour's 16 before the boat began to float better. But by this time they had succeeded in 17 most of the ice.

Throughout the afternoon, the coating of ice began to build up again 18 their work. In the face of this danger, Captain Slater 19 the crew to clear the ice so that the boat would 20 until the next morning. Then they settled down to wait for another day.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| 1. A. gone | B. fallen | C. become | D. grown |
| 2. A. at | B. for | C. with | D. by |
| 3. A. make | B. drill | C. dig | D. fill |
| 4. A. until | B. before | C. after | D. while |

5. A. excitedly B. anxiously C. happily D. strangely
 6. A. too B. so C. as D. very
 7. A. surprise B. time C. trouble D. turn
 8. A. support B. help C. bear D. put up
 9. A. knees B. legs C. feet D. arms
 10. A. life B. pain C. damage D. death
 11. A. to B. on C. up D. at
 12. A. get out B. give off C. get over D. give in
 13. A. boiling B. marking C. freezing D. melting
 14. A. boat B. deck C. sail D. back
 15. A. ruins B. excitement C. danger D. surprise
 16. A. delay B. work C. break D. play
 17. A. piling B. getting C. freezing D. removing
 18. A. whichever B. though C. as long as D. in spite of
 19. A. demanded B. made C. ordered D. agreed
 20. A. sink B. live C. float D. flow

二、阅读理解

People tend to become more personal and hide less of themselves when using e-mail. Researchers from Open University in Britain have found in a recent study that there are good reasons for this.

The team of researchers asked 83 pairs of students, all strangers to each other, to solve a problem. They had to discuss this question: If only five people in the world could be saved from a world disaster, who should they be? The pairs of students had to talk over the problem either face to face or by computers. Dr Johnson said, "They told their partners four times as much about themselves when they talked over the Internet as when they talked face to face. When the computers were fitted with cameras so that students could see each other, this limited the personal side of the conversation."

Generally the information was not extremely personal. It was mainly about things such as where they went to school, or where they used to live. But some students discussed their love stories, and personal childhood experiences.

Dr Johnson believes that e-mailing encourages people to focus on themselves. And when they do this, they become more open, especially if there are no cameras. "If you cannot see the other person, it becomes easier to talk about yourself. This is because you are not thinking what the other person is thinking of you. So e-mailing has become the modern way of talking," said Dr Johnson. However, this style of talking is not entirely new. "In the 19th century people started to use the 'telegraph' to communicate. Now the same kind of thing has happened and people ended up speaking more freely."

Dr Johnson thinks that e-mailers need to know about these effects of e-mailing, especially when they start work in a company. "If you don't know about it, you could find yourself saying more about yourself than you wanted to."

21. The subject discussed in this passage is _____.
- A. what people do when e-mailing
 B. how people open up when e-mailing

Unit 2 Junior 8A & 8B

词汇篇

一、重点词汇回顾

课 标 内 重 点 单 词	1. 羡慕 <i>vt.</i> _____; <i>n.</i> _____; <i>adj.</i> _____	3. 美丽 <i>n.</i> _____	
	2. 到达 <i>n.</i> _____	5. 灾难 <i>n.</i> _____	
	4. 特点, 性格, 品质 <i>n.</i> _____	7. 继续 <i>vi.</i> _____; <i>adj.</i> _____	
	6. 竞争 <i>v.</i> _____; <i>n.</i> _____; <i>adj.</i> _____; 竞争者 <i>n.</i> _____	9. 濒临灭绝的 <i>adj.</i> _____	
	8. 鼓励 <i>v.</i> _____	11. 政府 <i>n.</i> _____	
	10. 地理 <i>n.</i> _____	13. 不规则的 <i>adj.</i> _____	
	12. 重要性 <i>n.</i> _____	15. 礼貌, 风度 <i>n.</i> _____	
	14. 长度 <i>n.</i> _____	17. 获胜者 <i>n.</i> _____	
	16. 大自然 <i>n.</i> _____; 自然界的 <i>adj.</i> _____	19. 影响 <i>vt.</i> _____	
	18. 实用的 <i>adj.</i> _____	21. 当然 <i>adv.</i> _____	
	20. 好处, 益处 <i>n.</i> _____	23. 控制 <i>vt. & n.</i> _____	
	22. 结论 <i>n.</i> _____	25. 成功 <i>vi.</i> _____; <i>n.</i> _____; <i>adj.</i> _____	
	24. 预防, 防止 <i>n.</i> _____		
	课 标 内 重 点 短 语	1. _____ 愿意做某事	2. _____ 需要
		3. _____ 与某人交朋友	4. _____ 面带微笑
5. _____ 在……上有问题		6. _____ 长成	
7. _____ 为……提供		8. _____ 警告某人不要做某事	
9. _____ 着火		10. _____ 作为……而出名	
11. _____ 不时, 时而		12. _____ 对……有好处	
13. _____ 寻找		14. _____ 扮演……角色	
15. _____ 售完		16. _____ 发出	
17. _____ 计算出, 制订出		18. _____ 关心	
19. _____ 注意, 重视		20. _____ 朝各个方向	

二、词汇的用法讲解与操练

1. **advise** Simon advised Daniel to wear a raincoat.

观察下列各句, 总结 advise 的基本用法。

- 1) I advise waiting till the proper time.
- 2) He strongly advised me to get rid of the bad habit.
- 3) The doctor advised that I should lie in bed and drink more water.

advise +1) _____; +2) _____; +3) _____

拓展: 阅读下列各句, 写出画线部分的含义。

- 4) The doctor advised me to give up smoking, but I wouldn't act on his advice. _____
- 5) I always ask for the teacher's advice when I get into trouble. _____
- 6) Will you give me some advice on how to solve the problem? _____

- 7) He followed/took my advice as to what he should do. _____
 8) On his advice I'm intending to transfer to another school. _____

2. agree Sandy agrees to go with them.

阅读下列各句, 写出画线部分的不同含义。

- 1) I fully agree with him that it's too late to take action now. ()
 2) The committee has agreed to your request. ()
 3) He agreed to sell him the house, but they haven't agreed on the price for it. ()
 4) He agreed to share the information with me. ()

拓展: 单项选择。

- 5) In English the verb must _____ its subject in number and person.
 A. agree with B. agree to C. agree on D. agree upon
 6) I'm afraid the climate here doesn't agree _____ me.
 A. to B. on C. with D. about
 7) I'm quite in agreement _____ your decision.
 A. to B. on C. with D. about

3. decide Millie decided to stay at home.

阅读下列各句, 写出 decide 的不同含义。

- 1) We haven't decided where we should go for our holiday. ()
 2) Finally he decided that something must have been wrong with the engine. ()
 3) The court decided in favor of him and against me. ()

拓展: 阅读下列各句, 写出画线部分的含义。

- 4) You have made a wise decision. _____
 5) The opinion of the public is decisive on this issue. _____
 6) He is a man with very decided character. _____

4. introduce Let me first introduce myself, my name is Simon.

阅读下列各句, 写出 introduce 的基本用法和含义。

- 1) The chairman introduced the lecturer to the audience. ()
 2) The interviewee suddenly introduced a new subject into the conversation. ()
 3) A visit to the museum introduced us to modern art. ()

拓展: 阅读下列各句, 写出画线部分的不同含义。

- 4) I have finished writing the introduction to my book. _____
 5) He gave me an introduction to the famous professor. _____
 6) The introduction of new teaching methods has brought about a revolution in the field of education. _____
 7) The lecturer first made a few introductory remarks before the main points. _____

5. treat This firm treats its workers well.

阅读下列各句, 写出 treat 的含义。

- 1) He treats me as one of his closest friends. ()
 2) We treat all requests in the order in which they were received. ()
 3) I treated what he said as a joke. ()
 4) The patient is being treated by a group of famous specialists. ()
 5) I'll treat you to a bottle of beer. ()