



高中模块

英语



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高中模块1(译林版)

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金鲁泰贝 以像当们那一步终行

表表表表表表。周江林 张桂芳 郑少武 赵伟超 王灿霞 · · ·

本册审读: 贺楚炎 李文纲 谢 芳

编 者 2010年7



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PREFACE

编者寄语

积经年之底蕴,凝教学之精华。全新呈现在您面前的《考一本·课程基础导练》是由湖南省四大名校之长郡中学、雅礼中学联手倾力打造,经校内众多长年奋战在教学一线上的特、高级教师潜心编写而成的。长郡、雅礼两校此番在教辅用书上的联袂合作,尚属首次,而由各学科带头人牵头的作者队伍,也都是教育界的精兵强将。作为编者,我们有足够的理由相信,《考一本·课程基础导练》这套新型教辅用书公将给广大师生带来福音。

本套丛书立足于学业水平考试, 跟踪服务新高考, 以最新教材为依托, 彰显教育教学新理念, 整体来说, 具有权威、同步、联动、实用等几大特色。

权威 本套丛书的编写团队,不仅具有扎实的教学功底,丰富的教学经验,而且深谙高中教育教学的规律和特点,由学科带头人领队的编写更是有力地保证了该套丛书的权威性。

同步 教与学一体,知识与能力同步,将"怎么学"与"怎么教"放在一起同步设计,以方法为主 线实施教学,使学生不仅能轻松地掌握基础知识,而且能尽快地提高综合应用能力。本套丛书以全 新的视角向广大师生介绍这种符合教学规律的立体化学习方案。

联动 教与学联动,相互促进,涵盖全部知识点的教法学法设计,抓住重难点的讲练结合编排, 使这个主体充满鲜活而翱实的内容。

实用 本套丛书注重基础,突出实用、好用,并充分照顾到不同层次、不同阶段的学生学习时的实际需要,在知识和能力的安排上循序渐进,难易有度。书中例题和习题的选取充分考虑最新命题趋势,既博采众长,又自成系统。各分册体例相对统一,但又根据模块特点和各年级教学实际有所不同,各具特色。

踏破铁鞋无觅处。但愿《考一本·课程基础导练》正是您苦苦寻觅中的教辅用书,并祈求它的上 乘品质能带给您成功的好运。

本套丛书的编辑与出版,得益于教育界、出版界众多知名人士的热情帮助和大力支持,他们提出了诸多很好的建议,在此谨表衷心感谢。恳切希望广大师生和教育专家在这套丛书问世后,多提宝贵意见,以便我们进一步修订完善。

编 者 2010年7月

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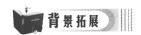
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	1. This means I could get up an hour later than usual, as schools in Chromaton and that the housework was not as heavy as what I used to get in 3. Thought a did not look very beautiful when it was finished, I still a second of the club is much more than just music. 5. Now it is time to present your poster to the class.	
	1. 阅读杂志上的有关英国学校生活和学校俱乐部的文章。 2. 听懂读论有关学校活动的话题 3. 谈论学校的日常生活,以及把你的学校活动内容报告和 4. 会写关于学校活动的通知 5. 使用有关学校生活。学校活动和学校设施的扩展调准	

Unit 1 School life

单元学习目标概览

课程目标	单元学习内容			
话题	学校生活和学校活动 The percent the beyond the			
secondary school is gin some want want work with a treats a because tax (52)	1. 描绘学校生活 ①Going to a British high school for one year was a very enjoyable and exciting experience for me. ②We had to move to different classrooms for different classes. We also had different students in some classes, so it was a struggle for me to remember all the faces and names. 2. 描绘学校活动 Next month we will have our school open day. We have invited David to be one of our guest speakers. He will make a speech about his splendid experiences in China. 3. 比较中英两国的学校生活 I found that the homework was not as heavy as what I used to get in my old school. However, it was a bit challenging for me at first, because all the homework was in English.			
语言 核心 词汇	attend, earn, respect, achieve, grade, literature, average, challenging, extra, cooking, prepare, miss, dessert, field, experience, article, introduce, immediately, former, recently, culture, develop, photograph, donate, gift, display, kindness, guest, speech, flat, attention, please, title, cover, recent, professor, regret, inform, run, host, approve, broadcast, preparation, close, outing, continue, poet, generation, poem, select, require, nature, academic, splendid, charge, event			
Mergowerpaner baid have 短语 yeard rivate s ableg es sand	be happy with sth., attend an assembly, devote sth. to sth., look back on, achieve high grades, for free, improve a lot, on the school field, sound like, on average, earn respect, on the first day, at lunch, hold a class party, at the end of the term, experience different ways of life, an enjoyable and exciting experience, used to			
Almost halfruf the	 This means I could get up an hour later than usual, as schools in China begin before 8 a.m. I found that the homework was not as heavy as what I used to get in my old school. Though it did not look very beautiful when it was finished, I still liked it very much. Our club is much more than just music. Now it is time to present your poster to the class. 			
语法	1. Introduction to attributive clauses (介绍定语从句) 2. Relative pronouns: that, which, who, whom and whose(关系代词: that, which, who, whom, whose)			
语言 技 数故 e separate science	1. 阅读杂志上的有关英国学校生活和学校俱乐部的文章 2. 听懂谈论有关学校活动的话题 3. 谈论学校的日常生活,以及把你的学校活动内容报告给你的老师 4. 会写关于学校活动的通知 5. 使用有关学校生活、学校活动和学校设施的扩展词汇			
多 岁习策略。	1. 阅读技巧中的略读与查读 2. 听力中的速记			
文化意识	1. 了解英国的学校生活 2. 了解英国学生的课外生活 3. 了解学校活动和学校俱乐部			

ar-old children attend nursery school, in Wales more | Leeds University in the UK found last week



Brief account of education in the UK

In the UK, education is free and compulsory(义务) for children up to the age of 16. Children usually attend the school nearest to their home. In some places there are residential 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 (高等教育) (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 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(资助) 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 fouryear-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.

Schools in the USA

In the United States, boys and girls start school when they are five years old. In some states they must stay in school until they are sixteen. Most students are seventeen or eighteen years old when they graduate from secondary school. Another name for secondary school is high school.

Most children go to public elementary schools. The parents of public school pupils do not have to pay directly for their children's education because tax(税) money supports the public schools. If a child attends a private(私立的) school, his parents pay the school for the child's education.

Today about half of the high school graduates go on to colleges and universities. Some colleges and universities receive tax money from the government. A student at a state university does not have to pay much if his parents live in that state. Private colleges and universities are expensive, however. Almost half of the college students in the United States work while they are studying. When a student's family is not rich, he has to earn money for part of his college expenses(花费).

Boys will be boys...

Do you think there should be separate science classes for boys and girls? It might be a wise idea, because it is difficult to satisfy all tastes, researchers at Leeds University in the UK found last week.

According to the report, British boys want science lessons to be about weapons of mass destruction (大规 模杀伤性武器) and the effects of chemical weapons, while girls prefer to learn how to keep fit or the meanings of their dreams.



The study among 15-year-olds aimed to discover how science might be made more popular. researchers, who contacted 1,200 English students, say most did not like science as much as other subjects.

The difference in results has curriculum (课程) planners considering separate classes for each sex.

"The responses show a strong interest among boys in destructive technologies," say the researchers. Girls, by contrast, would prefer to learn about their own bodies. They want to know how to deal with eating disorders, are interested in how to beat cancer and what to do to keep fit. The differences make teaching a mixed-gender class (男女混班) a difficult job.

There was, though, agreement on what boys and girls least wanted to learn. Both sexes were bored by the

showed us how to work out where north, south, east and

thought of studying the benefits and possible dangers of modern farming methods. Neither wanted to study "famous scientists and their lives".

Boys like to know...

Explosive (爆炸性的) chemicals:

How it feels to be weightless in space;

How the atom bomb (原子弹) works:

Biological and chemical weapons and what they do to the human body:

Black holes and other space phenomena:

The possibility of life beyond the earth:

How computers work;

The effect of strong electric shocks and lightning on the human body;

Dangerous animals.

Girls like to know...

Why we dream and what dreams mean;

Cancer(癌症), what we know and how we can treat it;

How to perform first aid and use basic medical equipment:

How to exercise to keep fit;

What we know about HIV/AIDS and how to control it; Life, death and the human soul(灵魂).

serion no late, and relaxing with ny biends. Now that

1 Period their

Reading decade an all stade the stade of the

阅读课文 School life in the UK,根据文章内容完成下列表格。(每空不超过3个单词)

attend the school nearest to the school near			
School 1.	From about 9 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.		
Assembly druss and brover	It is a 2 which students attend on the first school day. The headmaster may talk about the 3 of the school.		
The 4.	On 5, there are about 28 students per class.		
Classroom	 Students go to different classrooms to have different classes. There are different students in some classes, so it's not 6 their classmates clearly. 		
Homework means means drowned	Students in the UK don't have so 7 homework like students in China.		
8. Manufacture cart at leading place and at leading place and at leading the life	Students have to study Maths, English and Science, and are able to 9 some subjects they don't like.		
Food Welsh language	The British usually have dessert after they finish their 10, rather than before.		

第二节 课外拓展阅读

I. 阅读选择题 阅读下面的短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

Camp adventure

By Brenna Dawson

I was not happy when my parents told me that I would have to spend my summer vacation at camp. "No way!" I thought. I just wanted to spend my vacation getting up late and relaxing with my friends. Now that camp is over though, I am so glad I went!

On the first day, my parents dropped me off at school really early. There were twenty-nine other students and five teachers. I felt really nervous because I did not know anyone. We all got on the bus and drove

off to Camp McKinnon, high up in the mountains. I sat next to a friendly girl called Jennifer. We found out we had a lot in common and became friends.

After we arrived, we had to go to an assembly in the middle of the woods. We sat on logs and listened to the teachers tell us the rules of the camp. Then they divided us into five different groups. Jennifer and I were in the same group with four other girls. Our teacher's name was Miss Clarke. She told us that we would stay together for the rest of the summer and work as a team.

We did lots of cool things at camp. Miss Clarke showed us how to make a campfire by rubbing two wooden sticks together. That was a challenge! She also showed us how to work out where north, south, east and west are just by looking at the stars. I will never get lost again! We had lots of contests(比赛) against the other teams. Our team won first prize in the canoe race. It was so much fun. After the canoe race, we had a big picnic by the side of the river.

My favorite part of the camp was the three-day hike in the woods. We slept in tents, went fishing and ate around a campfire. I could not believe how clear the sky was at night with all those beautiful stars. On the third day, we saw a bear! Thankfully, it did not see us!

Summer camp was a wonderful experience for me. I made lots of new friends and I got the chance to do so many new and exciting things — it was much better than spending the summer at home. I was very sad to leave, and I can't wait to go back to camp next

sur	nmer	bing mountains is quite a different experience
()1.	At summer camp, there were
		A. 5 students and 30 teachers
		B. 30 students and 5 teachers
		C. 29 students and 5 teachers
		D. 29 students, 5 teachers and 2 parents
()2.	They learnt how to start a fire by
		A. rubbing two canoes together
		B. rubbing two stones together
		C. rubbing two wooden sticks together
		D. lighting a match
()3.	Camp McKinnon is
		A. along the river
		B. three days away
		C. high up in the mountain
		D. in the forest
()4.	Brenna's team won first prize
		A. in the canoe race

C. on the three-day hike in the woods

B. at the picnic

- D. for working out north, south, east and west
- ()5. Brenna's favorite part of the camp was _____.
- As seeing a bear seeving a a significant seeving a see of the see of the seeving a see of the see of the
- B. going back to camp next summer same base
- C. the three-day hike in the woods and about
- lla bles D. making a campfire sond view yd eredwyreve

■■■ II. 简答题 阅读下面的短文,并根据短文后的 要求答题。

I was born in Russia, and moved to America when I was eight. I have had to deal with a lot of cultural differences between the countries.

One of the challenges was the language. I had learned simple phrases like, "Hello, how are you?", "Thank you.", or "I'm glad to meet you." But they didn't help a lot. They but announced would fabile !

Another challenge was making friends. I was not used to Americans and their habits and ideas, and for the first few months I found it hard to get along with people.

Another big difference between the countries is food. In Russia, milk lasts about three days in the fridge; here it's good for up to three weeks! The bread is also very different; back home it's sold in bakeries or supermarkets, and is delicious and nutritious (有营养 的); here bread is light and rarely fresh.

I've visited Russia twice since we moved, and the older I get, the more differences I find. Kids in America are hard to understand and difficult to be friends. In Russia, if you greet a kid at a skate park and shake his hand, then you've just made a good acquaintance (结 识). Often kids come up and introduce themselves. On the other hand, the adults are opposite, and when pushed they will push back twice as hard, acting as if they're living in a cold and cruel world. In America, adults are kind and sweet, and treat young people with

T 课程基础导练 英语模块1

respect, as less, disos, divon tuo antihow rol (I

There are some similarities between the countries. however. Music is a universal language, and rap, rock and jazz have become popular in Russia. Clothing brands such as Puma, Nike and Adidas are worn everywhere by everyone, and American food is sold all over the country. Basically, there's a lot of American influence in Russia.

- 6. What does the author think of adults in America? (no more than 10 words) about bad avail and a sew ! 7. Which sentence in the text is the closest in meaning
 - to the following one? bala military to the move shading I didn't know Americans and their customs very well, and at first had difficulty in making friends.
- 8. How long can the bread kept in the fridge in America? (no more than 4 words)
- 9. List three similarities between the US and Russia. (no more than 6 words)

英汉短语互译 paint means balling of warm 第三节

阅读课文,找出下列短语并进行中英互译。

- 1. devote sth. to sth.
- Russia, if you release to try louist a thought 1. 2. be happy with sth.

ty). Often kids Kombuly and mindous accom-

pushed they will push back twice as hard liseling as if

adulished and sweet, and treaty oung people with

3. attend an assembly and a second a second and a second a second and a second a second and a second a second and a second a second and a second a second and a s

4. achieve high grades

5. for free

6. improve a lot losw, alnet ni tgela eW seboow sate

7. on the school field titused send lie drive their to saw

adl we saw a bear! Thanklully, it did not see its

better than spending the summer at home. I

8. sound like a links brown a saw gones remain?

9. on average — annil millions bas were visin as ob

10. 获得尊重 And an or haw then the property of her

11. 在第一天

12. 在午餐时间 and and a both a fine but a transfer to

13. 举行班级派对

14. 在期末 Teniegol seones owl guidding

15. 过去常常 which shirts deboow ow middle

16. 开心而兴奋的经历

17. 体验不同的生活方式

Period 2 Reading (Language focus)



一、核心词汇

1. experience vt. & n. 经历;经验

上述【注意】experience表示"经验"为不可数名词,表示"经历"为可数名词。

Have you experienced the Second World War? 你经历过二战吗?

My father is a teacher of great experience.

= My father is an experienced teacher.

我父亲是一个很有经验的老师。

Climbing mountains is quite a different experience.

爬山是很不相同的经历。

Manual Manual Something Line buow although

by experience 凭经验
be experienced in 在……有经验
with experience 具有经验
practical experience 实践经验

learn from experience 从实践中学习

2. attend vt. 出席(会议),参加(仪式);上(学); 去(教堂)

government this afternoon.

今天下午,我要到市政府去参加一个重要的会议。
Will you attend church with your parents this

We attend school every day except Sunday. 我们除星期天外每天上学。

【拓展】

attend/join/take part in 辨析

Sunday?

- (1) attend 表示"出席会议、礼拜、仪式"等。
 My parents will attend my wedding.
 我父母将参加我的婚礼。
- (2) join 表示"加入组织或团体,成为其中一员"。

My husband joined the Party in 1982.

我丈夫是 1982 年入党的。

(3) take part in 表示"参加活动",可与 join in 互换。

Will you take part in the party?

你会参加晚会吗?

【搭配】

attend to sb./sth. 看护;看管

3. devote vt. 献身,致力,专心,把……用于
She devoted all her time to work.
她把所有时间花在了工作上。
Professor Li devotes himself to his research.

李教授致力于他的研究。

【拓展】

devoted adj. 全心全意的,挚爱的
They are devoted to their children.
他们深爱着自己的孩子。

【搭配】

devote sth. to sth.

devote oneself to sth.

4. average adj. 一般的,普通的;平均的
n. [C]平均数

The average age of the class is 16.
这个班上学生的平均年龄是 16 岁。

He is a man of average ability.

他这人能力一般。

The average of 8 and 6 is 7.

8 和 6 的平均数是 7。 Mellon ansupraside

【搭配】

below the average 在平均线之下。baseline above the average 在平均线之上。baseline above the average 平均起来。

5. prepare vt. & vi. 准备 (1)

【注意】prepare 后直接接准备的东西或事情; prepare for 表示间接地做准备,"为……准备"。

Mother is preparing supper in the kitchen.

母亲正在厨房里做晚饭。

My daughter is busy preparing for the coming midterm examination.

我女儿正在为即将到来的期中考试而紧张准备。

【搭配】

prepare to do sth. 准备做…… prepare for sth. 为……做准备

prepare sb./oneself for sth. 让某人(自己)为……作准备

6. way n. [C]道路;方法

There are a lot of ways to make money.

有很多种赚钱的方式。

Soon I got used to the American ways of doing things.

我很快就习惯了美国人做事的方式。

in a way 在某种程度上,有点
in one's own way 用自己的方式
in the/one's way 挡道;妨碍
in no way 决不

二、重点短语 of the class is 16. 音短点重点

1. He also told us that **the best way to earn** respect was to devote ourselves to study and achieve high

grades. (page 2, lines 9 - 11)

他还告诉我们,获得尊敬的最佳办法就是全心全意学习,拿到高分。

(1) way 后面接动词的形式为 the way to do 或 the way of doing, 表示"做某事的方法"。

The teacher told us that the best way to learn English is to read more.

老师告诉我们学英语的最好方法就是多读。

I don't know Tom's address. The only way of getting in touch with him is by e-mail.

我不知道汤姆的地址,唯一能与他取得联系的方法就是发电子邮件。

另外, the way + 定语从句也可表达同样意思。

I hate the way (that/in which) he speaks, for he sounds as if he knew everything.

我讨厌他说话那样儿,好像他是个百事通似的。

(2)earn 表示"获得"。

His wonderful performance earned him the respect of the audience.

他精彩的表演使他赢得了观众的尊敬。

She spent all the money she earned this month on a gift for her lover.

他用了这个月赚的所有钱去给她的爱人买了件 礼物。

2. I found that the homework was not as heavy as what I used to get in my old school. (page 2, lines 20 - 21)

我发现这里布置的家庭作业不像我以前在原来学校时那么繁重。

used to do 表示"过去常常做",隐含了"但现在不再做了"的意思。

I used to get up at 6 o'clock, but now I usually get up at 7.

我过去通常六点钟起床,但现在一般是七点钟。

【拓展】

used to do/be used to do/be used to (doing) sth. 辨析

- (1) used to do 表示"过去常常做"。
- (2) be used to do 表示"被用做某事"。

The knife is used to cut things.

刀是用来切东西的。

(3) be/get used to (doing) sth. 表示"习惯于(做)某事"。

After spending 3 years in this city, I think I have got used to the weather here.

3. My English improved a lot, as I used English every day and **spent an hour each day reading** English books in the library. (page 3, lines 26 – 27)

我的英语进步很大,因为我每天都用英语,而且还每天在图书馆看一个小时的英文书。

【拓展】

spend/cost/take/pay for 辨析

(1) spend 主语是人, spend + 时间/金钱 + on sth./(in) doing sth.

I spent two hours on this maths problem.

这道数学题花了我两个小时。

He does not spend much time doing his homework. 他没有花多少时间在他的家庭作业上。

(2) cost 主语是物或某种活动, 意为"花费(金钱), 耗费(时间等)"。

A new computer costs a lot of money.

买一台新电脑要花一大笔钱。s sham sy no Y

The mistake cost him his job.

这个错误使他失去了工作。

- (3) take 主语是物或某种活动,后面常跟双宾语,常见用法有以下几种:
 - ① It takes sb. +时间 + to do sth.

It took them three years to build this road.

他们用了三年时间修这条路。

It takes a lot of courage to do a thing like that. 做那件事得有极大的勇气。

②(doing) sth. takes sb. +时间

Repairing this car took him the whole afternoon.
他花了一下午修车。

The flight took us ten hours.

那次飞行花了我们十个小时。

(4) pay for 主语是人, 意为"支付费用, 付出代价"。

You will have to pay for mistakes.

你会为你的错误付出代价的。

I have to pay them 20 pounds for this room each month.

我每个月要付20英镑的房租。

4. At the end of term we held a class party and we all had to cook something. (page 3, lines 32 - 33)

在期末,我们班开了一个派对,我们每个人都要为派对做一份食品。

an【拓展】和从因其早時開始中 and Meadawardon

at the end of/in the end/by the end of 辨析

(1) at the end of 的意思是"在……的末端; 在……的最后",可指物体、时间或地点。

The school is at the end of this road.

学校在这条路的尽头。

I started the work at the end of August.

我是在八月底开始这项工作的。

(2) in the end 的意思是"最后,终于",相当于 at last。 which is the second of the seco

He tried many times and succeeded in the end. 经过多次努力,他终于成功了。

(3) by the end of 的意思是"到······末尾为止", 多用于完成时态。

I had learnt more than 4,000 words by the end of

last term, been three years to build this road, ment sloot the

到上学期期末为止,我学会了4000多个单词。

三、重点句型及长难句 (1) 03831100 10 401 8 80 81 11

1. This means I could get up an hour later than usual, as schools in China begin before 8 a. m. (page 2, lines 4-5)

这意味着我可以比平时晚起一个小时,因为在中国是八点钟之前上课。

My English improved a lot, as I used English every day and spent an hour each day reading English books in the library. (page 3, lines 26 - 27)

我的英语提高很多,因为我每天都用英语,而且还每天在图书馆看一个小时的英文书。

Cooking was really fun as I learnt how to buy, prepare and cook food. (page 3, lines 31 - 32)

当我学会如何买菜、配菜和做菜的时候,我发现 烹饪真是一种乐趣。

【分析】第一个句子中, This means 是主句,后面接的宾语从句,省略关系连词 that。As 作连词引导原因状语从句。第二个句子中,主句是 My English improved a lot, as 作连词引导原因状语从句,从句中有两个并列的谓语动词 used 和 spent。第三个句子中, as 作连词引导时间状语从句,表示"当……时候"。

as 担任连词的基本用法(目前已经学过的):

(1) 当……的时候(时间状语从句)

He rose as she entered.

当她进来的时候,他站了起来。

(2) 因为(原因状语从句)

As Davidson had a passion for walking, we started off on foot.

(3) 按照(方式状语从句)

Take the medicine as the doctor told you to.

请遵医嘱服药。

(4) 像……一样(比较状语从句)

Your pen writes as smoothly as mine.
你的钢笔书写起来和我的一样流畅。

2. I found that the homework was not as heavy as what I used to get in my old school. However, it was a bit challenging for me at first, because all the homework was in English. (page 2, lines 20 - 22)

我发现家庭作业没有原来学校的多,然而这对我 还是有些挑战性,因为所有的作业都是英文。

【分析】这两个句子由副词 however 分开。如果把句号改成逗号,可用 but 取代 however,变成两个并列的分句。第一个句子是复合句, I found 后面所接的是 that 引导的宾语从句, that 可省略。as what I used to get in my old school 是 as 引导的比较状语从句,关系代词 what 相当于 the homework that;第二个句子由于含有 because 引导的原因状语从句,也是复合句。

as... as... 结构的基本用法:

其基本意思为"与……一样",其中的第一个 as 副词,其后通常接形容词或副词(用原级),第二个 as 可用作介词(后接名词或代词)或连词(后接从句)。使用时应注意以下几点:

- (1) 在否定句中,第一个 as 也可换成 so。

 He doesn't study as/so hard as his brother.

 他学习不如他弟弟努力。
- (2) 在该结构的两个 as 之间通常接形容词或副词的原级,但若涉及数量或程度,可用"as much + 不可数名词 + as"和"as many + 可数名词复数 + as"。

You've made as many mistakes as I have.
你犯的错误和我犯的一样多。

I haven't got as much money as I thought.

我不像原来想的有那么多钱。

两个 as 之间的形容词有时还可修饰另一名词, 但这个名词应带有不定冠词(注意词序)。

She is as good a cook as her mother. 她和她妈妈一样是位好厨师。 也可说: She is a cook as good as her mother. 但不说: She is as a good cook as her mother. They are as good cooks as us. 3. Though it did not look very beautiful when it was finished, I still liked it very much. (page 3, lines 40 -41) 虽然完工的时候它看起来并不是很漂亮,但是我 仍然非常喜欢它。 【分析】连词 though 和 although 都可以引导让步 状语从句,常常放于句首;句中不能再使用连词 but, 但可以使用副词 yet, still 等。 maning bad all &() 误: Although it is dangerous, but I will try. 正: Although it is dangerous, I will try. = It is dangerous, but I will try. 虽然很危险,但我要试试。 自主学习 · 夯实基础 I. 根据首字母或中文提示填入恰当的单词完成 句子。biteresting D. to; interested O. 1. Everyone hopes to a all his dreams. 2. English l has been my favourite course since the teacher guided us to read several famous English poems and plays. 3. Finishing the task on time is a bit c_____ for me, because it takes great patience and much experience. 4. China's children nowadays are always pushed to attend

classes after school.

5. The caring parents a ______ to me when I was ill, so I got better soon.6. As children, please show _____ (尊敬) to your

7. The company has _________(引进) advanced technology

and science from a	abroad recently.
8. That was a s	night. I shall never forget it.
9. The city of Chang	gsha has egreat changes in
the last ten years	S. Though
10. The famous your	ng writer giving a(演讲)
on the education	system will come to our school next
week.	
11. The soft music v	will help to ryou.
12. In order to achie	eve high(成绩), I must
get up early and	work hard.
13. The girl feels ha	ard to lose weight because she can't
give up eating _	(甜点); 到 (甜点)
14. The(平均) size of the classes in Grade
One is 30 studer	elamine raths gardoot in bearefree Our English teacher has
	not experienced in this field, he
(赚)	up to RMB 5,000 per month.
Ⅱ. 根据句意,从所	f提供的词组中选择恰当的词组填
入相关的句中。(?	主意词形的变化)
(2) She laughed	一首朱 请允许让我做人只我父母
for free	such as be happy with
used to	on average first of all
	be lucky to at the end of
	the way of life at ease with sb. y achieve high grades
	moi
1. We'll have fina	
the term.	5. 虽然学校高家很远,但是祖母失
	es part in the party can get a gift
_ 10) is the money	It's given as thanks for coming
by the host.	
3. I know him; we	each other at a
party and danced	l together a couple of times.
4. I am sure our	teacher your
study. You have	always been an excellent student.
5. We foreign teac	have the chance to talk with
college students	and we really learned a lot.
6. (prepare)	, men are more worried about

市 课程基础导练 英语模块1

	their falling income levels than women.
7.	I would train that I smoke heavily but now I have
	The city of Changeba has e , tidad tadt beqqorb
8.	Though in Australia is quite
	different from that of China, I enjoy it a lot.
9.	Learn from others' experience and study harder. Only
	in this way can you
10	. If you want to from the other
	people at the work, just follow this basic guide.
	, let your unique and wonderful
	personality shine through.
	. 中译英。(每空一词)
1.	我们的英语老师有丰富的教学经验。
	Our English teacher hasstine buts Of at one
	15. Although he is not experienced in this field.
2.	英国的学生可以放弃一些他们不喜欢的科目。
	The students in Britain can
	人相关的何中。(注意同形的变化)。
3.	首先,请允许让我做个自我介绍。
	First of all, let me
	futivoducet. Moli 朱田 be dickert of Essat Meneral color
4.	Tom 每天在家花一个小时读英语。
4	attend an assembly, achieve high grades, at a mor
	anoitanimaya at home.gad ff w
5.	虽然学校离家很远,但是他每天都能按时到校。
flig	Although the school is far away from his home,
311	It's leivetness desubsets for clean
	by the host. ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** **
6.	这条河不再像以前那样干净了, 所以如今没人来游泳。
	The river is the strong to realizably beautiful bags cytoged
	on losm, sure our teacher tool nuc
	one comes to swim in it now. who wash no feet where
	We have the chance to talk by college students and we really learned whole (E)

-			daterated	NO PARE	olaskut:
11	能	ħ	提	Ŧ	Alle.
	136	13	1)-C	non-odd	

能力提升
单项选择 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳
选项。ned man se de good ook as ned midden.
() 1 it is to ride in a one-horse open
! sleigh! It skid not look yeary beautiful witten it
A. What great fun B. What a great fun
C. How great a fun D. How a great fun
()2. If you think that treating a woman well means
always her permission for things,
think again.
A. gets B. got
C. to get D. getting
()3. He had written 12 novels 2002.
A. at the end of B. in the end of
C. to the end of D. by the end of
()4. We don't like the way he speaks to
his mother.
A. / B. which
C. in what D. of which
() 5. Our maths teacher has a good way
making his classes
A. of; interesting B. of; interested
C. to; interesting D. to; interested
()6. According to a recent US survey, children spent
up to 25 hours a week TV.
A. watch B. to watch
C. watching D. to watching
()7. He used to cards, but now he is used
to a walk after supper.
A. play; taking B. playing; take
C. play; take D. playing; taking
()8. Many people say this book is very difficult to
read, but I find it easyentus edit ?
A. understood
B. to understand wolfstand, neather A d
C. to be understood
D. being understood