

课标本

教材完全解读

王后雄学案

总策划：熊辉



高中英语 必修1

配外研版

丛书主编：王后雄

本册主编：欧时才



中国青年出版社

新课标完全解读

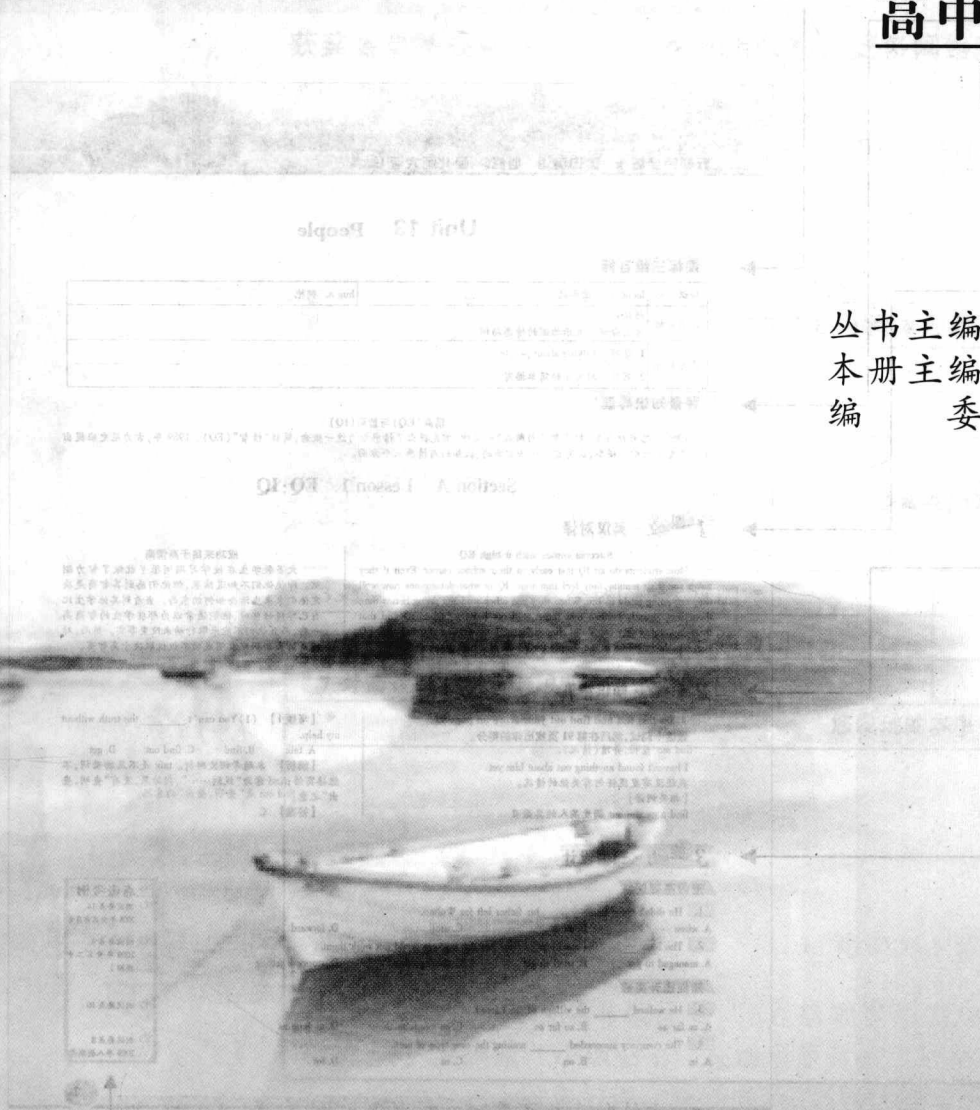
课标本

教材完全解读

王后雄学案

高中英语 必修1
配外研版

丛书主编：王后雄
 本册主编：欧时才
 编委：苏慧芬 李文宏
 郭军 汪鹰
 易玉萍 李玉来
 林秋咏 汪玲
 林晖 李小萍



中国青年出版社

北京
新华书店
发行

(京)新登字083号

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

教材完全解读:外研版.高中英语.1:必修/王后雄主编.

—3版.—北京:中国青年出版社,2009

ISBN 978-7-5006-7493-1

I.教... II.王... III.英语课—高中—教学参考资料 IV.G634

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2007)第067517号

总策划:熊辉

责任编辑:宣逸玲

封面设计:木头羊

教材完全解读

高中英语

必修1

中国青年出版社 出版发行

社址:北京东四12条21号 邮政编码:100708

网址:www.cyp.com.cn

编辑部电话:(010)64034328

读者服务热线:(027)61883306

咸宁市鄂南新华印务有限公司印制 新华书店经销

889 × 1194 1/16 12.5印张 354千字

2009年7月北京第3版 2009年7月湖北第4次印刷

印数:13001—18000册

定价:21.70元

本书如有任何印装质量问题,请与承印厂联系调换

联系电话:(027)61883355

003500

教材完全解读

本书特点

基础教育新课标改革已如火如荼地展开，新课程教材助学助考的开发问题已成为人们关注的焦点。应广大读者的要求，我们特邀来自国家新课程改革试验区和国家级培训班的专家编写课标版《教材完全解读》丛书。该系列丛书能帮助学生掌握新的课程标准，让学生能够按照新课程理念和教材学习目标要求科学、高效地学习。该书以“透析全解、双栏对照、服务学生”为宗旨，助您走向成功。

该套丛书在整体设计上有两个突出的特点：一个是双栏对照，对教材全解全析，在学科层次上力求讲深、讲透、讲出特色；另一个就是注重典型案例学习，突出鲜活、典型和示范的特点。

为了让您更充分地理解本书的特点，挑战学习的极限，请您在选购和使用本书时，先阅读本书的使用方法图示。

背景知识导读

概括单元相关的核心背景知识，链接背景资料，指明学习方向。让您能整体把握、合理规划、有的放矢，有利于破解教材知识难点，形成整体突破的学习策略。

双向双栏对照翻译

双栏对照翻译课文，利于整体阅读文章和培养英语思维能力。精准、优美的译文让您深入理解课文内容，系统梳理课文知识，全程帮助您高效学习。

新典用题双栏探密

左栏深度精讲语言知识，右栏新典型考试用题诠释左栏知识，左右栏讲例直接对应，充分享受视角美感，降低学习难度。用题演绎一反三之功效。

能力题型设计

掌握考试题型变化趋势，体现实践、综合、创新能力。对考试能力题型设计进行科学的探索和最新的预测。

点击考例

双色凸现测试要点，方便您查阅解题依据，与讲例相互印证。当解题无方时，建议寻找解题依据和思路。

明确每课学习要求

以课标为依据，三维目标全解教材学习要求，提供总体的学习策略，提出具体的学习要诀，体现目标控制学习规则。

教材完全解读 高中英语 必修5 配北师大版

Unit 13 People

知识目标	facial and 面部的	hug n. 拥抱
方法目标	语法： 过去分词 表示推测的情态动词	
能力目标	1. 话题 Talking about people 2. 写作 对人物的简单描写	

背景知识导读

情商(EQ)与智商(IQ)
1966年巴布赫在其《情感智力与解放》一文中，首先提出了情感智力这一概念，简称“情商”(EQ)。1989年，古力尼史亚提出了一个智力的综合模型，认为智力包括生物的、认知的与情感三个方面。

Section A Lesson 1 EQ: IQ

1 课文·英汉对译

Success comes with a high EQ
Most students do an IQ test early in their school career. Even if they never see their results, they feel that their IQ is what determines how well they are going to do in life. When they see other students doing better than them, they usually believe that those students have a higher IQ and that there is nothing they can do to change facts. However, new research into EQ suggests that success is not simply the result of a high IQ.

成功来自于高情商
大多数学生在校学习期间很早就做了智力测试。即使他们不知道结果，但他们感到其智商是决定他们未来生活会如何的东西。当看到其他学生比自己学得好像时，他们通常以为那些学生的智商高一些，而且他们不能采取行动来改变事实。然而，对情商的最新研究表明成功不仅仅取决于高智商。

2 语言·知识精讲

1. Do this test and find out your score on page 91.
做这个测试，然后在第91页找出你的得分。
find out 查明，弄清(情况)。
I haven't found anything out about him yet.
我还没有发现任何有关他的情况。
[相关词语]
find a person out 揭发某人的真面目

【考题1】 (1) You can't _____ the truth without my help.
A. talk B. find C. find out D. get
【解析】 本题考词义辨析。talk 是不及物动词，不能接宾语；find 意为“找到……”，指结果，没有“查明，查出”之意；find out 是“查明，查出”的意思。
【答案】 C

3 能力·题型设计

速效基础演练

1. He didn't come home _____ his father left for Wuhan.
A. when B. as C. until D. forward

2. The boss _____ the machines in time but the workers could not work them.
A. managed to get B. tried to get C. tried getting D. stopped getting

知能提升突破

3. He walked _____ the village where I lived.
A. as far as B. so far as C. as much as D. as long as

4. The company succeeded _____ making the new type of cars.
A. in B. on C. to D. for

点击考例

1. 测试要点 14
2008 年 12 月月考

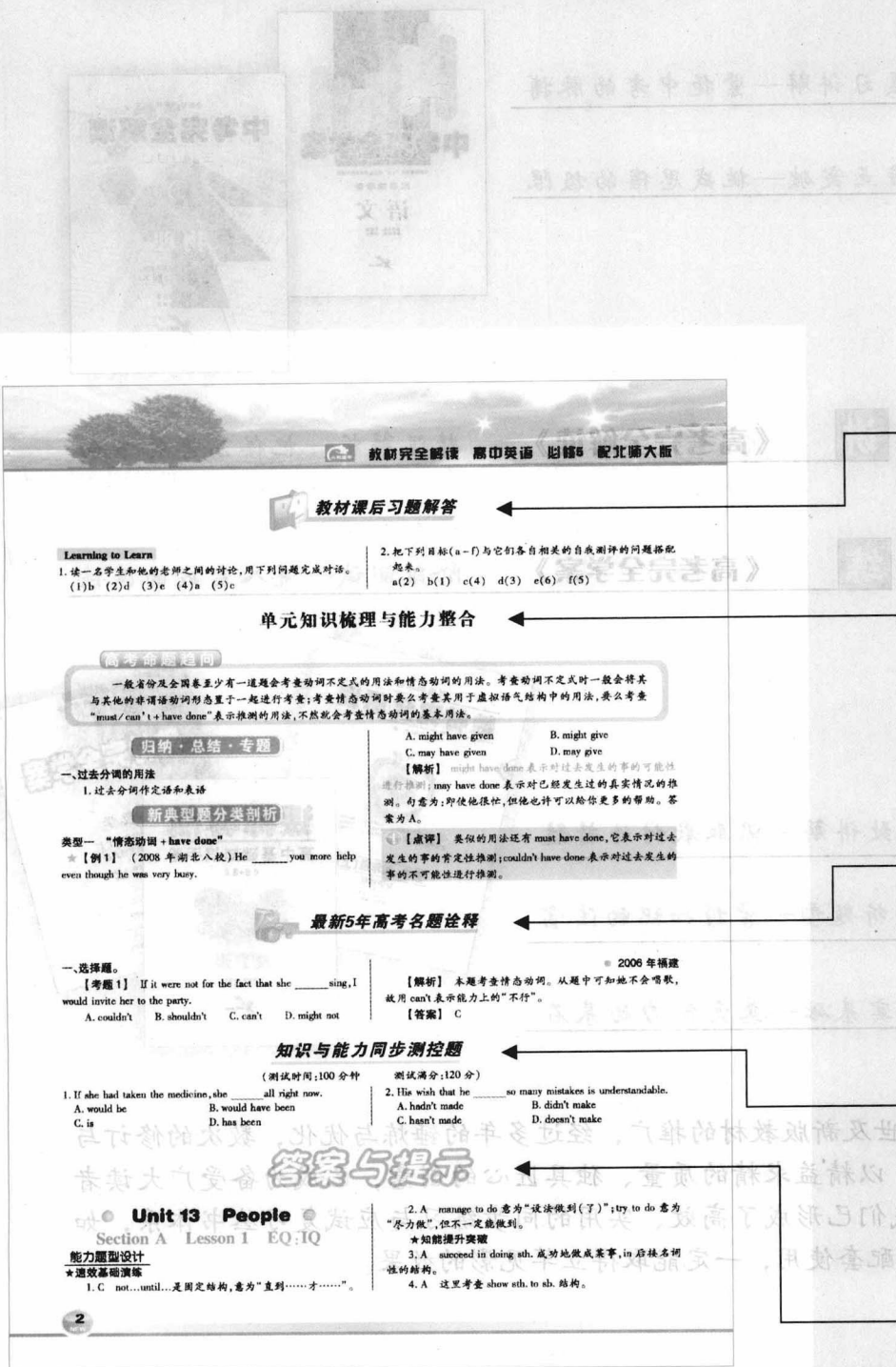
2. 测试要点 9
2009 年黄石二中模拟 1

3. 测试要点 10

4. 测试要点 6
2009 年八校联考

教辅大师、特级教师王后雄教授科学超前的体例设置，帮您赢在学习起点，成就人生夙愿。

—— 题记



教材课后习题解答

帮助您弥补课堂上听课的疏漏。答案准确，讲解繁简适度、到位、透彻。

单元知识整合

单元知识与方法网络化，帮助您将本单元所学教材内容系统化，形成对考点知识的二次提炼与升华，全面提高学习效率。

最新5年高考名题诠释

汇集高考名题，讲解细致入微。教纲、考纲，双向例释；练习、考试，讲解透彻；多学、精练，效果显著。

考试高分保障

精心选编涵盖本章节或阶段性知识和能力要求的检测试题，梯度合理、层次分明，与同步考试接轨，利于您同步自我测评，查缺补漏。

点拨解题思路

试题皆提供详细的解题步骤和思路点拨，鼓励一题多解。知其然，且知其所以然。帮助您养成良好的规范的答题习惯。

教材课后习题解答

Learning to Learn

1. 读一名学生和老师的对话，用下列问题完成对话。
(1)b (2)d (3)e (4)a (5)c

2. 把下列目标(a-f)与它们各自相关的自我测评的问题搭配起来。
a(2) b(1) c(4) d(3) e(6) f(5)

单元知识梳理与能力整合

高考命题趋向

一般省份及全国卷至少有一道考查情态动词不定式的用法和情态动词的用法。考查动词不定式时一般会将其与其他的非谓语动词形态置于一起进行考查；考查情态动词时要么考查其用于虚拟语气结构中的用法，要么考查“must/can't+have done”表示推测的用法，不然就会考查情态动词的基本用法。

归纳·总结·专题

一、过去分词用法

1. 过去分词作定语和表语

新典型题分类剖析

类型一 “情态动词+have done”

【例1】(2008年湖北八校) He _____ you more help even though he was very busy.

- A. might have given
- B. might give
- C. may have given
- D. may give

【解析】 might have done 表示对过去发生的事情的可能性进行推测；may have done 表示对已经发生过的真实情况的推测。句意为：即使他很忙，但他也许可以给你更多的帮助。答案为A。

【点评】 类似的用法还有 must have done，它表示对过去发生的事情的肯定性推测；couldn't have done 表示对过去发生的事情的不可能性进行推测。

最新5年高考名题诠释

一、选择题

【考题1】 If it were not for the fact that she _____ sing, I would invite her to the party.
A. couldn't B. shouldn't C. can't D. might not

【解析】 本题考查情态动词。从题中可知她不会唱歌，故用can't表示能力上的“不行”。
【答案】 C

知识与能力同步测控题

(测试时间：100分钟 测试满分：120分)

- 1. If she had taken the medicine, she _____ all right now.
A. would be B. would have been
C. is D. has been
- 2. His wish that he _____ so many mistakes is understandable.
A. hadn't made B. didn't make
C. hasn't made D. doesn't make

答案与提示

Unit 13 People
Section A Lesson 1 EQ: IQ

能力题型设计

* 题效基础演练

1. C not...until...是固定结构，意为“直到……才……”。

- 2. A manage to do 意为“设法做到(了)”；try to do 意为“努力做”，但不一定能做到。
★ 知能提升突破
- 3. A succeed in doing sth. 成功地做成某事，in 后接名词性的结构。
- 4. A 这里考查 show sth. to sb. 结构。

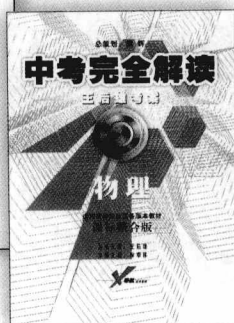
小熊图书 最新教辅

。鳳凰主人短翅，点城區學我高燃

讲解

讲 《中考完全解读》 复习讲解—紧扼中考的脉搏

练 《中考完全学案》 难点突破—挑战思维的极限



讲 《高考完全解读》 精湛解析—把握高考的方向

练 《高考完全学案》 阶段测试—进入实战的演练

讲 《教材完全解读》 细致讲解—汲取教材的精髓

例 《课标导航·基础知识手册》 透析题型—掌握知识的法宝

练 《教材完全学案》 夯实基础—奠定能力的基石



伴随着新的课程标准问世及新版教材的推广，经过多年的锤炼与优化，数次的修订与改版，如今的“小熊图书”以精益求精的质量、独具匠心的创意，已成为备受广大读者青睐的品牌图书。今天，我们已形成了高效、实用的同步练习与应试复习丛书体系，如果您能结合自身的实际情况配套使用，一定能取得立竿见影的效果。

辅导材料特选...
 慎选...
 况且...
 身...
 ...

目 录

全书知识结构图解·名师学法指津 1

MODULE 1 My First Day at Senior High 3

Section I Introduction, reading and vocabulary 4

Section II Grammar, listening and vocabulary,
pronunciation & speaking 10

Section III Writing, everyday English and function &
cultural corner 14

◆单元知识梳理与能力整合 18

◆最新5年高考名题诠释 20

◆知识与能力同步测控题 21



MODULE 2 My New Teachers 25

Section I Introduction, reading and vocabulary 26

Section II Grammar, speaking, listening and vocabulary, pronunciation,
function and speaking & everyday English 35

Section III Writing, cultural corner 39

◆单元知识梳理与能力整合 44

◆最新5年高考名题诠释 46

◆知识与能力同步测控题 47



MODULE 3 My First Ride on a Train 51

Section I Introduction, reading and vocabulary 52

Section II Grammar, function, vocabulary & reading and speaking 59

Section III Writing, everyday English & cultural corner 63

◆单元知识梳理与能力整合 67

◆最新5年高考名题诠释 69

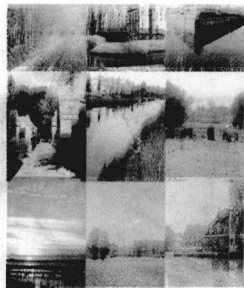
◆知识与能力同步测控题 71



目

录

MODULE 4 A Social Survey—My Neighbourhood 75



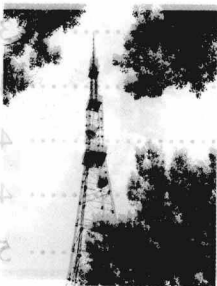
Section I Introduction, reading and vocabulary	76
Section II Grammar, listening and vocabulary	83
Section III Writing, cultural corner	87
◆单元知识梳理与能力整合	91
◆最新5年高考名题诠释	93
◆知识与能力同步测控题	95

MODULE 5 A Lesson in a Lab 99

Section I Introduction, vocabulary and speaking	100
Section II Grammar, reading and vocabulary	107
Section III Listening and writing, cultural corner	111
◆单元知识梳理与能力整合	116
◆最新5年高考名题诠释	119
◆知识与能力同步测控题	120



MODULE 6 The Internet and Telecommunications 124



Section I Introduction, reading and vocabulary	125
Section II Grammar, listening and vocabulary	134
Section III Writing, cultural corner	140
◆单元知识梳理与能力整合	145
◆最新5年高考名题诠释	147
◆知识与能力同步测控题	148

MODULE 7 Revision 153

◆单元知识梳理与能力整合	154
◆知识与能力同步测控题	158



教材学业水平考试试题 163

答案与提示 168

全书知识结构图解·名师学法指津

一、全书知识结构图解

	Module 1 My First Day at Senior High	Module 2 My New Teachers	Module 3 My First Ride on a Train	Module 4 A Social Survey—My Neighbourhood	Module 5 A Lesson in a Lab	Module 6 The Internet and Telecommunications
话题	介绍学校或班级概况,对比国外教育体系。	描述自己的课堂感受,描述自己喜爱的课题。	介绍旅游经历,介绍童年故事。	描述自己的社区。	谈论科学课程和实验(talking about science subjects and experiments)。	讨论因特网和电信的发展及其在生活中的运用,并就此发表自己的观点。
功能	表达态度(attitudes)和感情(emotions)	运用本模块所学词汇和短语表达偏爱(preference)	学会使用礼貌用语。	学会表达指示方向和地点。	学习次序(words and expressions of sequence)的表达。	1. 谈论百分数及数字的表达。 2. 购物(shopping)
语法	1. 复习一般现在时的三种不同用法: a permanent state of affairs; a habit or sth. you do regularly; sth. which is always true. 2. 学习以-ing 和-ed 结尾的形容词。	学习-ing 形式的用法。	学习-ed 形式作形容词,学习过去时间的表达法。	进一步熟悉并练习现在完成时,并与一般过去时略作比较。	学习形容词和副词的比较级: 1. 倍数的表示法。 2. 比较级的三种用法。	1. 合成名词(compound nouns) 2. 冠词(the article)
写作	写一份简介,介绍自己的学校。	运用-ing 形式和表达偏爱的句型,描写一位自己喜欢的老师。	运用过去时态,写一篇介绍旅游情况的文章。	调查自己所住地区的情况,用英语写一个报告。	写一个实验报告,正确使用 first, next, after, that, lastly, 并运用形容词和副词的比较级。	写一篇文章,表达自己对因特网的看法,正确运用冠词。

二、名师学法指津

外研社版的新课程标准英语的编写体现了以下四个原则:

1. 体现当今世界中小学英语学习的新潮流。
2. 给中国学生最行之有效的、最新的学习语言的理念,并用这种观念来影响和指导中国学生学习英语。
3. 提升中国中小学英语教师的教学水平。
4. 激发学生学习语言的内在潜力,使其在语言的交流中起到积极的作用。

从本教材编写的原则来看,该教材的理念是十分先进的。那么,我们如何学好这套教材呢?要学好这套教材,首先要弄清本教材的体例,本教材分为七个模块(module),每个模块都有它的主题。虽然内容各不相同,但学习方法却大致相同,现在我们就以“模块1”的内容和学习目的为例,来研究一下如何学好这本教材。

MODULE 1 My First Day at Senior High

本模块的教学内容介绍的是一位高中新生第一天到学校时观察和接触到的人和事物以及个人的感受,其内容紧密结合学生的现实生活,学生通过对该内容的学习,要求达到以下四个目标:即语言知识目标、语言技能目标、学习策略目标和文化意识目标。在语言知识目标中,学生必须在以下几个方面达标:(1)语言,要求掌握含有-ed 结尾的词的发音规则并能准确读出;(2)掌握本模



MODULE 1 My First Day at Senior High

课标模块知识

类别	课程标准要求掌握的项目
重点词汇	enthusiastic /ɪnˌθjuːziˈæstɪk/ <i>adj.</i> 热心的 amazing /əˈmeɪzɪŋ/ <i>adj.</i> 令人吃惊的;令人惊讶的 information /ɪnfəˈmeɪʃn/ <i>n.</i> 信息 website /ˈwebˌsaɪt/ <i>n.</i> 网站;网址 brilliant /ˈbrɪljənt/ <i>adj.</i> (口语)极好的 comprehension /kəmprɪˈhenʃn/ <i>n.</i> 理解;领悟 instruction /ɪnˈstrʌkʃn/ <i>n.</i> (常作复数)指示;说明 method /ˈmeθəd/ <i>n.</i> 方法 bored/bɔːd/ <i>adj.</i> 厌烦的;厌倦的 embarrassed /ɪmˈbærəst/ <i>adj.</i> 尴尬的;难堪的;困窘的 attitude /ˈætɪˌtjuːd/ <i>n.</i> 态度 behaviour /bɪˈheɪvjə/ <i>n.</i> 行为;举动 previous /ˈpriːviəs/ <i>adj.</i> 以前的;从前的 description /dɪˈskrɪpʃn/ <i>n.</i> 记述;描述 amazed /əˈmeɪzd/ <i>adj.</i> 吃惊的;惊讶的 embarrassing /ɪmˈbærəʃɪŋ/ <i>adj.</i> 令人尴尬的;令人难堪的 technology /tekˈnɒlədʒi/ <i>n.</i> 技术 impress /ɪmˈpres/ <i>vt.</i> 使印象深刻 correction /kəˈrekʃn/ <i>n.</i> 改正;纠正 encouragement /ɪnˈkʌrɪdʒmənt/ <i>n.</i> 鼓励;激励 enjoyment /ɪnˈdʒɔɪmənt/ <i>n.</i> 享受;乐趣 fluency /ˈfluːənsi/ <i>n.</i> 流利;流畅 misunderstanding /ˌmɪsʌndəˈstændɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> 误解 disappointed /dɪsəˈpɔɪntɪd/ <i>adj.</i> 失望的 disappointing /ˌdɪsəˈpɔɪntɪŋ/ <i>adj.</i> 令人失望的 system /ˈsɪstəm/ <i>n.</i> 制度;体系;系统 teenager /ˈtiːnˌeɪdʒə/ <i>n.</i> 少年 disappear /dɪsəˈpiə/ <i>vi.</i> 消失 move /muːv/ <i>vi.</i> 搬家 assistant /əˈsɪstənt/ <i>n.</i> 助手;助理 cover /kʌvə/ <i>vt.</i> 包含 diploma /dɪˈplɒmə/ <i>n.</i> 文凭;毕业证书
重点词组	have fun, introduce sb. to... , by oneself, in a fun way, in other words, look forward to, be impressed with, be different from, look for, at the start of, at the end of, go to college, be divided into, take part in
重点句型	1. It is the capital city of Hebei Province. 2. I don't think I will be bored in Ms Shen's class! 3. In other words, there are three times as many girls as boys.
重点语法	The present simple tense 一般现在时 The present continuous tense 现在进行时 Adjectives ending in -ing and -ed 动词的-ing 与-ed 形式

背景知识导读

In Britain, school is compulsory for children aged from five to sixteen, when they can leave or stay on for another two years. Primary schools take children from the ages of five to eleven; secondary schools from then until they leave.

The school year is from mid-September to mid-July. There are three terms of about twelve weeks each. Normal school hours are from about 9:00 to about 4:00, five days a week, from Monday to Friday.

Every school must give lessons in physical and religious education by law. No other subjects are compulsory in this way, but all schools consider English language and mathematics their most important subjects, and offer a wide range of other courses.

In many schools there is organized sport for all pupils at least one afternoon a week. Football, netball, hockey, tennis, cricket, swimming and athletics are the most commonly taught.

From fifteen, pupils normally take seven or eight subjects. There are two public exams; the CSE (Certificate of Secondary Education) and the more difficult GCE "O" level (the "O" stands for "ordinary"). In both you pass or fail each subject. What matters is how many passes you get.

Those who do not leave at sixteen take two or three subjects for GCE "A" (advanced) level after a two-year course. Universities and colleges differ in the way they select their students, but two good passes at "A" level is the minimum requirement for most universities. Oxford and Cambridge are more selective, and hold their own entrance exams.

University courses for a first degree normally take three or four years, and are in one main subject and possibly a second, subsidiary subject.

Section I Introduction, reading and vocabulary

1 课文·英汉对译

My First Day at Senior High

My name is Li Kang. I live in Shijiazhuang, a city not far from Beijing. It is the capital city of Hebei Province. Today is my first day at Senior High school and I'm writing down my thoughts about it.

My new school is very good and I can see why. The teachers are very enthusiastic and friendly and the classrooms are amazing. Every room has a computer with a special screen, almost as big as a cinema screen. The teachers write on the computer, and their words appear on the screen behind them. The screens also show photographs, text and information from websites. They're brilliant!

The English class is really interesting. The teacher is a very enthusiastic woman called Ms Shen. We're using a new textbook and Ms Shen's method of teaching is nothing like that of the teachers at my Junior High school. She thinks that reading comprehension is important, but we speak a lot in class, too. And we have fun. I don't think I will be bored in Ms Shen's class!

Today we introduced ourselves to each other. We did this in groups. Some students were embarrassed at first but everyone was very friendly and it was really nice. Ms Shen gave us instructions and then we worked by ourselves.

Ms Shen wants to help us improve our spelling and handwriting. We do this in a fun way, with spelling games and other activities. I like her attitude very much, and the behaviour of the other students shows that they like her, too.

There are sixty-five students in my class—more than my previous class in Junior High. Forty-nine of them are girls. In other words, there are three times as many girls as boys. They say that girls are usually more hard-working than boys, but in this class, everyone is hard-working. For our homework tonight, we have to write a description of the street where we live. I'm looking forward to doing it!

参考译文

我上高中的第一天

我叫李康,我住在石家庄,一个距离北京不远的城市。它是河北的省会。今天是我上高中的第一天,我正在记下我的一些想法。

我新上的学校很好,我能看出这是为什么。老师们非常热情友好,教室好得令人吃惊。每间教室都有一台电脑,配有特别的屏幕,几乎跟电影银幕一样大。老师在电脑上打字,这样他们打出的字就显示在他们身后的屏幕上。屏幕上还能展示图片,文本及来自网上的信息。它们真是太棒了!

英语课确实很有趣。老师是很热心的沈女士。我们使用新课本,沈老师的教学方法与我的初中老师们的教学方法完全不同。她认为阅读理解很重要,不过我们课堂上英语也讲得很多。我们上课很快快乐。我认为我是不会对沈老师的课厌烦的!

今天我们做自我介绍。我们是以小组活动的形式进行的。有些学生起初有些发窘,不过大家都很友善,这真是好。沈老师给我们提出要求,然后我们自己活动。

沈老师想帮助我们提高拼写和书写水平。我们用拼字游戏和其他活动这类有趣的方式来进行。我很喜欢她的态度,其他学生的行为表明他们也喜欢她。

我们班上有65个学生,比我们初中原来班上的人数多。学生中49人是女生。换句话说,女生的人数是男生的三倍。人家说通常女生比男生学习更努力,但在这个班上每个人都努力。作为我们今晚的家庭作业,我们得写一篇描述我们所住街道的文章。我盼望着写这篇文章呢!

2 语言·知识精讲

1. Which are your three favourite subjects?

你最喜欢的三门学科是哪些?

辨析:which 与 what

what 表示从不定数目或不定数量的事物中作出选择。

which 表示从已知的、确定的若干事物中作出选择。

What shoes are you going to wear? 你要穿什么鞋?

Which shoes shall I wear, the red ones or the brown ones?

我要穿红色的还是棕色的鞋呢?

2. I would like to study English because it is widely used

in the world. 我想学英语,因为英语在世界上应用很广。

widely adv. 广大地,广泛地

That writer is widely known. 那位作家远近闻名。

辨析:wide 与 widely

wide 和 widely 都能用作副词,这两者的辨析是各类考试的热点,一定要加以注意。一般来说,widely 多指抽象概念,常译为

◆ [例题1] After 10 years of hard time, the young lady has turned movie star, _____ she dreamed of becoming in her children.

A. who B. which C. that D. what

● 2009·海淀 ●

[解析] 考查定语从句。句意:经过了10年的努力,这位年轻的女士最终成为了影星……先行词是 star, 所以连接代词用 which/that, 但由于空前有个逗号, 因此空后是非限制性定语从句, 故只能选择 which。

[答案] B

◆ [例题2] (1) Excited by the news, Marie lay in bed with her eyes _____ open while all her family were _____ asleep.

A. widely; sound

B. wide; sound

C. wide; soundly

D. widely; soundly

● 2009·济南 ●



“广泛地”;wide 一般指具体概念。试比较下面的例句:

Open your mouth wide. (具体意义)张大你的嘴。

It is said that these books have been widely used as textbooks. (抽象概念)据说这些书籍被广泛地用作课本。

④ [相关链接] 与 wide/widely 的辨析类似的还有: high/highly; deep/deeply 等。

He climbed up the high mountain. (具体意义)

他向高山上攀登。

Training by yourself can be highly dangerous. (抽象概念)

你独自一人训练是非常危险的。

She went deep into the woods. (具体意义)

她走进森林的深处。

Even the enemy soldiers were deeply moved. (抽象概念)

甚至敌人也被深深地感动了。

④ 3. I like Chinese because I enjoy reading stories and poems. 我喜欢语文,因为我喜欢读小说和诗歌。

(1) enjoy doing... 喜欢干……

Do you enjoy watching football match?

你喜欢看足球赛吗?

enjoy oneself 过得快乐

I enjoy myself at the party. 这次聚会我很愉快。

(2) enjoyable *adj.* 愉快的,快乐的

Thank you for a most enjoyable party.

谢谢你主办了一次令人十分愉快的聚会。

注意:enjoy 后只能接动名词作宾语。

④ [相关链接] 英语中某些及物动词后习惯跟动名词作宾语,常见的此类词有:

避免 错过 少延期 (avoid miss put off/postpone)

建议 完成 多练习 (suggest finish practise)

喜欢 想象 禁不住 (enjoy imagine can't help)

承认 否定 与嫉妒 (admit deny envy)

逃避 冒险 莫原谅 (escape risk excuse)

忍受 保持 不介意 (stand keep mind)

④ 4. I live in Shijiazhuang, a city not far from Beijing.

我住在石家庄,一个距离北京不太远的城市。

a city not far from Beijing 是 Shijiazhuang 的同位语,其中 not far from Beijing 是形容词短语作定语,相当于定语从句 which is not far from Beijing.

Your work is far from (being) satisfactory.

你的工作远不能令人满意。

(1) far 的比较级有两种形式,即 farther 和 further. 其中 farther 多用于本义“更远”;而 further 除用本义“更远”外,还常用引申义“进一步”。因此,一般说来可用 farther 的地方常用 further 替换,但反过来则不一定。试比较:

I can throw the ball farther than you can. (可替换成 further)

我可以把球扔得比你远。

It is necessary to cut down further on expenses. (不可替换成 farther) 进一步削减开支是必要的。

(2) far 用来表示不确切的距离,因此表示距离的数量词不能与它搭配使用。

She lives five miles far from here. (×)

She lives five miles from here. (√)

She lives far from here. (√)

[解析] wide 在这里为副词,表示“充分地;完全地”; sound asleep 酣睡着;安然入睡。

[答案] B

④ [拓展] 英语中有些词本身既可作形容词,又可为副词,表示具体的概念,而以 -ly 结尾的副词一般表示抽象的概念。如: close 意思是“近”; closely 意思是“仔细地”。 deep 意思是“深”,表示空间深度; deeply 常表示感情上的深度,意为“深深地”。 high 表示空间高度; highly 表示程度,相当于 much。 wide 表示空间宽度; widely 意思是“广泛地”。 free 的意思是“自由地;免费”; freely 的意思是“无限制地”。

(2) The two languages are _____ different.

A. widely B. completely C. quite D. like

[解析] 本题考查副词修饰形容词。句意:这两种语言完全不相同。

[答案] A、B、C

④ [例题3] (1) In this seaside resort, you can _____ all the comfort and convenience of modern tourism.

A. enjoy B. apply C. receive D. achieve

● 2007·山东 ●

[解析] enjoy 意为“享受……的乐趣”。根据其宾语“all the comfort and convenience of modern tourism”可判断出要用 enjoy,表示“在海边娱乐场,你可以享受到现代旅游的全部舒适和方便”。 apply 意为“申请,应用”; receive 意为“收到,接到,接收,遭到,受到,接待,接见”; achieve 意为“完成,达到”。

[答案] A

(2) I can't stand _____ with Jane in the same office. She just refuses _____ talking while she works.

A. working; stopping B. to work; stopping
C. working; to stop D. to work; to stop

● 2009·东城 ●

[解析] 考查非谓语动词作宾语。 stand 表示“忍受”时,后面接动名词作宾语; refuse “拒绝”,后接不定式作宾语。

[答案] C

④ [例题4] (1) Much of the power of the trade unions has been lost. _____, their political influence should be very great.

A. As a result B. As usual
C. Even so D. So far

● 2006·广东 ●

[解析] even so 意为“即使这样”。本题要根据前后句的逻辑关系判断。前半句意思是“这个贸易组织的权力大大削弱了”,后半句是“他们的政治影响力还是很大”,所以从逻辑上可以判断“权力削弱了,即使如此,影响力仍然很大”,所以选表示让步的 even so (即使这样)。 as a result 意思是“结果”; as usual 意思是“照常”; so far 意思是“到此为止”,都不符合题意。

[答案] C

(2) After two years' research, we now have a _____ better understanding of the disease.

A. very B. far C. fairly D. quite

● 2007·全国 ●

[解析] 此题考查程度副词的用法。常用于修饰比较级的副词有: far, rather, much, even, still, by far, a little, a great deal 等。 quite, very, fairly 不能修饰比较级。

[相关链接] far/away 的用法辨析

两词均可指实际距离的远或时间的久远。但 away 可以和具体的数字连用,而 far 不能。

My home is five kilometers away from the factory.

我家离工厂有五公里远。

He usually works far into the night. 他常常工作到深夜。

5. The teachers are very enthusiastic and friendly and the classrooms are amazing.

老师们非常热情友好,教室布置得很新奇。

amazing 形容词,“令人吃惊的;令人惊讶的”,在句中作表语,也可作定语,用来说明主语或所修饰词的特征。

Her speed was really amazing. 她的速度真令人惊奇。

It is amazing that you can't swim.

你不会游泳,真让人大吃一惊。

It is amazing how quickly people adapt to environment.

人适应环境之快真是惊人。

[相关链接] 常见的由动词转化成形容词的词有:

bore v. 令……厌烦	boring adj. 令人厌烦的
bored adj. 厌烦的	delight v. 使高兴
delighting adj. 令人高兴的	delighted adj. 高兴的
disappoint v. 令……失望	disappointing adj. 令人失望的
disappointed adj. 失望	excite v. 令……激动
exciting adj. 令人激动的	excited adj. 激动的,兴奋的
interest v. 令……感兴趣	interesting adj. 有意思的
interested adj. 感兴趣的	surprise v. 令……吃惊
surprising adj. 令人吃惊的	surprised adj. 吃惊的
satisfy v. 使满意	satisfying adj. 令人满意的
satisfied adj. 满意的	worry v. 令……担心
worrying adj. 令人担心的	worried adj. 担心的

6. The teachers write on the computer, and their words appear on the screen behind them.

老师们在电脑上打字,他们打出的字就显示在他们身后的屏幕上。

句中的 appear 常用作不及物动词或连系动词,表示“出现;呈现;显得;似乎”的意思,后可接不定式、形容词或从句。

(1) appear vi. 出现,显露;似乎

反义词: disappear 消失

After the storm, a rainbow appeared in the sky.

暴风雨过后,天空中出现了彩虹。

She didn't appear until ten. 她十点钟才现身。

(2) appear 还可用作系动词,意思是“似乎,显得”。appear + to do.

He appeared not to have heard what we had been said.

他似乎没听到我们所说的话。

He appeared to be talking to himself. 他似乎在自言自语。

Everybody appears to be well prepared. 大家似乎都准备好了。

appear + adj. /v. -ed

He appeared quite healthy. 他似乎很健康。

You appeared all right when I left.

当我离开的时候你似乎很好。

appear + that-clause(用 it 作形式主语)

It appears to me that you are all mistaken.

我觉得你们全错了。

It appears that she will win. 似乎她会赢。

[答案] B

[注意] 当问距离有多远时用 how far, 而问时间有多长时用 how long 或 how soon(还要多久)。

How far did you walk? 你走了多远?

◆ [例题 5] (1) In spite of repeated wrongs done to him, he looks _____ to people greeting him.

A. friendly B. lively C. worried D. cold

● 2008 · 福建

[解析] 根据 in spite of 可推出 friendly 符合语境。

[答案] A

(2) —Did you enjoy yourself at the party?

—Yes. I've never been to _____ one before.

A. a more excited B. the most excited

C. a more exciting D. the most exciting

● 2006 · 四川

[解析] 考查形容词比较级。比较级在否定句中表示最高级的概念。

[答案] C

(3) He is very popular among his students as he always tries to make them _____ in his lectures.

A. interested B. interesting

C. interest D. to interest

● 2007 · 江苏

[解析] make 后接动词-ed 形式作宾语补足语,表示被动。根据 them 和 interest 的关系可确定用动词-ed 形式作宾语补足语,表示“使他们对他的讲课感兴趣”。

[答案] A

◆ [例题 6] (1) My brother is an actor. He _____ in several films so far.

A. appears

B. appeared

C. has appeared

D. is appearing

● 2005 · 浙江

[解析] 本题结合 appear 一词考查时态。so far “到目前为止”,与现在完成时连用,故选 C 项。

[答案] C

(2) You must shoot at the enemy plane as soon as it _____.

A. is appeared B. has been appeared

C. appears to be seen D. appears

● 2009 · 广州

[解析] 句意:敌机一出现你就必须向它射击。it 和 appear 之间是主动关系,不能用被动语态。

[答案] D

◆ [例题 7] (1) _____ the website of the Fire Department in your city, and you will learn a lot about firefighting.

A. Having searched

B. To search

C. Searching

D. Search

● 2008 · 湖南

[解析] 注意题干中的连词 and 连接前后两个句子,故可排除分词形式,而 B 项常表示目的,所以也不对。

[答案] D

(2) “Things _____ never come again!” I couldn't help



7. The teacher is a very enthusiastic woman called Ms Shen. 这个非常热情的女士是沈老师。

called Ms Shen 是过去分词短语作定语,与所修饰的词之间存在逻辑上的被动关系,相当于定语从句 who/that was called Ms Shen.

We visited the new library built three weeks ago.

我们参观了三周前建成的新图书馆。

The first textbooks written for teaching English as a foreign language came out in the 18th century.

最早为外语教学而写的英语课本出现在十八世纪。

Most of the artists invited to the party were from South Africa. 被邀请来参加聚会的大多是南非艺术家。

[相关链接] 过去分词作定语,与所修饰的词有逻辑上的被动关系;现在分词作定语与所修饰的词有逻辑上的主动关系。

Do you know the man standing by the door?

你认识站在门口的那个人吗?

Do you know the man locked in the room?

你认识被锁在房间里的那个人吗?

8. ... and 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我的初中老师们的教学方法完全不同。

(1) nothing like 丝毫不像

It looks nothing like a horse. 这完全看不出像马。

Your coat is nothing like mine. 你我的外套一点也不像。

[相关链接] ① nothing like 绝对不

Her cooking is nothing like as good as yours.

她做饭的手艺绝比不上你。

② something like 大约;有点像

He said something like that. 他好像是那样说的。

(2) that 代替前面提到过名词 method.

辨析: one, that 与 it

① one 泛指,指代前面提到过的那类人或物,用于指代可数名词,其复数形式 ones 前一般要有定语,否则就要用 some

Tom has a red pen and a blue one/two blue ones.

汤姆有一支红钢笔和一支蓝钢笔(或两支蓝钢笔)。

He has no child, and he wants to adopt one/some.

他没有小孩,想收养一个(或几个)。

② that 特指,指代前面提到过的那类事物,用于指代不可数名词,一般有后置定语,其复数形式为 those.

The weather in Kunming is better than that in Wuhan.

昆明的天气比武汉好。

③ it 特指,指代前面提到过的那个事物,用于指代可数名词单数或不可数名词。

I have a pen. My uncle gave it to me.

我有一支钢笔,是我叔叔给我的。

9. And we have fun. I don't think I will be bored in Ms Shen's class! 我们上课很开心。我认为我是不会对沈老师的课厌烦的!

(1) have fun 高兴,开心;祝你愉快

—I am going to Beijing tomorrow. 明天我要去北京。

talking to myself.

A. lost B. losing C. to lose D. have lost

● 2007 · 湖南 ●

[解析] 本题考查非谓语形式作定语。其中 lost 修饰 things,注意它们之间存在被动关系,且 lost 这个动作已经完成。

[答案] A

(3) I smell something _____ in the kitchen.

A. burning B. burnt
C. being burnt D. to be burnt

● 2007 · 宁夏 ●

[解析] 此处意为“我闻到有东西烧着的味道”,说明是正在“烧着”,表示主动和进行要用现在分词。

[答案] A

◆ **[例题 8]** (1) The information on the Internet gets around much more rapidly than _____ in the newspaper.

A. it B. those C. one D. that

● 2007 · 辽宁 ●

[解析] that 指代上文中的 information,句意:网上的信息比报纸上的信息传播得快得多。those 指代上文中的复数名词。it 指代上文中提到过的同一事物。one 指代上文中提到过的同名不同种的事物。

[答案] D

(2) The English spoken in the United States is only slightly different from _____ spoken in England.

A. which B. what C. that D. the one

● 2008 · 全国卷 I ●

[解析] 考查代词。which 表“哪一个”之意,有范围的选择;what 表“……的东西”;A、B 两项后常跟从句。the one 代替“the + 单数可数名词”,代指特定的某个事物,而 English 为不可数名词,可以排除 D 项。that 用作代词,常表内容,后常有定语修饰,该处 spoken 作其定语,that 代指 the English.

[答案] C

(3) —Could you tell me how to get to Victoria Street?

—Victoria Street? _____ is where the Grand Theatre is.

A. Such B. There C. That D. This

● 2008 · 辽宁 ●

[解析] 考查代词。such 用作代词,通常代指某一句话的内容或某种情况;B 项答案显然错误,该处不是表存在的 there be 句型;that 指代上文提及的具体事物,在该处等同于 it.

[答案] C

◆ **[例题 9]** (1) We should prevent such a man as him _____ like that.

A. from making fun of B. to make fun of
C. from being made fun of D. to be made fun of

● 2009 · 郑州 ●

[解析] 句意:我们要防止他这样的人被人嘲笑。本题的关键是要用被动语态。选项相当于 (from) being laughed at 的结构及意义。

[答案] C

—Have fun! 祝你愉快!

注意:fun 为不可数名词,一般不与冠词连用。

Seeing monkeys in the zoo is great fun.

在动物园里看猴子非常有趣。

What fun it is to play a game after work!

工作之余活动一下是多么有趣啊!

注意:此处的 what fun 不能用 how funny 代替,因为“funny”的意思是“滑稽的,好笑的”。

for fun = in fun 开玩笑地 make fun of 嘲笑,取笑

(2) don't think

英语中有些动词,如: think, believe, expect, suppose, feel, guess, imagine 等,当它们后面接一个具有否定意义的宾语从句时,通常要把主句的动词变为否定式,而宾语从句的谓语动词用肯定式。这种现象称为否定转移。

I don't think it's a good idea. 我认为那不是个好主意。

I don't suppose I'll trouble you again.

我认为我不会再打扰你。

We didn't imagine that he would say anything.

我们没想他不会说些什么。

❗ [相关链接] 在反意疑问句中,若陈述部分是第一人称,think 等词用一般现在时,则疑问部分需与从句中的主语和谓语保持一致,否则就要与主句的主语和谓语保持一致。

I don't think it's going to rain tomorrow, is it?

我认为明天不会下雨,对吗?

You don't think I have made mistakes, do you?

你并不认为我犯了什么错误,对吗?

I don't think he is right, is he? 我认为他不对,是吧?

She doesn't think he is right, does she?

她不认为他对,是不是?

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

换言之,女生的人数是男生的三倍。

句中的 three times as many girls as boys 意为“女同学的数量是男同学的三倍”。

This box is four times as heavy as that one.

这个箱子的重量是那一个的四倍。

注意表示倍数的比较级的几种方式

(1) 倍数(或分数) + as + 形容词 + as + 被比较的对象

This room is about two thirds as large as that one.

这个房间大约是那个房间的三分之二大。

Asia is four times as large as Europe.

亚洲是欧洲的四倍大。

(2) 倍数(或分数、百分数) + 形容词比较级 + than + 被比较的对象

Our school is three times bigger than yours.

我们学校比你们学校大三倍。

(3) 倍数(或分数) + the size / amount... of + 被比较的对象

The new factory is five times the size of the old one.

新厂的规模是旧厂的五倍。

❗ [相关链接] 表倍数的三个句型:

A is ... times as big as B.

A is ... times bigger than B.

A is ... times the size of B.

如:

This house is 3 times as big as that one.

This house is 3 times as bigger than that one.

This house is 3 times the size of that one.

这栋房子比那栋大3倍。

另外还有下面这两种说法:

The output of cars in 2003 is 6 times than that of 2000.

The output of cars in 2003 is 6 times what it was in 2000.

2003年汽车的产量是2000年的6倍。

(2) This is not a match. We're playing chess just for _____.

A. habit B. hobby C. fun D. game

● 2009·黄冈 ●

[解析] 本题考查名词辨析。句意:这不是比赛,我们下棋的目的只是为了娱乐。比较四个词的词义:habit“习惯”;hobby“业余爱好,兴趣”;fun“娱乐”;game“比赛”,根据题意可知答案应为C项。

[答案] C

(3) When you've finished with that book, don't forget to put it back on the shelf, _____?

A. do you B. don't you
C. will you D. won't you

● 2007·北京 ●

[解析] 反意疑问句应对主句进行反问,该句的陈述部分是否定祈使句,所以反意疑问部分用 will you。

[答案] C

(4) —I'm going to Shanghai tomorrow.

—_____!

A. Thanks B. It's a pleasure
C. With pleasure D. Have fun

[解析] 此题考查交际用语。A项明显不符合题意。it's a pleasure 是“不用谢”的意思,也不符合题意。而 with pleasure 是副词短语。故只能选D项, have fun“祝你愉快”。

[答案] D

◆ [例题10] (1) What a table! I've never seen such a thing before. It is _____ it is long.

A. half not as wide as B. wide not as half as
C. not half as wide as D. as wide as not half

● 2005·湖北 ●

[解析] 本题考查的是 not as...as 的用法(也可用 not so...as)。第一个 as 为副词,第二个 as 为连词,故排除B、D两项。而从题意可知这个桌子的长度不到宽度的一半,应用 not half, 故选C项。又如:Your bag is twice as expensive as mine., 其否定结构为:Your bag is not twice as expensive as mine.

[答案] C

(2) My new glasses cost me _____ the last pair that I bought.

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

● 2009·西安 ●

[解析] 本题考查如何正确表达倍数关系。根据题意可首先排除B项,在 than 前应用比较级 more, 不能用 much; A项也不对,因为 three times 的位置应置于 as much as 的前面; D项的错误是不能将 three times 置于 as much as 结构中。

[答案] C

3 能力·题型设计

速效基础演练

1. He got up, walked across the room, and with a sharp quick movement flung the door _____.

- A. wide open B. widely open
C. open wide D. open widely

2. —There is a story here in the paper about a 110-year-old man.

—My goodness! I can't imagine _____ that old.

- A. to be B. to have been
C. being D. having been

3. Mr Smith _____ of the _____ speech, started to read a novel.

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

4. The environmentalists said wild goats' _____ on the vast grasslands was a good indication of the better environment.

- A. escape B. absence
C. attendance D. appearance

5. At a rough estimate, Nigeria is _____ Great Britain.

- A. three times the size as
B. the size three times of
C. three times as the size of
D. three times the size of

6. —Why don't we take a little break?

—Didn't we just have _____?

- A. it B. that C. one D. this

7. John is very lazy. He falls _____ behind in his studies.

- A. very B. far C. more D. still

8. The repairs cost a lot, but it is money well _____.

- A. to spend B. spent
C. being spent D. spending

点击考例

测试要点9

2009·海淀

测试要点2

2009·湖北八校

测试要点2

2009·济南

测试要点3

2006·江苏

测试要点3

2006·江西

测试要点5

2005·全国

测试要点4

2007·全国卷II

测试要点6

2004·上海

测试要点5

2005·上海

测试要点10

2005·上海

测试要点7

2009·长沙

测试要点8

2009·成都

测试要点8

2005·江西

测试要点4

2005·广东

测试要点9

2009·合肥

测试要点7

2005·湖北

9. Brian told you that there wasn't anyone in the room at that time, _____?

- A. was there B. wasn't there
C. didn't he D. did he

知能提升突破

1. The students were _____ moved by the movie and they talked about it _____ into the night.

- A. deeply; deeply B. deep; deep
C. deeply; deep D. deep; deeply

2. After he became conscious, he remembered _____ and _____ on the head with a rod.

- A. to attack; hit
B. to be attacked; to be hit
C. attacking; be hit
D. having been attacked; hit

3. After two years' research, we now have a _____ better understanding of the disease.

- A. very B. far
C. fairly D. quite

4. It is believed that if a book is _____, it will surely _____ the readers.

- A. interested; interest
B. interesting; be interested
C. interested; be interesting
D. interesting; interest

5. A man _____ Mr Wang wanted to see you a moment ago.

- A. has called B. called
C. calls D. calling

6. Cars do cause us some health problems—in fact far more serious _____ than mobile phones do.

- A. one B. ones
C. it D. those

7. Mrs Black doesn't believe her son is able to design a digital camera, _____?

- A. is he B. isn't he
C. doesn't she D. does she

教材课后习题解答

Reading and vocabulary

1. & 2. Students' own answers.
3. (1) the method of teaching, more students in the class
(2) reading comprehension, speaking
(3) spelling, handwriting

4. (1)(b) (2)(a) (3)(a) (4)(b)

5. amazing, bored, brilliant, embarrassed, enthusiastic, hard-working, interesting

6. The second summary is the fullest one of what Li Kang writes.