

HuoxueQiaolian
桂壮红皮书系列



丛书主编/陈桂壮

新课标

活学巧练

互动讲练 高效学案

适用于译林牛津版

模块  高一上学期

高中英语

课改实验区特高级教师联合编写

中央民族大学出版社



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读者

“桂壮红皮书系列”之高中新课标《活学巧练》同步用书，依据最新课程标准和最新教材，组织课改实验区特高级教师潜心编写，全书凸现课标理念，采取学案和讲练对照编排，讲解精辟，精编习题，答案翔实。

具体特点如下：

1. 依据课程目标，把单元科学划分为几个部分，每一部分按重点单词、重要短语、重要句式、语法讲解、写作任务、交际用语分类讲解，注重对你英语语言能力的培养；
2. 每个重点知识在右栏配有一定的针对训练，帮助你即时训练，即时掌握所学知识，拓展你的思维，达到活学巧练、学以致用目的；
3. 全书所选题目新、活、精，紧扣教材知识，指向高考，答案详细准确。

Unit 1

School life

情境话题导入

选取与本单元话题内容密切相关的具有时代感的文字背景材料，导入到本单元的学习内容之中去。

Part 1 Welcome to this unit and Reading

课标概览 导学要点 有的放矢

用表格形式将重点单词、重要短语、重要句式、语法讲解、写作任务、交际用语列出，让你课前明确学习目标。

互动探究 一边活学 一边巧练



要点分类精讲

针对本块的重点单词、重要短语、重要句式、重点语法、写作任务、交际用语进行分类讲解。



经典案例剖析

对本块重点单词、重要短语、重要句式、语法讲解、写作任务、交际用语中典型的、高考频率较高的重点知识的综合运用通过案例讲解传授方法和技巧，提高你的运用语言知识的能力。



针对训练

针对左栏的知识要点进行设题，选题注重基础性、全面性，满足你即学即练的需要。

素质能力测试

结合本单元知识设置一套综合训练题，考查你对本章

知识掌握的程度，提高你的综合素质，促使你全面发展。

活学巧练 梦想实现

高考状元谈桂壮红皮书

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你以优异的成绩考上了北京大学,心情一定很愉快吧!你能向那些渴望和你一样成功的师弟师妹们提点建议吗?

是的,能够成为一名北大的学生,我感到很欣慰!同时我也要谢谢“桂壮红皮书”!从我的亲身经验来说,“桂壮红皮书”在我的学习尤其是高考总复习中,发挥了重要的作用。我知道“桂壮红皮书”的编辑部地处号称“文化重区”的海淀区,那里高校云集,有北大、清华、人大等一大批著名大学以及北大附中、清华附中、人大附中等一大批著名中学,他们充分利用了这些名校资源;同时,他们还请了黄冈、海淀、南京、杭州、孝感、荆州等地很多高考成绩突出的重点中学的一线特高级教师参与丛书的策划和编写,这些老师对教材、学生、教学、教育改革动向、高考命题规律和趋势都了如指掌,凭他们这种工作经验和一丝不苟的工作态度来编写,“桂壮红皮书”当然物超所值。所以,我建议同学们使用“桂壮红皮书”,也相信大家都会像我一样成功。

没有比脚更远的路 没有比人更高的峰 朱师达

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你认为“桂壮红皮书”的优势在哪里?

我觉得“桂壮红皮书”最突出的特色就是她的权威性。她的高考导向性非常强,所有的高考总复习资料都瞄向高考,而且预测性相当准确。据我所知,参与编写“桂壮红皮书”的作者大都是来自全国各地著名重点中学和教学第一线的特级教师,他们有丰富的教学经验,对教材有着深刻的理解,对高考命题规律有深入的研究,所以“桂壮红皮书”的高考总复习丛书预测命中率特别高。它的教材同步辅导丛书也同样具有很强的高考导向性,丛书根据最新教材内容、最新考试要求和考试信息,并结合学科重要知识点,展开讲解和练习,帮我们在高一高二阶段打下了坚实的基础。

天行健 君子以自强不息 朱迪

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请问,在众多的同类书中,你为什么会选择“桂壮红皮书”呢?

从初中开始,老师就推荐我们使用“桂壮红皮书”,它既与教材同步,又有课外拓展,既有知识讲练,又有方法指导。同时,它装帧精美,在巩固知识和提高成绩方面有着较强的实用性,价格还不算高,可以说是“物美价廉”,这对我们学生来说是很重要的。于是,到了高中,不用老师推荐,我就根据自己的学习进度选用了“桂壮红皮书”。果然,它没有令我失望。高中阶段的“桂壮红皮书”系列保持了初中阶段的鲜明特色,并且有了进一步的发扬。同步辅导书先是列出教材中本课本单元的要害、重点与难点,再加以最精要的讲解和分析,配以典型的例题,然后通过适当难度的“活题巧练”巩固所学的知识,练习解题的技能,最后还有高考真题实战模拟;从而达到了“学——练——考”的完美统一。所以,我可以这样说,“桂壮红皮书”是我无悔的选择。

战斗到最后滴血 刘培泽

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请你结合自己的高中生活,谈谈使用“桂壮红皮书”对你有哪些具体的帮助好吗?

好的。在高中学习生活中,“桂壮红皮书”一直是我学习生活中的良师益友。最重要的是她一方面帮助我全面掌握基础知识,另一方面还帮助我全面掌握学习规律,总结出了一套适合自己的学习方法。对于一个备考的高三学生,除了学校里的课堂学习,选用合适的参考书以开阔自己的视野与思路也是相当关键的,它不仅对迫在眉睫的高考有利,而且有利于我们将来适应这个知识型、终身学习型的社会。我觉得“桂壮红皮书”虽然是一套系列丛书,但每一阶段都有每一阶段的鲜明特点。比如高一和高二《活学巧练》最鲜明的特色是:活——题型活,新——材料新,透——讲解透,变——观念变;高三的《活学巧练》高考复习第一轮和第二轮丛书的鲜明特色则可以概括为“信息及时准确,素质能力并举”。在高考中,我能取得全省第一的好成绩,“桂壮红皮书”可谓功不可没。

我喜欢临夏穆时沉甸甸的感觉,因为我相信付出之后定会有收获! 孙林峰

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你觉得“桂壮红皮书”还有什么鲜明的特色呢?

“桂壮红皮书”对我们学生来说真可谓是“物美价廉”,不仅内容翔实,编排精美,而且特别实用,还定价不高。“桂壮红皮书”包括初、高中教学的各种配套用书,有同步辅导书,有中、高考总复习用书,还有配合高考第一、二轮复习的《全程总复习试卷》,高考模拟用的《全国名校新编标准模拟试卷》,高考冲刺用的《全国名校大联考冲刺》和《全国名校最后冲刺信息卷》,先按知识点讲解,再按专题讲解重点难点,又用适量的高质量试题反复操练,使我们既能牢固掌握基础知识,又能提高思维应变能力,在巩固知识和提高成绩方面有很强的实用性;同时,她的知识点基本没有错误,字词标点的差错率也极低。从中可见策划、编辑与校对的负责精神和耐心细致的工作作风。所以说,“桂壮红皮书”系列丛书是值得师生们信赖的无悔选择。

寒窗不倦,看庭前花开花落,去留无意,望天上云卷云舒。

徐浩楠

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你能谈谈“桂壮红皮书”对你备战高考有哪些帮助吗?

“桂壮红皮书”除了编排形式新颖、体例规范、内容精到之外,它的习题答案非常准确,导解和提示的步骤都非常清晰,开阔了我的思路,启发了我的思维,有利于我总结所学知识,提高解题技巧。我参加高考时就是受到它的启发,答案尽量简捷准确。这使我的高考答卷出错率低,干净整洁,我相信这从视觉上就给阅卷老师留下了良好的第一印象;再加上我的良好发挥,取得好成绩就是水到渠成的了。所以,在这里,我要衷心感谢“桂壮红皮书”!

只要努力 没有不可能

余子宜

……因受版面限制,不再一一例举,请广大读者见谅!

读者建议书

亲爱的读者,为了增进我们之间的相互了解与交流,以便我们今后为您提供更优质的图书和服务,请您认真填写下列表格并邮寄回我处。谢谢您的支持!

地址:北京市海淀区西外大柳树路2号 桂壮红皮书(收) 邮编:100081

姓 名		电 话		班 级		任课老师	
学 校				电 话		老师电话	
地 址						邮 编	
书 名		学 科		版 本		售书单位	

1. 您购买本书的理由是: ☐ 老师介绍 ☐ 别人推荐 ☐ 同学都买 ☐ 价格便宜
☐ 体例很好 ☐ 内容很好 ☐ 答案详细 ☐ 其他原因
2. 您对本书的总体印象是: ☐ 很好 ☐ 好 ☐ 一般 ☐ 差 ☐ 很差
3. 本书的知识性错误: ☐ 没有 ☐ 很少 ☐ 较少 ☐ 较多 ☐ 很多
4. 本书的价格: ☐ 很高 ☐ 偏高 ☐ 合理 ☐ 较低 ☐ 很低
5. 本书与您的学习: ☐ 同步 ☐ 基本同步 ☐ 不同步
6. 本书的习题量: ☐ 太多 ☐ 适中 ☐ 太少
7. 习题的难易程度: ☐ 太难 ☐ 较难 ☐ 适中 ☐ 简单 ☐ 太简单
8. 本书的封面设计: ☐ 很好 ☐ 好 ☐ 一般 ☐ 不好
9. 本书最好的栏目是: _____
10. 本书最差的栏目是: _____
11. 本书需要改进的地方是: _____
12. 本书编排错误的地方是: _____
13. 您最喜欢的辅导书是: ☐ 侧重知识分析 ☐ 侧重方法指导 ☐ 侧重新题训练
☐ 答案十分详细 ☐ 面面俱到、应有尽有
☐ 考试的内容有,不考试的内容没有 ☐ 其他 _____
14. 您认为一本好的教辅书应该是什么样的?就本书而言,您认为作哪些方面的调整会对您的学习提供更有
益的帮助?

15. 请您列举一下您及您的同学最喜欢、最常用的教辅书的名称,并说说您的理由。



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Unit 1

School life

情境话题导入

Brief Account of Education in the UK

In the UK, education is free and compulsory (义务的) for children up to the age of 16. Children usually attend the school nearest to their home. In some places there are residential (住宿的) schools, but many children do not choose to attend this kind of school because they have to pay for it. The education system is divided into three stages: primary education (up to age 11), secondary education (up to age 16) and tertiary education (for those over the age of 16). Children start school at the age of five and must continue, at least, until the age of 16. There is a national curriculum and there are two levels of national examinations that students take at the age of 16 and 18. If students are successful in the examinations, they can go to universities or colleges.

Most schools teach in English, but some schools in Wales have lessons in Welsh to make sure of the survival of the Welsh language and culture.

In Northern Ireland, primary and secondary schools are often separated according to people's religious (宗教的) beliefs.

Facts and figures

- In England and Wales there are eight and a half million children in 30,000 state schools. About 1,000 of these schools are funded by the state.
- In Scotland there are more than 2,700 state schools. Four of them are funded directly by the central government.
- In Northern Ireland there are about 1,300 state schools. Fifty-three of them are funded directly by the central government.
- In England over 50 percent of three and four-year-old children attend nursery school, in Wales more than 70 percent, in Scotland about 38 percent, and in Northern Ireland around 15 percent.
- There are more than 600,900 children in private schools in the UK.

Part 1 Welcome to the unit and Reading

课标概览

类别	课标要求				类别	课标要求
重点单词	discovery	n. 发现	following	adj. 接着的	重要句式	What is... like?
	enjoy	v. 喜欢	dream	adj. 梦想的		in the past year 作状语
	exciting	adj. 令人兴奋的	experience	n. 经验		as... as 结构
	attend	v. 参加	respect	n. 尊敬		what 引导名词性从句
	achieve	v. 实现	average	adj. 平均的		used to do sth 过去常常做.....
	free	adv. 免费地	extra	adj. 额外的		though 的用法
	fun	n. 乐趣	prepare	v. 准备		would like to do...
	relax	v. 放松	introduce	v. 介绍		
重要短语	listen to	听	know of	听说		
	next to	旁边的	a bit	稍微		
	at first	开始	at the end of	在.....末尾		
	word by word	逐字地	be interested in	对.....感兴趣		

互动探究 一边读学 一边巧练



要点分类精讲

一、重点单词

① discovery n. 发现; 被发现的事物

例: Scientists have made many important **discoveries**.

科学家做出了许多重大发现。

【拓展】discover v. 发现; 发觉

【辨析】discover 与 invent

discover 意为“发现”, 指发现本来就存在, 而以前未被认识或发现的东西; invent 意为“发明; 创造”, 指创造出以前不曾有的东西。

例: ① I've **discovered** a super restaurant near here!

我在附近找到一家一流的餐馆!

② Bell **invented** the telephone.

贝尔发明了电话。

② following adj. 接着的; 其次的

例: ① in the **following** year/day = in the next year/day = in the year/day that follows 次年; 下一天

② It rained on the day we arrived, but the **following** day was sunny.

我们到达的那天正下雨, 但次日天气晴朗。

③ enjoy vt. 喜爱; 欣赏; 享受

例: ① I **enjoyed** good health until the traffic accident.

我在车祸发生以前, 身体一直很好。

② He doesn't **enjoy** going to school.

他不喜欢上学。

【注意】enjoy 后只能跟名词和动名词作宾语, 不可接不定式。

【链接】enjoy oneself 玩得高兴

例: The children **enjoyed** themselves playing in the water.

孩子们在水中玩得很高兴。

④ dream adj. 梦想的; 理想的

例: a **dream** car 理想的汽车

【拓展】dream 更多地用作名词、动词, 意为“梦; 梦想; 理想”。作动词时, 后可接宾语从句, 一般不直接带名词、代词、动名词作宾语, 但可以接同源宾语, 即: dream a dream.

例: ① I have a recurrent **dream** that I've turned into an elephant.

我屡次梦见自己变成了大象。

② I **dreamed** that I was flying like a bird in the sky.

我梦见自己像小鸟那样飞在空中。

③ So small a world! I wouldn't **dream** of meeting you here.

世界可真小! 没想到会在这儿碰上你。

【注意】dream 的过去式、过去分词有两种形式: dreamed, dreamed; dreamt, dreamt.

⑤ exciting adj. 令人兴奋的

例: It's **exciting** to cycle across the whole country.

骑自行车穿越整个国家真刺激。

【拓展】excite vt. 使……兴奋; 使……激动

excited adj. 兴奋的; 激动的

excitement n. 刺激; 激动; 兴奋

⑥ experience n. 经验; 经历

【注意】experience 作“经验; 感受”解时常作不可数名词, 作“经历; 体验”解时是可数名词。

例: ① Our English teacher has twenty years' teaching **experience**.



针对训练

训练1

① Gilbert _____ electricity, but Edison _____ the light bulb.

- A. invented; discovered
B. discovered; invented
C. invented; invented
D. discovered; discovered

② _____ (发现油) on their land made the family rich.

③ A computer is a _____ (奇妙的发明).

训练2

They will complete the project in the _____ year.

- A. follows B. to follow
C. followed D. following

训练3

① —How do _____ the movie?

—Very much.

- A. like B. enjoy C. think of D. feel

② Everyone enjoyed _____ at the party.

- A. him B. them
C. himself D. themselves

③ He enjoys _____ (听音乐) in his spare time.

训练4

① His _____ of visiting Beijing has _____.

- A. dream; come true
B. dream; been come true
C. dreams; true
D. dreaming; be true

② I've never dreamt _____ it.

- A. off B. about C. over D. onto

③ She _____ (做了个噩梦) last night.

④ He _____ (梦想成为一名导演).

⑤ The soldier always _____ (常梦到家).

训练5

Hearing the _____ news, we were all _____.

- A. exciting; excited B. excited; exciting
C. excited; excited D. exciting; exciting

训练6

① He is an English teacher with 20 _____.

- A. years experience B. years' experiences

我们英语老师具有20年的教学经验。

②His **experiences** in Africa are interesting. 他在非洲的经历很有趣。

【短语】have experience in/at doing 在……方面有经验

know from experience 根据经验知道

learn by experience 从经验中学习

【派生】experienced *adj.* 有经验的

⑦ **attend** *vt.* 出席;参加;照顾;照料;侍候

例:①Did you **attend** the meeting yesterday?

你参加昨天的会议了吗?

②She has two nurses **attending** (on) her.

有两位护士照顾她。

【辨析】join, join in, take part in 与 attend

join 通常指参加某组织或团体,成为其中一员;join in 参加正在进行着的活动,如参加竞赛、娱乐、谈话等;take part in 指参加会议或群众性活动等,重在说明主语参加该项活动并在其中发挥一定的作用;attend 为正式用语,指参加会议或仪式、婚礼、葬礼、上课、上学、听报告等,强调的是这一动作本身,而不是强调参加活动所起的作用。

例①He is too young to **join** the army.

他年纪太小,还不能参军。

②Can I **join in** the game?

我参加这个游戏好吗?

③How many people will **take part in** the World Cup?

有多少国家要参加世界杯赛?

④Many friends **attended** their wedding. 很多朋友参加了他们的婚礼。

⑧ **respect** *v.* 尊敬;敬重

例:He is **respected** for his reconstruction of the city after the war.

他于战后重建此城市,因而受到尊敬。

【拓展】respect *n.* 尊敬;敬意

respects 敬意;问候

respecting *prep.* 关于;至于

respectful *adj.* 尊敬的;敬重的

respectable *adj.* 可敬的

respective *adj.* 各自的;分别的

⑨ **achieve** *vt.* 完成,实现;获得,达到;得到(精神上的)

例:①No one can **achieve** anything without effort.

没有人能够不努力就有所成就。

②We'll **achieve** success by working hard.

通过努力我们可以获得成功。

【派生】achievement *n.* 完成,达成;成就,成绩

achievable *adj.* 能完成的;能达到的

⑩ **average**

(1) *n.* 平均,平均数;一般水平,平均水准

例:The **average** of 4, 5 and 9 is 6.

4, 5, 9 三个数的平均数是6。

(2) *adj.* 平均的

例:The **average** age of the students is 19.

学生的平均年龄是19岁。

【链接】on (the/an) average 平均地

above (the) average 平均水平以上

below (the) average 平均水平以下

⑪ **free** *adj. & adv.* 免费的(地) *adj.* 自由的;不受拘束的;空闲的

例:①I've got **free** tickets to the concert. Do you want one?

我有音乐会免费入场券。你要一张吗?

②She set the bird **free** from the cage.

她把笼子里的鸟放了出来。

C. years experiences D. years' experience

② American natives are experienced _____ underground springs.

A. at find

B. to find

C. in finding

D. of finding

③ The job _____ (无需秘书工作的经验).

④ Failing an exam was _____ (对我来说还是第一次经历).

训练7

① Please _____ singing the song.

A. join us in

B. join us

C. join

D. join us to

② He didn't _____ school yesterday because he had to _____ his sick mother.

A. attend; attend on

B. join; attend

C. go to; see

D. join in; attend to

③ He has _____ the party for three years.

A. joined

B. been in

C. taken part in

D. attended

④ They will _____ (参加) an important meeting tomorrow.

⑤ Will you _____ (加入) our discussion?

⑥ Everyone _____ (积极参加) the sports meeting.

训练8

① I have a great _____ and admiration for my former English teacher.

A. like

B. dislike

C. consideration

D. respect

② Everyone should _____ (尊敬父母).

训练9

① There is not much to _____ in this business.

A. gain

B. get

C. achieve

D. win

② They _____ (取得重大成就) in space research.

训练10

① _____, there are 200 visitors to the exhibition every day.

A. In average

B. At average

C. On average

D. For average

② He is a man of _____ height.

A. normal

B. average

C. ordinary

D. common

③ These marks are well _____ (一般水平以上).

训练11

① You are _____ (去留是自由的).

② He has _____ (几乎没有空闲时间); he has a great deal to do.

【链接】be free to do sth 不受控制的;许可做某事的
be free from 摆脱(不好的东西)的;无……的
for free 免费地

12 extra

(1) *adj.* 额外的;特别的

例: I don't think they need any *extra* help. 我认为他们不需要额外的帮助。

(2) *adv.* 特别地;非常地

例: I bought the picture at an *extra* high price.

我以特别高的价钱买下了这幅画。

(3) *n.* 额外的钱;号外(报纸)

例: a late night *extra* 晚间号外

13 fun *n.* 玩笑;乐事;有趣的事

例: ① It is great *fun* to swim in the sea on holiday.

在海里游泳是假期中的一大乐趣。

② What *fun* it is to go swimming in summer!

夏天去游泳是多么有趣的事啊!

【短语】have fun = enjoy yourself 玩得高兴

be fond of fun 喜欢开玩笑

be full of fun 好玩

for fun 开玩笑的

It is much/great fun to do... 做……很有趣

【注意】fun 为不可数名词,前面不能出现不定冠词。

14 prepare *v.*

(1) 准备……;预备……,后面可跟名词、不定式或介词 for。

例: Have you *prepared* to go on a trip?

你已准备好去旅行了吗?

(2) prepare + *n.* / oneself + for + *n.* / to do (某人) 做……的准备(尤指心理准备)

例: I *prepared* him for the bad news.

我叫他做好接受那坏消息的心理准备。

【拓展】(1) *prepared adj.* 有准备的;准备好的

be prepared for sth 对某事物(尤指令人不愉快的)做好准备

prepared to do sth 能够并愿意做某事

(2) *preparation n.* 准备;预备

15 relax *v.*

(1) (使某事物)松弛;放松等

例: I'll only *relax* when I know you're safe.

我唯有知道你平安无事才能放心。

(2) 放宽(规划等);松懈

例: He *relaxed* his hold on my wrist.

他把紧抓住我手腕的手放松了下来。

【派生】*relaxation n.* 松弛;放松;休息;松懈

relaxed adj. 不烦恼的;不焦急的;轻松的

relaxing adj. 使人发困的;使人懒洋洋的

16 introduce *v.*

(1) 介绍;引进

常用结构: introduce sb to sb 给某人介绍某人;引见

introduce sth to sb 把新事物引进到……;引入

introduce sth in/into sth 引进;推行;采用

例: ① The headmaster *introduced* a new teacher to the students.

校长向学生介绍新老师。

② *introduce* computers into schools

使学校采用计算机

(2) 引导(初学者);认识……;把话题等带入到会话等

③ — (这个座位空着吗)?

— Yes, no one is using it.

训练 12

① He packed a (an) _____ shirt in case he had to stay another day.

A. exact B. extra C. expensive D. except

② They _____ (另外收钱) for wine.

③ Workers should be paid _____ (额外的薪水) for working _____ (额外加班).

训练 13

① _____ to have a talk with those humorous people!

A. What a fun it is B. How funny

C. It's such a fun D. What fun it is

② No one likes _____.

A. to make fun of B. to have fun of

C. to be opened fun of D. to be made fun of

③ How _____ it is to watch the monkeys playing!

A. fun B. funny C. a fun D. funs

④ Swimming in the sea is _____ (很好玩).

训练 14

① The professor walked onto the platform and seated himself in a chair, _____ for answering questions.

A. had prepared B. being prepared

C. preparing D. prepared

② Mother is _____ us a meal. We may wash our hands and _____ the meal.

A. preparing; prepare

B. preparing; prepare for

C. preparing for; prepare

D. preparing; prepare for

训练 15

① He set up a standard of perfection for himself which seldom permitted him to _____.

A. free B. loosen

C. relax D. dismiss

② A _____ smile appeared on her face.

A. relaxed B. relaxing

C. relaxation D. relax

③ Fishing is his favorite _____ (消遣).

训练 16

① At the party, everyone wanted to _____ the famous actor.

A. introduce to B. be introduced to

C. have introduced to D. be introduced himself to

② The factory is _____ new techniques from abroad this year.

A. bringing B. borrowing

C. introducing D. buying

例: He **introduced** an interesting topic into our conversation.

他把一个有趣的话题引进我们的谈话中。

【派生】introduction *n.* 介绍; 采用; 导入

二、重要短语

① **listen to sb doing** 听某人在干某事

listen to sb do sth 听某人干了某事

【归纳】在感官动词或使役动词之后, 作宾语补足语的不定式不带 *to*。常见的感官动词有: *see, look at, hear, listen to, watch, notice, observe, feel* 等; 使役动词有 *make, have* 和 *let*。

当感官动词或使役动词用于被动结构时, 要用带 *to* 的不定式作主语补足语。

【注意】无论用主动语态还是被动语态, 使役动词 *get* 后接带 *to* 的不定式作宾补, *help* 后的 *to* 可保留也可省略。

② **know of** 听说过; 了解

例: I **know of** him, but I can't really say that I know him.

我听说过他, 可是我不能说我认识他。

【辨析】**know, know of** 与 **know about**

know 表示直接地“认识”, “知道”具体的人或事。

know of 表示间接地“了解”, “听说”, “知道有关……的情况”。

know about 与 *know of* 意义相同, 但 *about* 有时表示了解的情况更多、更详细。

【拓展】固定搭配还有: *be known as* 作为……而出名

be known for 因……而出名

③ **next to** (场所、顺序、价值等) 最近的, 旁边的, 紧接着的 (介词短语);

几乎 (副词短语, 用于具有否定意义的词前)

例: ① Who stood **next to** you? 谁站在你旁边?

② It is **next to** impossible to cure her illness.

要治好她的病几乎是不可能的。

④ **a bit** (时间、程度) 稍微; 有点 (常作副词使用)

例: ① This book costs **a bit** (too) much.

这本书 (太) 贵了点。

② I got **a bit of** shopping to do.

我得去买点东西。

【拓展】*not a bit* 一点儿也不, 同 *not at all*。

例: I'm **not a bit** tired.

我一点儿也不累。

【链接】*a little* 一点儿 (其后直接加名词)

not a little (= *very*) 非常; 很

例: ① I'm **not a little** tired. 我非常累。

② I know **a little** English. 我懂一点儿英语。

【注意】*a bit, a little* 都可用作副词, 修饰形容词或副词。修饰名词时, *a bit* 需加 *of*, *a little* 可直接修饰名词。

⑤ **at first** 起初; 开始

例: At **first** she was afraid of water, but she soon learned to swim.

她起初怕水, 但不久就会游泳了。

【链接】*first of all* 首先; 第一

for the first time 第一次

例: ① Well, **first of all** we can't possibly spare the time.

你看, 最主要的是我们实在抽不出时间。

② He came to New York **for the first time**.

他第一次来纽约。

⑥ **at the end** 在末尾

at the end of 在……的尽头/最后, 可以表示时间和空间。

例: ① At **the end of** the road you'll find a shop.

训练 17

① I felt something _____ me on the back.

- A. hit B. to hit
C. hits D. being hitting

② The students are listening to the teacher _____ (谈话) attentively.

③ He was seen _____ (出去了).

④ I can't get her _____ (talk) at all.

训练 18

① —Do you _____ Mr Smith?

—No, I just _____ him.

- A. know; know B. know of; know about
C. know; know of D. know about; know

② I _____ (听说过) him, but I have never met him.

③ Do you _____ (认识) a Mr Smith here?

训练 19

The Second Hospital is _____ to our school; it's only five minutes to walk there.

- A. not far B. next C. near by D. neighbour

训练 20

① I want _____ of bread because I am _____ hungry.

- A. a bit; not a bit B. a little; a bit
C. a bit; not a little D. a little; not a bit

② 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

③ —Do you feel tired after the long walk?

—_____. What I want is to have a good rest.

- A. Not a bit B. Not a little
C. Not at all D. None

训练 21

① _____ (首先), let me introduce myself.

② He fell in love with her _____ he saw her (第一次见他).

③ _____ (开始), we couldn't understand each other.

④ It was there that they met _____ (第一次).

训练 22

用 *end* 的短语填空。

在公路的尽头你会看见一家商店。

② *At the end of* this week there is a concert. 本周末有场音乐会。

【链接】bring... to an end 使终止 come to an end 结束

put an end 使终止 end up with 以……告终

【辨析】*at the end of*, *by the end of* 与 *in the end*

at the end of 在……末尾, 可指在时间和空间的末尾; *by the end of* 到……末为止, 常与完成时态连用; *in the end* 最后, 终于, 不与 *of* 连用。

例: ① He collected 1,000 stamps *by the end of* this year.

到今年末为止, 他收集了 1000 张邮票。

② He tried many difficult jobs; *in the end* he became a postman.

他做过多种工作, 最后当了邮递员。

③ *word by word* 或 *word for word* 一字一字地; 逐字; 一字不差地

例: He repeated what you said *word by word*.

他一字不差地重复了你的话。

【链接】*in other words* 换句话说

in a word 一句话; 简言之

have a word with sb 和某人说话

have words with sb 与某人争吵

④ *be interested in* 对……感兴趣; 同义短语有: *find interest in*, *show interest in*, *take (an) interest in*

例: *Are you interested in* making a survey?

你有没有兴趣做一个调查?

【链接】*v.-ing* 形式作表语时, 通常表示主语所具有的特征; *v.-ed* 形式作表语或定语时, 通常用来修饰人或表示人的感受。许多表感觉性质的动词的 *-ed* 和 *-ing* 形式都可以用同样的方式来理解。如: *surprise*, *excite*, *move*, *disappoint*, *frighten*, *encourage*, *please*, *amuse*, *inspire* 等。

This was such an *interesting* game that everyone took part in it.

这游戏这么有趣, 所有的人都参加了。

三、重要句式

① *What is your dream school life like?* 你梦想中的学校生活是什么样子的?

【句型】*What is... like?* ...怎么样? 用于提问某人或某事的情况怎么样。like 为介词, what 是其宾语。

例: *What's the weather like* today?

今天天气怎么样?

【辨析】*What is sb like?* *What does sb look like?* 与 *What does sb like?*

What is sb like? 既可以用于提问某人的长相, 又可以提问某人的性情、品质等。

What does sb look like? 仅用于提问某人的长相怎么样。like 是介词。

What does sb like? 用于提问某人喜欢什么。其中 like 为动词, what 是其宾语。

② *I had many teachers in the past year and they each taught only one subject.* 在过去的一年里, 我有好多老师, 他们每人只教一门课程。

【分析】*in the past year* 或 *in the last year* 在过去的一年里, 通常与现在完成时连用。

例: *I've been studying French in the last 6 years.*

过去 6 年来我一直在学法语。

【拓展】*in the past / last + 数字 / few / several + years / months / weeks / hours* 及 *for / during the last / past + 数字 / few / several + years / months / weeks / hours* 表达的意思相同, 意为“在……年/月/周/小时里”, 常与完成时态连用。

【链接】*in the past* 意为“过去”, 常与过去时连用。

例: *In the past*, many people lived a very hard life.

① _____ next year, our project will have been finished.

② _____ this week, we got to Qinghai Province.

③ _____, he worked out the difficult maths.

④ How many English words had you learned _____ last term?

⑤ My father will return home _____ this year.

⑥ The meeting _____ (结束) at night.

⑦ They should _____ (结束) to the war.

训练 23

① You needn't translate English sentences _____.

- A. in a word B. word by word
C. in other words D. in another word

② You didn't do well in the driving test; _____ you failed.

- A. in a word B. in other words
C. word by word D. in all

训练 24

① He took part in the activity with an _____ look.

- A. interest B. interested
C. interesting D. interestedly

② He little by little lost _____ in English.

- A. interest B. interests
C. interesting D. interested

训练 25

① _____?

—Patient, careful and kind-hearted.

- A. What does your teacher look like
B. What's your teacher like
C. What does your teacher like
D. How is your teacher like

② _____ you like your coffee black or white?

—Black, please. I always prefer coffee with nothing in.

- A. Do B. Would
C. What do D. How would

训练 26

① Great changes _____ in the past ten years in our hometown.

- A. took place B. have taken place
C. had taken place D. are to take place

② The telephone _____ there times in the past hour, and each time it _____ for my father.

- A. has rung; was B. had rung; was
C. rang; has been D. had been ringing; is

在过去,许多人过着非常艰苦的生活。

③ I found the homework was not as heavy as what I used to get in my old school. 我发现家庭作业量也不如我往常做得多。

【分析】as...as 像……那样,表示同级比较,否定句中用 not so...as 或 not as...as。

例:① The box is twice as large as that one.

这个箱子是那个箱子的两倍大。

② These engines have not so much power as those we've just made.

这些发动机没有我们刚刚制造的那些功率大。

【链接】(1) as/so + adj. + a/an + 单数名词 + as...

as/so + adj. + 复数名词 + as

as/so + adj. + 不可数名词 + as

例: There are as many league members in our class as in their class.

我们班的团员和他们班的一样多。

(2) as...as 后接表示度量或表示程度的名词短语,说明在数量、尺寸、价格、速度或行程等方面达到某种程度,常作“达……之多”解。

例: As many as 200 people lost their lives in the fire.

在这次火灾中丧生的人数多达 200 人。

【拓展】as...as 构成的短语:

as white as snow 雪白

as strong as horse 强壮

as easy as ABC 极为容易

as poor as a church mouse 一贫如洗

as heavy as lead 像铅一样重

【分析】what 引起名词性从句在句中作 as 的宾语, what 在从句中作宾语。

what 引起的名词性从句可以作主语、宾语、表语、同位语。作主语时,谓语动词用单数。

例: After many days' voyage, they arrived in what is called America now.

经过许多天的航行之后,他们到达了如今称之为美洲的地方。

【分析】used to 意为“过去常常”,后接动词原形。

【注意】used to 的疑问式是 used sb to 或 did sb use to, 否定式是 usedn't to, didn't use to 或 usen't to。

例: ① I usedn't to like wine, but I'm quite fond of it now.

过去我不喜欢喝酒,但现在却很喜欢。

② He used to live here, didn't he?

他过去住在这儿,不是吗?

【辨析】used to do, be used to doing 与 be used to do

used to do 表示过去经常做某事,也可表示过去的状态。be used to doing 意为“习惯于”,be 也可换成 get 与 become。be used to do 意为“被用于做……”,是被动语态。

例: ① I'm still not used to getting up early.

我仍然不习惯早起。

② Wood can be used to make paper. 木头可用于造纸。

④ Though it didn't look like a table when it was finished, I still liked it very much. 尽管做成之后看上去不太像个桌子,但我仍然很喜欢它。

【分析】though

(1) conj. 虽然……; 尽管……, 相当于 although。

例: We went out, though it was raining.

虽然下着雨,我们仍然出去了。

(2) adv. 可是; 但是; 还是(置于句尾或插入句中)

例: ① It was hard work, I enjoyed it though.

那工作很辛苦,但是我却做得很开心。

② There's no excuse, though, for hurting her feelings.

伤到她的感情一事,还是不可原谅。

【链接】(1) even though = even if 即使; 尽管

(2) as though = as if 仿佛; 好像, 引导方式状语从句或在 look, seem 后引导表语从句,从句常用虚拟语气。

训练 27

① The house rent is expensive. I've got about half the space I had at home and I'm paying _____ here.

- A. as three times much
- B. as much three times
- C. much as three times
- D. three times as much

② It is generally believed that teaching is _____ it is a science.

- A. an art much as
- B. much an art as
- C. as an art much as
- D. as much an art as

③ Nothing in my life has meant _____ to me as his promise.

- A. as much
- B. more
- C. that much
- D. as good

④ A modern city has been set up in _____ was a wasteland ten years ago.

- A. what
- B. which
- C. that
- D. where

⑤ The way he did it was different _____ we were used to.

- A. in which
- B. in what
- C. from what
- D. from which

⑥ —Your father used not to smoke so heavily, used he?

- A. Yes, he didn't
- B. No, he used not to
- C. No, he didn't use
- D. Yes, he used not to

⑦ —Does your brother go to work by bus?

- No, _____.
- A. he does
- B. sometimes
- C. but he used to
- D. but he has to

⑧ My uncle _____ two packets of cigarettes a day, but now he _____ without nicotine.

- A. used to smoke; is used to go
- B. used to smoke; is used to going
- C. used to smoking; is used to go
- D. used to smoking; is used to going

训练 28

① (05 年高考江苏卷) —How is everything going on with you in Europe?

—Quite well. Not so smoothly as I hoped,

- A. though
- B. instead
- C. either
- D. too

② If a stick is partly in a glass of water, it looks _____ it were broken.

- A. as though
- B. though
- C. even though
- D. although

5. I would like to be your penfriend. 我非常想成为你的笔友。

【分析】would like 想;愿意,是表达主语意愿的委婉用语。后面可接名词、代词、不定式;would like sb to do 表示“愿意某人做”。

【注意】would like 中 like 是动词, would 可以换用 should, like 也可以换用 love。一般不用于否定句。

例:① I would like a cup of tea. 我想喝杯茶。

② I would like to have thanked her at the moment, but she went away.
我本想当时感谢她,但她走了。

③ I'd like you to tell him the truth in person.
我愿意你亲自告诉他真相。

【链接】feel like 意思同 would like, 但 like 是介词, 后面接名词、代词或动名词, 可以用于肯定句、否定句和疑问句三种句式。

would prefer 意思是“更愿意;更想”, 后接名词、代词和不定式, 它一般不用于否定句。would rather 意思是“宁愿”, 后接动词原形或从句, 从句中使用虚拟语气(一般过去时表达对现在或将来的虚拟, 过去完成时表达对过去的虚拟)。

例:① I don't feel like eating anything. 我什么也不想吃。

② I would prefer to stay at home. 我更想待在家里。

③ I would rather keep silent. 我宁愿保持沉默。

④ I would rather you came tomorrow. 我宁愿你明天来。

⑤ I would rather you hadn't told him the news yesterday.
我宁愿你昨天没告诉他这个消息。

经典案例剖析

案例1 When first _____ to the market, these products enjoyed great success.

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

分析 考查状语从句的省略。补充完整时, 应是“When these products were first introduced to the market”。

答案 B

方法提炼 掌握状语从句的省略规则是解答此题的关键。

案例2 After Yang Liwei succeeded in circling the earth, _____ our astronauts desire to do is walk in space.

- A. where B. what C. that D. how

分析 本题考查名词性从句。what 作 do 的宾语; 从句 what our astronauts desire to do 作主句的主语。

答案 B

方法提炼 分析句子结构以及引导词在从句中所作成分才能正确解答此题。

训练 29

1. I would love _____ to the party last night but I had to work extra hours to finish a report.

- A. to go B. to have gone
C. going D. having gone

2. Little Tom should love _____ to the theatre this evening.

- A. to be taken B. to take
C. being taken D. talking

3. —Do you feel like _____ there?

—No. I would rather we _____ a taxi.

- A. to walk; hire B. walking; hired
C. to walk; to hire D. walking; hire

4. —Why didn't you attend the party?

—I _____, but I was not invited.

- A. would like to B. would like to have
C. would like it D. feel like going

针对训练

训练 30

1. I wonder why you won't do it as _____ and it's the third time you have done so.

- A. told you B. he told
C. told to D. you told

2. Unless _____, I won't attend the party.

- A. invited B. inviting
C. to be invited D. having been invited

训练 31

1. It is pretty well understood _____ controls the flow of carbon dioxide in and out of the atmosphere today.

- A. that B. when C. what D. how

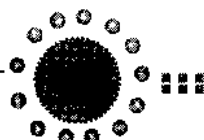
2. Thinking that you know _____ in fact you don't is a serious mistake.

- A. what B. that C. when D. however

Part 2 Word power

课标概览

类别	课标要求				类别	课标要求
重点单词	appointment	n. 约会	description	n. 描述	重要句式	had better do sth 最好做某事
	way	n. 方式; 方法	missing	adj. 失踪的		There be 句型
	serve	v. 服务				
重要短语	make sure 确保		take care of 照料			



重点知识



appointment n.

(1) 任用;任命;委派

常用于 appointment to sth 结构。

例: His promotion to manager was a popular **appointment**.

他升任经理是众望所归的。

(2) 约会;预约

常用短语: make/fix an appointment with sb 与某人约会; keep/break an appointment 践/失约

例: He said he would make an **appointment** with me, but he broke it.

他说好跟我见面,但是他失约了。

(3) (被任用的) 工作;职位

例: I'm looking for a permanent **appointment**.

我正在寻找固定的工作。

【拓展】appoint v. 任命;委派;挑选(某人)做某工作

description n. 描写;描述;形容

例: ① He gave a **description** of what he had seen.

他描述了他所见到的一切。

② a vivid **description** 生动的描写

【拓展】describe v. 描述;描绘;作图;画

descriptive adj. 描写的

way n. 方法;做法;手段

常用于 the way to do sth 或 the way of doing sth 结构。

例: ① There are a lot of **ways** to make friends.

交朋友的方法有很多。

② The best **way** of learning English is to go to a country where the language is spoken.

学习英语的最好方法是到讲英语的国家去。

【注意】way 作先行词,且定语从句中缺少方式状语,通常用 that 引导,且 that 常可省略。

例: I was never allowed to do things the **way** (that) I wanted.

我从来就不被允许按照自己的想法去做事情。

missing adj. 缺少的;找不到的;行踪不明的

例: He bought a book with three pages **missing**.

她买了一本缺了三页的书。

【拓展】miss v. 错过;失去;未击中;想念

① We only **missed** seeing each other by five minutes.

我们只因五分钟之差而来能见面。

② When did you **miss** your bag? 你什么时候发现你的书包不见的?

③ He **missed** the target. 他没打中目标。

④ We'll **miss** you very much if you move.

如果你搬家,我们会很想念你。

【注意】miss 只能接 v.-ing 形式作宾语,不接不定式。

serve v. 作服务;为……效劳/效力/效忠

例: We should **serve** the people heart and soul.

我们应当全心全意为人民服务。

【链接】serve... as 以……身份服务

例: When you sleep in the open, old newspapers can **serve as** a blanket.

在野外睡觉时,旧报纸可充当毛毯用。



针对训练

1 We must _____ a new teacher at once to the mountain school.

- A. appreciate B. appoint
C. appeal D. approach

2 I have an _____ with the doctor at 10 o'clock. I must hurry.

- A. application B. appointment
C. appearance D. announcement

3 The scenery was beautiful beyond _____.

- A. instruction B. appreciation
C. appointment D. description

4 The book _____ (给出了很好的描述) of life on a farm.

5 I don't like _____ he speaks to her.

- A. the way B. in the way that
C. the way which D. in the way

6 We have to make it work _____ they want it to.

- A. the way that B. in the way
C. the way which D. in the way which

7 She got up so late that she missed _____ the train.

- A. catch B. caught C. to catch D. catching

8 The _____ boy was last seen _____ by the river.

- A. missing; to play B. missing; playing
C. missed; playing D. missed; to play

9 Our chamberlain (管家) has _____ our family for 20 years.

- A. served B. served for
C. served as D. been served

【注意】与 serve as 近义的短语有：
work as 以……身份工作
act as 演……角色或担任；充当

二、make sure of sth/ that 从句

make sure of sth/ that 从句 把某事物弄清楚；核实或查明某事物

例：①When you leave the room, **make sure that** all the lights are turned off.
你离开房间时，要确保所有的灯都关上了。

②Have you **made sure of** the time of the train?
火车的开车时间你搞清楚了吗？

【链接】be sure of/about sth/that.../what... 无疑；确实；自信；有把握
be sure to do sth 肯定要做某事
for sure 无疑

例：①I **am sure of** his success. = I'm **sure that** he'll succeed.
我肯定他能成功。

②**Be sure to** write and tell me all the news.
一定要写信告诉我所有的消息。

③I know **for sure** that he was dead. 我确实知道他死了。

take care of 照料；负责

例：**Take care of** the baby while I am out.

我外出的时候请照顾一下小孩。

【链接】look after 照料 attend to 负责；照料 have an eye for 照料

三、had better 句型

So I'd better hurry. 所以我得快点儿。

【分析】had better do sth 最好干某事，其否定形式为 had better not do 最好不要做某事。

例：①I **had better** begin by introducing myself. 我最好先作一下自我介绍。

②You **had better not** go out today. 今天你最好不要外出。

③**Had I better** see a doctor? 我应该去看医生吗？

④**Hadn't we better** take an umbrella? 我们最好带一把伞吧？

There are a lot of pieces of equipment in the gym. 体育馆里设备齐全。

【句型】there be

(1)表示“某个事物”在“什么地方”，其结构为：There be + 主语 + 其他成分。There 为引导词，本身无意义，谓语动词按照就近一致的原则。

例：①**There is** a similar system in their country.

在他们的国家也有类似的制度。

②**There are** two other points to consider. 另外还有两点需要考虑。

(2)there be 句型中，谓语动词除 be 之外，还可以用某些状态动词，如 remain, lie, exist, live 以及表示位置转移的动词，如 arrive, come, enter, follow, rise 等。

例：①**There exists** no life on the moon. 月球上没有生命。

②**There rose** a heavy smoke on the roof. 屋顶上升起一阵浓烟。

(3)there be 句型中，谓语动词还可以用 appear, seem, happen, 也可以使用情态动词。

例：①**There seems** to be something wrong with it. 好像有点儿毛病。

②**There appears** to be a mistake. 似乎有一个毛病。

③**There happened** to be a tree on the top of the hill.

碰巧山顶上有棵树。



【例】(05 年山东质检卷) No one had told me about _____ a meeting the following day.

A. there be

B. there being

The villager _____ our guide during our journey.
A. served B. worked for
C. acted as D. acted

Quite a few people used to believe that disaster was sure _____ if a mirror was broken.

A. of striking B. of having struck
C. to be struck D. to strike

—Is it _____ that the China will host the 2008 Olympic Games in Beijing?

—Yes, that's for _____.

A. sure; certain B. certain; sure
C. made sure; certain D. made certain; sure

I think the door is locked, but I'd better go and _____ (查看一下).

Children _____ (受到很好的照料) in this kindergarten.

—May I turn up the radio?

—I'm doing my homework. _____.

A. You'd better not to B. Never mind
C. You'd better not D. I'd like to

There _____ a series of car accidents at the crossing.

A. were B. are
C. have D. has been

Students expect _____ more leisure time during their school hours.

A. there being B. there to be
C. being D. to be

There _____ a desk and three chairs in the room. We need two more desks and three more chairs.

A. is B. are C. was D. were



Unfortunately, it's too late _____ any taxi. So