

译林+牛津版课标本

龙门

学生专用版

新教案

在线课堂



高中英语 (1)



● 丛书主编 周益新 ● 本册主编 唐文勇



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多少年来,许多教育学家一直在探索:老师怎样教,学生怎样学,才最有效果?尤其是对于那些进入高中,最终将面临新课标高考的学生,如何更高效地学习,如何学会学习,成为亟待解决的问题。这也是学生要在有限的精力内考取高分的关键。

经过长期探索、实验、比较,我们的结论是——紧扣教材,边讲边练,师生双方交流合作探究,最终达到融会贯通。这就是说,在全面解析教材知识点的同时,通过典型例题的讲解,使学生全面掌握知识要点和解题方法、技巧、规律。接着,通过举一反三地训练和实践、探究、应用活动,加强学生发散性思维的培养。

《龙门新教案·在线课堂》丛书正是这种科学训练方法的结晶。它可以帮助你较短的时间内学得更多,记得更牢,练得更精。

本丛书与同类图书相比,其突出的特点是:

一、课堂教学的真实性

大多数学生的成绩上不去,往往是因为课堂学习效率很低,比如经常走神,或者没有听懂老师的讲解。但在现实生活中,很多学生并不喜欢提问。长此以往,形成一片片知识空白,成绩怎样,可想而知。

因此,你需要做的第一步,就是抓住“课堂学习”这一关键环节。

本丛书将开发学生潜能的“同步学案”融化在“同步教案”之中,像 DVD 一样再现江苏省重点中学一代名师每一节课的精彩讲解。你可以随时提问,重返课堂实景,回忆、背诵老师讲解的知识点。它就是你的“纸上课堂”。

二、教材讲解的细致性

透彻理解教材的重要知识点,这是你解决一切问题的基础。无数的经验告诉我们,千万不要教材知识点还没搞明白就去追难题!

本丛书的语文、英语学科对教材逐字逐词、逐句逐段讲解,细致入微;数学、物理、化学、生物学科对教材重点内容采用“一点、一讲、一例、一练”的模式,即每一个重要知识点对应一段解析、一道典型例题,然后总结这类题目的解题方法、警示误区,并进行变式训练,检验你是否真正掌握了该知识点。

三、教育理念的超前性

本丛书每一节课的课程导入,关注学生的学习兴趣和 life 经验,体现了以学生为主体的意识。

每一课时还根据教材内容,设置对易错点和易混淆点进行思维诊断的“研讨应用”、对知识进行拓展迁移的“综合延伸”、课外开展研究性学习活动的“体验探究”栏目,体现了倡导学生“主动参与、开发潜能”的现代教育理念。尤其值得注意的是,这三个栏目选取的都是有一定难度,但稍稍努力却又能攻克题目。在这种潜移默化的一步步拔高中,成绩的提高指日可待!

四、教学风格的务实性

本丛书严格按教学实际划分课时,真正实现了同步配套课堂教学。既符合课堂师生互动交流、探究知识的规律,又留足空隙让学生记录课堂笔记。课堂作业适量、灵活、新颖;答案另附,并有详细点拨,便于测评。丛书适合学生课堂和课外集体使用或个人自学使用。

新世纪、新课堂、新的考试模式,对每一个学生都是一种新的感悟、新的考验。所谓“世上无难事,只怕有心人”,只要你有心上,认真阅读这本书,相信你一定会获益匪浅。那么,开始行动起来吧!

《龙门新教案·在线课堂》

丛书策划组



读者反馈表

感谢您选择龙门书局的《龙门新教案·在线课堂·高中英语必修①（译林+牛津版）》。

为了更好地满足您的阅读需求，服务于您的学习和工作，我们开展此次读者反馈活动，诚望得到您的配合与支持。这些意见和建议将对本套丛书的发展起到举足轻重的作用，在此我们深表感谢。

2005~2006 学年的龙门奖学金活动即将结束，2006~2007 学年的龙门奖学金活动已经在紧锣密鼓的准备之中。将以下信息填妥后寄至龙门读者俱乐部，您就会成为我们俱乐部的会员。您不仅有机会获得龙门奖学金，而且可以参加俱乐部举办的各项活动。来信请寄：北京市东城区东黄城根北街 16 号龙门书局读者俱乐部石伟收，邮编：100717。

龙门书局读者俱乐部入会信息表

姓 名		性 别	
年 级		班 级	
邮政编码		联系电话	
学校（或家庭）通讯地址：			

1. 您自己去书店会买_____ a. 漫画 b. 经典名著 c. 学习辅导书 d. 其他_____
2. 您是如何获得本书的？_____
3. 您认为本书的价格_____ a. 高 b. 低 c. 合适
4. 您认为本书的封面_____ a. 不错 b. 一般 c. 改进的地方_____
5. 您希望本书的开本_____ a. 比现在大 b. 比现在小 c. 和课本一样大 d. 不变
6. 您喜欢下列哪类辅导书？_____ a. 全面细致讲解 b. 练习题、试卷 c. 有讲解、有练习的
7. 您在学习过程中使用过哪些学习辅导书？_____
8. 您认为本书题目的难度_____ a. 偏难 b. 适中 c. 简单
9. 您是如何使用本书的？_____ a. 每一部分仔细阅读 b. 看例题 c. 做习题 d. 看知识点
10. 您是在哪个时间段使用本书的？_____ a. 课前 b. 上课 c. 课后 d. 其他_____
11. 您认为本书的优点是_____
12. 您认为本书的缺点是_____
13. 您在学习过程中遇到的困难是什么？_____
14. 您的学习成绩在班里是_____ a. 优秀 b. 良好 c. 一般
15. 使用过本书后，您认为对您的学习_____ a. 帮助很小 b. 帮助很大 c. 其他_____
16. 您如果发现书中的错误，请列在下面。

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高中英语必修①

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Unit 1 School life

课前热身

导言

学校生活充满了无限的情趣,学校里有引人入胜的故事,有让人心动入迷的课程,也有让人不悦的清规戒律。在国外,学校生活该是怎样的一种情景呢?

[School life is full of exciting things: the funny stories, the attractive courses. There are also things that disappoint you—the rules and regulations. What do you know about the school life abroad?]

课题导入

(A)

One of the interesting things about Cuba is its educational system. As in many other countries, schools are free. What is unusual is that schools combine study with manual work(体力劳动). Each school has a plot of land where the children work for each day. They plant vegetables, which they weed and water, and later they harvest the crops. In this way, they develop good working habits and learn how important it is to produce. Usually, children do not like vegetables such as spinach(菠菜), green beans, or cabbage. But, by growing vegetables themselves, Cuban children soon develop a taste for three. During the summer, older children also go to the country to help the farmers with the crop.

In this system, the children spend part of their school time studying and the rest working in the open air helping to increase the nation's production.

(B)

Home School

Although education is compulsory(义务的) in the United States, it is not compulsory for all children to get their education at school. A number of parents believe that they can provide(提供) a better education for their children at home. Children who are educated at home are known as "home-schoolers". There are about 300,000 home-schoolers in the United States today. Some parents prefer teaching their children at home because they do not believe that public schools teach the correct religious values; others believe they can provide a better educational experience for their children themselves. Interestingly, results show that home-schooled children tend to do better than average on national tests in reading and math.

David Guterson is an American writer. He and his wife teach their three children themselves. Guterson says that his children

learn very differently from children in a regular school. Learning starts with the children's interests and questions. For example, when there is heavy snowfall on a winter day, it may start a discussion or reading about climate, snow removal equipment(扫雪用具), Alaska, polar bears, and winter tourism. On a spring evening, when the family is watching the stars, it is a good time for setting up a telescope and asking questions about satellites, comets(彗星), meteors(流星), and the space program. At dinner, if the Brazilian rainforests are on the news, it could be a perfect time to get out the atlas(地图册) and encyclopedia(百科全书). Then there might be two hours or more of eating, asking questions, looking up answers, discovering how rainforests influence the climate, what the "greenhouse effect" is, how deserts are formed, and how the polar ice caps affect ocean levels.

Although home schooling offers an experience that is often more interesting than regular schools, critics point out that home-schoolers miss out on many important things. The home-schooler is an Outsider(外人) who, because he or she never attended school, might be uncomfortable mixing with other people in adult life. Critics also say that most parents are not well qualified to teach their children and may pass on their own narrow views to their children. However, most parents don't have the time or desire to teach their children at home, so schools will continue to be where most children get their formal education.

(C)

Some people believe that schools will no longer be necessary in the near future. They say that because of the Internet and other new technology, there is no longer any need for school buildings, classes, or teachers. Perhaps this will be true one day, but if the world has no schools, I can't imagine how our society will be. In fact, we should learn how to use new technology to make schools better. We should invent a new kind of school, that is linked(连接) to libraries, museums, science centres, labs and even companies. Technological companies should create(创造) learning programs for schools. Scientists could give talks through the Internet. TV networks and local(本地的) stations could develop programs about things students are studying in school. Labs could set up websites to show new technology so students could see it on the Internet.

Is this a dream? No. There are already many cities where this is beginning to happen. Here the whole city is linked to the Internet, and learning can take place at home, at school, and in the office. Businesses provide programs for the schools and the society. The schools provide computer labs for people without their own

computers at home. Because everyone can go on the Internet, older people use it as much as younger ones, and everyone can visit far-away libraries and museums as easily as nearby ones. How will this new kind of school change the usual way of learning? It is too early to be sure, but it is very exciting to think about it. Technology will change the way we learn; schools will change as well; and we will all learn something from the Internet.

(D)

美国校园的教育理念

一切为了学生。在所有美国学校中,没有任何地方会比图书馆更舒适。图书馆里有地毯有沙发,甚至散落着可爱的卡通靠垫。学生看书时可坐可卧、随心所欲。在这里,有师生共读的温馨场面,也有枕着书香入睡的学生。在初中和小学的图书馆,书架的高度一定与学生的身高相匹配,所有的书都是伸手可取。与图书馆相比,教室的布置要简朴得多,教学设备至多是一台普通的投影仪,即使名校也是如此。每个教师都有自己的专用教室,老师可以自由地采用他认为有助于教学的形式来布置教室,以便彰显个性。华盛顿希德威尔学校的一间数学教室,三面都是黑板,学生可以随时起立到最近的黑板上演算。

教学管理严格。严格的教学管理,这听起来似乎不符合美国人自由自在的风格。但在美国访问了多所学校之后,你却不得不得出这样的结论:一所好学校=优秀的教师+良好的生源+严格的管理。为了保证学生都到相关教室去上课,朴茅茨社区初中的楼道里有老师们扮演的“哨兵”;为了让学生都遵守教室常规,波士顿山中中学年轻的女教师不断用手势和眼神暗示那几个“坐不住”的学生;俄克拉荷马数理高中为了确保毕业生成绩优秀,每学期竟然会安排6次考试,学生只要出现三个C就要被劝退;为了保证教学质量,俄克拉荷马州的法律规定,每位老师每天授课的学生不能超出140个。

尊重学生、师生平等。美国中学生没有固定的班级概念,大家各自按照自己所选修的课程去上课。课同时,学生们在各个教室之间匆忙奔走,根本没有在教室和楼道里追跑打闹的工夫。下课时,老师站在门内让学生们先走。楼道里,教师侧身给学生让路。不过,学生们对此不会熟视无睹,一般都会轻声致谢,也会主动为过往的老师开门,生源不太好的学校里,学生们依然是那样彬彬有礼。对学生的尊重表现在课堂上,也表现在对学生成就和能力的肯定上,许多学校的楼道里,可以被利用的地方都展示着学生的作品或记载着学生的荣誉。

重视体验和参与。走进中小学的课堂,比起其他国家的课堂教学,美国中小学课堂教学的密度小得多,但是课堂活动往往丰富多彩。在传授知识的过程中,老师更关注学生对知识的感受和内心体验。例如讲某个历史事件的前因后果,老师便会想方设法营造类似的情境,以便让同学们去设想和体会在特定情境下自己的反应,进而理解历史事件发生时的情形。另外,所有的课堂活动都尽可能让学生参与其中,动手又动脑,其中不乏孩子们喜闻乐见的游戏形式。在社会教育机构上,如儿童博物馆的活动设置中也充分体现出这个特点。波士顿的儿童博物馆里有适合不同年龄段的孩子动手参与的活动和游戏。

背景材料导读:

(A)

Fill in the word that best completes the passage and makes

sense.

School education is very important and useful. Yet no one can 1 everything at school and a teacher cannot teach his 2 everything they want to know. His 3 is to show his students 4 to learn. He teaches them how to read 5 how to think. So much more is to be learned outside school by the students 6.

It is always more 7 to know how to study 8 oneself.

It is quite 9 to learn something, but it is difficult to use it to solve problems. Great inventors do not get everything 10 school, but they still can 11 many things and change the world a lot.

How can the inventors do all of this? 12 of the answers is: they 13 how to study. A lot of things are not 14 in the classroom. They get a lot 15 knowledge by reading outside school. They work hard and never give up all their lives.

(B)

Frank Smith: I'm in Grade Two in high school. I have a part-time job in a restaurant. I send dishes for the restaurant on Saturdays and Sundays from 8:00 a.m. until 4:00 p.m. I get \$5.50 an hour. It isn't much money, but I save almost every cent. Because I want to go to a good university, and it needs a lot of money.

Liz Johnson: I'm in Grade Three in high school. I have a job as a cashier(收银员) in a store. The job pays well about \$6.75 an hour. I work every weeknight after school from 4:00 until 8:00. I don't have time for homework, and my grades aren't very good this year. But I have to study hard because I want to be a doctor in the future.

Mary Connor: It's my first year in college. College is very expensive, so I work in a law(法律) office for three hours every weekday afternoon. I get \$8.25 an hour. The job gives me good experience because I want to be a lawyer(律师) someday. But I don't want to work every term. I need time to study.

1. Frank Smith works in a restaurant because _____.

- A. he wants to have more experience
- B. he wants to go to a good university
- C. he gets good pay here
- D. he needs a lot of money in his spare time

2. Liz Johnson works as a cashier _____.

- A. on Saturday night
- B. on Sunday night
- C. on the nights from Monday to Friday
- D. on weekend nights

3. Mary Connor doesn't want to work every term because ____.

- A. she doesn't earn much money an hour
- B. she needs time to study
- C. she doesn't have enough experience
- D. her college study doesn't cost much

(C)

Dear Reader,

Imagine an 11-year-old child whose days are often spent washing clothes, looking after a baby, working hard in the fields.

Imagine a little girl who knows there will not be enough food for dinner, who can't fill her stomach with water because it's polluted, and who has watched life slip away (消失) from her father and little brother and sister because the family is too poor to see a doctor.

Is it hard to believe? For Maria Pastora, these are the real life.

Maria would gladly walk miles to school, but her mother, now alone, needs her badly at home. Chances are Maria will grow up without any schooling. What will be her future? In many ways, it will be disastrous (灾难性的).

But for just 52 pennies a day, you can sponsor (资助) a child like Maria. Show her that somewhere, someone cares about her. Through "Save the Children", you can help Maria's mother get the tools and ways she needs to turn their poor food into a good dinner and get the money she needs to buy clothes and school things for Maria.

To help Maria most, your money is put together with that of other sponsors, so hard-working people can help themselves. Build a school ... a hospital ... bring in clean water. This is what "Save the Children" has been about since 1932.

For you there are many rewards. Have the chance to write to or hear from your sponsored child. Receive photos or progress reports. Know you are reaching out to another person not with a hand out, but a hand up. That's how "Save the Children" works. But without you, it can't work. Please take a moment now to fill in and post the form below to help a child like Maria and her village.

It can make such a difference... in her life and yours.

For the children,
David I. Guyer
President

True (T) or false (F).

1. Maria Pastora has to do a lot of housework and farm work.
2. Her father and little brother and sister have died of illnesses because they are too poor to see a doctor.
3. "Save the Children" will help Maria back to school and provide her family with enough food.
4. "Save the Children" was set up sixty years ago.
5. This article calls on people to help Maria and other poor people.

(D)

Hillside Secondary School year is divided into two 18-week semesters. Semester one runs from September to the end of January. Semester two runs from February to late June.

The school day runs from 8:45 a.m. to 3:15 p.m. made up

of five 78-minute periods. Students take four classes and have one period for lunch.

In February, 2000, the school introduced a new system of computerized attendance in order to provide accurate (准确的) records of student lates and absences and to enable communication with parents.

Student evaluation (评价) is a continual process based upon class performance, tests, homework and reports, as well as special projects or formal examinations held at the end of the semester. There will be at least three reports to parents during each semester. After five weeks of class, students carry Early-bird Report home. The semester one Parent/Teacher interview date appears on this report. Mid-term Report is at the ninth week. Marks are then calculated. Mid-term Reports are prepared and mailed in mid-November and late-April. Students with marks under 60% after 11 weeks of class will receive an In-Danger Report to remind them that more effort is required as well as careful preparation for final exams. Those notices are mailed home. Final Reports are mailed home in February and July.

The Newsletter is an excellent way for the school to communicate with parents. In addition to providing a profile of our many activities, it contains key dates and information upcoming events such as parent interviews or exams, change being considered at the school, messages from school office... Parents regularly tell us they value and appreciate learning about what is happening in their children's school. Parents receive four Newsletters each year. Keep it on the refrigerator!

1. Each semester, the parents may get at least _____ from the school.
 - A. an Early-bird Report, a Mid-term Report and the Newsletters
 - B. an Early-bird report, a Mid-term Report and the Final Report
 - C. a Mid-term Report, an In-Danger Report and a Final Report
 - D. a Mid-term Report, a Final Report and the Newsletters
2. We can infer from the passage that _____.
 - A. parents get little information about their children's performance at school
 - B. a student has to spend more than 5 periods learning lessons at school
 - C. both school and parents think highly of the Newsletters
 - D. students with a mark above 95% might fail the exams
3. The purpose in writing this passage is _____.
 - A. to tell about the contents in different report cards to parents
 - B. to tell about the duration of school year and a school day
 - C. to introduce a new method to record student attendance
 - D. to give some general information of the school

自我诊断

- (A) 1. study 2. pupils/students 3. work/job 4. how 5. and
6. themselves 7. important 8. by 9. easy 10. from

11. make/invent 12. One 13. know 14. taught 15. of
 (B) 1. B 2. C 3. B
 (C) 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T
 (D) 1. B 2. C 3. D

目标预览

类别	新课标要求
话题	学校生活 (School life) 1. School facilities 2. School activities
功能	Discussing daily school life (讨论学校日常生活) 1. What subjects do you like best and least? 2. I like/enjoy... best. 3. I am (not) good at... 4. Do you think we should...? 5. What kind of school activities do you enjoy?
重点	woodwork, <i>n.</i> 木工 enjoyable <i>adj.</i> 愉快的, 快乐的 attend <i>vt.</i> 参加, 出席 earn <i>vt.</i> 赢得, 获得 respect <i>n. & vt.</i> 尊敬, 敬重 achieve <i>vt.</i> 取得; 完成 grade <i>n.</i> 等级; 成绩; 年级 subject <i>n.</i> 学科, 科目 literature <i>n.</i> 文学 average <i>adj.</i> 普通的; 平均的 <i>n.</i> 平均数; 普通 cooking <i>n.</i> 烹饪 extra <i>adj.</i> 另外的, 额外的 miss <i>vt.</i> 想念 dessert <i>n.</i> 餐后甜点 experience <i>vt.</i> 经历; 体验 article <i>n.</i> 文章 immediately <i>adv.</i> 立刻, 马上 canteen <i>n.</i> 餐厅 lecture <i>n.</i> 演讲; 讲座 gym <i>n.</i> 健身房; 体育馆 appointment <i>n.</i> 约会, 约定 dormitory <i>n.</i> 宿舍 medical <i>adj.</i> 医疗的; 医学的 available <i>adj.</i> 现成可用的; 可获得的 indoor <i>adj.</i> (在)室内的 standard <i>n.</i> 标准; 规格 <i>adj.</i> 标准的 bathroom <i>n.</i> 浴室 modern <i>adj.</i> 现代的; 时髦的 affordable <i>adj.</i> 有能力支付的, 买得起的 former <i>adj.</i> 过去的, 以前的 recently <i>adv.</i> 最近, 近来 gold <i>n.</i> 金子, 黄金 service <i>n.</i> 服务; 贡献 award <i>n.</i> 奖; 奖品; 奖状 international <i>adj.</i> 国际的 intercultural <i>adj.</i> 跨文化的 culture <i>n.</i> 文化 fluent <i>adj.</i> 流利的 upon <i>prep.</i> 在...后, 立即 non-native <i>adj.</i> 非本国的, 非本族的 donate <i>vt.</i> 捐赠 gift <i>n.</i> 礼物

续表

类别	新课标要求
重点	photograph <i>n.</i> 照片 kindness <i>n.</i> 善意(的行为); 仁慈; 体贴 annual <i>adj.</i> 年度的 speech <i>n.</i> 演说; 发言; 说话 flat <i>n.</i> 公寓 attention <i>n.</i> 注意, 专心, 留意 finalist <i>n.</i> 决赛入围者 inform <i>vt.</i> 通知, 告知 national <i>adj.</i> 全国的, 国家的 following <i>adj.</i> 下列的, 接着的 point <i>n.</i> 点, 条 secretary <i>n.</i> 秘书; 书记 politics <i>n.</i> 政治; 政治学 regret <i>vi. & n.</i> 遗憾, 懊悔 apologize <i>vi.</i> 道歉 inconvenience <i>n.</i> 不便; 困难 cause <i>vt.</i> 造成, 导致 president <i>n.</i> 部门负责人; 总统 host <i>n.</i> 节目主持人; 主人 allow <i>vt.</i> 允许, 准许 principal <i>n.</i> 校长 preparation <i>n.</i> 准备, 预备 poet <i>n.</i> 诗人 generation <i>n.</i> 代, 一代; 一代人 poem <i>n.</i> 诗歌 select <i>vt.</i> 挑选, 选拔 calm <i>adj.</i> 宁静的; 沉着的 require <i>vt.</i> 要求, 需要 scary <i>adj.</i> 胆怯的, 受惊吓的 nature <i>n.</i> 自然, 自然界
词汇	1. enjoyable (<i>adj.</i>) → enjoy (<i>vt.</i>) enjoyment (<i>n.</i>) 乐趣, 愉快 2. attend (<i>vt.</i>) → attention (<i>n.</i>) 注意, 专心 → attendance; (<i>n.</i>) 出席, 参加 3. achieve (<i>vt.</i>) → achievement (<i>n.</i>) 完成, 成就 4. appointment (<i>n.</i>) → appoint (<i>vt.</i>) 5. medical (<i>adj.</i>) → medicine (<i>n.</i>) 6. affordable (<i>adj.</i>) → afford (<i>v.</i>) 7. service (<i>n.</i>) → serve (<i>v.</i>) → servant (<i>n.</i>) 仆人, 佣人 8. international (<i>adj.</i>) → internationalize (<i>v.</i>) 使国际化 → internationalism (<i>n.</i>) 国际主义 → internationalist (<i>n.</i>) 国际主义者 9. culture (<i>n.</i>) → cultural (<i>adj.</i>) → intercultural (<i>adj.</i>) 10. personality (<i>n.</i>) → personal (<i>adj.</i>) → person (<i>n.</i>) 11. finalist (<i>n.</i>) → final (<i>n. & adj.</i>) 决赛; 最后的 → finally (<i>adv.</i>) 最后, 终于 12. inform (<i>vt.</i>) → information (<i>n.</i>) 13. politics (<i>n.</i>) → political (<i>adj.</i>) → politician (<i>n.</i>) 政治家 14. apologize (<i>vi.</i>) → apology (<i>n.</i>) 15. inconvenience (<i>n.</i>) → convenience (反义词) → convenient (<i>adj.</i>) 16. preparation (<i>n.</i>) → prepare (<i>v.</i>) 17. select (<i>vt.</i>) → selection (<i>n.</i>) 18. require (<i>vt.</i>) → requirement (<i>n.</i>) 19. scary (<i>adj.</i>) → scare (<i>v. & n.</i>) 恐慌, 惊恐 → scared (<i>adj.</i>) 惊恐的, 恐惧的 20. nature (<i>n.</i>) → natural (<i>adj.</i>)

续表

类别	新课标要求
重点 点 短 语	1. at ease with... 与……轻松相处
	2. next to 与……相邻
	3. earn respect(from) 赢得尊重
	4. achieve high grades 取得高分
	5. sound like 听起来像……
	6. at first 起初
	7. at the end of term 学期末
	8. get an idea of/about 理解,明白,了解……
	9. on average 平均
	10. at the beginning of 在……的开始
	11. according to 根据,按照
	12. first of all 首先
	13. introduce...to... 把……介绍给……
	14. surf the Internet 上网
	15. one's appointment with sb. 与某人的约会
	16. be available for 可用于……;对……有用
	17. all year round 整年
	18. upon/on (doing) sth. 在……的时候
	19. donate...to... 把……捐献给……
	20. make a speech about 作一个关于……的演讲
	21. refer to 提到,涉及;查阅,参考
	22. leave out 省略,忽略
	23. relate to 涉及,与……有关
	24. pay attention to 注意
	25. in advance(of) 预先,事先,事前
	26. catch sb.'s eye/attention 吸引某人的注意
	27. apologize(to sb.) for sth. 因为某事向某人道歉
	28. inform sb. of sth. 通知某人某事
	29. after-school activity 课外活动
	30. live on 继续生活或存在
	31. meet up(with sb.) 偶遇(某人)
	32. be responsible for 对……负责
	33. consist of 由……组成
	34. come up with 提出,想出
	35. be based on 以……为基础
	36. sign up 报名参加
重点 语法	The introduction to attributive clauses(介绍定语从句)
写作 任务	Reporting school activities(记录学校活动)
仍存 疑点	

第一课时 Welcome to the unit

High school is a time that will be treasured and kept in our memories forever. In this section, four different texts representing school life in the UK are given. Each text gives a brief description of the subject and uses a vivid picture. Students are to fully participate in the discussion and brainstorm by combining what they know already about the high schools in the UK with the

information in the text. The related topics and activities are designed to grab and attract students' attention by involving their full participation. Students are expected to be involved in the discussion, practise their spoken English and express their opinions by comparing and discussing the differences between school life in the UK and in China.

Brainstorming

You can begin the first lesson like this: It's the beginning of a new term. You have just finished junior high and are about to enter a new period in your studies. I am very happy to have all of you in my class and I hope we can be friends.

I can see that some of you are eager to know what studying at senior high will be like. Will be different from junior high? Well, there are certainly many differences between junior high and senior high, but there are also some things that are the same in every school in China. What about schools in other countries? Do students learn differently and have different experiences? Are schools all over the world the same? This is the subject of our first unit. Ask students to read the instructions and focus on the four pictures individually first. Today we are going to look at schools in the United Kingdom and try and work out if they are the same or different from schools in China. Here are four pictures that show some aspects of school life in the UK. Please look at the pictures, read the instructions and try to determine the differences between schools in China and the UK.

Encourage students to talk about each picture separately. You can use the following diagram to help students.

In this section, you can encourage students to combine their own school experiences with knowledge gained from this text and other sources. So that students can participate fully in the discussion.

Give students a couple of minutes to talk about the three questions listed under the four pictures. You can organize students into pairs or small groups.

Sharing information

Have students form small groups to exchange their opinions and make sure that each individual has a chance to speak. Get small groups to report their conclusions back to the whole class.

Conduct a feedback activity

Speaking

学习策略

1. 功能运用——听、说

2. 词汇/句型运用:

(1) 词汇: campus, lockers, ease, difference

(2) 句型: ... tell the difference between... and...

3. 词组表达:

(1) know of sb./sth.

(2) at ease with

(3) what is... like?

(4) enjoy doing



Something about the four pictures:

Huge campus and low-rise buildings	We can see huge campus and low-rise buildings in this picture. It is the biggest difference from schools in China.
Lockers for every student	There are rows of lockers in the classrooms for students to put their stationery, books, exercise-books and other belongings.
Fewer students in each class	There are fewer students in a class, no more than 30 per class.
At ease with our teacher	Students have a close relationship with their teachers. They feel at ease and comfortable with them.

4. Discussions:

Do you know of any other differences between the lives of Chinese and British high school students?

口语问题

Sample answers

In the UK the architecture of school buildings is very different to that of our country. It's rare to see tall buildings on UK school campuses while in China many high schools have structures that are like skyscrapers. In the UK there are lockers in the classroom for students' belongings but in our classroom there are not. In the UK students are encouraged to participate in class discussion and teachers try to find ways to keep the atmosphere lively. In most cases, teachers treat students as their equals. In China, however, it's difficult for teachers to try innovative teaching methods because of the large number of students. Even if teachers succeed, they still have to resist pressure from the present education system, which is test-oriented. High school students are pressurized into studying for lots of exams, depriving them of free time to nurture their interests in different areas. Their British counterparts are lucky, as they have more free time to develop their potential and socialize with their peers.

(1) What kind of school activities do you enjoy?

In some ways I'm quite used to learning things, parrot-fashion. If I were a teacher, I would assign students homework that needs critical thinking and imagination. For example, I would ask them to find the connection between different phenomena in history and society and write what they thought, not a standard answer.

(2) What is your dream school life like?

My ideal school life would be something like this: teachers and students are friends and students are treated as individuals. The curriculum is flexible and can be adapted to suit the strengths and special knowledge of the teacher. We study a variety of subjects.

知识全解

1. Do you know of any other differences between the lives of Chinese and British high school students? 你了解中国和英国高中学生生活的其他区别吗?

(1) know of sb./sth. 知道某人或某物的情况

Do you know of any way to stop a person snoring?

你知道有什么方法可以制止打呼噜吗?

I don't know him, but I know of him.

我并不认识他,但我听说过他。

know about sth. 了解或知道某事

Not much is known about his background.

对他的背景所知不多。

Do you know about Jack getting arrested?

你知道杰克遭逮捕了吗?

(2) differences between A and B A和B之间的区别

Many students want to know the differences between American English and British English. 许多学生想知道关于美国英语和英国英语之间的不同。

拓展:

make a difference 产生差别,有作用/影响

make no difference 没有作用/影响

with a difference (在名词后)引人注目,与众不同

tell the difference between A and B 区分A和B的不同

2. at ease with our teachers 和老师轻松相处

(be/feel) at (one's) ease (感到)舒适而无忧虑,完全松弛

I never feel at ease in his company.

我在他的公司总是感到很不自在。

Finish the work at your ease, in your own time.

你可以在你方便时,从容地把这项工作做完。

3. What is your dream school life like? 你梦想的校园生活是怎样的?

What is...like? 常用来询问对方对有关人或事物的评价,可要求用语言描述有关人或有关事物。(=How is...?)

"What is that kind of radio like?" "It's a pocket one. Very nice and fine."

"那种收音机是什么样的?" "是袖珍的,美观而精致。"

"What is the young like?" "He's tall and handsome."

"那个年轻人是什么样的?" "他高大英俊。"

拓展:

like 用作介词,意为“像”,其后可跟名词、代词,构成介词短语,在句中做表语、状语和定语。做表语时,也可和其他系动词连用。

It looks like rain. 天看上去要下雨了。

She wouldn't talk to a man like you.

她不会和一个像你这样的人说话。

课时作业

单项选择

- (2005·汕头市模拟考试)—
— Oh, I often go to the river near our village and fish there.
A. What do you like? B. What are you like?
C. What do you look like? D. How do you like?
- (2005·天津市高中质量检测)— How many books can I borrow?
— One _____.
A. at one time B. at times
C. at a time D. at the time
- (2005·石家庄市高三毕业班质量检测)— He has saved a little girl. We are sure that people will never forget a man _____ him.
A. as B. of C. like D. alike
- (2005·成都市第三次诊断性测试题) The wall is so low that they can jump over it with _____.
A. ease B. difficulty C. trouble D. easy

第二课时 Reading

学习策略

1. 功能运用: 读、写。

2. 词汇/句型运用:

(1) 词汇: assembly respect achieve literature average
challenging extra experience

(2) 句型: It was difficult to remember...

I was glad that...

3. 词组:

(1) sound like (2) used to (3) spend... doing...

(4) look like (5) give up (6) for free

教材译文

英国的学校生活

对我来说在英国高中的一年是一次愉快的令人兴奋的经历。因为那里的学校都是大约上午9:00上课,下午3:30放学,所以我对英国学校的上学时间很满意。这意味着与中国学校的上课时间相比,我可以晚起床1小时。

在开学的第一天,所有的学生都去集合。我坐在名叫黛安娜姑娘的旁边。很快我们就成为最好的朋友。在集会时,我们校长告诉了我们有关我们学校的规则。他也告诉我们赢得尊重的最好方式就是努力学习并取得高分。这听起来与中国的学校相似。

去年我有许多老师,他们每人只教一门课,Heywood先生是我的班主任。我最喜欢的老师是Burke小姐,她是教我们英国文学的老师。我们班里有29名同学。对英国学校来说这是一般大小的班级。我们不得不去不同的班级上不同的课。在一些课程上学生是不同的,因此对我们来说很难记住同学们的面孔和名字。

我发现这里的家庭作业不像以前学校那么重,但起初对我来说是有点挑战的,因为所有的作业都是使用英语。因为我的所有老师都是很乐于助人而且我也喜欢所有的课程,所以我感到幸运,这些课程包括英语、历史、英国文学、计算机科学、数学、自然、科学、体育、艺术、烹饪和法语课。因为我每天都在使用英语而且每天都花费时间在图书馆看英语,所以我的英语提高很快。通常我会在午饭时间去计算机俱乐部,这样我就可以免费给我的家人及朋友发电子邮件了。在星期二的晚上我也会再上一节法语课。当我懂得如何购买、准备及做饭的时候,烹饪这门课的确很有意思。我很高兴(看到)所有的同学都喜欢我做的蛋糕。

那所学校的学生必须学习数学、英语及自然科学,一旦你不喜欢有些课程如历史、法语、艺术了,你可以不学它们。他们能够选择像木工工艺、计算机科学、语言学,比如西班牙语、德语之类的课程。在木工工艺课上,我做了一个小桌子。尽管当我完成制作时,它不像一个桌子,我仍然非常喜欢它。在午饭时,我很想念中国的食品,英国食品是不同的。英国人在吃完主餐后,要吃许多甜点。午饭后,我们通常在学校里玩耍。有时候我与一些男孩子踢足球,有时候我只是在树下或草坪上放松一下。



我很幸运能够经历不同的生活方式,我也真的希望有一天能够再回到曼彻斯特学习。

教材答案

- A 1. For one year.
2. Mr Heywood.
3. A small table.
- C1 1. British school usually begin at around 9 a. m. and at about 3:30 p. m.
2. 29
3. Because all the homework was in English.
- C2 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. T 6. T 7. F
- D 1. D 2. d 3. a 4. e 5. b 6. c 7. f
- E (1) experiences (2) Literature (3) desserts (4) headmaster
(5) different (6) life (7) preparing

知识全解

1. Going to a British high school for one year was a very enjoyable and exciting experience for me. 去一所英国高中读一年书对我来说是一次令人高兴和兴奋的经历。

experience 在本课中是名词。

(1) 作为名词时

① 可数名词, 意为“经历”。

He had an unusual experience on the sea.

他有过不平凡的海上经历。

Please tell me about your experiences in Africa.

请告诉我你在非洲的经历。

② 不可数名词, 意为“经验”。

The best way to learn is to learn from experience.

最好的学习方法是从经验中学习。

She is a teacher with 20 years' experience.

她是一位有二十年经验的老师。

Does she have much experience of teaching?

她教学经验丰富吗?

(2) 作为动词时

vt. 经历, 体验; 感受, 遭受

He has experienced what hardships mean.

他体验过艰苦的生活。

The child has never experienced kindness.

这孩子从未受过善待。

I don't think I've ever experienced real depression.

我认为我从未体验过真正的情绪低落。

拓展:

experienced *adj.* 有经验的; 熟练的

He is an experienced driver.

他是位熟练的驾驶员。

He is experienced in looking after children.

他有照料孩子的经验。

2. I was very happy with the school hours in Britain because school starts around 9 a. m. and ends about 3:30 p. m. 我在在校期间非常愉快, 因为学校每天上午大约 9 点开始, 下午 3 点半左右结束。

be happy with sth. /sb. 对某人或某物感觉愉快、幸福、满意

I'm happy with the days that I spent in the country.

对于在乡村度过的那段日子, 我感到很幸福。

Are you happy with your work?

你对自己的工作是否满意?

拓展:

be happy to do sth. 乐于做某事

He is happy to help any person.

他愿意帮助任何人。

we are happy to do that thing for the boss.

我们乐于为老板做那件事。

3. This means I could get up an hour later than usual as schools in China begin before 8 a. m. 这就意味着我能比在中国晚起床 1 小时, 中国的学校一般 8 点以前就开始了。

(1) mean *vt.* 有……意思, 意味着

What do you mean? 你是什么意思?

That means a lot of work and responsibility.

这意味着大量的工作和责任。

These symbols mean nothing to me.

我完全不明白这些符号是什么意思。

The flashing lights mean that the road is blocked.

那闪动的灯光表示此路不通。

(2) mean doing 和 mean to do 的区别:

mean doing 表示“意味着……”;

mean to do 表示“打算做某事”。

To raise wages means increasing purchasing power.

提高工资意味着增加购买力。

I won't wait if it means delaying more than a week.

如果这意味着耽误一个多礼拜, 我就不等了。

I'm sorry I didn't mean to be rude to you.

对不起, 我并不想对你粗鲁无礼。

What do you mean to do with it?

你打算怎样处理它?

拓展:

① means *n.* 方法, 手段(单、复数同形)

The quickest means of travel is plane.

最快的交通方式是飞机。

This money wasn't earned by honest means.

这笔钱来路不正。

All possible means have been tried.

一切办法都试过了。

② 与 means 同义的词还有: way, method

in this way 用这种方法

by this means 用这种方法

the method of ……的方法

4. On the first day, all students went to attend assembly. 开学第一天,所有的学生都去参加开学典礼。

(1) attend *vt.* ①出席,参加

Ninety percent of the students attended the meeting.

90%的学生参加了那个会议。

They had a quiet wedding—only a few friends attended (it).

他们的婚礼静悄悄地——只有几个朋友参加。

The meeting was well attended.

有很多人参加会议。

②经常去,定期去

How many people attend church every Sunday?

每个星期天有多少人去教堂做礼拜?

③处理,照料(接 to)

I have some urgent business to attend to.

我有些急事去处理。

Could you attend this matter immediately?

你能不能立刻处理这件事情?

Dr. Smith attended her in hospital.

史密斯医生在医院里给她治病。

拓展:

① attendance *n.* 出席,到场,参加,上学

You have missed several attendances this term.

这学期你已有几次缺席了。

Attendance at evening prayers is not compulsory.

参加晚祷并非硬性规定。

② attendant *n.* 服务生,侍者

a swimming-pool attendant 一个游泳池的服务员

③ attender *n.* 出席者

She is a regular attender at evening classes.

她上夜校一贯按时出席。

(2) attend, take part in, join 的区别:

take part in 参加大型、正规的活动

attend 参加,强调出席、到场

join 加入组织、党派; join sb. in sth. 参加某人的小活动

5. He also told us that the best way to earn respect from the school was to work hard and achieve high grades. 他也告诉我们,赢得全校尊重的最佳方法就是努力学习和得高分。

(1) earn *vt.* ①赚,挣;(贷款或投资)获得(利钱)

The young man earns 10,000 dollars a year.

那个年轻人一年赚10,000美元。

She earned her living by singing in a night-club.

她靠在夜总会唱歌谋生。

Money earns more in a high interest account.

钱放在高利息的账户里获利多。

②(因自己的成就、行为等)得到(应有的事物);博得

You've certainly earned your retirement. 你理当退休。

His honesty earned him great respect.

他因诚实而博得人们的尊敬。

His bad manners earned him a sharp rebuke.

他因为没有礼貌而受到责备。

(2) achieve *vt.* ①(通常借助于努力、技巧、勇气等)获得或达到

It's not easy for one to achieve success.

一个人要获得成功是不容易的。

All he did is to achieve his ambition.

他所做的一切都是为了实现他的抱负。

②做成,实现

I've achieved only half of what I'd hoped to do.

我仅完成了我希望做到的一半。

拓展:

achievable *adj.* 可完成的,可达到的

achievement *n.* (不可数名词)完成,达到;(可数名词)成就,成绩

6. My favourite teacher was Miss Burke. 我最喜欢的老师是柏克小姐。

favourite ① *adj.* 最喜欢的

Who is your favourite writer? 你最喜欢的作家是谁?

My favourite hobby is singing. 我最爱好唱歌。

② *n.* 特别受喜爱的人或事物(可数名词)

These books are great favourites of mine.

这些是我最喜爱的书。

He is a favourite with his uncle.

= He is a favourite of his uncle's.

= He is his uncle's favourite.

他伯伯特别喜爱他。

7. This is about the average size for British schools. 这与英国学校班级平均人数相当。

average ① *adj.* 平均的

The average age of the students is 19.

这些学生的平均年龄是19岁。

The average temperature in Oxford last month was 18℃.

牛津上月的平均气温是18℃。

② *n.* 平均,平均数;一般水平

The average of 4, 5 and 9 is 6.

4、5、9的平均数是6。

These marks are well above average.

这些分数远在平均分之上。

拓展:

on(the)average 按平均数计算

We fail one student per year on average.

我们平均每年有一个学生不及格。

8. I found the homework was not as heavy as what I used to get in my old school, but it was a bit challenging for me at first because all the homework was in English. 我发现作业不像我原来所在的学校那么多,但它们对于我来说一开始还是有一点挑战性的,因为所有的作业都是英文的。



(1) as... as... 与……等同, 否定形式 not as... as/not so... as.

This dress is twice as expensive as that one.

这件连衣裙比那一件贵一倍。

He doesn't play half as well as his sister.

他演奏的水平不及他姐姐的一半。

I haven't known him as long as you.

我没有你认识他的时间长。

As likely as not, it will rain. 很有可能要下雨。

(2) used to do sth. 表示过去经常发生的动作或存在的状态, 而现在已经不再发生或存在。否定式用 used not/usedn't to 或 didn't use to.

Life here is much easier than it used to be.

如今这里的生活比过去容易多了。

You used to smoke cigarettes, didn't you?

你过去常吸烟, 是吗?

拓展:

①解释为“习惯”时的一些词组:

be used to sth. /doing 已经习惯于

get used to sth. /doing (过了一段时间)才习惯于

become used to sth. /doing 习惯于

The astronauts soon got used to the condition of weightlessness. 宇航员很快就习惯了失重状态。

He is used to getting up early. 他已经习惯于早起了。

They used to have the lighted candle burning a whole night, but now they don't. 他们过去总是点一晚上的蜡烛, 但现在不了。

I wasn't used to city life, but now I have got used to living in this city. 我过去不习惯城市生活, 但现在已经习惯了在这个城市生活。

②解释为“用作”的词组:

be used for sth. /doing sth. = be used to do sth. 被用来做某事

What will the money be used for? 这钱将用来做什么?

Coal can be used to produce electricity. 煤能被用来发电。

Wood is used to build houses. 木头是用来造房子的。

③解释为“过去曾经, 常常”的词组:

there used to be 过去常常有

it used to be said that 过去人们常说

There used to be 5 villages here. 过去这儿有 5 个村庄。

It used to be said that men helping with housework in the family were nothing.

过去人们常说在家里帮忙做家务的男人是没有用的。

(3) challenging *adj.* 挑战的, 激励的

It is a challenging job for me.

它对于我来说是一项激励人的工作。

He is a person who likes the challenging task.

他是一个喜欢挑战任务的人。

拓展:

challenge *vt.* 挑战, 激励 challenge sb. to do sth. 要求某人做某事

She challenged the newspaper to prove its story.

她要求这家报纸证实报道的真实性。

The boss challenged us to finish the work as soon as possible. 老板要求我们尽快完成工作。

(4) at first 起初, 当初(强调变化)

At first I thought he was shy, but then I discovered he was just not interested in other people.

起初我还以为他很腼腆, 后来我才发觉他是不爱理人。

If at first you don't succeed, try again.

一次不成功, 那就再试一次。

拓展:

first of all 首先, 最初, 首要

first and last 迟早, 早晚

First of all, she just smiled, then she started to laugh.

最初她只是微笑, 后来才放声大笑。

First of all we can't possibly spare the time.

最主要的是我们实在抽不出时间。

9. I felt lucky as all my teachers were very helpful and I enjoyed all my subjects; English, History, English Literature, Computer Science, Maths, Science, PE, Art, Cooking and French. 我觉得很幸运, 因为我所有的老师都很愿意帮助我, 而且我喜欢所有的课程; 英语, 历史, 英国文学, 计算机科学, 数学, 自然科学, 体育, 美术, 烹饪和法语。

helpful *adj.* 有用的, 有帮助的

He is always very helpful to his mother.

他一向都是他母亲的得力助手。

Please give me some helpful suggestions.

请给我一些有用的建议。

拓展:

help ① *v.* 帮助, 帮忙; 接不定式可带 to, 也可不带 to.

Andy said he would help us to move all the tables.

安蒂说他会帮助我们搬所有的桌子。

Do you mind helping me with this a minute?

你介意用一分钟帮助我吗?

② *n.* 帮助, 有帮助的人或物

Your advice was a big help to us.

你的建议对我们很有帮助。

拓展:

help out 帮助某人解脱困境

help sb. with sth. 帮助某人做某事

help sb. (to) do sth. 帮助某人做某事

help to do sth. 有助于做某事

with the help of sb. = with one's help 在某人的帮助下

help yourself/sb. to sth. 为(自己/他人)取用

sb. can(not) help(doing) sth. = sb. can not help but do sth.

某人忍不住(情不自禁)做某事; 不可避免发生

10. My English improved a lot as I used English every day and spent an hour each day reading English books in the library. 我的英语提高得很快, 因为我每天使用英语, 还在图书馆花一小时阅读英文书籍。

improve ① *vi.* 好转; 进步

The situation is improving. 形势在逐渐好转。

② *vt.* 改进, 提高; 利用

I need to improve French.

我需要提高我的法语水平。

This is not good enough, I want to improve it.

这还不够好, 我想改进它。

拓展:

improve in 在健康上有起色

improve on/upon 改良, 比……做出更好的成绩

improvement *n.* 改善, 改进

11. I usually went to the Computer club at lunchtime, so I could e-mail my family and friends back home for free. 我通常在午饭时间去电脑室, 这样我就可以免费回电子邮件给我的父母和朋友。

for free 免费 = free of charge

I got this ticket for free from somebody who didn't want it.

我这张票没花钱, 是别人不要的。

拓展:

关于 free 的一些词组:

be free to do sth. 不受控制的, 许可做某事的

be free from/of sth. 不受……的伤害, 不受……(不愉快事物)的影响

be free with sth. 对……慷慨, 大方

make free with 随便使用

free and easy 无拘无束的, 不拘礼节的

Everybody is free to express himself.

每个人都可以发表自己的意见。

We think it's unfair that he can be free from blame, just because he's the son of our headmaster. 我们认为只是因为他是校长的儿子就不受谴责是不公平的。

It is a city free from/of thieves.

这是一个没有窃贼的城市。

He is free with his wife's money.

他花他妻子的钱倒挺大方的。

Don't be afraid to explain matters to him, he is quite free and easy. 不要不好意思问他事情, 他为人很随和的。

12. I also had an extra French class on Tuesday evenings. 在周二晚上, 我还有一节额外的法语课。

extra ① *adj.* 额外的, 外加的, 附加的

The bus company provided extra buses because there were so many people. 因为人太多, 公交公司派出了加班车。

The football match went into extra time.

这场足球赛进入了加时赛。

② *adv.* 特别地; 额外, 外加

an extra strong box 加固的箱子

extra fine quality 特别好的质量

20% extra 外加 20%

③ *n.* 额外的事物; 临时演员; 号外

Her school fees are 440 dollars a term, while music and dancing are extras.

她的学费是每学期 440 美元, 音乐和舞蹈课另外收费。

We need hundreds of extras.

我们需要上百名临时演员。

This is a late night extra. 这是一份晚间号外。

13. Cooking was really fun as I learned how to buy, prepare and cook food. 烹饪课真的很有趣, 因为我学会了如何买、准备和烹制食物。

fun *n.* 玩笑, 嬉戏(不可数名词)

have fun 尽情地玩, 玩得高兴 = enjoy oneself / have a good time

Look! The children are having fun playing with snow outside. 看! 孩子们在外边正玩雪玩得很开心。

— Hi! Kate, I'll fly to Vancouver tomorrow.

你好, 凯特, 我明天将飞往温哥华。

— Hi! Have fun. 你好, 尽情地玩。

What fun it is to play with computer games!

玩电脑游戏真高兴啊!

拓展:

关于 fun 的一些词组:

make fun of sb. /sth. 取笑, 拿……开玩笑

for fun 为了高兴, 为着好玩

in/for fun 开玩笑地

They made fun of her because she wore such strange clothes.

因为她穿着古怪的衣服, 大家都取笑她。

No one enjoys being fun of by other people.

没有人喜欢被别人取笑。

I did it just for fun. 我做这件事是为了好玩。

14. Students at that school have to study Maths, English and Science, but can drop some subjects if they don't like them, for example, History, French and Art. 那所学校的学生必须学习数学, 英语和自然科学, 但他们可以放弃一些他们不喜欢的课程。例如, 历史, 法语和艺术。

(1) drop ① *vt.* 抛弃(习惯、风俗等), 不再做某事

We should drop the old customs because it is in modern times. 我们应该抛弃旧风俗, 因为现在是新时代了。

Drop everything and come here!

把一切工作都放下, 到这里来!

② *vt.* 中途顺便将某物送交某处 drop sb. /sth. (off)

Could you drop me (off) near the post office?

你可以让我在邮局附近下车吗?

拓展:

① *vi.* 降落, 使……落下

The bottle dropped and broke. 瓶子掉下来摔碎了。

② *vi.* 人或物(因疲劳)倒下

She expects everyone to work till drop.

她恨不得每个人都工作到累趴下为止。

③ *vi.* 变弱,降低或减少

His voice dropped to a whisper.

他的声音已降低成轻声细语了。

The wind, temperature, water level has dropped considerably.

风势已减弱了,温度已下降了,水平面已降低了很多。

They can choose other subjects like Woodwork, Computer Science or Languages such as Spanish and German.

他们还能够选择其他的课程,如:木工,计算机科学或西班牙语、德语等语言课。

(2) *such as* 意为“像……这样的”“诸如……之类的”“例如”,用来列举同类人或物中的一个或几个为例,常放在被列举的事物之前,其后不加逗号。

A man *such as* him will surely succeed.

像他这样的人一定会成功的。

We all study foreign languages *such as* English, French or Japanese. 我们都学习外语,如英语、法语或日语。

Animals, *such as* cats, dogs are active animals.

像猫、狗之类的动物是非常活跃的。

拓展:

① *such...as* 和 *like*

such...as 也表示“像……这样的”“诸如……之类”,一般可转换成 *such as...*

like 介词短语。

Such languages as Chinese, Russian, Japanese and German are difficult to learn well.

= *Languages such as* Chinese, Russian, Japanese and German are difficult to learn well.

= *Languages like* Chinese, Russian, Japanese and German are difficult to learn well.

像汉语、俄语、日语和德语等语言很难学好。

I have never met *such a* foolish man *as* him.

= I have never met *a* foolish man *like* him.

我从未见过像他这样的傻瓜。

② *for example* 是介词短语作插入语,在句中充当独立成分,意为“例如、譬如”。

一般只要举同类人或物中的一个为例,可位于句首、句尾,要有逗号和句子隔开。

For example, air is invisible.

例如,空气是看不见的。

Noise, *for example*, is a kind of pollution.

例如,噪音是一种污染。

Computers can be put into various uses. *For example*, they can provide information in the best way to prevent traffic accidents. 计算机有各种用途,例如,它们能提供最有效的防止交通事故的信息。

Many great men have risen from poverty—Lincoln and Edison, *for example*.

许多伟大的人物都是从穷困中崛起的,例如林肯、爱迪生。

15. I was very lucky to experience this different way of life, and I really hope that someday I can go back and study in Manchester again. 我很幸运地经历了这种不同的生活方式。我非常希望将来的某一天我能再次回到曼彻斯特学习。

way ① *n.* 方法,手段,方式;道路,路程。后接不定式短语和定语从句时,具有连接副词 *how* 的功能。*the way* 与介词在连用时, *in* 常可省略,后跟定语从句以 *in which* 引起时, *in which* 可省略。

The best way to learn English is listening and speaking more.

学习英语的最好方式是多听多说。

I don't appreciate the way (*in which/that*) you speak to others. 我不欣赏你和别人说话的方式。

② *the way to do sth. /of doing sth.* 做某事的方法

He has a strange way to make/of making his class lively and interesting. 他有种奇特的方法使他的课生动有趣。

拓展:

关于 *way* 的一些词组:

all the way 一直地 *any way* 无论如何,不管怎样

ask the way 问路 *be a long way off* 远远不够

by the way 顺便说一句 *by way of* 取道,经由

have a long way to go 还有很长的路要走

in a/one way 在某种程度上

in no way 一点也不

in the way of/in one's way 妨碍,碍事

lose one's way 迷路 *way of life* 生活方式

lead the way 带路

课时作业

I. 单词拼写

1. He _____ (体验) the greatest hardship for the first time in his life.
2. The students are p _____ for the final exam.
3. We will _____ (获得) success by working hard.
4. She was sick so she didn't a _____ her class.
5. The a _____ age of our class is 17.

II. 短语翻译

1. 了解,听说 _____
2. 轻松,舒适 _____
3. 免费地 _____
4. 较平常 _____
5. 在……末 _____
6. 例如 _____

III. 辨析填空

look, seem, appear

1. It _____ as if it's going to rain.
2. It _____ that we have to agree to go with him.
3. He _____ to know more than he really does.
4. It _____ to know more than he really does.
5. You _____ very tired. Why not stop to have a rest?