

新课标

高中英语七中课时学案

XINKEBIAO GAOZHONG YINGYU
QIZHONG KESHI XUEAN

必修4

总编◎陶家耀

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前言

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尊敬的老师、亲爱的同学：

不知您在具体的英语教、学过程中是否非常的纠结——几乎所有的教辅资料，要么讲得过多、过细，要么缺乏阶段性，要么与课堂脱节，要么综合性差，为弥补彼此的不足，老师为同学们准备了不止一种资料，却顾此失彼，最终结果是能力得不到多少培养和提升。为了根除上述不足，我们倾全组之力为您专门打造了《七中学案》，本书作为课下的巩固训练之用，分成两个部分：

第一部分：1)根据教学内容，确定课时，以学案的形式，将每一部分的重点知识（词汇、句型和语法）知识融于练习题中进行巩固运用，此外每天的练习中还应有与本模块内容相关的阅读或表达能力的训练。训练题型兼顾高考题型及单元的基本内容。在一个模块的训练中，阅读、完形几乎每天都有，另外，本书还安排了七选五的阅读填空、语法填空，以及与本模块书面表达要求结合的一次书面表达训练。这样每个模块训练题型累加起来，就是一套完整的高考试卷模式，既能化整为零，便于操作；又能由零合整，形成系统；

2)每一个学案的训练时间大概为 40 分钟，两个页面之内。

第二部分：模块跟踪检测卷（普通高等学校招生全国统一考试【新课标 I】题型一致，配有专门的听力训练）

这是针对本模块重要知识点的综合练习，让学生做到即学即练，及时查缺补漏，巩固落实。在语篇的选取上，尽量选取与本单元话题有关或考点相连的语篇，做到讲练一致，和谐统一。

山雨欲来风满楼啦！高考英语又要改革了，大家的心也有些乱了！但老师们、同学们，自从恢复高考以来，哪次改革不是首先从英语开始的呢？所以，要淡定。再说了，在改革开放进入白热化的时代，在全球一体化的时代，无论怎么改革，英语都会始终扮演着一个不可或缺的角色。的确，作为一门工具学科，它有着不可替代的作用。利用有限的时间，认真学好英语吧！

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Module 1 Life in the Future



Period 1 Introduction, Function, Reading & Vocabulary(一)

一、单词拼写

根据首字母用单词的正确形式填空。

1. A b is a kind of baked clay used to build walls.
2. If the evidence is c, it means that it is based on facts not on ideas or guesses.
3. We need not only satisfaction of m but also satisfaction of mind or spirit.
4. A l is an area of land where large amounts of waste material are buried under the earth.
5. You shouldn't work all the time. You need some r besides work.
6. It seems that more and more people begin to show interest in u life rather than rural life.
7. As is known to all, China is a country which is rich in natural r.
8. Before you place an order, you can flick through the c in which varieties of items are listed to find the goods you want.
9. No matter how hard the situation is, she tries to take an o attitude towards it.
10. In order to have more attractive appearance, more and more pop stars choose to have cosmetic s.

二、选词填空

根据句子的语境, 选择方框中的单词并用其正确形式填空。

rely	arrest	command	alternative	predict	risk
------	--------	---------	-------------	---------	------

1. You can be paid in cash weekly or by cheque monthly; those are the two _____.
2. It's ridiculous to believe the _____ that 2050 will be the end of the world.
3. It will be _____ if you invest all your money in the stock market.
4. Not all kinds of media are _____, so we should be a critical reader or viewer and make our own judgment.
5. The previous president will get _____ once evidence has been found out to prove his corruption.
6. If you have a good _____ of English, you can use it freely.

三、完成句子

1. 补全所缺部分

①除了听从你的建议外他别无选择。

He _____ your advice.

②我有两种选择: 努力工作而成功或者不努力工作而失败。

I _____ working hard and being successful or of not working hard and being unsuccessful.



③你尽管信赖政府一定能降低房价。

_____ to bring down the house price.

④我们不能老是靠父母为我们提供一切。

We shouldn't _____ offering everything to us.

⑤我会克服所有困难的，你完全可以放心。

_____ I'll overcome all the difficulties.

2. 一句多译

无论谁离开这儿，都必须征得许可。

① _____.

② _____.

无论你何时来，都欢迎你。

③ _____.

④ _____.

3. 单句改错

①No matter what will happen in the future, I will help you.

②No matter who passes the exam will be praised.

③No matter how difficulty the task is, we will accomplish it.

四、语境练习

你能预测 (predict) 在遥远的将来我们的生活会是什么样子的吗? 你对它乐观 (optimistic) 还是悲观 (pessimistic) 呢? 现在, 我想谈谈未来。我认为纸币无疑将会过时 (out of date), 而且最终将被信用卡取代 (replace)。上网订购 (order) 商品将成为购物的主要方式。自然资源 (natural resources), 如煤和石油, 将会枯竭 (run out)。当我们用完 (use up) 这些资源时, 就只能依靠 (depend on) 可替代 (alternative) 能源 (energy), 如太阳能 (solar energy) 和风能来提供日常所需, 为机器提供动力 (power)。

五、阅读理解

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的四个选项 (A、B、C 和 D) 中, 选出最佳选项。

A

Scientists used to explore (探测) on the surface of the ocean. Now they are exploring below the surface, too. They want to know about ocean water and the plant and animal life deep in the ocean.

In 1934 the scientist William Beebe dived 3,000 feet below the surface in a hollow steel ball. In 1935 August Piccard dived 10,330 feet. In 1960 his son Jean dived to a depth of 35,800 feet.

All these early dives were deep. But the divers could not stay down for very long. They had to come back up to the surface after a few seconds. Scientists needed to stay down longer to study life below surface. Gradually they succeeded. Cousteau, a Frenchman, was able to keep men down to a



depth of 36 feet for one month and to a depth of 90 feet for a week.

Now scientists are developing even better equipment. With this new equipment, men can stay below the surface for days or even weeks. In 1962 Cousteau set up a research station 35 feet below the surface. Then, in 1964, he set up another station on the ocean floor of the Red Sea. This was the first undersea station to operate without help from the surface.

Many countries are now studying undersea living. The former Soviet Union has an undersea laboratory in the Crimean Sea. The United States has a laboratory 50 feet down on the ocean floor off the Virgin Islands. In 1970 five men lived there for two weeks. Then a team of five women scientists stayed in the laboratory. Next came other teams of men. All were there to explore the ocean depths and to make plans for the use of its resources. Scientists hope to find enough mineral, vegetable, and animal wealth there to provide food for the entire world.

1. In order to _____, scientists are exploring below the surface of the ocean.
 - A. know about the ocean water deep in the ocean
 - B. stay down longer to study life of the plant and animal below the surface
 - C. know about the plant and animal life deep in the ocean
 - D. both A and C
2. Who made the deepest dive?
 - A. William Beebe.
 - B. August Piccard.
 - C. Jean Piccard.
 - D. Cousteau.
3. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
 - A. The early divers could not stay down for very long.
 - B. Up to now only five women scientists have stayed in the undersea laboratory.
 - C. The purpose of setting up the undersea laboratories is to make plans for the use of the resources in the ocean.
 - D. None of the above is true.

B

When one of your car tires goes flat, there are two things you can do, you can complain and change it or, if you don't have a spare, stand helplessly beside the road and hope someone comes to your rescue. Now comes a third choice, called Quickwheel. It is designed to get disabled motorists rolling again as quickly as possible.

Quickwheel is basically a tiny emergency trailer-complete with three tough little wheels of its own-that supports the flat tire and enables the motorists to drive to a service station without losing much time or expending much energy. The product is made in the US. Company, Quickwheel Inc. of Greenwich, Connecticut. According to the firm's president, Robert Bockweg, the product meets each of the major worries that customers relate with flat tires: safe, lost time and physical labor.

To use it, motorists simply unfold the product to its fully extended position, set it in front of the disabled tire, drive the car onto the Quickwheel's ramp (斜坡) and fix a special safety strap over the tire. The tire is then locked in Quickwheel's metal frame. Its three wheels do the rest of the work. According to Quickwheel Inc, its product can be driven "for miles" at the speed of up to 45 miles per hour "without any noticeable change in the vehicle's braking or steering operation". The company also says that it can be used on just about any type of car, jeep, mini-van or trailer. (拖车)

Bockweg says that Quickwheel will be sold first in the United States, at a price of 150 dollars.



Sales agreements now being talked over should make the product ready for use in Japan, Canada and Western Europe in the near future.

4. What does the underlined phrase “disabled motorists” probably mean?
- A. Motorists who can't walk.
 - B. Motorists who have disabilities.
 - C. Drivers who can't drive on because of a flat tire.
 - D. Drivers who are hurt in an accident.
5. According to the information in the passage, Quickwheel _____.
A. can be used to replace a flat tire.
B. provides a kind of support to the flat tire for a short time.
C. is able to move as quickly as a wheel.
D. is as changeable and lasting as an ordinary wheel.
6. The purpose of writing this text is to _____.
A. announce a business agreement.
B. share information about flat tire changing.
C. introduce the advantages of a new tire.
D. introduce a new product-Quickwheel.



Period 2 Introduction, Reading & Vocabulary(二) >>>

一、单词拼写

根据首字母用单词的正确形式填空。

1. After five hours' flight, we e_____ arrived at our destination.
2. The c_____ who committed a serious c_____ is at large, and the police have been hunting for him these days.
3. A person who goes to a hospital for treatment but doesn't stay there is called an o_____.
4. Measures are taken to l_____ carbon dioxide emissions from cars.
5. A c_____ is a building where people go to receive medical advice or treatment.
6. It was impossible to move the car-its wheels had got stuck in the m_____.
7. The s_____ cell (电池) can convert the energy of sunlight into electric energy.
8. QQ is a popular software which provides o_____ chatting service.
9. You don't need to pay, because it is free of c_____.
10. The structure of DNA is s_____ like a twisting (扭曲的) ladder.

二、选词填空

根据句子的语境, 选择方框中的单词并用其正确形式填空。

switch	disable	attach	command	load	power
--------	---------	--------	---------	------	-------

1. Some German engineers have designed a practical car _____ by solar energy.
2. Their boss commanded them to _____ all the goods from the boat and clean it thoroughly.
3. If you have a good _____ of English, you can use it freely.



4. We found the owner of the luggage according to the label _____ to it.
5. The _____ are those with _____.
6. That country is in the process of _____ over to a new social system though the government refuses to admit it.

三、完成句子

1. 补全句子

- ①学生可以免费观看这部电影。

Students can see the film _____.

- ②你知道那个重要的项目由谁负责吗?

Do you know who _____ the important project?

- ③这项服务你要收多少钱?

How much do you _____ the service?

2. 句型转换

- ④The expert from UK takes charge of this experiment.

=The expert from UK is _____ this experiment.

=This experiment is _____ the expert from UK.

3. 用 with 的复合结构完成下列句子

- ①老师走进教室，手里拿着一本书。

The teacher came into the classroom, _____.

- ②所有作业都做完了，我感到很放松。

_____, I felt relaxed.

- ③有他来帮助你们，你们会成功的。

_____, you will be successful.

- ④皇帝走在游行队伍最前面，一丝不挂。

The emperor walked in front of the parade, _____.

- ⑤这么多人看着他，他感到很紧张。

_____, he was nervous.

四、语境练习

未来的汽车会很先进，我们只需轻轻按一下开关 (at the flick of a switch)，就可以改变汽车的颜色和形状 (shape)。我们可以免费 (for free) 享受各种娱乐，如保龄球、垒球、音乐会等。我们可以把废物装到 (load) 宇宙飞船上，送到别的星球上去。我们处理掉城市地区的垃圾后，就不再需要垃圾填埋场 (landfill) 了。至于手术 (operation)，医生们不用离开诊所 (clinic) 就可以给门诊病人做外科手术 (surgery) 或远程手术 (telesurgery)。警察可以发射捕捉网来逮捕 (arrest) 罪犯。

五、完形填空

As science developed rapidly in the direction of technology, it supplies man a better and more



comfortable 1. Men will be working shorter and shorter hours, 2 housewives will also be able to have more free time. Can you 3 doing housework without a housewife? Scientists believe this will 4 into realities in not very long time, and perhaps during your lifetime house-robots will take 5 of housewives.

When I 6 this kind of machine with housewives, some 90 percent of them replied 7, “How soon can I buy one?” The other 10 percent said, “I would be terrified to see it 8 about my house.” But when I explained to them that it could be turned 9 or stopped, they quickly realized that it was a 10 object.

In my own 11 we have found that the washing-up machine is regarded as a good 12 in the room. There's no greater 13 than to go to bed in the evening and 14 that the washing-up is being done downstairs after we are 15.

Some families would 16 to have their robot slaves 17 all the downstairs housework after they were in 18 at night, while others would have it 19 in the mornings. But this would be entirely a matter of 20.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. A. machine | B. house | C. life | D. sleep |
| 2. A. even though | B. while | C. however | D. so |
| 3. A. think | B. enjoy | C. infer | D. imagine |
| 4. A. turn | B. be turned | C. produce | D. be produced |
| 5. A. place | B. places | C. a place | D. the place |
| 6. A. discussed | B. supplied | C. helped | D. sold |
| 7. A. coolly | B. immediately | C. politely | D. slowly |
| 8. A. moving | B. talking | C. jumping | D. playing |
| 9. A. into | B. on | C. over | D. off |
| 10. A. terrible | B. useful | C. real | D. future |
| 11. A. home | B. opinion | C. future | D. time |
| 12. A. furniture | B. pet | C. hand | D. person |
| 13. A. trouble | B. pleasure | C. choice | D. object |
| 14. A. know | B. feel | C. notice | D. find |
| 15. A. home | B. tired | C. out | D. asleep |
| 16. A. use | B. rather | C. feel like | D. like |
| 17. A. to do | B. doing | C. do | D. wash |
| 18. A. work | B. bed | C. need | D. house |
| 19. A. to do | B. doing | C. done | D. do |
| 20. A. choice | B. practice | C. idea | D. Quality |

六、阅读理解

At no time in history has there been such a mass movement of people from the countryside to the city as is happening now. By the year 2030, it's estimated that more than two thirds of the world's population will be living in cities, twice as many as today. This means that the problems faced by cities today—overcrowding, poor housing, unemployment, poverty and lack of food and water—will be twice as bad, unless we find solutions soon.

Another serious issue is how to provide good transportation for their citizens. Many of the world's



major cities are already struggling with out-of-date transport infrastructures (基本设施). How can they deal with the additional demands?

London is a good example. Its enlargement was made possible by the invention of the steam engine, which powered the world's first underground railway. But its transport systems are now hopelessly out-of-date and need urgent modernization. London's future success depends very much on developing better public transport.

Over a million people travel into central London every day from outside the city. They, together with the people who live in London, want a public transport system that is efficient, safe and environmentally friendly. What they often get, however, falls far short of that ideal. Passengers complain about cost and pollution, while businesses worry about the problems their staff have in getting to work on time. Yes, the proportion of London households that own a car grew from just over ten percent in the early 1950s to over sixty percent today.

As the city has become increasingly crowded and polluted, there has been a growing realization that action must be taken soon.

1. It is believed that _____.
A. overpopulation causes the problem in cities
B. two thirds of the world's population are living in cities today
C. It isn't difficult to solve the problem faced by cities today
D. with fewer people, we would be free from problems
2. The underlined word "they" in the fourth paragraph refers to _____.
A. the citizens in the city of London
B. those who come to London from other places
C. passengers who make complaints about the cost
D. businesses who are anxious about their staff getting to work late
3. The underlined words "environmentally friendly" is closest in meaning to _____.
A. pleasant and nonpolluting
B. cheap and punctual
C. quick and straight
D. fair and convenient
4. The following paragraph of this text would most probably deal with _____.
A. train and air travel
B. traffic jams in London
C. possible solution to London's transportation problems
D. car ownership that continues to grow



Period 3 Function, Listening, Speaking & Everyday English >>>

一、短语填空

选择方框中的短语填空，注意其正确形式。

carry out	for sure	run out	rely on	get rid of
free of charge	run out of	load with	cut open	from a distance

1. Atomic energy can provide us with enough power. The problem is how to _____ the nuclear waste.
2. Conditions are getting worse and supplies are _____.



3. No matter what we do, we must _____ our duties.
4. Don't get within range of their big guns; surround the camp _____.
5. Some workers are _____ the truck _____ bricks.
6. We certainly won't _____ the help of God; we shall depend on our own efforts, learning from experience and pushing firmly ahead.
7. It is ridiculous to _____ a hen for its eggs.
8. I think he lives there but I couldn't say _____.
9. If I'm not satisfied with the product, I can return it _____ as long as I do so within 30 days.
10. Man will _____ oil sooner or later, so it is urgent to find alternative energy.

二、完成句子

1. 补全句子

①谁也不能肯定究竟发生了什么事情。

No one knows _____ what has happened.

②他对自己的成功蛮有把握的。

He _____ his own success.

③一定要打电话告诉我所有的消息。

_____ call me and tell me all the news.

④离开教室之前确认所有的灯都关掉了。

_____ all the lights are turned off.

2. 句型转换

①They are running out of food.

= _____.

②Some young people are always running out of money before payday.

= _____.

三、交际对译

翻译下列谈论未来生活的交际用语。

1. 未来的城市看起来会是什么样子呢?

2. They're going to be bigger before they get smaller.

3. 二十年以后我们将会在哪里居住呢?

4. We won't be living underground or in space.

5. 如果技术继续发展, 这些预言都会成为现实。

四、单项选择

1. It is _____ that the future life will be better than today.

A. certain

B. sure

C. like

D. happened



2. I will spare no effort in helping him fight the disease, _____ the cost is.
A. however B. how C. what D. whatever
3. —Will you be going to the airport to meet me, darling?
—Yes, I will _____ go. See you then.
A. eventually B. definitely C. especially D. particularly
4. With so many troubles _____, he had no mood to talk about his trip to Hong Kong.
A. settled B. to settle C. having settled D. to be settling
5. We can never be _____ careful to cross the road.
A. so B. very C. too D. rather
6. The manager of the company attaches great importance _____ honesty.
A. on B. of C. to D. with
7. When we took our seats, the performance was already _____.
A. in progress B. in return C. in fact D. in turn
8. With a fallen tree _____, all the traffic was held up there, unable to move a little bit further.
A. on the way B. by the way C. in the way D. for the way
9. The general commanded a bridge _____ to link the two roads so that the tanks could pass smoothly.
A. would be built B. be built C. was to build D. should build
10. If the education system remains unchanged, any effort to relieve students of academic _____ will turn out a failure.
A. weight B. duty C. load D. risk

五、阅读理解

It brings a whole new meaning to the term “window-shopping”.

Ocado is launching a “virtual (虚拟的)” high street shop with pictures of groceries. Customers scan the barcodes (条形码) of products they want to buy using their smart phones and the goods are delivered to the front door. The new “shopping window” is being launched in central London and could be rolled out across the country.

Ocado says the novel project could be a taste of the future of shopping as busy commuters (上下班往返的人) are able to order their groceries without being forced to pack and carry home their items.

It comes after a similar trial by Tesco carried out in a South Korean subway. The supermarket giants created a virtual store consisting of posters of shelves stocked with goods. After the success of the trial, Tesco is reportedly planning on bringing the virtual supermarket to Britain.

The Ocado wall will operate on a trial basis at the One New Change shopping centre until September 1. Customers have to download the Ocado On The Go app. before they can buy products from the “window shop”. If the trial proves successful, Ocado plans to set up new walls in other empty shop units around the UK.

Ocado co-founder Jason Gissing said: “We hope this trial is a hit and, based on its success, we’ll be looking at options around continuing this ‘virtual window-shopping’ approach in other places.”

Ocado spokesman Ben Lovett added: “The shop will be a printed window display featuring some of our most popular items. Barcodes underneath will let you scan the items and drop them into your basket on the app. Then you simply book a delivery and get on with your day.”



Ocado has never launched a “real” store and it is the first time it has had a physical presence on the high street. A spokesman for the online grocer said 15% of Ocado orders are now placed on mobile phones.

1. How do customers do shopping from the new shopping window?
 - A. By placing an order through the Internet at home.
 - B. By making phone calls to the shopkeepers.
 - C. By sending text messages of goods to the suppliers.
 - D. By scanning the barcodes with their smart phones.
2. The underlined phrase “rolled out” in Paragraph 2 probably can be replaced by _____.
 - A. spread
 - B. presented
 - C. pressed
 - D. accessed
3. What is the advantage of this new project?
 - A. It offers all kinds of groceries.
 - B. It can save buyers a lot of money.
 - C. It can save buyers a lot of labour.
 - D. It supplies the best goods to customers.
4. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
 - A. Ocado has increased its sales by 15% by opening street shops.
 - B. It was Tesco that first launched a virtual store in South Korea.
 - C. Ocado has many branch stores including Tesco in South Korea.
 - D. More “shopping windows” will open in London by September 1.

六、补全对话

—Hello! Jack, what did you do last night?

— 1

—Curling? What’s that?

—Curling is a sport in which players slide stones across a sheet of ice towards a target area.

—Stones?

—Yes. 2

—Oh, I know that sport. Once I watched it on TV. How many players are there?

—Two teams, each has four players.

— 3

—Sure. Each team has eight stones. The purpose is to accumulate (积累) the highest score for a game after both teams have thrown all of their stones. The points are scored for the stones resting closest to the target. The skills of the curlers decide how close to the target the stone will achieve.

— 4

—They are sweepers. They are using the brooms to change the state of the ice in front of the stone.

—It sounds interesting.

— 5

- A. The stones used in curling are polished stones, they are also called “rocks”.
 - B. I watched curling until mid-night.
 - C. I also want to play curling.
 - D. What are the players with brooms doing?
 - E. It’s really great. It also has a nick name - “Cheese On Ice”.
 - F. Could you give me more details about curling?
 - G. There are eight players in the team.



Period 4 Grammar >>>

一、单项填空

(一) 将来进行时

- What _____ you _____ this time tomorrow?
A. will...do B. will...have done C. will...be done D. will...be doing
- The street lights _____ on when night falls.
A. will have gone B. will have been going C. will be going D. will be gone
- Joe _____ the piano in a few minutes.
A. shall be played B. will have been playing
C. shall be playing D. will have played
- I _____ my grandmother at three this afternoon.
A. shall be visiting B. shall have visited C. shall be visiting D. will visit
- Can you attend the party tonight?
—No, _____ the boss about something urgent.
A. I see B. I shall have seen C. I'll be seeing D. I can see

(二) 时态综合练

- Did you catch what I said?
—Sorry. I _____ a text message just now.
A. had answering B. have answered C. would answer D. was answering
- They are living with their parents for the moment because their own house _____.
A. is being rebuilt B. has been rebuilt C. is rebuilt D. has rebuilt
- The three of us _____ around Europe for about a month last summer.
A. travelled B. have travelled C. had travelled D. travel
- Peter had intended to take a job in business, but _____ that plan after the unpleasant experience in Canada in 2010.
A. had abandoned B. abandoned C. abandon D. will abandon
- Alvin, are you coming with us?
—I'd love to, but something unexpected _____.
A. has come up B. was coming up
C. had come up D. would come up
- Daniel's family _____ their holiday in Huangshan this time next week.
A. are enjoying B. are to enjoy
C. will be enjoying D. will enjoy
- Why Jack, you look so tired!
—Well, I _____ the house and I must finish the work tomorrow.
A. was painting B. will be painting
C. have painted D. have been painting



二、翻译应用

1. 下周这个时候我们将正在欧洲享受假期。

2. 如果你不能按时到达，你将被解雇。

3. 我不在时，邻居将帮我照看我的孩子。

4. 到下个月月底，我们的新房子就装修完了。

5. 明天上午 9 点我们将召开关于雾霾 (haze) 的讨论。

三、语境练习

用所给动词的适当形式填空。

(1) When you arrive, I _____ in reception for you. (wait)

(2) You'd better not phone the manager between 7 and 8 tomorrow evening; he _____ an important meeting then. (have)

(3) —I'd like to call you at ten o'clock next Friday morning if it is convenient.

—I'm afraid I _____ an important meeting. (attend)

(4) This time next week I'll be on vacation, probably I _____ on a beautiful beach. (lie)

(5) What do you think the boys _____ when we get home? (do)

四、单句改错

改正下列句中的时态错误。

1. However, my father had to return to work on Monday so we fly back last Saturday afternoon.

2. Unfortunately, by the time I got back, they have finished the scene.

3. We became friends shortly after we meet each other.

4. When I tear apart my fifth birthday toy train, my father said, "That's it..."

5. For example, how many times have you walked out of a room and leave the lights or television on when no one else was there?

6. Yet it seemed water is becoming less and less.

7. Thank you for all you had done for me.



8. ...you always held me in your arms and told me stories till I fall asleep.

9. Thank you for the lovely day we have with you. It was so kind of you to let us bring Anne's friend.

10. I knew that they will be worried about me because I was so...

11. I was only four when she passes away.

12. This custom soon becomes another meal of the day.

13. I had to calm myself down. Quietly I step into the room.

14. One Sunday morning we go fishing at a lake.

15. I was very upset. I didn't cheat. I was just helping a friend. Why does she punish me?

五、短文改错

此题要求改正所给短文中的 10 处错误，每句最多只有两处错误。每处错误只涉及一个单词的增加、删除或者修改。

增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号（^），并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除：把多余的词用斜线（\）划掉。

修改：在错的词下画一横线，并在该词下面写出改正后的词。

注意：每处错误及其修改均仅限一词。

Li Yue had been awarded the title of "Star Student of the Week" for which she did for the class. On a hot afternoon of last Saturday, Li Yue went to downtown and walked from one store to another, looking for the costumes we would wear in the singing contest. While the rest of us was enjoying our leisure time in cool and comfortable rooms, she spent the whole afternoon searching and selecting. Finally she found the right clothes. Deeply moved by his efforts, we tried our best and won the first prize in the contest.

Li Yue is always warm-hearted and cared a lot about the class. Besides, she devotes her spare time to help others. She has set a good example for us. However, she deserves the honour and we should learn her.

六、阅读理解

In the future your automobile will run on water instead of gas! You will be able to buy a supercomputer that fits in your pocket! You might even drive a flying car!

Not all past predictions have been proven wrong. A few of them have been surprisingly accurate. Some great thinkers predicted the arrival of the credit card, the fax machine and even the Internet-years before they happened. But for each prediction that has come true, some others have missed by a mile.