



高中课标教材同步导学丛书

# 名校

英语·必修

人教版

1

主 编：洪立强 任 勇  
执行主编：苏元平 杨彩云

# 学案

共享名校资源，齐奏高考凯歌

《名校学案》编委会 编

福建教育出版社

福州第一中学



植基立本，成德达才

校长：李达

福州第三中学



励志 笃学 力行

校长：郑书

福建师范大学附属中学



以天下为己任

校长：郭明

厦门第一中学



勤 毅 诚 敏

校长：陈江

厦门双十中学



追求极善，勇为最先

校长：陈江

ISBN 7-5334-4468-X

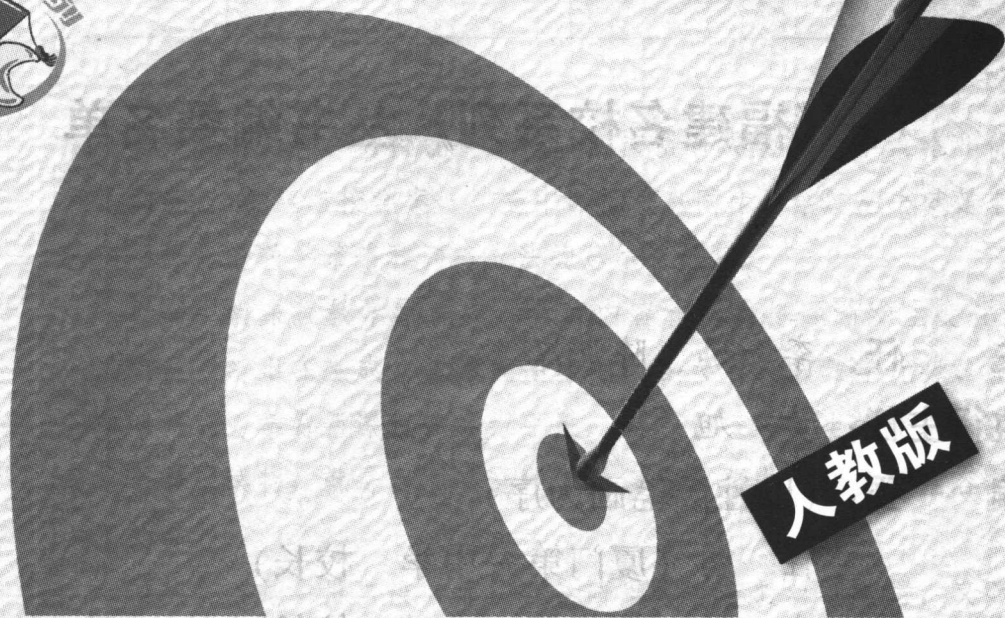


9 787533 444686 >

ISBN 7-5334-4468-X

G · 3407 定价: 8.90元





人教版

高中课标教材同步导学丛书

# 名校学案

《名校学案》编委会 编

主 编：洪立强 任 勇 执行主编：苏元平 杨彩云

## 英语。必修1

福建教育出版社

**图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据**

高中课标教材同步导学丛书·英语 (必修1·人教版) /  
《名校学案》编委会编. —福州: 福建教育出版社, 2006.6  
(名校学案)  
ISBN 7-5334-4468-X

I. 高… II. 名… III. 英语课—高中—教学参考  
资料 IV. G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2006) 第 053181 号

责任编辑: 林琳

封面设计: 季凯闻

福建名校系列

高中课标教材同步导学丛书

**名校学案·英语 (必修1·人教版)**

《名校学案》编委会 编

主 编: 洪立强 任 勇

执行主编: 苏元平 杨彩云

---

出 版 福建教育出版社

(福州梦山路27号 邮编: 350001 电话: 0591-83726971

83725592 传真: 83726980 网址: [www.fep.com.cn](http://www.fep.com.cn))

经 销 福建闽教图书有限公司

印 刷 福州晚报印刷厂

(福州西洋路4号 邮编: 350005)

开 本 889毫米×1194毫米 1/16

印 张 4.5

字 数 159千

版 次 2006年6月第1版

2006年6月第1次印刷

书 号 ISBN 7-5334-4468-X/G·3407

定 价 8.90元

---

如发现本书印装质量问题, 影响阅读,  
请向出版科 (电话: 0591-83786692) 调换。

## 《福建名校系列》丛书编委名单

主 任：李 迅、陈江汉

执行主任：黄 旭

编 委：(以姓氏笔画为序)

任 勇 (厦门第一中学 校长)

李 迅 (福州第一中学 校长)

吴永源 (南平第一中学 校长)

邱 伟 (三明第二中学 校长)

陈江汉 (厦门双十中学 校长)

林 群 (龙岩第一中学 校长)

郑 勇 (福州第三中学 校长)

洪立强 (泉州第五中学 校长)

翁乾明 (福建师大附中 校长)

黄 旭 (福建教育出版社 副社长、副总编辑)

赖东升 (泉州第一中学 校长)

# 出版 说明

名校就是品牌，名校就是旗帜，名校富有成功的教学策略和优良的训练方法。《名校学案——高中课标教材同步导学》丛书就是名校名师优秀的教学策略和训练方法的总结、汇集。

在高中新课程教学实施中，考试内容和模式将逐渐发生变化，新的学习策略正在生成。新陈代谢之际，各大名校的教学优势、学习策略将成为学好新课程的有力手段。应广大一线师生的需求来编写这套教辅读物，就是为了使这种学习策略能够成为众多学生容易共享的资源。

该丛书既是一批名校名师认真钻研思考课标教材的心得，又是他们多年的教学、质检、命题的经验总结，权威度高。丛书充分贯彻高中新课程理念，以培养学生能力为导向，既着力于基础知识和基本技能的全面掌握，也注重学生分析问题和解决问题能力的培养。从栏目的设置到内容的编写，力求做到简明、实用、返璞归真，突出高中新课程所要求的基础性、时代性、开放性、应用性、探索性等特点。

丛书以章或单元、节、课为单位编写；结构上分为“认知·探索”（含问题导思、知识拓展和例题演示），“演练·评估”（注重全面复习基础知识、训练基本技能，其中注★号题供学有余力的学生练习），“单元梳理”，“知识链接”，“单元评估”，“模块评估”以及详细的“参考答案”。

本书由郭刚、张雪华、沈鸣、陈鑫、张气、张兴宇、林晓、毛羨勤、卢文玉、温青、林霞、曹春华执笔编写，由温青、卢文玉负责统稿。

广东、海南等课改先行地区一线教师为该丛书的编写提出了宝贵意见。我们将继续密切跟踪教改动态，了解高考新情况，对丛书加以修改完善，同时欢迎读者及时指出书中的疏误，便于我们改正，为广大师生提供更优质的服务。

福建教育出版社

2006年6月



# 目录

名校学案·高中课标教材同步导学丛书·人教版 英语必修一

Unit 1 Friendship .....	1
Unit 2 English around the world .....	12
Unit 3 Travel journal .....	22
Unit 4 Earthquakes .....	32
Unit 5 Nelson Mandela—a modern hero .....	42
模块评估 .....	53
听力材料及参考答案 .....	59



林琳出版

01-0000

## • Unit 1 Friendship •

## 认知·探索



## 单元知识

单词	add set ignore calm concern cheat reason share feeling series purpose indoors outdoors dare entirely power according trust suffer teenager advice habit questionnaire situation communicate grateful lonely
词组	add up calm down have got to be connected about walk the dog go through hide away set down a series of on purpose in order to face to face according to get along with fall in love join in
句型	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Add up</b> your score and see how many <b>points</b> you can get.</li> <li>2. Your friend comes to school <b>very upset</b>.</li> <li>3. You will tell your friend that <b>you've got to</b> go to class.</li> <li>4. Tell your friend that you <b>are concerned about</b> him.</li> <li>5. While <b>walking the dog</b>, you were careless and it got loose.</li> <li>6. Your friend, who doesn't work hard, asks you to help him <b>cheat</b> in the exam by looking at your paper.</li> <li>7. Do you want a friend <b>whom you could tell everything to</b>, like your <b>deepest feelings and thoughts</b>?</li> <li>8. Or are you afraid that your friend would <b>laugh at</b> you, or just can't understand what you <b>are going through</b>?</li> <li>9. She and her family <b>hid away</b> for two years before they were discovered.</li> <li>10. I don't want to <b>set down a series of</b> facts in a diary as most people do.</li> <li>11. I wonder if it's <b>because</b> I haven't been able to be outdoors for so long that I've <b>grown so crazy</b> about everything to do with nature.</li> <li>12. For example, when it was so warm, I <b>stayed awake on purpose</b> until half past eleven one evening in order to have a good look at the moon for once by myself.</li> <li>13. The dark, rainy evening, the wind, the thundering clouds held me entirely in their power; <b>it was the first time</b> in a year and a half that I'd seen the night face to face.</li> <li>14. Mum asked her if she was very hot <b>with</b> so many clothes on.</li> </ol>
语法	<p><b>直接引语和间接引语 (Direct Speech and Indirect Speech)</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 陈述句            "I <u>don't</u> want to set down a series of facts in a diary," said Anne. →            Anne <u>said that</u> she <u>didn't</u> want to set down a series of facts in a diary.</li> <li>2. 一般疑问句            He <u>asked</u>, "<u>Are</u> you leaving tonight?" →            He <u>asked us</u> whether/if we <u>were</u> leaving <u>that night</u>.</li> <li>3. 特殊疑问句            "When did you go to bed <u>last night</u>?" Father said to Anne. →            Father <u>asked</u> Anne when she <u>went</u> to bed <u>the night before</u>.</li> </ol>





交际  
用语

1. 同意和不同意 (Agreement & Disagreement)  
I think so. I agree. Exactly.  
I don't think so. I don't agree. I'm afraid not.
2. 肯定程度 (Certainty)  
That's correct. Of course not.



## 疑难解析

1. Make the following survey. Add up your score and see how many points you can get. (p. 1 Warming Up) 完成下面的调查, 将你所得的分数加起来, 看看你能得到多少分。

注意“祈使句+and/or的并列句”。例如:

① Think hard and you'll have a good idea. 好好想想, 你就会想出好办法。

② Hurry up, or you'll be late. 快点, 否则你就会迟到。

③ Another hour, and you'll arrive at Hangzhou. 再过一个小时, 你就会到达杭州。

2. Your friend comes to school very upset. (p. 1 Warming Up) 你的朋友来上学时心情很不好。

upset 此处是形容词, 作补语, 用来补充形容词主语 your friend 来学校时的心情。例如:

① She got home tired and thirsty. 她回到家又累又渴。

② Nervous and upset, he couldn't answer the question. 他既紧张又心烦意乱, 答不出问题。

3. You will tell your friend that you've got to go to class. (p. 1 Warming Up) 你会告诉你的朋友你得去上课。

1) have got to=have to 必须, 不得不。例如:

① Do you have got to go now? 你现在就得走吗?

② I'll have got to telephone later. 我必须过一会儿再打电话。

2) have got (BrE) 拥有。例如:

① They have got a wonderful house. 他们有一套漂亮的房子。

② Have you got a meeting today? 你今天有会吗?

4. Tell your friend that you are concerned about him. (p. 1 Warming Up) 告诉你的朋友你很关心他。

be concerned about/with/for/that 引导的从句 为……担心; 关心; 关注。例如:

① The president is deeply concerned about this issue. 总统对这个问题深感担忧。

② She was concerned that she might miss the turning and get lost. 她担心自己会错过转弯的地方而迷路。

③ They are more concerned with how to study English well. 他们更感兴趣的是如何学好英语。

5. While walking the dog, you were careless and it got

loose and was hit by a car. (p. 1 Warming Up) 遛狗时趁你不注意, 狗挣脱了绳子跑掉, 被车撞死。

while doing sth 作时间状语。如果主句的主语与从句的主语是一致的话, 可以改为 while doing... 的句型; 否则就不能改。例如:

① While (he was) traveling in Africa, he met Tom. 他在非洲旅行时碰到了汤姆。

② You can go swimming while I am having lunch. 我吃饭时你可以去游泳。

6. Your friend, who doesn't work hard, asks you to help him cheat in the exam by looking at your paper. (p. 1 Warming Up) 你的朋友学习不努力, 叫你给他看考卷, 帮他作弊。

who doesn't work hard 是定语从句, 修饰 your friend; cheat in the exam 意思是“考试作弊”。

① Students may be tempted to cheat in order to get into top schools. 学生试图作弊是为了进入最好的学校。

② He always cheats at cards; I never play with him. 他打牌老是作弊, 我从来不和他一起打。

7. Do you want a friend whom you could tell everything to, like your deepest feelings and thoughts? (p. 2 Reading) 你是不是想有一位无话不谈、能推心置腹的朋友呢?

此处 whom you could tell everything to 和 like your deepest feelings and thoughts 作定语, 修饰 a friend。如果有两个后置定语, 一般从句在前, 不定式或介词短语在后。例如:

The way you thought of to clean water sounds good. 你想出的净化水的方法听起来很好。

句中的 like=such as.

8. Or are you afraid that your friend would laugh at you, or just can't understand what you are going through? (p. 2 Reading) 或者你担心朋友会嘲笑你、不理解你目前的困境?

1) laugh at sb 讥笑某人。例如:

She doesn't like being laughed at in public. 她讨厌在大庭广众之下被讥笑。

2) go through 经历; 仔细阅读。例如:

The country has gone through too many wars. 这个国家饱经战火。

9. She and her family hid away for two years before they

were discovered. (p. 2 Reading) 她和她的家人躲藏了两年后才被发现。

1) hide away 躲藏。例如:

She hides herself away in her office all day. 她成天躲在办公室。

2) before 到……为止; 到……之前。例如:

① It was some time before I realized the truth. 过了很长一段时间我才了解到真相。

② Three months passed before I knew it. 三个月过去了, 我才知道这件事。

10. I don't want to set down a series of facts in a diary as most people do. (p. 2 Reading) 我不愿像大多数人那样在日记中记流水账。

1) set down 放下; 写下; 记下。例如:

① I have set down everything that happened. 我已经把所发生的一切记录下来。

② The bus sets the children down just outside the school. 公共汽车就在学校门口停下, 让孩子们下车。

2) a series of 一系列, 一连串。例如:

British team will be playing a series of matches in Australia this winter. 英国队今冬将在澳大利亚参加一系列的比赛。

11. I wonder if it's because I haven't been able to be outdoors for so long that I've grown so crazy about everything to do with nature. (p. 2 Reading) 不知道是不是因为长久无法出门的缘故, 我变得对一切与大自然有关的事物都无比狂热。

1) 在 it is 之后的原因从句中, 只能用 because 来引导, 不能用 since 或 as。例如:

—Why did the fire go out? 为什么火灭了?

—It was because the gas was used up. 是因为煤气用光了。

2) since 可以表示“既然”的意思。例如:

Since everybody can make mistakes, the boss gave John another chance. 既然每个人都会犯错误, 老板再给了约翰一个机会。

3) as 可以表示“由于”的意思。例如:

As we are league members, we must take the lead in everything. 由于我们是团员, 我们应该样样带头。

4) grow (be) crazy about... 对……十分狂热; 十分痴迷。例如:

① Rick is crazy about football. 里克对足球着了迷。

② She has grown crazy about playing computer games. 她对玩电脑游戏近乎疯狂。

12. For example, when it was so warm, I stayed awake on purpose until half past eleven one evening in order to

have a good look at the moon for once by myself.

(p. 2 Reading) 比如, 有天晚上天气很暖和, 我熬到11点半故意不睡觉, 为的是独自好好看看月亮。

1) stay 可以作系动词来用, 后面接形容词或名词。例如:

① He never stays angry for long. 他生气时间从来不长。

② We promised to stay friends forever. 我们约定永做朋友。

2) on purpose 故意地; 有意地。例如:

It wasn't an accident. You did it on purpose. 这不是一次偶然事故; 你是故意这么做的。

3) 延续性动词+until/till 从句。例如:

I waited until/till he came. 我一直等到他来。

4) 非延续性动词+not+until/till 从句。例如:

I didn't leave until he came. 他来了我才离开。

13. The dark, rainy evening, the wind, the thundering clouds held me entirely in their power, it was the first time in a year and a half that I'd seen the night face to face. (p. 2 Reading) 漆黑的夜晚, 风吹雨打, 雷电交加, 我全然被这种力量镇住了, 这是我一年半以来第一次目睹夜晚。

It is the first time... that... 某人第一次做某事。如:

It is the second time that he has visited the country.

= It is the second time for him to visit the country.

这是他第二次访问那个国家。

注意: 被强调部分用 is 现在时, that 后面引导的部分要用现在完成时。如果被强调部分用过去时, that 后面引导的部分就要用过去完成时。例如:

It was the last time that he had given the lecture. 这是他最后一次开讲座。

14. Mum asked her if she was very hot with so many clothes on. (p. 5 Learning about Language) 妈妈问她穿这么多衣服是不是很热。

“with+n. /pron. +形容词/副词/介词短语/现在分词/过去分词/不定式”可作定语或状语。例如:

① She likes to sleep with all the windows open. 她喜欢睡觉时窗户全开着。

② Tom often does his homework with music on. 汤姆经常边听音乐边做作业。

③ He stood there with his eyes looking upward. 他站在那儿眼睛向上看着。

④ The scientist looked at the screen with the machinery turned on. 那位科学家看着屏幕, 机器开着。

⑤ The teacher entered the classroom with a book in his hand. 老师走进教室, 手里拿着一本书。

⑥ With a few minutes to go, we needn't hurry. 还有



剩下几分钟,不必匆忙。



### 词语用法

#### 1. ignore *vt.* 不理睬, 忽视。如:

- ① Ignore the child if he misbehaves, and he'll soon stop. 小孩不乖时, 别去理他, 过不久他就不闹了。  
② She ignored him and carried on with her work. 她没理他, 继续干她的活。

#### 2. calm *adj.* 平静的; 镇静的; 沉着的

- quiet *adj.* 安静的; 寂静的; 文静的  
silent *adj.* 不说话的; 安静的; 保持沉默  
still *adj.* 静止的; 不动的

- ① It is important to keep calm in an emergency. 情况紧急时保持镇静是很重要的。  
② Could you keep the kids quiet while I am on the phone? 我在打电话, 你让孩子们安静一点好吗?  
③ She kept silent when we had a heated discussion. 当我们进行激烈的讨论时, 她保持沉默。  
④ Keep still while I take your photo. 照相时不要动。

#### 3. share *vt.* 分享; 分担 *n.* 一份; 股份

- ① Everyone in the house shares the bathroom. 住在这个房子里的人共用这间浴室。  
② She owns 50 shares in the business. 她在这家企业中占有 50 股。

share happiness and sorrow 同甘共苦

#### 4. dare *vt. & v. aux.* 敢; 胆敢

1) dare 作情态动词时, 主要用于疑问句、否定句和条件从句, 一般不用于肯定句。例如:

- ① How dare you talk to me like that? 你竟敢这样对我说话?  
② They daren't ask for any more money. 他们不敢再要钱了。

2) dare 作情态动词时, 它的过去式是 dared。例如:

Dared she go out alone last night? 她昨晚敢单独出去吗?

3) dare 作实义动词时, 有时态、人称和数的变化。所不同的是, 作实义动词时, 在肯定句中, dare 后面通常接带 to 的不定式或不带 to 的不定式。例如:

He didn't dare (to) say what he thought. 他不敢说出他的想法。

#### 5. suffer *vt. & vi.* 遭受; 忍受; 经历。例如:

- ① My mother suffers from backache. 我的母亲患背痛。  
② He made a rash decision and now he is suffering for it. 他当初草率决定, 现在吃苦头了。

#### 6. advice *n.* 忠告; 建议。是不可数名词。例如:

a piece of advice 一个劝告

give advice on sth 提供咨询

advice on road safety 有关道路安全的建议

不可数名词还有: information, news, furniture 等。

#### 7. communicate *vi.* 交际; 沟通; 传达

- ① I don't think the teacher communicates his ideas clearly. 我认为那位老师没把自己的意思表达清楚。  
② We only communicate by e-mail. 我们只通过电子邮件进行交流。  
③ Dolphins use sound to communicate with each other. 海豚用声音互相沟通。

#### 8. in order to do sth 为了做…… (放句首或句中均可)

in order that + 从句 为了……

so as to do sth 为了做…… (只能放句中, 不能放句首)

so that + 从句 为了……

He arrived early in order to get a good seat.

= He arrived early in order that he could get a good seat.

= In order to get a good seat, he arrived early.

= He arrived early so as to get a good seat.

= He arrived early so that he could get a good seat. 他早早到场, 好找到个好位置。

#### 9. get along with 与某人相处得很好; (人或活动) 进展

- ① Do you get along well with your classmates? 你与你的同学们相处得好吗?  
② How are you getting along with your studies? 你的学习怎么样?

#### 10. join *vt.* (= to become a member of...) 成为……其中的一员

join (sb) in 参加或加入 (活动)。例如:

- ① When did you join the army? 你什么时候参军的?  
② Will you join me in a drink? 你跟我一起喝一杯好吗?

③ Sarah never joins in; she always plays on her own. 莎拉从不合群, 她总是一个人玩。

#### 11. 辨析: lonely, alone

lonely *adj.* 孤独的; 寂寞的; 荒凉的

alone *adv. & adj.* 独自的 (地)

Though he lives alone in a lonely house, he doesn't feel lonely. 虽然他独自住在一座孤零零的房子里, 但他并不感到孤独。

leave/let sth/sb alone 不干涉某人或某事。例如:

Leave that alone; it is mine. 你别碰那个, 那是我的。alone = only 仅仅; 只有。例如:

The clothes alone cost \$ 100. 单单衣服就花了 100 美元。

#### 12. calm... down (使) 平静下来

① We waited inside until things calmed down. 我们呆

在室内,直到一切都恢复了平静。

- ②They tried to calm him down, but he kept shouting and crying. 他们尽力要他镇静下来,但他还是不断地叫啊哭啊。



### 语法点拨

本单元的语法重点是直接引语和间接引语 (Direct Speech and Indirect Speech)。以下是对本课内出现的陈述句和疑问句的直接引语和间接引语的几点归纳总结。

#### 1. 特殊疑问句

直接引语特殊疑问句变为间接引语时,仍用原来的疑问词引导,且要把疑问句语序变为陈述语序。如果疑问代词作主语,则语序不变。例如:

- ①“What’s your name?” he asked. →

He asked what my name was.

- ②She asked, “Who can answer the question?” →

She asked who could answer the question.

#### 2. 直接引语改为间接引语时,要注意具体语境,灵活运用。例如:

My sister says, “I will come here tomorrow.” →

如果此时此地你来转述,应该说:

My sister says she will come here tomorrow.

如果时间变了,地点不变,你转述时应该说:

My sister says she would come here the next day.

如果地点变了,时间还是今天,你转述时应该说:

My sister says she will go there tomorrow.

如果时间、地点都变了,你转述时应该说:

My sister said she would go there the next day.

如果由别人转述,且时间、地点都变了,应该说:

She said she would go there the next day.

#### 3. 直接引语改为间接引语时,以下的时态不变:

- 1) 表示客观事实、科学真理或格言

The teacher said, “The sun rises in the east.” →

The teacher said the sun rises in the east.

- 2) 有明确的时间状语

He said, “The Communist Party of China was founded in 1921.” →

He said the Communist Party of China was founded in 1921.

- 3) 有表示过去的时间状语从句

She said, “I fell in love with him when I studied in the university.” →

She said she had fallen in love with him when she studied in the university.

直接引语和间接引语在历年高考中常有出现。例如:

- ①—I hear Jane has gone to the Holy Island for her

holiday.

—Oh, how nice! Do you know when she \_\_\_\_\_?

(2004年湖南高考题)

- A. was leaving                      B. had left  
C. has left                              D. left

答案: D. Jane 已去圣岛,问的是什么时候去的,要用过去时。

- ②—Sorry to have interrupted you. Please go on.

—Where was I?

—You \_\_\_\_\_ you didn’t like your father’s job.

(2004年北京春季高考题)

- A. had said                              B. said  
C. were saying                          D. had been saying

答案: C. 因谈话被打断,所以说说话人想知道刚才正谈到什么。表示过去某个时候正在发生的事,要用过去进行时。



### 演练·评估

#### I. 短语英汉互译。

- 把……加起来 \_\_\_\_\_
- 考试作弊 \_\_\_\_\_
- 遛狗 \_\_\_\_\_
- be concerned about \_\_\_\_\_
- go through \_\_\_\_\_
- 故意 \_\_\_\_\_
- 一年半 \_\_\_\_\_
- 面对面 \_\_\_\_\_
- 躲藏 \_\_\_\_\_
- according to \_\_\_\_\_
- 嘲笑某人 \_\_\_\_\_
- be filled with \_\_\_\_\_
- clear up \_\_\_\_\_
- 一整天 \_\_\_\_\_

#### II. 单项选择。

- It was for the first time \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. when; had been invited  
B. that; was invited  
C. /; had been invited  
D. that; have been invited
- He made a mistake, but he corrected the situation \_\_\_\_\_ it got worse.  
A. until      B. when      C. before      D. as
- The car is \_\_\_\_\_ more expensive than I expected. I can’t afford it.  
A. too      B. far      C. so      D. very
- The thief was caught and \_\_\_\_\_ by the police.





- A. put down                      B. put off  
C. put up                         D. put away
5. We get wiser and wiser with time \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. goes by                         B. goes through  
C. going by                       D. going through
6. —I am sorry I stepped outside for a smoke. I was very tired.  
—There is no \_\_\_\_\_ for this while you are on duty.  
A. reason                         B. excuse  
C. cause                           D. explanation
7. The math problem is quite difficult. \_\_\_\_\_ do you think can work it out?  
A. Whom    B. How    C. Who    D. Whoever
8. His pale face \_\_\_\_\_ that he was in poor health.  
A. told    B. explained    C. suggested    D. insisted
9. —Which end of the boat can I sit on?  
—\_\_\_\_\_ end if you keep \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Both; still                      B. Either; still  
C. Either; quiet                    D. Both; still
10. Air pollution is one of the problems that we can't afford to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. ignore    B. allow    C. settle    D. realize

III. 请选择方框里的词并以其适当形式填空。

share suffer communicate dare laugh fall concern

1. With so many people \_\_\_\_\_ in English every day, it will become more and more important to have a good knowledge of English.
2. Children should be taught to \_\_\_\_\_ their toys.
3. She \_\_\_\_\_ not go home alone last night.
4. It is two years since I \_\_\_\_\_ in love with John.
5. He didn't seem in the least \_\_\_\_\_ about her safety.
6. Mother asked whether I \_\_\_\_\_ from a bad cold.
7. No one likes being \_\_\_\_\_ at in public.
- IV. 单句改错: 下列各句分别有一处错误, 请改正。
1. I was happened to see him yesterday. \_\_\_\_\_
2. He dares do most things, but he doesn't dare do this. \_\_\_\_\_
3. It's the third time that John held an art exhibition. \_\_\_\_\_
4. He asked what was I doing. \_\_\_\_\_
5. I felt gratefully for his kindness. \_\_\_\_\_
6. The little room was full with bedclothes. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Tom has fallen in love with Jane for two years. \_\_\_\_\_
8. That way you will show them that you are more grown than they are. \_\_\_\_\_

V. 完成句子。

1. What he did \_\_\_\_\_ (增加了) our difficulties.
2. Any student caught \_\_\_\_\_ (作弊) will have to leave the classroom.
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ (仔细阅读) the students' papers last night.
4. The boy \_\_\_\_\_ (对……着迷) playing computer games.
5. Mary said that she \_\_\_\_\_ (不愿记流水账) in a diary as most people do.
6. Sue \_\_\_\_\_ (合住一所房子) with three other students.

单元评估

I. 听力理解。(共三节, 满分15分)

第一节 (共5小题; 每小题1分, 满分5分)

听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一个小题, 从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项, 并标在试卷的相应位置。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What happened to the man?  
A. He jumped off his bike.  
B. He hurt his arm.  
C. He burnt his arm.
2. What has the man been busy with?  
A. Writing letters.  
B. Posting postcards.  
C. Reading English.
3. How long did it take the man to write his paper?  
A. Less than an hour and a half.  
B. Not more than half an hour.  
C. More than an hour and a half.
4. Why is the woman moving?  
A. The present room is too expensive.  
B. She needs a quieter place.  
C. She doesn't like to listen to the radio.
5. What will probably happen to the woman?  
A. Miss her train.  
B. Catch her train.  
C. Cancel her train.

第二节 (共7小题; 每小题1分, 满分7分)

听下面3段对话。每段对话后有几个小题。从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项, 并标在试卷的相应位置。每段对话读两遍。

听第6段材料, 回答第6、7题。

6. How was the party?

- A. Very interesting.  
B. Very disappointing.  
C. Very boring.

7. Who wasn't at the party?

- A. Mary. B. Bob. C. Barbara.

听第7段材料, 回答第8、9题。

8. What does the man think of the dress?

- A. Cheap. B. Expensive. C. Terrible.

9. What don't we know about the dress?

- A. The price of the dress.  
B. The color of the dress.  
C. When the lady bought the dress.

听第8段材料, 回答第10至12题。

10. Where did the man work before?

- A. In the shopping department.  
B. In the shipping department.  
C. In a bank.

11. How does the man find his new job and the people there?

- A. The work is tiring and the people aren't friendly.  
B. The work is tiring but the people are polite.  
C. The work is interesting but the people are impolite.

12. What does the woman wish?

- A. She wishes that the man would get on well with his work.  
B. She wishes that the man's hope would come true.  
C. She wishes that the man would become friendly.

第三节 (共3小题; 每小题1分, 满分3分)

听第9段材料, 从听到的材料中获取必要的信息, 然后填入标号为13至15的空格中。材料读两遍。

Friends come in many flavors. There are best friends, school friends, 13 friends and many more. Best friends are friends with whom you spend a lot of time and with whom you 14 all your thoughts and feelings. School friends are different: you see each other in school and you study and have fun 15, but you may not know everything about each other.

13. \_\_\_\_\_ 14. \_\_\_\_\_

15. \_\_\_\_\_

II. 单项选择。(共15小题; 每小题1分, 满分15分)

1. —I'd rather have some wine, if you don't mind.

- \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. No, I am afraid not  
B. Not at all, anything you want  
C. Thank you all the same  
D. Yes, but not good

2. —You don't think Mr Baker will come to give us a talk.

- \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. No, I think so  
B. Yes, I think not

- C. Yes, I don't think so  
D. No, I'm afraid not

3. Does the way you thought of \_\_\_\_\_ the water clean make any sense?

- A. making B. to make  
C. how to make D. having made

4. In \_\_\_\_\_ North China, \_\_\_\_\_ rain is very scarce, but in \_\_\_\_\_ south of China, there is \_\_\_\_\_ heavy rain now and then.

- A. /; /; the; a  
B. /; the; /; /  
C. the; a; a; a  
D. /; the; the; /

5. —Do you know? Jack didn't pass the math exam.

—\_\_\_\_\_. I thought for sure he would. He worked so hard on it.

- A. Did you B. Didn't you  
C. Did he D. Didn't he

6. We must prepare ourselves for the worst \_\_\_\_\_ we are at a loss when meeting with difficulties.

- A. after B. before C. as D. since

7. All the students sat in the chemistry lab with their eyes \_\_\_\_\_ the teacher.

- A. watching careful B. carefully watching  
C. watched carefully D. carefully watched

8. —Does he work hard?

—Not at all. \_\_\_\_\_ else could be lazier.

- A. Somebody B. Everybody  
C. Anybody D. Nobody

9. —\_\_\_\_\_?

—It looks like ordinary salt.

- A. Do you think what radium (镭) is like  
B. What do you think radium is like  
C. Do you think what is radium like  
D. What do you think is radium like

10. \_\_\_\_\_, and we will finish the work ahead of time.

- A. If we are given two more days  
B. Given two more days  
C. Two more days  
D. To be given two more days

11. I tried hard to get some information about the new technology out of his mouth, but he remained \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. quiet B. secret C. silent D. calm

12. Mary \_\_\_\_\_ her mother she failed in the exam be-



cause her mother was strict with her.

- A. dare not tell                      B. dares not tell  
C. dare not to tell                    D. dares not to tell

13. Readers can \_\_\_\_\_ quite well without knowing the exact meaning of each word.

- A. get over                              B. get in  
C. get along                            D. get through

14. While building a tunnel through the mountain, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. an underground lake was discovered  
B. there was an underground lake discovered  
C. a lake was discovered underground  
D. the workers discovered an underground lake

15. When you come to the fence, you can see a notice \_\_\_\_\_ there saying "\_\_\_\_\_ the grass".

- A. putting up; Keep off  
B. put up; Keep off  
C. putting up; Keep away  
D. put on; Keep out

### III. 完形填空。(共 20 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 20 分)

Many teenagers feel that the most important people in their lives are their friends. They believe that their family members, 1 their parents, don't know them as well as their friends 2. In large families, it is often for brothers and sisters to fight 3 each other and then they can only go to their friends for 4.

It is very important for teenagers to have one good friend or many friends. 5 they are not with their friends, they usually 6 a lot of time talking among 7 on the phone. This 8 is very important in 9 growing up, because friends can discuss 10 to say to their family members.

11, parents often try to 12 their children's friends for them. Some parents 13 even stop their children from meeting their good friends. The 14 of "choice" is an interesting one. Have you 15 thought of the 16 questions?

- 17 do you think choose your friends?
- Do you choose your friends or your friends choose you?
- How do you choose your friends?
- What is the most important 18 that a friend needs to have?
- 19 a good friend, who do you need to be?
- Have you got a good friend 20 don't like?

1. A. usually                              B. including  
C. as well as                            D. especially  
2. A. did                                    B. have                                    C. do                                    D. know

3. A. against                              B. with                                    C. for                                    D. to  
4. A. information                              B. money  
C. advice                                    D. message  
5. A. Even when                              B. Since  
C. Whenever                                    D. Because  
6. A. take                                    B. spend                                    C. cost                                    D. waste  
7. A. others                                    B. their classmates  
C. themselves                                    D. their family  
8. A. talk                                    B. communication  
C. action                                    D. expression  
9. A. boys'                                    B. girls'  
C. children's                                    D. grown-ups  
10. A. something important                              B. difficult something  
C. something else                                    D. something difficult  
11. A. But                                    B. Besides  
C. However                                    D. Therefore  
12. A. make                                    B. separate  
C. break off                                    D. choose  
13. A. may                                    B. must                                    C. will                                    D. should  
14. A. problem                                    B. question                                    C. word                                    D. meaning  
15. A. often                                    B. never                                    C. surely                                    D. ever  
16. A. difficult                                    B. important  
C. following                                    D. common  
17. A. How                                    B. Whom                                    C. Who                                    D. Where  
18. A. quality                                    B. quantity  
C. character                                    D. behavior  
19. A. To be                                    B. To have                                    C. To ask                                    D. To help  
20. A. your classmates                                    B. your friends  
C. your roommates                                    D. your parents

### IV. 阅读理解。(共 15 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 30 分)

A

Steve and Yaser first met in their chemistry class at an American university. Yaser was an international student from Jordan. He was excited to get to know an American. He wanted to learn more about American culture. Yaser hoped that he and Steve would become good friends.

At first, Steve seemed very friendly. He always greeted Yaser warmly before class. Sometimes he offered to study with Yaser. He even invited Yaser to have lunch with him. But after the term was over, Steve seemed more distant. The two former classmates didn't see each other very much at school. One day Yaser decided to call Steve. Steve didn't seem very interested in talking to him. Yaser was hurt by Steve's change of attitude. "Steve said we were friends," Yaser complained. "And I thought friends were friends forever."

Yaser is a little confused. He is an outsider to Ameri-

can culture. He doesn't understand the way Americans view friendship. Americans use the word "friend" in a very general way. They may call both casual acquaintances (偶然相识者) and close companions "friends". Americans have school friends, work friends, sports friends, and neighborhood friends. These friendships are based on common interests. When the shared activity ends, the friendship may fade. Now Steve and Yaser are no longer classmates. Their friendship has changed. In some cultures friendship means a strong life-long bond (关系) between two people. In these cultures friendships develop slowly, since they are built to last. American society is one of rapid changes. Studies show that one out of five American families moves every year. American friendships develop quickly, and they may change just as quickly.

1. Yaser felt hurt mainly because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Steve was now an enemy to him  
B. he didn't quite understand American friendship  
C. Steve was not polite to him  
D. he would have to say goodbye to Steve soon
2. The misunderstanding between them is mainly caused by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Steve's change of attitude  
B. difference of view on friendship between the two cultures  
C. the fact that they were no longer classmates  
D. the ending of a shared activity
3. Americans view friendship as quick and changeable because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. their society is one of rapid changes  
B. they'd like to make friends with new people  
C. their friendship never lasts long  
D. their families move every year

## B

Your parents always told you that a solid education is the key to a successful future. For those of you that have or will be graduating from high school, the commitment (义务) you made to complete your schooling has been fulfilled. Another few years or so in some college classroom just doesn't sound too attractive; so what are your choices? Let's see. Choice 1—You can live with your parents, leech on to them, and basically do nothing. Or Choice 2—You could get yourself a job. Of course, there are other choices, but for this little discussion, we'll just suppose that they aren't relevant (有关的).

Okay, so Choice 2 is obviously going to be more productive. You're finally going into the workforce and will be

entering the real world. What would be a good place to start? Well, hopefully high school helped to give you some sort of an idea of what type of job you would like to enter. If not, then it would be a good idea to speak with an advisor or even a person working in the field you may be interested in before you jump into a job that you won't like. Gaining knowledge on a particular line of work beforehand can be very effective by helping you in your search to find the job that you will enjoy doing. Another reason to research jobs and get some hands on work relates to the fact that it will also be helpful in buffing up (增光) your resume (简历) and providing you some valued experience. Internships (实习职务) or volunteering are usually a good place to start.

If you are ready to begin a job after high school, the main benefits will clearly be saving money from high college expense and happily making a living in your chosen jobs. From another point of view, jumping into the workforce is sometimes the only way to see for yourself if you are ready to work a 40-hour week yet. If you decide that full time work is not what you are ready for, then this may suggest that you should go back to school and get a degree. Besides, a college degree will usually equal higher wages.

4. The underlined phrase "leech on to" in the first paragraph might mean \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. help                      B. depend on  
C. quarrel with            D. take care of
5. The best title for this passage might be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Going to College  
B. Where Should I Start  
C. The Advantage of Starting Work Earlier  
D. Jumping into Work after High School
6. The advantages of starting work right after high school includes the following except \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. saving money  
B. making sure if you are really ready to work  
C. getting higher wages  
D. getting to know if you should go back to school
7. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in helping you find a suitable job?  
A. Ideas about jobs gained in high schools.  
B. Related experiences in work.  
C. Advice from teachers and parents.  
D. Internships and volunteering.
8. The writer wrote the passage for readers who are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. high school students  
B. college graduates





- C. graduates from high schools  
D. graduating from high school

C

Learning English can sometimes seem like a difficult thing to do—the grammar can be very confusing (混乱的) and spoken English seems to be changing all the time. But it is not as hard as it seems and the most important thing for any learner to achieve is confidence (自信) with the language. If students are nervous about using English or worried about making mistakes, they won't feel like practising, and without practice they cannot make progress.

General English courses aim to give students that confidence. Whether students are complete beginners or advanced learners, schools want them to be confident about using English by the time they finish their course. To do this, schools have developed General English courses which combine a range of (一系列) different teaching methods.

In class, teachers encourage students to work together so that they can practise new words and grammar. They always try and make this class work interesting and fun. Many schools are equipped with language laboratories and libraries where students can work on their own with audio tapes (听力磁带), video (视频) and computers. And outside the classroom, the learning continues, where students are meeting together socially, visiting local attractions, or at home with a host family.

Most schools offer General English courses which are either part-time—usually 15 hours per week—or full-time, which can be as many as 40 hours. This type of course is available (可以得到的) all year round.<sup>1</sup> Students can normally start a General English course every Monday, and can study for as long as they like. Other types of General English courses may last a minimum (最少的) number of days or weeks. Some of the most popular General English courses are available during the summer holiday period. These are usually part-time, and schools organize social activities for students in their free time. Some schools offer special activities like sports.

General English courses also give students the chance to discover new parts of Britain. With so many schools offering this type of course, students can go almost anywhere, and while they are studying, they will have a chance to explore the countryside or towns and meet local people. Wherever they go in Britain, they are assured (保证) high quality courses.

9. If English learners are nervous about using English,

- A. they won't feel like practising  
B. they won't go to Britain  
C. they won't go to any language class  
D. they won't talk to teachers

10. Teachers help students practise new words and grammar in class by means of (以, 用) \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. encouraging students to work together  
B. trying and making the class work interesting and fun  
C. making students speak in English all the time  
D. both A and B

11. We can learn about the types of General English courses offered by schools from the passage. We can attend \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. part-time courses—usually 15 hours a week  
B. full-time courses—up to 40 hours a week  
C. courses of a few days or a few weeks  
D. all of the above

D

That “Monday morning feeling” could be a crushing pain in the chest which leaves you sweating and gasping for breath. Recent research from Germany and Italy shows that heart attacks are more common on Monday mornings and doctors blame the stress of returning to work after the weekend break.

The risk of having a heart attack on any given day should be one in seven, but a six-year study helped by researchers at the Free University of Berlin of more than 2,600 Germans showed that the average person had a 20 per cent higher chance of having a heart attack on a Monday than on any other day.

Working Germans are particularly <sup>1</sup>not protected against attack, with a 33 per cent higher risk at the beginning of the working week. Non-workers, by comparison, appear to be no more at risk on a Monday than on any other day.

A study of 11,000 Italians proved 8 am on a Monday morning as the most stressful time for the heart, and both studies showed that Sunday is the least stressful day, with fewer heart attacks in both countries.

The findings could lead to a better understanding of what is the immediate cause of heart attacks, according to Dr Stefan Willich of the Free University. “We know a lot about long-term risk factors such as smoking and cholesterol (胆固醇), but we don't know what actually causes heart attacks, so we can't give clear advice on how to prevent them,” he said.

