

课一练丛书 YINGCAIMINGTI YIKEYILIAN

英才名题

新课标·外研版

XINKEBIAO

高中英语 ② 必修

YINGCAI

MINGTI

精选名题优题 拓展迁移思维 提高解题技巧 打造世纪英才

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前言

Y J N G C A I M I N G T I Y I K E Y I L I A N

为了使广大师生透彻地理解新课程理念,更好地把握课程标准和教材,我们组织全国基础教育课程改革教育专家及新课程教材实验区的一线优秀教师编写了这套丛书。在编写过程中,注重对课改考试命题改革方向、改革形式、改革内容的研究,重点突出课改试题的精髓。本丛书以全新的视角审视新课程,走进新课程。其特点主要体现在以下几个方面:

一、内容与时俱进,体现时代需求 敏锐捕捉最新信息。搜集联系当今时事、经济、前沿科学等方面的热点问题,融入设计的试题当中,使命题具有时代感,贴近新课标的特点与要求。

二、构建与整合学科内、学科间的知识网 针对新教材要求知识面宽、信息量大的特点,设计了互动栏目。通过提供相关学科的趣味知识、前沿科学知识等,使学生增强信息意识、储备知识的能力,同时以开放性的思路为师生提供对话的平台,体现新课程“渗透综合与交叉”的思想。

三、基础与能力并重,综合与创新结合 精编精选名题、新题、活题。通过设计研究性课题、开放性问题 and 贴近社会生产生活的试题,激活学生的潜能,提高对学生创新意识的培养。内容由浅入深,既注重课堂基础达标,又注重综合素质的提高。

四、链接高考名题,针对性地进行训练 精心挑选近年典型高考试题,进行有针对性的演练,使学生提前体验高考,从中感受高考的命题趋势、命题立意和难易程度。

五、透视疑点难点,引导学生“学而思” 针对每章节中可能遇到的误点疑点,分析容易出错的原因,进行推类训练,引导学生主动思考,领悟正确的解题思路。

六、注重阶段总结、知识梳理及检测 梳理学过的知识并进行阶段性测试,考查学习技能、学习方法,查漏补缺,夯实基础,提升能力。经过测试,培养学生的临场考试经验,提高心理素质。

七、答案详细,规范实用 为方便学生使用,书后附有详细的参考答案与提示。力求做到每题必解,解析精当。

本丛书在基础教育课程改革的探索中问世,难免存在不足和疏漏之处,敬请读者提出宝贵意见及建议。

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Module 1 Our Body and Healthy Habits

单元课标要求

语言知识目标	语音	句子中的连续。
	词汇	diet, fit, rare, wealthy, anxious, injure, pain, normal, head, eye, breath, awful, insurance
	语法	名词用作动词; will 和 be going to 表示将来的区别。
	功能	谈论将要发生的事情。
	话题	谈论身体疾病和健康; 谈论生活习惯和保健。
语言技能目标	听	识别所学生词、短语和作动词用的名词, 听懂它们所在句子和段落的意义并获取信息; 听懂对将要发生事情的谈话内容并获取信息; 听懂有关身体健康和疾病、生活习惯和保健的谈话并获取信息; 在句子中找出不确切的信息并根据所听内容加以修改。
	说	流利地说出含有本模块生词、短语和作动词用的名词的句子和段落; 无误地说出或询问某些疾病的症状; 熟练地运用将来表示法表达打算或决定做某事、揣测某事的发生; 熟练地介绍身体保健和生活习惯; 学会根据重要性说出事物的次序。
	读	理解含有所学生词、短语的句子和段落并获取信息; 理解 will 和 be going to 给予的不同信息; 理解模块提供的和来自同学及其他资源的介绍身体状况、疾病和保健的材料并获取信息。
	写	熟练写出含有所学词汇、短语和名词作动词用的句子和段落; 熟练写出含有将来表示法的句子和段落; 学习根据逻辑连词成段; 比较自如地写出有关健康问题和医疗保健的句子和段落。
	表达与展示	运用 will 和 be going to 表达揣测、说话时马上要做的事和打算做的事; 介绍某些疾病的症状和简单治疗的方法; 与同伴谈论将要发生的事; 介绍国内外的医疗保健制度。



重点提示

经典语法

一般将来时

一般将来时表示将来发生的动作或将来存在的状态, 通常用 will/shall+动词原形或 be going to + 动词原形构成, 常与表示将来的时间状语 tomorrow, next week, in a few days 等连用。但 will 和 be going to 还有区别: will 除了可以表示将来要做的事情外, 还可以用来表示一种倾向, 或经常发生的习惯性动作; 此外还可以用于祈使句的反意疑问句及回答中。be going to 则表示打算、准备做的事或即将发生或肯定要发生的事。例如:

Look at the dark clouds. I think it's going to rain. 看那乌云, 我想快要下雨了。

I will be back in three days. 我将在三天后返回。

Crops will die without water. 没有水, 庄稼就会死掉。

一般将来时的其他表达形式:

be to+动词原形 表示按计划要发生的事或征求对方意见, 或表示将来一定或注定发生的事。

be about to+动词原形 表示即将发生的事, 但不能用表示时间的状语来修饰。此外, 一些动词的现在进行时也可以表示将来, 此类动词有 go, come, move, leave, start, arrive 等。

交际英语中的习惯用语:

Terrific!

To be off work.

Oh, dear!

That couldn't be better.

I have a sweet tooth.

I'm crazy about football.

语法专项练习

- () 1. Let's keep to the point or we _____ any decisions.
A. will never reach B. have never reached C. never reach D. never reached
- () 2. A mother who _____ her child _____ do everything for his happiness.
A. loves; will B. is loving; would C. loved; will D. has loved; would
- () 3. —You've left the light on.
—Oh, so I have. _____ and turn it off.
A. I'll go B. I've gone C. I go D. I'm going
- () 4. As we all know, the teacher _____ for the small village to teach tomorrow.
A. leave B. is leaving C. has left D. left
- () 5. Don't you remember that we _____ to the theatre tonight?
A. would go B. are going C. go D. will be going
- () 6. —You mean your gas and electricity bill isn't correct. _____ you still _____ it?
—No.
A. Are; going to pay B. Had; paid
C. Were; paying D. Would; have paid
- () 7. If a man _____ succeed, he must work as hard as he can.
A. will B. is going to C. is to D. should
- () 8. In addition to John and Helen, their father _____ visit us tomorrow.
A. is coming to B. are coming to C. are to D. is likely
- () 9. I wonder if he _____. If he _____, please let me know as soon as possible.
A. will come; will arrive B. comes; arrives
C. comes; will arrive D. will come; arrives
- () 10. —How did your interview go?
—I couldn't feel _____ about it! I seemed to find answers to all of the questions.
A. worse B. best C. worst D. better

易混易错词汇

1. lie 与 lay 的区别

(1) lie: 躺	lay	lain	lying
lie: 撒谎	lied	lied	lying

She lied about her age in order to get the job. 她为了得到那份工作而隐瞒了年龄。

(2) lay: 放置; 产卵; 下蛋 laid laid laying

You can lay your bag on the desk. 你可以把包放在桌上。

2. 辨析 pay off, pay back 和 pay for

(1) pay off 还清, 偿清 (欠款、债务等)

I must pay off that forty pounds. 我一定还清那四十镑。

(2) pay back 偿还, 报复

He paid the money back immediately. 他立即把钱还了。

(3) pay for 付……款, 偿付

How much did you pay for the taxi? 你付了出租车多少钱?

3. too much 与 much too 的区别

(1) too much 中的 too 作 much 的修饰语, 用来加强 much 的语气, 意为“太多了, 过分的”, 可单独使用, 也可修饰一个不可数名词、形容词或副词的比较形式。

He is too much younger for the job. 他太小了, 做不了这个活儿。

(2) much too 中的 much 作 too 的修饰语, 增强 too 的强度, 通常用来修饰形容词或副词原级。

词汇专项练习

- () 1. He said he _____ never been there, but he was _____.
A. has; lying B. had; lying C. has; lied D. had; lied
- () 2. He _____ on the floor _____ a book.
A. lied; read B. lied; reading C. lay; reading D. lay; read
- () 3. There _____ a book and two pens _____ on the table.
A. was; lying B. were; lying C. was; lied D. were; lied
- () 4. I'll _____ my debt _____ this check.
A. pay off; on B. pay off; with C. pay back; on D. pay back; with
- () 5. It's high time he _____ the \$100 he owes me.
A. paid me back B. paid me off C. is paying me back D. pays me back
- () 6. He paid me _____ by _____.
A. off; not coming B. off; not coming
C. back; coming not D. back; not coming
- () 7. Maybe she was playing trick to _____.
A. pay them off B. pay them back C. pay off them D. pay back them
- () 8. He worked _____ hard. And he was _____ to go out.
A. too much; much too tired B. much too; much too tired
C. much too; much too tiring D. too much; too much tired

课堂基础达标

Ketangjichudabiao

I. 单项填空

- () 1. —Hello, may I have an appointment with the doctor?
—_____.
A. Sorry, he is busy at the moment. B. Why didn't you call earlier?
C. Certainly. May I know your name? D. Sorry, he doesn't want to see you.
- () 2. The sick man must not go without _____, but he must have a _____ without sugar.

- A. food; diet B. diet; food C. drink; diet D. diet; drink
- () 3. If you don't do much exercise, you will soon _____ more weight.
A. put up B. put away C. put on D. put off
- () 4. Alien had to call a taxi because the box was _____ to carry all the way home.
A. much too heavy B. too much heavy
C. heavy too much D. too heavy much
- () 5. You're standing too near the camera. Can you move _____?
A. a bit far B. a little farther C. a bit of farther D. a little far
- () 6. I'd like to listen to VOA program but sometimes I can't _____ on my radio.
A. pick up it B. pick it out C. pick it up D. look for it
- () 7. Train services are now back to _____ after three days of typhoon.
A. usual B. common C. ordinary D. normal
- () 8. —What is the matter? You look unhappy!
—_____
—Well, better luck next time.
A. Why? It's nothing serious. B. I've had a bad tooth.
C. I failed in the exam. D. Me? I hurt here. Ouch!
- () 9. My feelings were _____ when he didn't ask me to the party.
A. hurt B. injured C. wounded D. pained
- () 10. Here is my card. Let's keep in _____ with each other.
A. touch B. relation C. connection D. friendship
- () 11. I _____ the color television for 2,228 yuan.
A. bought B. spent C. paid D. cost
- () 12. You should _____ yourself to the new environment.
A. adapt B. fit C. match D. suit
- () 13. I _____ you my best thanks for what you've done to me.
A. owe B. own C. share D. pay
- () 14. We can hardly _____ life without gas and electricity.
A. recognize B. record C. mark D. imagine
- () 15. — _____?
—No, you have to pay for them.
A. Are the drinks free B. Do the drinks cost much
C. Are the drinks expensive D. Do I have to pay for the drinks

思维拓展 Siweinenglituozhan

II. 完形填空

What should doctors say, for example, to a 45-year-old man 16 in for a physical checkup just before going 17 a vacation with his family who, though he feels in perfect 18, is found to have a form of cancer that will 19 him to die within six months? Is it 20 to tell him the truth? If he asks, should the doctors say that he is 21? Should they at least hide the truth 22 after the family vacation?

Doctors 23 have to take such choices. At times, they 24 important reasons to lie. In their eyes, such lies are 25 from self-serving ones. Studies 26 that most doctors believe that the 27 ill do not want to know the truth about their condition and that informing them 28 destroy their hopes. But many patients 29 want to be told the truth, even about serious illness. We're 30 learning that truthful information helps patients deal with illness; helps them to stand pain better, need 31 medicine, and even recover faster after operation. Dying patients 32 who are easiest misled and most often 33 in the dark—can then not 34 decisions about the end of life, about whether or not they should go to hospital, about where and with whom they should spend their 35 time.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|
| () 16. A. getting | B. coming | C. giving | D. finding |
| () 17. A. out | B. with | C. on | D. away |
| () 18. A. worry | B. ease | C. illness | D. health |
| () 19. A. cause | B. stop | C. force | D. help |
| () 20. A. useful | B. late | C. best | D. kindest |
| () 21. A. young | B. well | C. friendly | D. considerable |
| () 22. A. and | B. or | C. since | D. until |
| () 23. A. always | B. never | C. hardly | D. often |
| () 24. A. check | B. explain | C. see | D. know |
| () 25. A. different | B. separated | C. brought | D. made |
| () 26. A. become | B. warn | C. show | D. introduce |
| () 27. A. bodily | B. commonly | C. seriously | D. mindfully |
| () 28. A. must | B. should | C. may | D. need |
| () 29. A. will | B. won't | C. do | D. don't |
| () 30. A. still | B. also | C. either | D. almost |
| () 31. A. bad-tasting | B. dangerous | C. powerful | D. less |
| () 32. A. finally | B. especially | C. painfully | D. thoughtfully |
| () 33. A. kept | B. put | C. shut | D. tied |
| () 34. A. make | B. pass | C. announce | D. reach |
| () 35. A. remaining | B. arriving | C. fitting | D. exciting |

III. 阅读理解

A

Habits, whether good or bad, are gradually formed. When a person does a certain thing again, he is driven by some unseen force to do the same thing repeatedly; then a habit is formed. Once a habit is formed, it is difficult, and sometimes impossible, to get rid of. It is therefore very important that we should pay great attention to the formation of habits. Children often form bad habits, some of which remain with them as long as they live. Older persons also form bad habits as long as they live, and sometimes become ruined by them. There are other habits which, when formed in early life, are of great help. Many successful men say that much of their success has something to do with certain habits in early life, such as early rising, honesty and so on.

Among the habits which children should not form are laziness, lying, stealing and so on. There are all easily formed habits. Unfortunately older persons often form habits which should have been avoided.

We should keep from all these bad habits, and try to form such habits as will be good for ourselves



() 36. Generally speaking, it's difficult for one _____ and easy for him _____ which should be avoided.

- A. to form bad habits; to form good habits
B. to form good habits; to form bad habits
C. to form such habits as will be good; to get rid of bad habits
D. to get rid of bad habits; to form good habits
- () 37. Why should we pay much attention to the formation of habits?
A. Because habits are of great help to every one of us.
B. Because a man can never get rid of a habit.
C. Because we are forced to do them again and again.
D. Because it's hard and even not possible to throw them away.
- () 38. _____ are formed little by little.
A. Good habits
B. Bad habits
C. Both good habits and bad habits
D. Either good habits or bad habits
- () 39. According to the passage, early rising _____.
A. is such a habit as should have been avoided
B. has something to do with success
C. is an easily formed habit
D. is such a habit as will be kept from

All around the world, people drink tea. But tea does not mean the same thing to everyone. In different countries people have very different ideas about drinking tea.

In China, for example, tea is always served when people get together. The Chinese drink it at any time of the day at homes or in teahouses. They drink tea with nothing in it.

Tea is also important in Japan. The Japanese have a special (特殊的) way of serving tea called a tea ceremony (仪式). It is very old and full of meaning. Everything must be done in a special way in the ceremony. There is even a special room for it in Japanese homes.

Another tea-drink country is England. In England, the late afternoon is “teatime”. Almost everyone has a cup of tea then. The English usually make tea in a teapot (茶壺) and drink it with cream and sugar. They also eat cakes, cookies and sandwiches at teatime.

In the United States people drink tea mostly (主要地) for breakfast or after meals. Americans usually use tea bags to make their tea. Tea bags are faster and easier than making tea in teapots. In summer, many Americans drink cold tea—"iced tea". Sometimes they drink iced tea from cans (罐头), like soda (汽水).

- () 40. In Japan, everything must be done _____.
A. at an important party
B. in a special way in the ceremony
C. when people get together
D. when people drink some tea
- () 41. In England, the English usually _____.
A. eat cakes and sandwiches at home
B. have a special way of serving tea
C. are served when people get together

D. make tea in a teapot and drink it with cream and sugar

() 42. In the United States people _____.

- A. drink tea with cream and sugar
- B. drink tea with nothing in it
- C. usually make tea in a teapot
- D. drink tea mostly for breakfast or after meals

C

The oldest stone buildings in the world are the pyramids. They have stood for nearly 5,000 years, and it seems likely that they will continue to stand for thousands of years yet. There are over eighty of them scattered along the banks of the Nile, some of which are different in shape from the true pyramids. The most famous of these are the "Step" pyramid and the "Bent" pyramid.

Some of the pyramids still look as much alike as they must have been when they were built thousands of years ago. Most of the damage suffered by the others has been at the hands of men who were looking for treasure or, more often, for stone to use in modern buildings. The dry climate of Egypt has helped to keep the pyramids in good condition, and their very shape has made them less likely to fall into ruin. These are good reasons why they can still be seen today, but perhaps the most important is that they were planned to last forever.

The "Step" pyramid had to be on the west side of the Nile, the side on which the sun set. This was for spiritual reasons. It also had to stand well above the level of the river to protect it against the regular floods. It could not be too far from the Nile, however, as the stones to build it needed to be carried in boats down the river to the nearest point. Water transport was, of course, much easier than land transport. The builders also had to find a rock base, which was not likely to crack under the great weight of the pyramid. Finally, it had to be near the capital, or better still, near the king's palace so that he could visit it easily to personally check the progress being made on the final resting place for his body.

() 43. According to the passage, the "Step" pyramid _____.

- A. is unlikely to fall into ruin in the near future
- B. was built on the sands along the Nile
- C. is one that was built later than the true pyramids
- D. is the most famous of the true pyramids

() 44. The most important reason why some pyramids remain in good condition is that _____.

- A. people have taken care of them
- B. it doesn't rain often in Egypt
- C. they were well designed
- D. the government has protected them from damage

() 45. Most of the damage to the pyramids has been caused by _____.

- A. the regular floods
- B. the dry climate of Egypt
- C. people searching for gold
- D. people in search of building materials

() 46. The Egyptians built the pyramids along the banks of the Nile because _____.

- A. they believed in their god
- B. it was difficult to find a large rock base far from the Nile
- C. the river helped a lot in the transport of building materials

() 47. Which of the following is NOT true?

- A. There are more than eighty pyramids scattered along the banks of the Nile.
B. The “Bent” pyramid are the most famous of the true pyramids.
C. The pyramids have stood for nearly 5,000 years.
D. The pyramids are the oldest stone buildings in the world.

D

How would you like an easy way to earn \$2,500? All you have to do is to sit around and wait for your meals. There's a catch, however. You have to stay in a chicken cage with a stranger for a whole week. There are no books or television or radio for a whole week. There are no books or television or radio for amusement. You can't leave until the week is up. And a camera will be recording your every move.

Two people actually took the job. The idea came from Rob Thompson, a video artist. He wanted to make a film about the way animals are treated. His goal was to raise people's awareness of the living conditions of animals that are raised for food. He decided to pay \$5,000 out of his own savings to two people who were willing to live like chickens for a week.

To Rob's surprise, quite a few people answered his advertisement. He had interviews and selected Eric, a 24-year-old restaurant worker, and Pam, a 27-year-old chemist. The plan was for them to spend seven days together in a chicken cage that was six feet long and three feet wide. A camera would record their experience, which would take place in an art museum.

The week was long and difficult. They slept on a hard wooden floor. They couldn't stand up without banging their heads. They ate mash (a kind of food for animals) and drink water from a garden hose-pipe. Their only privacy was a toilet surrounded by a curtain. There were no sinks, mirrors, or toothbrushes in the cage. Their only inspiration was the two framed checks that hung on the wall outside the cage. Visitors who came here were warned, "Do not feed the humans."

Finally it was over, and Pam and Eric came out of the cage. They had survived the week, and they each had a \$2,500 check in their hands. When Rob Thompson opened the cage, Eric came out, changed into clean clothes, and ate a chocolate bar right away. "It's great for me to be able to stand up," he said. Pam just changed her clothes and left. After a week of visitors and reporters watching her, she didn't want to talk to anyone.

- () 48. The underlined word “catch” (in Paragraph 1) probably means _____.

- A. unsolved problem B. surprising wonder
C. unbelievable condition D. hidden difficulty

- () 49. What made it the most difficult for the two to stay in the cage?

- A. That they had nothing for amusement.
B. That they couldn't lie down to sleep in the cage.
C. That they had to do almost everything under others' very eyes.
D. That they didn't have meat to eat.

- () 50. Rob offered the money because he wanted to _____.

- A. see if there were any people who would like to live in a cage
B. show the public how miserable animals' lives could be

- C. make more money by publishing the record video tapes
- D. improve housing conditions of working people like Eric

E

Learning English is a great challenge, but with a little help from technology it can be as easy as a piece of cake.

As well as the classroom, teachers and textbooks, the Internet, TV and radio programmes can play an active role in helping learn English.

The Internet is full of rich and up-to-date information. English learners might wish to try <http://www.in2english.com.cn>.

This website is co-established by the British Council, the BBC World Service and Central Radio and TV University.

It provides cultural information about Britain and has an example of the IELTS (International English Language Testing System) that students can use for practice. Different levels of grammar tests can also be found.

Make Friends Online

Another useful website for middle school students and teachers is www.21st.com.cn. Besides reading 21st Century School Edition online, students are also invited to put their views on different topics up on the website.

Users have the opportunity to make friends with people who share their interests.

In the teaching and learning section, there are reading and vocabulary tips for students.

Compared with the Internet, TV programmes have their own advantages: one does not have to sit at a computer and the audio and visual effects can even be relaxing.

One popular English-learning program is called "Modern English". This focuses on oral English in practical situations such as taking photos and shopping.

The short dialogues and useful phrases may help students to express themselves if they go abroad or meet foreigners in China. More than 50 TV stations in about 300 cities have aired the program.

Word to World

If you watch Beijing Television Channel 8, you might see a program titled "Study Abroad". On this show Professor Wang Qiang from New Oriental School hosts "From Word to World".

He selects words with a deep cultural background and teaches useful phrases related to that word. Cartoons are also used to explain how to use the word in daily life. Listening to the radio may not be a new way to learn English but it is easy.

China Radio International airs a program called "Studio Classroom" at 6:30 a.m. every day. This 25-minute program is aimed at middle school students and covers subjects from current news to travel and history, all in simple language.

() 51. This passage _____.

- A. introduces some new websites and TV and radio programmes
- B. focuses on advantages and disadvantages of different medium forms
- C. recommends technological help in learning English
- D. aims at advertising various English courses

() 52. If you want to read an English newspaper and make comments on different topics, you try

A. www.in2english.com.cn

B. www.21st.com.cn

C. Modern English

D. Studio Classroom

() 53. One can practise oral English in everyday situations in _____.

A. Studio Classroom

B. From Word to World

C. Study Abroad

D. Modern English

() 54. According to the author, one superiority of TV programmes over the Internet is that they _____.

A. offer more English learning resources

B. cost you nothing

C. have better audio and visual effects

D. have English courses available whenever you need them

() 55. The author wants the readers to know that learning English _____.

A. is difficult

B. is easy

C. is neither easy nor difficult

D. can be made much easier with a little help of modern technology

IV. 短文改错

Keep healthy is an important way of our life. A person has good health is more efficient (有效的) in carrying out their task either as a student in a school, a worker in an office and even a housewife at home. There are different way to keep healthy. It is necessary to have a healthy diet every day. Different kinds of food has different functions in building up and keeping our bodies strong. Other way to keep healthy is to exercise regularly. Learning what to relax (放松) our body is certainly in an efficient way to keep healthy.

56. _____

57. _____

58. _____

59. _____

60. _____

61. _____

62. _____

63. _____

64. _____

65. _____

V. 书面表达

请根据以下提示写一篇关于早起有益的议论文。

1. 早起锻炼可使身体健康、强壮。

2. 早起朗读有助于记住学过的东西。

3. 可为一天的活动作好准备。

4. 有充足的时间洗漱、吃早餐。

5. 坚持早起对培养好的性格也很有益处。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右。

2. 可适当增减细节。

// 高考名题演练

Gaokaomingtilyanlian

() 1. (1995 全国) —There were already five people in the car but they managed to take me as well.

—It _____ a comfortable journey.

Module 2 No Drugs

单元课标要求

语言知识目标	语音	通过语调表达不同语气和情感。
	词汇	drug, addictive, powerful, reduce, nearby, crime, connection, illegal, shoplifting, treatment, likely, disagree, ban, horrible, affect, participant, recognize, distraction
	语法	动词不定式作目的状语; 结果状语从句。
	功能	学会使用表达结果的词语: so, as a result, as a result of.
	话题	谈论有关吸烟和吸毒危害的话题和劝阻、帮助别人戒烟、戒毒的话题。
语言技能目标	听	识别所学生词、短语、不定式作目的状语和结果状语从句, 听懂它们所在句子和段落的意义并获取信息; 听懂不同语调表达的语气和情感; 听懂有关吸烟、吸毒及其危害的谈话并获取信息; 学会抓住关键意思进行 summarizing。
	说	流利地说出含有所学生词、词组、不定式作目的状语和结果状语从句的句子和段落; 用语调表达语气和情感; 自如表达吸烟、吸毒的危害。
	读	理解含有所学生词、短语的句子和段落并获取信息; 理解不定式和结果状语从句表达的信息; 理解有关吸烟、吸毒及其危害的材料并获取信息; 找出段落和文章的从属关系。
	写	熟练写出含有所学词汇、不定式和结果状语的句子和段落; 熟练写出 e-mail 及其答复; 分析吸烟、吸毒的危害。
	表达与展示	运用不定式表示目的, that 从句表达结果; 用恰当的语调表达语气和情感; 讨论吸烟和吸毒的危害, 收集有说服力的数据。



重点提示



经典语法

不定式

不定式由 to+动词原形构成, 其否定形式为 not to do。不定式可以带宾语或状语构成不定式短语, 没有人称和数的变化, 但有时态和语态的变化。不定式可作主语、宾语、状语、表语和定语, 但不能单独作谓语。不定式的逻辑主语有时用 for+sb. 构成。

不定式作状语表示目的, 此外目的状语还可以用 in order to 或 so as to, 两者在某些情况下可以互换, 但 so as to 不能用于句首。例如:

In order to pass the exam, he worked very hard. 为了通过考试, 他非常努力地学习。

We ran all the way so as to catch the bus. 为了赶上公共汽车, 他们一路在跑。

状语从句——结果状语从句

由 so...that, such...that, so that 等来引导。注意: so 与 such 的区别。so 位于形容词和副词前, 意

思是“如此”；such 位于名词或名次短语前。如果名词前有表示量词的形容词 (a) few, (a) little, many, much 修饰时，用 so 而不用 such。例如：

He is such a clever boy that he can understand it.

He is so clever a boy that he can understand it.

交际英语中的习惯用语：

I don't (totally) agree with you!

I couldn't agree more.

That's right.

That's a good point.

I'm not sure about that.

You can't be serious.

I completely disagree.

语法专项练习

- () 1. —Would you do me a favor and give me a ride?
—_____.
A. Yes, that's right B. No trouble C. Never mind D. With pleasure
- () 2. —I think one need to work hard to succeed.
—_____. A lazy man can achieve nothing.
A. I can't agree more B. I don't agree with you
C. That's all right D. You can't be serious
- () 3. The government is trying _____ something _____ better understanding between the two countries.
A. doing; to promoting B. to do; promoting
C. to do; to promote D. doing; promoting
- () 4. —Mum, why do you always make me eat an egg everyday?
—_____ enough protein and nutrition as you are growing up.
A. Get B. Getting C. To get D. To be getting
- () 5. _____ away from the noise in the living-room, Sally went to the garden behind the house.
A. To be B. Being C. Having been D. For being
- () 6. My God! You were _____ tell lies to the police.
A. very foolish as to B. so foolish as to
C. too foolish as to D. rather foolish as to
- () 7. To make greater progress, _____.
A. one must work hard B. working hard is important
C. it is important to work hard D. to work hard is important
- () 8. He has _____ little education _____ he is unable to find a job.
A. such; that B. so; and C. so; that D. such; and
- () 9. It is _____ work of art that everyone wants to have a look at it.
A. so unusual B. such unusual C. such an unusual D. so an unusual
- () 10. They are _____ little children that they can't have _____ much money.
A. so; so B. such; such C. such; so D. so; such
- () 11. Can you believe that in _____ a rich country there should be _____ many poor people? ()

A. such; such

B. such; so

C. so; so

D. so; such

易混易错词汇

1. hurt, injure 与 wound 的区别

hurt 通常指肉体伴有疼痛的伤害或精神上的伤害，主要用作及物动词，也可作不及物动词。

injure 指广义的伤害，可指在事故中的受伤，亦指身体机能的损害，用作及物动词。

wound 一般指外伤，多指在战争或打斗中所受的枪伤或刀伤，它用作及物动词。

过去分词 hurt 只能用作表语，injured, wounded 可以用作定语。

2. advise sth. 建议某事

advise sb. against doing sth. 建议某人不要做某事

advise (one's) doing sth. 建议某人做某事

advise sb. (not) to do sth. 建议某人(不)做某事

advise that 从句(用虚拟语气)

give sb. advice on. 就某事给某人提建议

take/follow sb.'s advice 接受某人忠告、建议

ask sb. for advice on sth. 就某事征求某人的建议

其他表达建议和劝告的常见句型有：

had better (not) do sth.

最好(不)做某事

suggest that sb. (should) (not) do sth.

建议某人(不)做某事

Why not do sth.? = Why don't you do sth.?

为什么不做某事?

What about doing sth.? = How about doing sth.? 做某事怎么样?

3. die down 变弱，平息，消失

die out 灭绝，绝迹

die off 先后死去

die away 慢慢变弱，逐渐消失

die for 为……而献身

die of 一般用于害病、疲劳、寒冷、饥饿、年老、失望、悲伤等感情原因造成的死亡；die from 常用于由于外部创伤或间接的原因致死，如由于衰弱、饮食过度、劳累或不明原因致死。当表示因病而死时，两者都可以。die 的名词为 death，形容词为 dead，现在分词为 dying。

词汇专项练习

- () 1. Of course I didn't want to _____ his feelings.
A. injure B. hurt C. wound D. beat
- () 2. Ten soldiers were killed in the battle and about twenty _____.
A. hurt B. injured C. wounded D. to have wounded
- () 3. She spoke in an _____ voice.
A. wounded B. hurt C. injured D. having been injured
- () 4. —I usually go there by train.
—Why not _____ by boat for a change?
A. to try going B. trying to go C. to try and go D. try going
- () 5. —How do you plan to spend the weekend?
—Tom suggested _____ to the cinema, but I consider _____ a TV play.
A. to go; to watch B. going; watching C. to go; watching D. going; to watch
- () 6. The doctor suggested you _____ a good rest and drink more _____ water.
A. have; boiled B. to have; boiled C. have; boiling D. to have; boiling
- () 7. How about the two of us _____ a walk down the street?
A. to take B. take C. taking D. to be taking
- () 8. The old habits are being destroyed and they have nearly _____.
A. die out B. died down C. died out D. died away
- () 9. These rumors will soon _____.