



任务型学习直通车



GAO ZHONG YING YU TONG BU FU DAO

高中英语同步辅导

外研版 高一(1、2)

马玲芳 李国臣 编著

外语教学与研究出版社

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前 言

随着国家新课程标准在全国的普及和各版本教材的推广使用,一些新的教育理念也不断涌现并慢慢为人们所接受。为了更好地配合外研版教材的教学工作,我们邀请了有丰富英语教学经验的资深一线教师和长期从事英语教学研究工作的教研人员编写了这本同步辅导。

本书是与外研版新标准高一《英语》第一、二册配套的学习参考书,从知识的讲解、例题的剖析到习题的设置与解答,都渗透了全新的教育理念和思想,并通过实际问题的分析和解答达到教学目的。本书与教材完全同步,以单元为单位“锁定目标”,展示由重点短语、重点句型、交际用语和重点语法组成的“知识网络”,紧紧围绕新课标的要求,指导学生的学习方式与学习方法。每单元分设目标锁定、知识点击和能力突破三部分。

“知识点击”中的释疑解难对单元的重点知识进行讲解,指出注意事项,拓展边缘知识及用法,既体现新课标理念,又兼顾高考要求。“典题链接”把近几年与该知识点有关的高考题列举出来,分析围绕改制试点的考点和考查角度。“基础演练”对单元的基础知识进行强化训练,巩固每单元的基础知识。

“能力突破”是对单元基础知识的技能训练和知识运用能力的强化训练。培养学生的创新精神和实践能力,加强对每单元知识的理解与掌握,立足于学生能力的培养,着眼于高考。使学生的知识得到运用、思想得到陶冶、能力得到升华,真正体现了学以致用。

总之,推进新教材课程改革、探索任务型学习、培养学生全面、科学的思维能力是我们编写此书的目的所在。

尽管我们在编写中进行了反复的修改,不足之处仍在所难免,诚望广大读者批评指正,以便我们加以完善。

编 者

2005年4月

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Book 1

Module 1
My First Day at Senior High

目标锁定

知识网络	重点短语	1. in other words 2. look forward to doing 3. at the start of / at the end of 4. go to college 5. be divided into... 6. take part in
	重点句型	1. I live in Shijiazhuang, a city not far from Beijing. 2. Ms Shen's method of teaching is nothing like that of the teachers at my Junior High school. 3. I don't think I will be bored in Ms Shen's class! 4. In other words, there are three times as many girls as boys.
	交际用语	1. How are you doing? 2. How's it going? 3. So have I. 4. Oh really?
	重点语法	1. 复习现在时态 2. 以-ed / -ing 结尾的形容词作表语

知识点击

答疑解惑

1. We do this in a fun way, with spelling games and other activities.

我们以有趣的方式,如拼字游戏和其他活动,来改进我们的单词拼写和书写。

And we have fun(= enjoy ourselves / have a good time). 我们玩得很痛快。

fun [U] & adj.

(1) [U] 玩笑, 乐趣, 有趣的人(事)。如:

Her father is fond of fun. 她父亲喜欢开玩笑。

We had a lot of fun at his birthday party. 我们在他的生日聚会上玩得很愉快。

It's great fun skiing in the mountains in winter. 冬天在山中滑雪很有趣。

(2) *adj.* 有趣的, 愉快的。如:

You're a real fun guy. 你是一个很有趣的人。

注意: fun 是不可数名词, 不能与 a / an 连用。如: What fun it is! 真有趣!

funny (= interesting) *adj.* 滑稽的, 可笑的

拓展: make fun of sb. 和某人开玩笑

It's fun to do sth. 做……真有趣

for fun (for the fun of sth.) 为了消遣, 为了好玩

in fun 闹着玩地

2. Is your class the same size as his? 你的班和他的班一样大吗?

the same (...) as 意为“和……一样(的)”, 此句式中 as 是关系代词, 引导一个定语从句, 在从句中可作主语、宾语、表语等, 从句常用省略句式。as 后可接名词、代词、副词或从句。如:

His dictionary is the same as mine. 他的字典和我的一样。(as 作表语)

I live in the same building as she. 我跟她住在同一幢楼里。(as 作宾语)

This is the same pen as I bought yesterday. 这支钢笔和我昨天买的一样。(as 作宾语)

拓展: (1) the same to sb. 意为“也祝某人……”, 是交际用语。当别人对你的祝福也适用于对方时, 要用“The same to you.”来应答; 当别人的祝福只适用于你本人时, 则用“Thank you.”。

(2) the same with sb. / sth. 常用于 It is / was the same with sb. / sth. 句式中, 意为“某人或某物也如此”。此句式也可用来代替“*So + be 动词/助动词/情态动词 + 主语*”或“*Nor / Neither + be 动词/助动词/情态动词 + 主语*”。通常用于下面两种情况:

① 当句子中既包含肯定又包含否定成分时。如:

I love skating but don't enjoy swimming at all. It is the same with my deskmate, Jim.

我喜欢溜冰但是一点儿也不喜欢游泳, 我的同桌吉姆也是如此。

② 当句子中出现不止一个动词时。如:

He was born in Germany and German was his native language. It was the same with Engles.

他出生在德国, 德语是他的母语, 恩格斯也是如此。

3. I don't think I'll be bored in Ms Shen's class! 我认为上沈老师的课我是不会感到厌倦的!

要特别注意本句中英汉在否定表示法上的区别。在含有宾语从句的复合句中, 若主句的谓语动词是 think, believe, suppose, expect, imagine 等词时, 往往形式否定主句, 意义否定从句, 这种语法现象叫否定转移。如:

I don't believe she can finish the work all by herself. 我认为她不可能独自完成这项工作。

拓展: (1) 这类句型若主语是第一人称, 其反义疑问句则与宾语从句的主语一致。如:

I don't think he is honest, is he? → He thinks we should go climbing, doesn't he?

(2) I think / believe / suppose / expect / imagine so.

(3) I don't think / believe / suppose / imagine / expect so.

= I think / believe / suppose / imagine / expect not.

注意: I hope so / not. ; I guess so / not. ; I'm afraid so / not.

(4) do you think / believe / suppose / imagine / expect 常常插在特殊疑问句中。口语中 know 也可用于这种句型。如:

Who do you think will go to the meeting instead of the manager? 你认为谁愿意代替经理去开会?

4. Li Kang is very impressed with the teacher and the technology in his new class.

那位老师和他那个新班的技术设施给李康留下了很深的印象。

impress *v.* 意为“铭刻,给……极深的印象”。常构成以下两种句型:be impressed with sth. 意为“以……给某人深刻的印象”与 impress sb. with sth. 意为“给某人以深刻的印象”。如:

He impressed us with his great courage and bravery.

他以他超凡的勇气和勇敢给我们留下了深刻的印象。

The teacher impressed his students with his liveliness and sense of humour.

那位老师留给学生的印象是既活泼又富有幽默感。

拓展:(1) What impressed me most is... 给我印象最深的是……

(2) impression *n.* 印象,感觉,看法。如:

My first impression of Mrs Li was that she was nervous and shy.

李夫人给我的第一印象是她很紧张、害羞。

(3) make / create a good / strong / unfavorable impression on sb. 给某人留下好的/深刻的/不好的印象

5. Describe the general behaviour of your Junior High class in English lessons.

描述一下你初中英语课上的一般活动方式。

behaviour [U] 待人态度,举止;行为方式,活动方式(AmE. behavior)。如:

Their behaviour towards me shows that they don't like me.

从他们对我的态度可看出他们不喜欢我。

His father spent a lot of time studying the behaviour of bees.

他的父亲花了很长时间研究蜜蜂的活动习性。

拓展:behave *v.* (举止或行为)表现

(1) behave well / badly 表现良好/不好。如:

He behaves (towards me) more like a friend than a father.

他(待我)更像一位朋友,而不只是父亲。

(2) behave oneself 表现良好/行为良好。如:

Children, please behave yourselves! 孩子们,规矩点!

6. Ms Shen's method of teaching is nothing like that of the teachers at my Junior High school.

沈老师的教学方法与初中教师的教学方法大不相同。

句中的 that 用来代替前面的单数名词 method,以避免重复,此时常与 of 连用;代替前面的复数名词时,用 those of。如:

The boy told me his story and that of his sister. 那个男孩给我讲述了他的经历以及他姐姐的经历。

China's population is much larger than that of Japan. 中国的人口比日本的要多得多。

拓展:one, it 和 that 的区别

(1) one 用于代替上文提到的可数名词,只限定类别,代替这一类东西中的一个(泛指),但不确定具体的个体,其复数是 ones。One 和 ones 前面有冠词或形容词来修饰或后面有过去分词作定语。如:

She needs a knife to cut an apple with. Would you lend her one?

她需要一把刀削苹果。你能借她一把吗?

A cake made of eggs is more delicious than one made of fruit.

鸡蛋蛋糕比水果蛋糕好吃得多。

(2) it 用于代替前文所谈及的那个东西(特指)指同一个而不是任何一个。如:

You have used my recorder for months. Would you please return it to me?

你借用我的收录机已好几个月了,把它还给我好吗?

- (3) that 用来代替上文提到的不可数名词,或可数名词单数,后面常与 of 短语连用;that 还可以用来代替整个句子的意思;为了避免重复,that 可以和 do 连用,构成 do that 来代替上文提到的动作。

The population of China is much larger than that of Japan. 中国的人口比日本的人口多得多。

He told me his story and that of his sister. 他给我讲述了他的经历和他姐姐的经历。

A: When you get to Wuhan, please go and see my mother. I think you've got her address.

你到武汉后,请去看看我母亲。我想你有她的地址。我有她的地址。

B: Yes. I'll do that. 我会去看望她的。

7. encouragement *n.*; encourage *v.* 鼓励,激励。常构成句型 encourage sb. to do sth.。如:

My teacher often encourages us students to raise questions in class.

我的老师经常鼓励我们学生上课要提出问题。

Yesterday, I received a letter from my father, encouraging me to work still harder.

昨天,我收到了我父亲的来信,鼓励我要更加努力工作。

拓展:encouraging *adj.* 令人鼓舞的;encouraged *adj.* 受到鼓舞的

courage *n.* 勇气 → keep up courage 保持勇气

discourage *v.* 使泄气,使某人失去信心 → discourage sb. from doing sth. 劝阻某人做某事

8. description *n.*

describe *v.* 记述,描述 = give a description of. 如:

Words cannot describe my happiness. 言语不能形容我的幸福。

Teachers are described as candles. 人们通常把教师形容成蜡烛。

拓展:beyond description 无法形容

9. explanation *n.*

explain *v.* 解释 → explain sth. to sb. 给某人讲解/解释……。如:

Would you please explain the long sentence to us again?

请你给我们再讲解一下那个长句,好吗?

He explained to the teacher why he was late for class this morning.

他向老师解释了为什么今天早上上课迟到。

10. In other words, there are three times as many girls as boys.

换句话说,女生是男生的三倍多/女生比男生多两倍。

英语中表示“……的几倍”的句型通常有:

(1) 倍数(once, twice, three times 等) + as ... as / 比较级 + than ...

(2) 倍数(once, twice, three times 等) + the size / height / length / weight / depth of ... 意为“是……的一倍/两倍/三倍大/高/长/重/深”。如:

Our classroom is three times as big as theirs. 我们的教室是他们的三倍大/比他们的大两倍。

= Our classroom is twice bigger than theirs.

= Our classroom is three times the size of theirs.

11. Some students do not join any clubs at all, and some join two or more. But only a very few do not take part at all. 有些学生根本不加入任何俱乐部,有些加入两个或者更多。但很少人根本不参加。

join, join in, attend 和 take part (in) 的区别

(1) join 指加入团体、组织等,成为其中一员,如参军、入团、入党、参加俱乐部等。

- (2) join in 强调参加正在进行的活动,如比赛、娱乐、谈话等。
join sb. in (doing) sth. 意为“和某人一起做某事”。
- (3) attend 指出席或参加会议、音乐会、婚礼、宴会等,也可指听课、听报告等。
- (4) take part in 多指带着责任心参加大型活动,并在其中起一定的作用。如体育、比赛、游戏、讨论、战斗等。如:

Every four years, many athletes from different countries take part in the Olympic Games.

每四年一次,来自不同国家的许多运动员参加奥运会。

He joined the local club as he needed their support. 因为需要他们的支持,他加入了当地的俱乐部。

Would you like to join in our discussion? 你想参加我们的讨论吗?

Would you join us in cleaning the room? 和我们一起打扫教室好吗?

He has never attended my lessons. 他从未听过我的课。

12. look forward to doing = expect to do sth. 渴望/期盼做某事。如:

I'm looking forward to hearing from you soon. 我期盼着早日收到你的信。

注意:to 在这里是介词,后接 doing sth. / sth.。如:

The day they had been looking forward to came at last. 他们盼望已久的那一天终于来到了。(这里的 they had been looking forward to 是一个定语从句,came 是谓语动词)

13. Students are free to choose the clubs they are particularly interested in.

学生们可以随意选择他们特别感兴趣的俱乐部。

be free to do sth. 意为“可以随心所欲做某事”。如:

Students are free to speak out in English lessons. 在英语课上同学们可以畅所欲言。

拓展:(1) be free 有空的,免费的。如:

Would you go to the cinema with me if you are free tonight? 今晚有空的话,跟我去看电影好吗?

All these tickets are free. / All these are free tickets. 所有这些票都是免费的。

(2) be free of charge / tax 免费/税

(3) be free from / of 免遭,不受 be free from harm / pain / work 不受伤害/无痛苦/不用工作

14. What interests you most in daily life? 日常生活中什么事使你最感兴趣?

interest *vt.* 意为“使感兴趣”,常用 sth. interest(s) sb. 与 sb. be interested in sth. 句型。用法结构与其类似的动词还有 surprise, bore, disappoint, amaze, excite, puzzle, move, embarrass 等。如:

What subject interests you most? 什么学科使你最感兴趣?

= What subjects are you most interested in?

15. Who is likely to join these clubs? 谁可能会参加这些俱乐部呢?

likely 意为“很可能的,大概的”,既可用人也可用事物作主语,还可用于 It is likely that 句型替换。如:

When is she likely to come back? 她可能什么时候回来?

What is likely to happen to her? 她可能会发生什么事儿呢?

She is likely to come back this afternoon. 她可能今天下午回来。

= It is likely that she will come back this afternoon.

拓展:(1) possible 意为“很可能的,大概的”,习惯上用 It is possible that...; It is possible for sb. to do sth. 句型。如:

It is possible that she will come back this afternoon. 她可能今天下午回来。

= It is possible for her to come back this afternoon.

[误]She is possible to come back this afternoon.

(2) likely 还可以作定语,表示有可能成功。如:

What is the most likely time to find him at home? 什么时候最可能在家找到他?

16. Then I have dinner and watch TV until I go to bed at around half past ten.

然后我吃晚饭、看电视一直到大约十点半才上床睡觉。

until conj. & prep.

(1) 在肯定句中,意为“直到……为止”,肯定句中的谓语动词必须是持续性动词。如 live, wait, last, love, like, dislike, stay, work 等。until 在语意上是强调主句所表达的状态或情节一直延续到 until 所指的时间为止。如:

He waited until I returned. 他一直等到我回来。

We danced and danced until a lot of them joined in. 我们跳啊跳啊直到他们许多人都参加进来。

(2) 当 until 意为“在……之前不(没有)”时,主句谓语动词是终止性动词时必须用否定形式,可依据情况意为“直到……才,在……之前未……”。如:

I won't leave until he comes back. 直到他回来我才会离开。

I asked Robert not to sign the agreement until he had heard from us.

我叫罗伯特在他收到我们的信之前不要在协议上签字。

拓展:(1) 试比较:

It will be five years before we meet again. 要等五年我们才能见面。

We had been in Athens for not more than two days before it became obvious that we needed a guide.

我们在雅典还没有住上两天,需要一名导游这件事就变得非常明显了。

(2) 注意 Not until... 与 It was not until that... .

not until 位于句首时,主语和谓语必须实行部分倒装,与 never 等否定词位于句首时一样。如:

Not until the early years of the 19th century did man know what heat is.

直到十九世纪初,人类才知道热能是什么东西。

Not until I began the work did I realize how much time I had wasted.

直到我参加工作才意识到我已浪费了多少时间。

It was not until I saw Margaret next morning, however, that I felt happy.

然而直到我第二天早晨见到玛格丽特时才感到高兴。

典题链接

1. After the new technique was introduced, the factory produced _____ tractors in 1988 as the year before. (MET 1990)

A. as twice many B. as many twice C. twice as many D. twice many as

解析:C 在表示“A是B的几倍”或“A是B的几分之几”的句型中,倍数或分数如 one third, three quarters, 20 percent 等,一般放在“as...as”或“比较级+than”结构的前面,因此本题答案应选 C。句意为“新技术引入后,这家工厂生产的拖拉机是1988年的两倍。”

2. Mr Smith, _____ of the _____ speech, started to read a novel. (2003,北京春招)

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

解析:A 本题考查现在分词与过去分词的区别。tired, moved, interested, excited, embarrassed, amazed 等过去分词叙述的是人本身的感受,意为“感到……的”;tiring, moving, interesting, exciting, embarrassing, amazing 等现在分词叙述的是某物或事给人的感受,意为“令人……的”。本句意为“史密斯先生对这个令人厌烦的讲话感到厌倦了,所以开始读起小说来了。”

3. — How are the team playing?

— They're playing well, but one of them _____ hurt. (2002,北京春招)

- A. got B. gets C. are D. were

解析:A 本题考查主谓一致及时态的用法。因为主语 one of them 为单数,故排除 C、D 两项;结合语境理解句意便知“受伤”发生在过去,故用一般过去时。got 是连系动词,意为“变得”,表示状态的改变,后接形容词或过去分词作表语,本单元 get noisy 的 get 就是此意。题干中,hurt 是过去分词,got hurt 意为“受伤”,相当于被动语态。

4. — You haven't said a word about my new coat, Brenda, do you like?
— I'm sorry I _____ anything about it sooner. I certainly think it's pretty on you. (NMET 2002)
- A. wasn't saying B. don't say C. won't say D. didn't say

解析:D 对已做过的事情表示道歉,谈到该事情时通常应该用一般过去时,所以 D 项正确。

5. Equipped with modern facilities, today's libraries differ (are different) greatly from _____. (2003, 上海)
- A. those of the past B. the past C. which of the past D. these past

解析:A 本题考查前后对比对象的一致性 & 替代词的用法。常用 that 来代替前面出现的可数名词单数和不可数名词;用 those 来代替前面出现的可数名词复数,这里 those 代替 libraries。

基础演练

I. 根据句意,选出与句中画线部分意义相同或相近的选项

- Did you have a good time at his birthday party?
A. feel happy B. have fun C. have a funny time D. enjoy a good time
- Would you please write a description of what happened to you yesterday afternoon?
A. describe B. write an article C. told us about D. say something about
- The teacher encourages her students to do their lessons alone.
A. of their own B. by their own C. by themselves D. for themselves
- Western education is nothing like that of Eastern education.
A. similar to B. the same as C. close to D. different from
- The students here are free to watch TV for half an hour after lunch.
A. are admitted to B. are allowed to C. are pleased to D. are encouraged to

II. 单项选择

- Kate has made great progress in English this term.
— _____, and _____.
A. So she has; so you have B. So she has; so have you
C. So has she; so have you D. So has she; so you have
- I don't think she will finish her work two hours ahead of time, _____?
A. do I B. won't she C. will she D. don't I
- What is his attitude _____ changing your job?
A. on B. towards C. about D. at
- The students explained _____ the head teacher _____.
A. /; why she was late B. /; why was she late C. to; why she was late D. to; why was she late
- My father told me that when he was in middle school, the students _____ in a more serious and polite _____.
A. behaved; way B. were behaved; means C. acted; method D. did; manner
- Is American English _____ British English?
A. difference between B. difference from C. different from D. different between
- Mr Black, _____ of the _____ speech, started to read an English story book.
A. tired; bored B. tiring; bored C. tiring; boring D. tired; boring

8. The children at his age love to play with toys; they find it _____ and relaxing.
A. a fun B. funny C. funs D. fun
9. A true friend must give _____ he takes.
A. as many as B. as much as C. as long as D. as far as
10. _____ the end of the meeting, the chairman made a closing speech.
A. In B. At C. By D. On

III. 句型转换

1. He left the teacher's office after he finished his homework.
He _____ the teacher's office _____ he finished his homework.
2. The street is once longer than the one they live in.
The street is _____ the one they live in.
3. Swimming and stamp collecting interest her most in her free time.
She _____ swimming and stamp collecting in her free time.
4. They are likely to become scientists when they grow up.
_____ they will become scientists when they grow up.
5. Do you mind if I go back home with them at once?
Do you mind _____ back home with them at once?

IV. 用所给动词或词组的正确形式填空, 每个词只能用一次

cover, divide, encourage, impress, improve, introduce, disappoint, behave

1. When he returned from London, we found his English greatly _____.
2. In class, the Chinese students _____ better than American students.
3. He did so badly in the examinations that the results were _____.
4. Our teacher _____ the whole class into five groups before we began to plant trees.
5. Why didn't you say "hi" to Mr Wang when you were _____ to him?
6. At last, we came to a big farm, _____ an area of 180 acres.
7. The students were _____ with Mr Yuan's liveliness and sense of humour.
8. I wrote a letter to my daughter just now, _____ her to work hard and take care of herself.

V. 根据句意和所给首字母, 写出所缺单词

1. You don't have to d _____ the city so carefully. I've been there three times.
2. As soon as he arrived at the meeting, the speaker made himself i _____ to us all.
3. Take this medicine three times a day, following(遵照) the doctor's i _____.
4. Please don't get n _____. The baby is sleeping in the next room.
5. They like science subjects and are good at doing _____ (科学) experiments.
6. Many boy students love science subjects, _____ (特别) maths and physics.
7. What _____ (相同点) or differences do you know about American and Chinese school systems?
8. In America, ninth to _____ (十二) grades are high school.

VI. 缺词填空

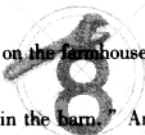
A lawyer, an artist and a musician got lost in the woods. At last they came to a farmer's house and asked if he could let them _____ 1 _____ for the night.

"Sure," the farmer said. "But I've got a room for only two of you in the house. _____ 2 _____ one will have to sleep in the barn(谷仓) _____ 3 _____ the animals, and the smell is very bad out there."

"I'll sleep in the barn," the artist said.

Half an hour later a knock was _____ 4 _____ on the farmhouse door, and there stood the artist, saying, "I can't take the _____ 5 _____."

"All right," said the lawyer, "I'll sleep in the barn." And off he _____ 6 _____.



In a while there was another knock on the door. "I felt _____ 7 _____ with the smell," the lawyer said in an angry voice.

"You two sissies(女子气的男子)," said the _____ 8 _____, "I'll sleep in the barn."

Thirty minutes later _____ 9 _____ another knock. When they opened the door, there stood all the _____ 10 _____ from the barn.

Ⅶ. 阅读理解

A

In a classroom in any country, the teacher teaches more than art or history or language. He or she teaches what is known as the "hidden course" — the culture of that country.

In a society such as the United States, people with different history, culture and language join together and they highly value individualism. Their education, as a part of the society, also values this greatly. Teachers try to make each student special. Students do not have to memorize a lot of information. Instead, they work individually and find answers by themselves. There is often discussion in the classroom. At an early age, students learn to form their own ideas and opinions. Their education encourages personal thought. The importance is placed on how to arrive at an answer and not simply to get the correct answer.

In most Asian countries, people have the same language, history, and culture. Perhaps for this reason, the education there shows society's value in group goals and purposes rather than individualism. Children in China and Japan often work together and help each other on homework. In the classroom, the teaching methods are often very traditional. The teacher says, and the students listen. There is no much discussion. Instead, the students repeat rules or information that they have been taught in order to keep them in mind.

In many ways these differences come from different educational psychology (教育心理学). In Western countries teachers are taught to nurture students. They make it easier for the students to learn for themselves. In the Orient, however, teachers often feel that their task is to pass knowledge to students, or the students can't learn anything.

- This passage mainly discuss the difference of education between _____.
 A. the United States and China
 B. East and West
 C. Japan and China
 D. individuals and groups
- East and West vary in education mainly because they are different in _____.
 A. art
 B. language
 C. culture
 D. purpose
- The education in the West is special in valuing _____.
 A. personal ideas
 B. "hidden culture"
 C. group goals
 D. teaching methods
- The schools in the East pay more attention to _____.
 A. classroom discussion
 B. personal thought
 C. educational psychology
 D. classroom teaching

B

Mr and Mrs Wu were fed up with their neighbour, who was always borrowing things from them.

"It's not right," Mr Wu said to his wife one evening. "At some time or another that man has borrowed nearly everything we have. Almost every day he comes over to borrow something."

"You're quite right," his wife replied, "and most of the things he's never returned."

"What I want to know," her husband said, "is why he can't buy the things he needs, like everyone else?"

"Because people like us are foolish enough to lend him what he needs," she replied. "As long as we are willing to lend, he'll keep on borrowing."

"Then we'll never lend him anything again," Mr Wu said. "The next time he asks to borrow something, I'll say so."

"We must have a good reason for saying no," his wife said, "and we must always try to be polite to him. We don't want to make an enemy of the man."

It was not long before their decision not to lend their neighbour anything ever again was put to the test.

The next morning there was a knock on the door. Mr Wu went to answer it.

Their neighbour was standing there. Mr Wu knew he was going to ask to borrow something, and was ready to refuse him politely. "Good morning," their neighbour said, "I'm sorry to trouble you, but I wonder if I could borrow your garden scissors."

"I'm sorry," Mr Wu said, "but I'm afraid my wife and I will be using them today. We'll be spending all day working in the garden."

"Oh, I see," the neighbour said, "in that case, may I borrow your golf clubs? You won't be needing them if you're working in the garden all day, will you?"

5. What had the neighbour done with the things he had borrowed?

A. He had lent them to others.

B. He had lost them.

C. He had broken them.

D. He had not given them back.

6. What did Mr Wu decide to do from then on?

A. To keep on lending things to him.

B. To give him their golf clubs.

C. To refuse to lend him any more things.

D. To be impolite to him.

7. What do you think the underlined expression "were fed up with" mean?

A. were tired of

B. were angry with

C. were dissatisfied

D. were disappointed

8. How did the neighbour manage to get what he really wanted?

A. By working in Mr Wu's garden.

B. By lending Mr Wu's golf clubs.

C. By first asking for something else.

D. By asking for it again.

VIII. 单句改错

1. The first homework the teacher gave us was a description of the street where each of us live in.
2. I was excited with my first physics lesson.
3. I felt very embarrassing when the chemistry teacher asked me to answer a tricky question.
4. I don't like maths very much. I think it's why it's very difficult.
5. The most important thing at the beginning is pronunciation, got the sounds right.

IX. 把下列句子译成英语

1. 老师叫我们做完了功课回家。
2. 我认为他们学校不是七点四十五分开始上课。
3. ——你多久回家看望父母一次? ——每月四次。
4. ——我把电视机关掉你介意吗? ——一点儿也不介意。
5. 上周三我收到一封信,信中父母要求我写下高中第一天的感想。

能力突破 (单元综合检测)

I. 单项选择

1. — When _____ again?

— When she _____, I'll let you know.

A. will she come; will come

B. will she come; come



- C. she comes; comes
D. will she come; comes
2. — Wish you every success in the future.
— _____.
A. Sure. I will
B. Thanks. The same to you
C. It's not easy to do so
D. I'll try best
3. — Do you hope the American Team will win the game this time?
— I _____.
A. hope not
B. don't hope
C. don't hope it
D. don't hope that
4. I don't believe he has a good way to work out the maths problem, _____?
A. do I
B. doesn't he
C. has he
D. does he
5. — Jackie is a student and is good at all her subjects.
— _____.
A. It was the same with Kathy
B. So it is with Kathy
C. So is Kathy
D. So does Kathy
6. The students are often encouraged _____ English as much as possible.
A. to speak
B. to say
C. speaking
D. saying
7. You can't imagine _____ when they received these nice Christmas presents.
A. how they were excited
B. how exciting they were
C. how excited they were
D. how they were exciting
8. — What's the matter?
— I can't get the engine(引擎) _____.
A. running
B. run
C. to run
D. ran
9. My new computer costs _____ Bob's.
A. twice as expensive as
B. twice as many as
C. twice as high as
D. twice as much as
10. — I'm going to an English concert played by Back Street Boys.
— Oh, great. _____.
A. Bye-bye
B. See you later
C. Have fun
D. Take care
11. _____ it is to go hiking in the mountains!
A. How great fun
B. What great fun
C. What a great fun
D. How funny
12. What _____ of transportation do most people there use to go traveling?
A. way
B. method
C. means
D. manner
13. Mrs Brown was _____ for more than an hour before dinner.
A. too tired to lie down
B. too tiring to lie down
C. so tired that she lay down
D. so tiring that she lay down
14. _____ surprised us most was _____ the little girl of 8 could play the piano so well.
A. That; what
B. That; how
C. All that; what
D. What; that
15. More and more old people think it important to keep fit and they _____ sports games at weekends.
A. take part in
B. join
C. join in
D. take part

II. 完型填空

Most shops in Britain open at nine in the morning. Small shops usually 1 business for an hour at lunch time. 2 one or two days a week some large food shops 3 open until eight o'clock in the evening for night 4.

Many shops are 5 in the afternoon one day a week. The 6 is usually Wednesday or

Thursday; it 7 be a different day in different towns. 8 all shops are closed on Sundays. Newspaper shops are 9 in the morning, selling sweets and cigarettes 10.

Usually, foreign visitors don't have 11 difficulty knowing where to buy 12 they want. Most shops sell the things that you would 13 them to. But, for stamps, you can 14 buy them in post offices.

Many large food shops are self-service. When you 15 into one of these shops, you 16 a basket and put into 17 the things you want to buy. You 18 up at the cash-desk and 19 for everything just before you 20.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. A. do | B. stop | C. serve | D. start |
| 2. A. At | B. From | C. For | D. After |
| 3. A. stay | B. make | C. leave | D. continue |
| 4. A. show | B. scene | C. pleasure | D. shopping |
| 5. A. kept | B. open | C. closed | D. busy |
| 6. A. day | B. date | C. time | D. period |
| 7. A. can | B. must | C. should | D. will |
| 8. A. Probably | B. Surely | C. Nearly | D. Mostly |
| 9. A. free | B. shut | C. open | D. locked |
| 10. A. yet | B. either | C. instead | D. as well |
| 11. A. few | B. some | C. many | D. much |
| 12. A. that | B. what | C. which | D. when |
| 13. A. force | B. think | C. allow | D. expect |
| 14. A. also | B. only | C. even | D. still |
| 15. A. go | B. break | C. look | D. steal |
| 16. A. give | B. send | C. take | D. make |
| 17. A. it | B. that | C. them | D. those |
| 18. A. put | B. stand | C. rise | D. line |
| 19. A. pay | B. ask | C. wait | D. prepare |
| 20. A. hurry | B. leave | C. decide | D. choose |

III. 阅读理解

A

How many words cannot be measured exactly? However, Professor Seashore concluded that first graders entered school with at least 24,000 words and added 5,000 each year so that they left high school with at least 80,000. These figures(数字) are for recognition vocabulary(词汇), the words we understand when we read or hear them, which are more than our active vocabulary, the words we use in speaking and writing.

Using the words you recognize in reading will help get them into your active vocabulary. In your reading, pay attention to these words, especially when the subject is one that you might well write or talk about. Underline or make a list of words that you feel a need for and look up the ones you are not sure of in a dictionary. And then before very long find a way to use some of them. Once you know how they are pronounced and what they mean, you can safely use them.

1. Professor Seashore concluded that it took a first grader _____ years to increase his vocabulary from 24,000 to 80,000.
 A. about 14 B. about 10 C. about 12 D. about 5
2. According to Professor Seashore, _____.
 A. one has at least 80,000 recognition words

