



新课标

同一堂课

# 高效全程导学

GAOXIAO QUANCHENG DAOXUE

丛书总主编：薛金星

配套外语教学与研究出版社实验教科书

## 高中英语 必修①



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## 同一堂课·高效全程导学

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# 前言

同学们,《高中新课标高效全程导学》丛书和大家见面了,它作为你学习的良师益友,将伴随你度过高中三年宝贵的学习时光。

随着课程改革的不断深化和新教材在全国范围的使用,新的教育理念日益深入人心,新的课程标准也得到认真贯彻。为适应新的学习需要,我们精心组织编写了这套丛书。编写的宗旨是“导学”——激发兴趣,启迪探究,拓展认知,锤炼能力;编写的体例是“全程”——与教材同步,以单元(章)为大单位,以课(节)为小单位,按课前、课中、课后三个学习阶段,设三个模块,每个模块设若干栏目,对同学们应掌握的知识和应具备的能力进行指导和训练。随着这些模块和栏目的日月经炼,教材所包含的丰富内容,将如“好雨知时节”那样,“润物细无声”地化为同学们的“知识与技能,过程与方法,情感态度与价值观”。

第一模块是“预而立之”。中国有古训“凡事预则立,不预则废”。就是说不论做什么事情,预先做好准备,才能成功;不预先做好准备,就会失败。学习当然也如此,课前的预习是一个重要环节。做好课前预习,课堂上才能充分开展师生间的互动和交流,收到好的学习效果。“预而立之”设两个栏目:一是[课标导航]。本栏目将帮助同学们明确学习目标,知道学习精力应往哪儿使;同时在学习目标引导下,收集相关信息,养成关注信息的习惯和处理信息的能力;二是[自学引领]。本栏目将帮助同学们创设自学情景,指导自学方法,培养终身受益的自学能力,同时也为提高课堂学习效率奠定良好基础。

第二模块是“博而学之”。《中庸》中说:“博学之,审问之,慎思之,明辨之,笃行之。”这里论述的是学习过程中必须把握住的几点要领:要广泛地学习知识,详尽地探究原理,慎重地思考得失,明确地辨别正误,切实地进行实践。把握住这几点,课堂学习效果自然会好。本模块设四个栏目:一是[知识窗口]。帮助同学们掌握本课(节)应知应会的基础知识,通过[知识窗口]认识世界;二是[要点探究]。引领同学们深入探究本课(节)的重点和难点,整体把握教材内容;三是[例题精析]。选择有代表性的典型例题,进行解说,指明思路,训练思维;四是[互动平台]。通过提出若干思考题进行师生间、同学间互动交流,总结知识规律和解决方法。本模块需要申明两点:一是每个学科都有各自的特点,因而所设栏目可能因学科不同而有所变动;二是课堂学习是以教师为主导进行的,同学们要在本模块所设栏目引领下,很好地配合教师的教学。

第三模块是“学而习之”。《论语》开篇第一句说：“子曰：学而时习之，不亦说乎！”课后复习，不仅能巩固所学知识，而且能温故而知新，提升学习质量，的确是学习生活中必不可少的一步。因而“学而习之”是本丛书的重点模块，设三个栏目：一是[达标演练]。旨在巩固已学过的知识，同时也是自我评价，测试一下自己是否达到了“预而立之”所提出的学习目标；二是[能力提升]。本栏目所列练习题是[达标演练]题的延伸和深化，培养探究精神，提高灵活运用所学知识的能力；三是[拓展创新]。本栏目所列习题，是在以上两类习题基础上的拓展，有一定难度，思维空间也更为广阔，适于创新意识的培养和创新能力的提高。

在以上三个模块之外，本丛书大部分科目在每个单元(章)之后还配置了[单元评价]，每册书之后配置了[综合评价]。这些练习题更注重上、中、下三个档次题的难度搭配，习题内容也更注重联系同学们的生活经验，联系社会热点问题，联系当代科技发展的前沿知识，其题型、内容、难度都极力向高考题拉近。同学们只要认真做好这些练习题，实质上就是进行一次次高考的实战演习。

同学们，这套丛书由全国各地最富有教学经验的老师们编写，他们了解同学们的实际，熟知学科知识的体系和结构，也洞悉高考改革的趋向。同学们只要随身携带这套丛书，就必将起到你行进中的手杖和指示灯的作用。当你顺利步入高等学府的殿堂时，这套丛书仍会是你学习生活中永远的记忆。

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## Unit 1

## My First Day at Senior High

## 第一部分 Reading

## 课标导航

本单元的阅读部分是一个高中一年级学生介绍自己的新的高中生活,目的是通过阅读,学习生词,让学生对谈论老师、谈论班级、谈论学校等情况的英语表达有一个初步的了解。

本单元的另一个泛读材料是 Cultural Corner 中的一封书信,信中美国学生 Rob Marshall 介绍了美国教育体系和学校的一些活动,目的是让同学们读后对美国的教育体系有初步了解,同时思考中美教育体系的差异。

## 知能目标:

## (1) 重点词汇与词组

amazing, amaze, bore, boring, enthusiastic, embarrass, attitude to, behavior, description, technology, similar to, manner, be bored in, help sb. do sth., in a funny way, more than, in other words, look forward to, introduce to, cover, be divided into, take part in, join

## (2) 学习以-ing 和-ed 为结尾的形容词

## (3) 复习一般现在时的三种不同用法

## (4) 重点句式

① Ms Shen's method of teaching is nothing like that of the teachers at my Junior High School. 沈老师的教学方法和我们初中老师一点也不一样。

② And we have fun. 而且我们很愉快。

③ ...more than my previous class in Junior High. ...比我初中班级的人数多。

④ We have to write a description of the street where we live. 我们得写一篇对我们住的那条街道的描述性的文章。

⑤ I'm looking forward to doing it! 我在盼着做这件事!

⑥ Secondary School in the US usually covers seven years. 美国中学通常要念七年。

⑦ The school year is divided into two semesters, the first of which is September through December. 一学年分成两学期,第一学期从九月到十二月。

⑧ I take part in all kinds of after-school activities. 我参加各种学校课外活动。

## 自学引领

1. 本单元的阅读部分是一篇介绍性的文章,要求同学们在读的过程中注意获取信息,例如学校的特点,与初中学校的区别,最让人印象深刻的是什么等。

2. 回答如下问题以帮助理解文章:

① Is this school different from your Junior High?

② How are the teachers here?

③ What about the classrooms?

④ What's your attitude to studying English? Are you interested in it?

⑤ What is your English teacher's teaching method?

⑥ What do you do in class at school?

⑦ How many students are there in your class?

⑧ What is your homework for today?

## 知识窗口

1. The teacher is a very enthusiastic woman called Ms Shen. 老师是一位热心的姓沈的女性。

called 这里是过去分词作后置定语,意思是被称做、被叫做,相当于一个定语从句...who is called... 例如:

① Do you know a man called Li Ping? 你认识一个叫李平的人吗?

② I have an English friend called Kate. 我有一个叫凯特的英国朋友。

注意:过去分词作后置定语有明显的被动含义,请注意如下句子的区别:

A. There is a man called Tom waiting for you. 有一个叫汤姆的人在等你。

B. There is a man calling himself Tom waiting for you. 有一个自称汤姆的人在等你。

B 句中 call 没有被动含义,而是主动称自己为...,所以只能用 doing 形式。

2. Speak a lot. 说了很多。

a lot 副词组,意思是很多、大量,多用在动词之后,例如:

① He talked a lot at the meeting. 他在会上说了很多。

② He helped me a lot during summer holiday. 在暑假里他帮助我很多。



如果表示“很多……”,则用 a lot of + n. 的形式,如:

① a lot of students 很多学生

② a lot of time 很长时间

3. help sb. do 帮某人做……

help 的用法:

help sb. do sth. 帮……做

help sb. with one's sth. 在某方面帮助某人

can't help doing sth. 忍不住做…… 例如:

① Let me help you clean the room. 让我来帮你打扫房间吧。

② My brother often helps me with my English study. 我哥哥经常帮我学英语。

③ They couldn't help laughing when they heard the joke. 当他们听到这个笑话的时候,禁不住笑起来。

4. fun n. (不可数) 乐趣, 娱乐

用法:

for fun 开玩笑地; 不认真地

make fun of... 取笑某人, 开……的玩笑

It is fun + doing... 做……真开心 例如:

① I said it only for fun. 我只是说着玩的。

② It's wrong to make fun of others. 取笑别人是不对的。

③ It is great fun talking with you. 和你交谈真开心。

5. more than 多于, 不仅仅 例如:

① There are more than sixty students in our class. 我们班有六十多人。

② He is more than a teacher to us, he is also our friend. 他不仅仅是我们的老师, 也是我们的朋友。

③ He is more disappointed than angry with us. 他对我们与其说是生气不如说是失望。

④ The noise was more than I can bear. 那噪音我受不了。

注意: no more than = only 只有, 仅仅是

not more than 不超过, 不多于 例如:

① The boy is no more than seven years old. 那个男孩只有七岁。

② I have not more than ten yuan in my pocket. 我兜里的钱不超过十元。

6. in other words 换句话说

在句中充当插入语, 用逗号与句子其他部分隔开。类似的插入语常见的还有:

generally speaking(通常说), in fact(事实上), in a word(总之), of course(当然), in short(简言之), instead(相反), indeed(的确), however(然而)等。例如:

① His spoken English is very good, indeed. 他的英语口语的确很好。

② China, in fact, is a developing country. 中国实际上是一个发展中国家。

③ In other words, he didn't accept your invitation. 换句话说, 他没有接受你的邀请。

④ Generally speaking, boys are not as quiet as girls. 一般

说来, 男孩没有女孩那么安静。

7. behavior n. (不可数) 举止、行为、品行, 待人的态度 例如:

① His behavior towards me shows that he doesn't like me. 他对我态度表明他并不喜欢我。

② Tom won a prize for his good behavior at school. 汤姆在学校里得到品行优良奖。

behavior 的动词是 behave, 意思是行为、举止。例如:

① He behaved carefully at the party. 他在晚会上表现得很小心。

② Behave yourself! 注意你的举止!

8. look forward to... 盼望……

to 介词, 后面接名词、代词或动名词。例如:

① I look forward to your letter. 我盼着收到你的信。

② I am looking forward to hearing from you. 我盼着收到你的信。

9. Secondary school in the USA usually covers seven years. 美国中学通常要念七年。

cover v. 包括、涵盖、走了、经历, 例如:

① His researches covered a wide field. 他的研究范围很广。

② The Long March covered a long way. 长征经历很远的路程。

10. divide into 分成、分割成, 常用于被动语态。例如:

① The class is divided into four groups in English classes. 在英语课上, 全班被分成四个组。

② If you divide 6 into 30, the answer is 5. 如果 30 除以 6, 答案是 5。

11. take part in 参加, 指参加某一项活动并在其中起积极作用。如果 part 被形容词修饰, 则需加冠词。例如:

① take an active part in the civil rights movement. 在民权运动中起积极作用。

② take a leading part in the activity. 在活动中起领导作用。

注意: join 意思为加入某个组织并成为其中一员; join in 意思是加入某种活动(别人已经在进行的); join sb. 意思是加入某人的(行列)。例如:

① He joined the Party ten years ago. 他十年前入党。

② Please join in the game! 一起玩吧!

③ Would you like to join us? 你愿意加入我们吗?

12. introduce v. 介绍, 一般和 to, into 连用。例如:

① This machine was introduced into our factory last year. 这台机器是去年引入我厂的。

② I'd like to introduce you to Mr Green. 我愿意把你介绍给格林先生。

## 要点探究

1. 本单元重点学习-ing 和-ed 形容词的含义和用法。

-ing 形容词意思是“令人……的”, 表示事情本身具有使

人……之处,在句中既可作定语又可以作表语;-ed 形容词意思是“感到……的”,表示外部原因使得……,常用来描述人的情感 and 态度,在句中常作表语。例如:

①The film is very boring. 这个电影真让人厌倦。

It is a boring film. 它是一个令人厌烦的电影。

I was bored at the film. 我对这个电影很厌倦。

②The news was amazing. 这消息真令人吃惊。

It is amazing news. 这真是令人吃惊的消息。

I was amazed at the news. 我对这个消息感到很吃惊。

③The result is disappointing. 结果是令人失望的。

It is a disappointing result. 这是个令人失望的结果。

I was disappointed with them. 我对他们很失望。

类似的词语还有:

interesting/interested

exciting/excited

moving/moved

worrying/worried

surprising/surprised

encouraging/encouraged

puzzling/puzzled

tiring/tired

注意下列几种用法:

①He got surprised at the news. 他对消息感到意外。

②They became worried about their future. 他们变得对未来很忧虑。

③My words made him excited. 我的话令他很高兴。

④His puzzled look impressed me most. 他迷惑的表情给我留下很深的印象。

## 互动平台

读 Cultural Corner 中的文章,和同桌一起,完成下列表格。

Things to compare	US secondary school system	Chinese secondary school system
Years(from... to)		
School diploma		
National government		
First semester (time)		
Second semester (time)		
Summer vacation		
Foreign languages to choose		
After-school activity		

## 达标演练

### 一、单项填空

- ( ) 1. The weather here in Beijing is different from \_\_\_\_\_ of Shanghai.

A. it B. this C. that D. /

- ( ) 2. This house looks similar \_\_\_\_\_ the one over there.

A. to B. with C. at D. like

- ( ) 3. I'm so busy today, so I can't help \_\_\_\_\_ the room.

A. cleaning B. with  
C. clean D. you cleaning

- ( ) 4. Do you know the man \_\_\_\_\_ Mr Green?

A. calling B. called C. to call D. calls

- ( ) 5. The boy, \_\_\_\_\_ himself Jim is working on the problem.

A. calling B. called C. to call D. calls

- ( ) 6. I am looking forward \_\_\_\_\_ London one day in the future.

A. to visit B. to visiting  
C. visiting D. for visiting

- ( ) 7. His speech was so \_\_\_\_\_ that we were all \_\_\_\_\_ in his class.

A. boring; bored B. bored; boring  
C. bored; bored D. boring; boring

- ( ) 8. It is great fun \_\_\_\_\_ with you.

A. to talked B. talking  
C. to talking D. talked

- ( ) 9. I'm sorry to tell you that you have to come to have another try, \_\_\_\_\_, you didn't pass the driving test this time.

A. in all B. personally speaking  
C. in other words D. after all

- ( ) 10. The beautiful lady likes \_\_\_\_\_ to others at parties.

A. to introduce B. introducing  
C. being introduced D. being introducing

### 二、用所给词的适当形式填空,使句子意思完整

1. disappoint, disappointed, disappointing, disappointment

(1) To everyone's \_\_\_\_\_, they didn't come to the party

(2) The news that we lost the game \_\_\_\_\_ us all.

(3) The teacher was \_\_\_\_\_ to find out that the boy had lied to him again.

(4) The \_\_\_\_\_ result came to us in the end.

(5) You have made me \_\_\_\_\_.

(6) He couldn't help showing his \_\_\_\_\_ to us.

2. interest, interested, interesting

(1) Oh, I finally finish reading the \_\_\_\_\_ book at one breath.

(2) He showed his great \_\_\_\_\_ in computer.

(3) When he was young, he was \_\_\_\_\_ in the old stories.

(4) I have no \_\_\_\_\_ in maths.

- (5) After reading books, he became \_\_\_\_\_ in writing novels.
- (6) It is a matter of \_\_\_\_\_ to the society.
- (7) He went to London to look for his own \_\_\_\_\_.
- (8) I am \_\_\_\_\_ to hear the end of the story.
3. surprise, surprising, surprised, surprisingly
- (1) He looked at me in \_\_\_\_\_.
- (2) His \_\_\_\_\_ look suggested that he hadn't know the result before.
- (3) To my \_\_\_\_\_, he turned up earlier than usual.
- (4) We were \_\_\_\_\_ at his words.
- (5) "Why do you say so?" he asked me \_\_\_\_\_.
- (6) They were all \_\_\_\_\_ to hear the \_\_\_\_\_ news.
4. amaze, amazed, amazing, amazement
- (1) He looked at me in \_\_\_\_\_.
- (2) I was \_\_\_\_\_ to hear the bad news.
- (3) You \_\_\_\_\_ me!
- (4) He spent many years researching the \_\_\_\_\_ ways honey bees communicate in dark hives.
5. embarrass, embarrassed, embarrassing, embarrassment
- (1) He felt \_\_\_\_\_ when the policeman asked him why he had done that.
- (2) I am \_\_\_\_\_ by lack of money.
- (3) Don't ask such an \_\_\_\_\_ question to him.
- (4) He is suffering an \_\_\_\_\_ of riches.

### 三、词组专练

- 与……不同 \_\_\_\_\_
- 与……相似 \_\_\_\_\_
- 对……的态度 \_\_\_\_\_
- 对……厌倦 \_\_\_\_\_
- 换句话说 \_\_\_\_\_
- 期待, 盼望 \_\_\_\_\_
- 把……介绍给 \_\_\_\_\_
- 开玩笑 \_\_\_\_\_
- 不仅仅 \_\_\_\_\_
- 分组地, 以组为单位的 \_\_\_\_\_
- 像……一样多 \_\_\_\_\_
- 感到尴尬的 \_\_\_\_\_

## 能力提升

### 一、完型填空

In the United States boys and girls 1 school when they are five years old. In some 2 they must stay in school 3 they are sixteen or eighteen. Most students are seven-  
teen or eighteen years old when they 4 secondary school.

Another 5 for secondary school is high school.

Most children go to public elementary and secondary schools. The 6 of public school pupils do not have to pay 7 for their children's 8 because tax money 9 the public schools, a child 10 private(私立) schools, his parents pay 11 for the child's education.

12 about half of the 13 school graduates go on 14 colleges and universities. Some colleges and universities 15 tax money from the 16. A student at a 17 university does not pay 18 if his parents live in the state. Private colleges and universities are expensive, however. Almost half of the students in the United States 19 while they are studying. If a student's family is not rich, he has to earn money for 20 of his college expenses.

- |                       |                  |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| ( ) 1. A. start       | B. enjoy         |
| C. have               | D. finish        |
| ( ) 2. A. states      | B. countries     |
| C. nations            | D. parts         |
| ( ) 3. A. if          | B. until         |
| C. when               | D. as            |
| ( ) 4. A. come to     | B. calling       |
| C. leave for          | D. graduate from |
| ( ) 5. A. place       | B. study in      |
| C. name               | D. time          |
| ( ) 6. A. friends     | B. uncles        |
| C. headmasters        | D. parents       |
| ( ) 7. A. immediately | B. quickly       |
| C. directly           | D. certainly     |
| ( ) 8. A. teaching    | B. education     |
| C. studying           | D. instruction   |
| ( ) 9. A. supports    | B. goes          |
| C. gives to           | D. pays for      |
| ( ) 10. A. likes      | B. starts        |
| C. attends            | D. begins        |
| ( ) 11. A. headmaster | B. school        |
| C. teacher            | D. the teacher   |
| ( ) 12. A. Soon       | B. Sometimes     |
| C. In future          | D. Today         |
| ( ) 13. A. public     | B. private       |
| C. high               | D. famous        |
| ( ) 14. A. to         | B. in            |
| C. at                 | D. for           |
| ( ) 15. A. borrow     | B. save          |
| C. keep               | D. receive       |
| ( ) 16. A. parents    | B. office        |
| C. government         | D. students      |
| ( ) 17. A. country    | B. important     |
| C. state              | D. small         |

- ( ) 18. A. little                      B. any  
           C. some                      D. very much  
 ( ) 19. A. work                      B. play  
           C. play                      D. will play  
 ( ) 20. A. less                      B. part  
           C. parts                      D. none

## 二、阅读理解

## (A)

In American schools there is something called Homecoming Day. Many high schools and colleges with a football team have a homecoming game. This can be the most important thing of the year except graduation or commencement(毕业或颁授学位典礼) day. Students plan Homecoming Day for many weeks before the day.

Several days before Homecoming, students start to decorate(装饰) the school. There are signs to wish luck to the team, and many other signs to welcome all the students. Many people still come to Homecoming twenty or thirty years after they leave school.

During the day people like to look for teachers that they remember from long ago. Often they see old friends and they talk together about those happy years in school.

Everyone soon comes to watch the football game. When the game is half over, the band(乐队) comes onto the field and plays school songs. Another important moment is when the Homecoming Queen or King appears. All the students vote a most popular student Homecoming Queen or King. It is a great honor to be chosen.

Homecoming is a happy day, but it is not perfect unless the football team wins the game. Even if the team loses, the students still enjoy Homecoming. Some stay at the school to dance, and others go to a party. For everyone it is a day worth remembering.

- ( ) 1. The most important thing of the year in high schools and colleges is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Homecoming                      B. the football game  
 C. graduation                      D. to go to a party  
 ( ) 2. When do students begin to arrange everything for Homecoming?  
 A. The day before Homecoming.  
 B. Many weeks before the day.  
 C. At the beginning of term.  
 D. Several days before Homecoming.  
 ( ) 3. Which of the following is Not done on Homecoming?  
 A. To see old friends.  
 B. To call on teachers they remember.  
 C. To watch the football game.

D. To see their parents.

- ( ) 4. The underlined word vote in the passage means \_\_\_\_\_.

A. call                      B. make or choose  
 C. give                      D. show

- ( ) 5. Who can probably become Homecoming Queen or King?

A. The student who is liked most by the others.  
 B. The guest who is most popular with the students.  
 C. The student who is most liked by the teachers.  
 D. The player who plays best in the football game.

## (B)

If you write a letter to a friend, or to a child, you should use the first name. For example: "Dear Sue", "Dear John", "Dear Patricia". If you write to someone you don't know personally, or who is much higher in rank, or if you don't know each other well, you should use their title(头衔) and surname. For example: "Dear Ms Smith", "Dear Dr Jones", "Dear Mr Mileo".

If you are writing to a company or organization, but you don't know the names of the people who will read your letter, it is polite to begin with "Dear Sir or Madam".

It is old-fashioned(旧式的) to say "Dear Sirs".

The ending of a letter depends on whether you know a person's name, too. It is also different in British and American English.

If you don't know a person's name, and if you have started your letter with "Dear Sir or Madam", you should finish with "Yours faithfully"(British English) or "Faithfully yours"(American English).

If you know a person's name and have started your letter with, for example, "Dear Helen" or "Dear Ms Smith", the correct ending is "Yours sincerely"(British English) or "Sincerely yours"(American English).

If the person is a close friend or a member of your family, you can just write "Yours".

- ( ) 6. Which of the following is the proper beginning when you are writing to Jane Carter, one of your close friends?

A. Dear Madam.                      B. Dear Carter.  
 C. Dear Dr. Carter.                      D. Dear Jane.

- ( ) 7. Suppose the writer of the letter is Mary, which of the following is the correct group of beginning and ending?

A. Dear Sir or Madam... Yours, Mary.  
 B. Dear Dad... Yours faithfully, Mary.  
 C. Dear Ms Smith... Yours Sincerely, Mary.

D. Dear Sirs...Sincerely yours,Mary.

(C)

Education is not an end,but a means to an end. In other words,we do not educate children only for the purpose of educating them. Our purpose is to fit them for life.

In some modern countries it has for some time been fashionable( 时髦的)to think that by free education for all—whether rich or poor,clever or stupid—one can solve all the problems of society and build a perfect nation. But we can already see that free education for all is not enough; we find in such countries a far larger number of people with university degrees,they refuse to do what they think“low” work,and,in fact,work with hands is thought to be dirty and shameful in such countries. But we have only to think for a moment to understand that the work of a completely uneducated farmer is far more important than that of a professor,we can live without education, but we die if we have no food. If no one cleaned our streets and took the rubbish away from our houses,we should get terrible diseases in our towns.

In fact,when we say that all of us must be educated to fit us for life,it means that we must be educated in such a way that,firstly,each of us can do whatever work suited to his brains and ability,secondly,we can realize that all jobs are necessary to society,and that is very bad to be ashamed of one's work. Only such a type of education can be considered valuable to society.

- ( ) 8. The writer of this passage thinks that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. education can settle all of the world's problems  
 B. free education for all probably leads to a perfect world  
 C. free education won't help to solve social problems  
 D. all the social problems can't be solved by education
- ( ) 9. The writer wants to prove that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. our society needs all kinds of jobs  
 B. our society needs free education for all  
 C. a farmer is more important than a professor  
 D. people with university degrees refuse to do what they think“low” work
- ( ) 10. According to the passage, \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. work with hands is dirty and shameful  
 B. work with hands is low work  
 C. work with hands is the most important  
 D. we can't regard work with hands as low work
- ( ) 11. The purpose of education is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. to choose a system of education  
 B. to prepare children mainly for their future work  
 C. to let everyone receive education fit for him  
 D. to build a perfect world
- ( ) 12. The passage tells us about \_\_\_\_\_ of education.  
 A. the means

B. the system

C. the value

D. the type

(D)

In every school there is a“top” crowd that sets the pace, while the others follow their lead. If the top crowd decides that it is smart to wear bright red sweaters, pretty soon everybody is wearing a bright red sweater.

There is nothing wrong with that,except the fact that on some people bright red sweater is extremely unbecoming. The situation can even become dangerous,if the top crowd decides that it is smart to drink or to drive cars at seventy miles an hour,then the people who follow the lead are endangering their lives. They are like the sheep,being led to the butcher.

Now,chances are that you have come across situations like these more than once in your life; chances are that one time or another you probably did something you knew to be wrong. You may have excused yourself by saying,“Gee,the crowd does it.” Well,let the crowd do it,but don't do it yourself. Learn to say“No”.

Develop your own standards and your own judgement. If you know the crowd is planning something you disagree to, have the courage to bow out manfully. You'll have the satisfaction of standing on your own two feet.

- ( ) 13. Which is the best title for this passage?  
 A. Follow the Lead  
 B. Top Crowd  
 C. Being Yourself  
 D. Bright Red
- ( ) 14. The author doesn't think it good wearing red sweaters if \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the crowd does it  
 B. you can't afford them  
 C. you don't look good in red  
 D. the situation isn't safe
- ( ) 15. According to the passage, people who follow the crowd \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. sometimes do things against their better judgement  
 B. make mistakes blindly  
 C. are willing to put their lives in danger  
 D. will in the end become pace-setters

### 三、短文改错

Dear Mary,

I have received your e-mail just now. Don't worry about

1. \_\_\_\_\_

me, I'm getting on well with my research works in the lab.

But

2. \_\_\_\_\_

to my surprise,you say you will give up learn English.

3. \_\_\_\_\_

The reason is what you have not done well in it recently

4. \_\_\_\_\_

and that you lost interest. I'm afraid I can't agree with you.

5. \_\_\_\_\_

I know it is not easy to learn English, and English is

6. \_\_\_\_\_

widely used in the world today and it will be important

7. \_\_\_\_\_

tool in your future work. Besides, it is becoming more

8. \_\_\_\_\_

and more important in our daily life. If you study hard, and

9. \_\_\_\_\_

you will succeed. Remember that where there is

10. \_\_\_\_\_

a will, there is a way. I'm looking forward to hearing good news from you.

yours,

Li Hua

#### 四、书面表达

假如你叫杨凡, 你的好友钱程想去美国留学, 请你给美国密西根州立大学的教师 Dennis 先生写一封信, 介绍一下钱程的情况。内容提示如下:

钱程刚从京华大学附中毕业, 他一直是班里最好的学生, 数学和物理尤其好, 曾获北京市中学生数学竞赛第一名和物理竞赛第二名。他的英语说得也很流利。他很聪明, 学东西很快, 还是一名相当不错的足球运动员, 是校队队长。他对数学感兴趣, 愿意去密西根大学学习。

### 拓展创新

#### 单选填空

( ) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ it is to have a ride on a sunny day!

- A. What a fun      B. How a fun  
C. What funny      D. What fun

( ) 2. It is nice that you have so many new friends \_\_\_\_\_ you here.

- A. met      B. meeting  
C. to meet      D. meet

( ) 3. — Jim has made great progress in his English study.

— \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. So he has; so you have  
B. So he has; so do you  
C. So he has; so have you  
D. So has he; so you have

( ) 4. — How many books shall I read this week?

— \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. So many as ten  
B. As more as ten  
C. As many as ten  
D. As much as you like

( ) 5. When I went back last year, I found my school was no longer the same \_\_\_\_\_ it was.

- A. like      B. as  
C. that      D. what

( ) 6. Now China is no longer \_\_\_\_\_ it used to be.

- A. like      B. as  
C. that      D. what

( ) 7. Rice \_\_\_\_\_ China from Egypt long ago.

- A. introduced to  
B. was introduced to  
C. were introduced to  
D. was being introduced to

( ) 8. I don't know when he will come. But he might \_\_\_\_\_ at any time.

- A. turn up      B. turn over  
C. turn on      D. turn down

( ) 9. The skirt cost her \_\_\_\_\_ money. What's more, the color is \_\_\_\_\_ dark for her.

- A. so much; too much  
B. so much; very much  
C. much too; too much  
D. too much; much too

( ) 10. She asked me \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. what was the matter  
B. what the matter was  
C. what wrong was  
D. what do it matter

## 第二部分 Listening

### 课标导航

本单元听的部分是一篇有关学校学习内容的对话, 要求学生能听懂介绍学校、介绍老师的对话, 并从中正确获取信息。注意对话中含有-ing 和-ed 的派生词。

#### 1. 知能目标:

##### 重点句式

①... but he's fluent in Chinese. 但他的汉语表达很流利。

②Well, learning Chinese isn't going to be easy. 学习汉语并不容易。

③... he said it didn't matter if we made mistakes. 他说我们出错误也没关系。

④... we all made a lot of progress—in just an hour. 我们仅在一个小时之内就都有很大进步。

⑤Oh, I'm sure things will improve. 噢, 我相信一切都会

好起来的。

⑥ Oh, that's too bad. 噢, 那太糟糕了。

## 2. 活动形式:

(1) 班级活动: 从初中学过的单词 explain, explanation, pronounce, pronunciation 引出 correction; 从初中学过的词 encourage 引出 encouragement 等。

(2) 个人活动: 听对话, 了解对话主要意思。

(3) 分组活动: 重听对话, 分组对话内容进行讨论, 并回答 P6 练习 4 中的问题。互相检查, 核对答案的准确性。

(4) 两人活动: 根据回忆和课后的问题提示, 用第三人称讲述 Rob 和 Diane 的外语课, 两人在叙述过程中可以互相帮助和补充。

## 知识窗口

1. —So have I. 我也是。

用 so, nor, neither 开头的句子, 表示重复前句部分内容时, 要用倒装形式, 注意句子中谓语动词应和前句的谓语时态一致。例如:

① He has made great progress. So have I. 他有很大进步。我也是。

② We can't go to the party. Neither can Li Wei. 我们不能去参加晚会。李伟也不能去。

③ I didn't finish the work. Nor did they. 我没有完成任务。他们也没有。

2. Well, learning Chinese isn't going to be easy. 唔, 学习汉语不会很容易。

此句中 learning 是动名词作主语。在英语中, 动词不能直接充当句子主语, 只有将其变成动名词(doing)或不定式(to do)的形式才可以作主语。例如:

① Getting up early is good for your health. 早起对你的健康有好处。

② Watching TV too much is bad for your eyes. 过多地看电视会影响你的视力。

③ To see is to believe. 眼见为实。

④ To go to school on foot takes him ten minutes. 他步行上学需要用十分钟的时间。

注意: 动名词或动词不定式作主语时, 为了避免句子头重脚轻, 通常用 it 来作句子中的形式主语。例如:

① It is great fun talking with you. 和你交谈真愉快。

② It took him two hours to finish the work. 完成这项工作用了他两个小时。

3. The most important thing at the beginning is pronunciation. 开始时最主要的问题是发音(准确)。

at the beginning(of) ... 在开始的时候, 后面可以接介词, 例如:

① He said "Good Morning" at the beginning of his speech. 他在演说开始就说大家早上好。

② We did not have too much homework at the beginning of the term. 学期之初我们没有太多作业。

in the beginning 一开始, 起初, 暗含后来情况有变化的意思, 后面不可以接介词。例如:

① In the beginning, I didn't like English. 刚开始的时候, 我并不喜欢英语。

② In the beginning, people didn't believe him. 起初人们并不相信他的话。

注意: at the beginning 的反义词组是 at the end; in the beginning 的反义词组是 in the end.

4. ... he said it didn't matter if we made mistakes. 他说我们犯错误也没关系。

matter(v.) 有关系、有影响, 例如:

① It doesn't matter. 没关系。

② It matters a lot if you come to the party or not. 你参不参加晚会有很大关系。

5. I think we all made a lot of progress. 我认为我们都有很大进步。

make progress 取得进步

注意: progress 是不可数名词, 其前可以加 much/a lot of/rapid/great 等形容词表示取得很大进步。

## 要点探究

对话中出现了很多非常口语化的表达方式:

① Oh, really? 真的吗?

② Is that right? 是那样吗?

③ That's great. 那太好了。

④ Oh, I'm sure things will improve. 我肯定事情会好起来的。

⑤ Oh, that's too bad. 噢, 那太糟糕了。

这些句子常用在对话中, 表达说话人的语气或情感, 有很强的承上启下作用。

## 互动平台

Listen to the tape again, summarize what you have heard, then try to tell your neighbor what you remember about the conversation.

## 达标演练

听下面 5 段对话, 每段对话后面有一个小题。从题中给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳的选项

( ) 1. Why is the woman moving?

A. She needs a quieter place.

B. The new apartment is cheaper.

C. She likes to listen to the radio.

( ) 2. What does the woman mean?

A. Brenda has borrowed her car.

B. She came with Brenda today.

C. She parked her car in a safe place.

( ) 3. What does the woman tell the man he should do?



- A. Read more than one article.  
B. Read the article more thoroughly.  
C. Write a better article for class.
- ( ) 4. What's the woman going to do?  
A. Type some letters.  
B. Help the man.  
C. Talk to Mr Miller.
- ( ) 5. Who are relatives?  
A. Phil and the woman.  
B. The woman and Paul.  
C. Paul and Phil.

### 能力提升

听下面 2 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6~8 题。

- ( ) 6. Who is calling?  
A. Professor Miller.  
B. Peter Cook.  
C. Mrs Miller.
- ( ) 7. What's the man's telephone number?  
A. 8252-0865  
B. 8252-8265  
C. 8250-2865
- ( ) 8. Why does the speaker telephone the couple?  
A. Say hello to the couple from Australia.  
B. Have something special to tell them.  
C. Say hello to and want to connect with the couple.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 9~10 题。

- ( ) 9. Why does the man say no to the woman's suggestion?  
A. Because he is not good at his spoken English.  
B. Because he has nothing special to do with her.  
C. Because he has something special to do that day.
- ( ) 10. What's the man's problem on his English study?  
A. Being afraid of making mistakes in his writing.  
B. Being afraid of making mistakes in his speeches.  
C. Being afraid of making mistakes in his learning.

### 拓展创新

听录音,完成下面短文

I am a new student of Senior High. Our school life is very \_\_\_\_\_. Let me tell you something about it. Every morning I go to school at 7:30. Classes \_\_\_\_\_ at 8 o'clock. We now have more subjects than in Junior school. Our English teacher is always enthusiastic, so we never feel \_\_\_\_\_, we are very \_\_\_\_\_ to work with her. Sometimes, we have \_\_\_\_\_ between us. For example, she once \_\_\_\_\_ us to guess the meaning of words, and so we thought it not necessary to remember these words. But now we try to remember as many words as possible.

Our after-school activities are always \_\_\_\_\_. We \_\_\_\_\_ sports every day. We have soccer, basketball, volleyball and swimming. I like basketball, because I like NBA, I don't like to watch volleyball matches because they are \_\_\_\_\_ and not \_\_\_\_\_.

## 第三部分 Speaking

### 课标导航

本单元说的部分是要求学生用简单的语言介绍学校或班级,并对比中国和美国学校及教育体系的区别。

#### 1. 知能目标:

- (1) 说出 EVERYDAY ENGLISH 中介绍的使对话继续进行的表达方式。  
(2) 谈论有关 My New School 的内容。  
(3) 介绍自己的学校和班级。  
(4) 借助图片提示,简单叙述中国和美国学校体系的不同。

#### 2. 活动形式:

- (1) 班级活动:利用书上的照片,请几位同学根据照片回答书上的问题。  
(2) 分组活动:利用回答的内容,介绍该学校的基本情况。组内互相倾听,同时查对语言的规范性,并加以补充。  
(3) 两人活动:老师预先准备卡片,每张卡片上写一句使

对话继续的句子:How are you doing? Oh, really? That's great. And what do you think? 等,分发给每个小组,让学生准备一分钟,然后请同学以两人为一组说出一个对话,对话中必须包含卡片上的句子。如卡片的句子是:Oh, really? 学生造句:

- A: Hello, Wang Lei, where are you going?  
B: I'm going to my first English class.  
A: Oh, really?

### 自学引领

一、看图 P7 回答问题。

Picture One:

1. Where are the students?  
2. What are they doing now?  
3. Do you have computers in your school?  
4. Do you have computer lessons every week? How often?



5. Are you interested in computer games?

6. What do you think of computer?

Picture Two:

1. Where are the boys?

2. What are they doing?

3. Do you play this game in your school?

4. What do you often play after school?

5. What do you think of the games they are playing?

Picture Three:

1. What do you think the students are talking about?

2. Do they have fun?

3. Do you often have time to talk with your friends?

4. What do you think of your school life?

二、Try to tell the difference between your school life and the one of a USA Senior School.

## 知识窗口

1. similar *adj.* 类似的, 同样的 例如:

① Your bike is similar to mine. 你的自行车和我的很像。

② My brother and I have similar hobbies. 我哥哥和我有着同样的爱好。

similarity *n.* 相似, 相同之处 例如:

Are there any similarities between your school and ours?  
你们学校和我们学校有相同之处吗?

2. 词组辨析

(1) everyday, every day

everyday 每日的, 每天的, 形容词性; every day 是一个词组, 在句子中作状语, 意思是“每天”。例如:

① Reading newspapers becomes an important part of his everyday life. 看报成了他日常生活中的一个重要部分。

② You should pay attention to Everyday English. 你应该注意日常英语。

③ He reads newspapers every day. 他每天看报纸。

(2) look for, find, find out

look for 意思是寻找, 强调找的动作; find 意思是找到、发现、强调找到的结果; find out 意思是发现、揭露, 多指经过探索或研究从而发现无形或隐藏的东西。例如:

① I am looking for my pen. 我正在找我的笔。

② Have you found it? 你找到了吗?

③ You'll find it important to learn English well. 你会发现学好英语很重要。

④ We must find out the truth of the matter. 我们必须了解事情真相。

## 西占探究

Keep the conversation going. 使对话继续下去。

keep 的用法:

(1) keep 用在复合结构中, 即“keep + 宾语 + 宾补”, 其宾

补可以是介词短语、形容词、副词或现在分词。例如:

① Please keep the room clean. 请保持室内清洁。

② Sorry to keep you waiting for such a long time. 很抱歉让你久等了。

③ Mum keeps the basket covered with a cloth. 母亲在篮子上蒙着布。

④ He closed the door to keep me out. 他关上门不让我进去。

⑤ He keeps his book on the shelf. 他把书一直放在书架上。

(2) v. 保管, 保存。例如:

① How long can I keep the book? 这本书我可以借多久?

② I have kept the secret for more than ten years. 这个秘密我保守了十多年了。

(3) 系动词, 后接形容词构成系表结构, 意思是“保持”。例如:

① Please keep quiet. 请保持安静。

② He kept nervous. 他一直很紧张。

(4) v. 养活, 饲养, 相当于 raise。例如:

① He keeps a pet. 他养着宠物。

(5) 常用短语。

keep away from 远离 keep... out (of) ... 不让……进入

keep... in mind 记住 keep up with 跟上

keep sb. from doing 阻止某人做某事 keep one's promise 信守诺言

## 互动平台

Work in pairs, have a conversation about one of your classes. (Sentences below should be used.)

① Oh, really?

② Is that right?

③ That's great.

④ That's too bad.

⑤ Are you sure?

⑥ Oh, I see.

## 达标演练

依据情景, 选择最佳答案

( ) 1. —Will you please help me with my English?

—

A. Excuse me, I'm afraid not

B. It's nice of you

C. I'm sorry to hear that

D. Certainly, I'll be glad to

( ) 2. —Do you mind if I open the door?

—

A. Yes, please

B. No, please don't

C. No, of course not

D. Yes, open it please