

品质成就品牌 品牌创造奇迹



# 名师伴你行

## 新课标

- 教材知识与基本能力的完美链接
- 轻松课堂与快乐学习的绿色畅想
- 基础训练与综合测试的水乳交融
- 应试技巧与综合素质的立体渗透

同步创新版

丛书主编：张连生

### 高中英语

D版

北师大版/必修模块1



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# Unit 1 Lifestyles



酷图导学——职业女性

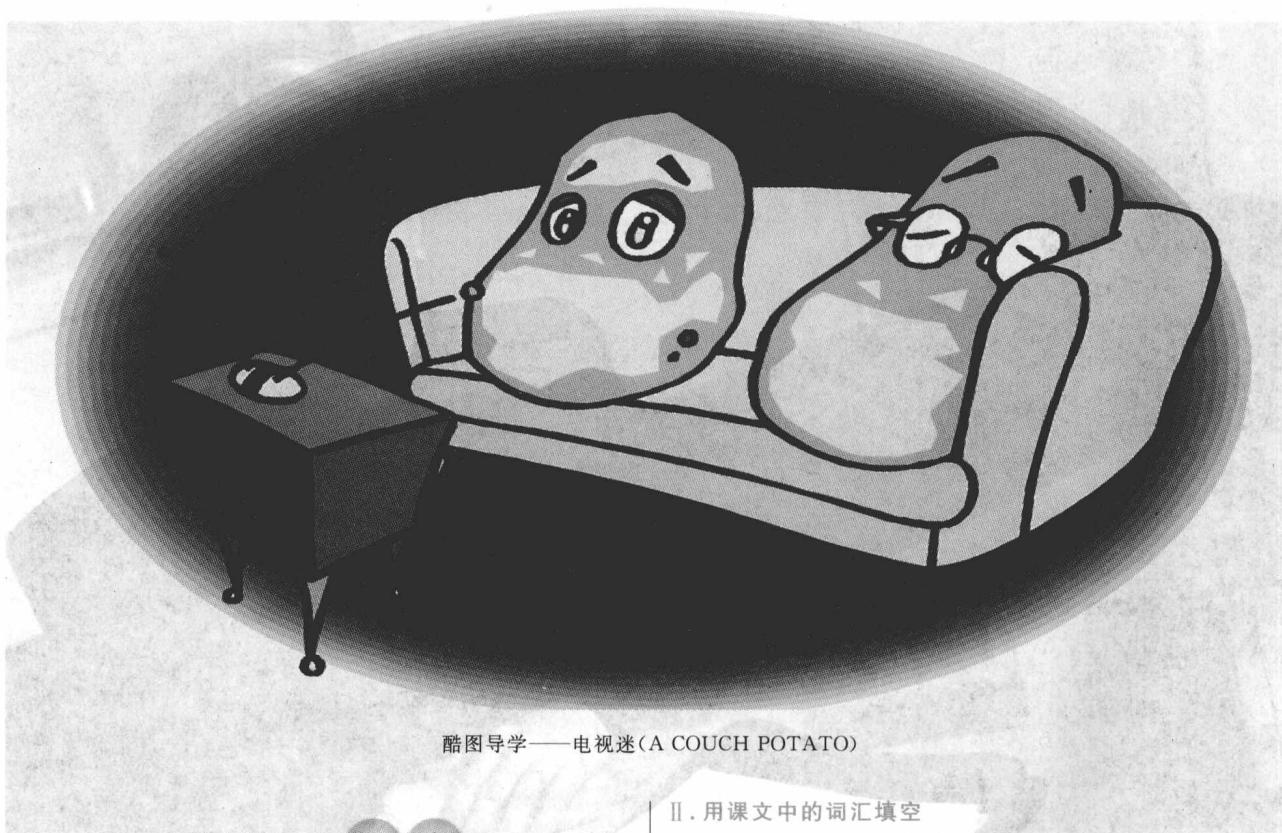
## 知识大框架

Topic	Talk about your own lifestyle and find out other people's.
Words	1. suppose 2. complain 3. design 4. suffer 5. pressure 6. reduce 7. organize 8. stand 9. prefer 10. graduate 11. support 12. solve 13. otherwise 14. forecast
Phrases	1. go off 2. take up 3. be filled with 4. suffer from 5. at the moment 6. over the years 7. switch on 8. switch off 9. switch over 10. make money
Patterns	1. I couldn't live this lifestyle without a good wife. 2. I am always the first to get to the office. 3. Besides, I get bored if there's nothing to do. 4. Usually, it's so crowded that I can't find anywhere to sit. 5. I spend all morning checking numbers. 6. We do jobs when they need to be done. 7. In fact, the London Stock Exchange is believed to have started from these coffeehouses.
Grammar	1. Present Simple(一般现在时) 2. Present Continuous(现在进行时) 3. Future tenses(将来时态)



## 学 案 一

## Warm-up—A Perfect Day—Relaxing



酷图导学——电视迷(A COUCH POTATO)

## 预习大热身

预习教材,提取教材中的关键信息,试做以下几道题目。

I. 课文理解:仔细阅读课文,回答下列问题

1. What does the man do after he wakes up?
2. What does the man do in the evening?
3. How long does the man watch TV a day?
4. Who does the man depend on for his life?
5. What does a couch potato mean?
6. How long does it take the man to get ready for work?
7. Who is always the first person to get to the office?
8. What does the man do after he gets home?
9. Why does the man's family complain?
10. What does the word workaholic mean?

## II. 用课文中的词汇填空

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ the television and watch the children's programmes and old movies until about half-past ten.
2. Then at night I watch more films and I usually \_\_\_\_\_ the TV at about two o'clock.
3. I couldn't live this lifestyle \_\_\_\_\_ a good wife.
4. I normally wake up about five minutes before my alarm clock \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Besides, I get \_\_\_\_\_ if there's nothing to do.

## III. 归纳主旨

1. The first passage mainly tells us \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The second passage mainly tells us \_\_\_\_\_.

## 学点大梳理

## 重点单词

新知 1. suppose vt. 认为;猜想

## 归纳拓展

suppose vt. 认为  
suppose(that)假定;猜想被期望或要求;应该  
be supposed to (do)(否定句中)不被许可



## 背诵例句

What do you suppose you will do after school?  
你放学后想做什么?  
Suppose a company has a new breakfast cereal that it wants to sell.  
假设有个公司想出售一种新的早餐麦片粥。

## 动手练习

- (1) We \_\_\_\_\_ (不应该) to play football on Sundays.  
(2) Let's \_\_\_\_\_ (假定) that the news is true.  
(3) \_\_\_\_\_ your father saw you now, what would you say?  
A. Think B. Consider C. Say D. Suppose

新知 2. **complain vi.** 抱怨; 投诉

My family complains about it. (page 9)

## 归纳拓展

complain (about sth.) *vi.* 抱怨; 埋怨; 申诉  
complaint *n.* 疾病; 身体不适  
complaint *n.* 申诉; 控告

## 背诵例句

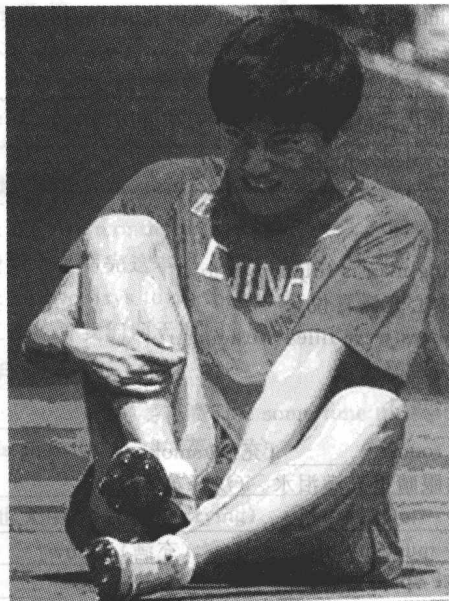
They complained about the food.  
他们抱怨这糟糕的食物。  
Jean is always complaining about something.  
琼总是满腹牢骚。

## 动手练习

- (1) She is always \_\_\_\_\_ (抱怨) about something.  
(2) The boy \_\_\_\_\_ (抱怨) of a pain in his stomach.  
(3) If your neighbours are too noisy then you have cause for complaint. (英译汉)  
(4) Almost immediately he began to \_\_\_\_\_ (抱怨) the weather.

新知 3. **suffer vi. & vt.** 感到痛苦; 遭受(痛苦)

Which of these people can suffer from a lot of stress?  
(Page 11)



It is a great pity that Liu Xiang is suffering from his injury.

## 归纳拓展

suffer from 受苦  
suffer *vt.* 忍受  
suffering *n.* 困苦  
suffer *vt.* 遭受  
suffer *vi.* 吃亏

## 背诵例句

She was suffering from a headache.  
她正经受头痛之苦。  
The enemy forces suffered heavy casualties by their own admission.  
敌军自己承认伤亡惨重。

## 动手练习

- (1) He suffered for his carelessness. (英译汉)  
(2) She \_\_\_\_\_ (遭受) from various aches and pains.  
(3) They \_\_\_\_\_ (吃了很大的苦头) from overwork.

新知 4. **reduce vt. & vi.** 减少; 降低

What can we do to relax and reduce stress? (Page 11)

## 归纳拓展

reduce... to 减少; 缩小; 减少至  
reduce... to 强迫; 迫使  
increase *vt. & vi.* 增加  
decrease *vt. & vi.* 减少  
lessen *vt.* 减少; 减轻

## 背诵例句

The fire reduced the forest to a few trees.  
大火把森林烧得只剩下几棵树。  
This experienced editor is said to be able to reduce the misprints to almost zero.  
据说这位经验丰富的老编辑能把印刷错误几乎降低到零。

## 动手练习

- (1) They \_\_\_\_\_ (已经降低了价格) in the shop, so it's a good time to buy.  
(2) The poor woman is reduced to begging. (英译汉)  
(3) What are the best ways of \_\_\_\_\_ (缓解压力)?

新知 5. **stand vt.** 忍耐; 忍受

I can't stand sitting and doing nothing! (Page 11)

## 归纳拓展

stand = bear *vt.* 忍受; 经受; 承担  
stand *vi.* 坐落; 屹立

## 背诵例句

I can't stand that woman—she's so rude.  
我不能容忍那个女人, 她太粗鲁了。  
When he could stand it no longer, he rose suddenly to his feet.  
他再也忍受不住了, 忽然站起身来。

## 动手练习

- (1) I couldn't stand going hungry any longer. (替换)  
(2) The house stands at the top of the hill. (英译汉)

(3)我不能忍受被别人嘲笑!(汉译英 being laughed at)

### 新知 6. organize vt. 组织

What is a good way of organizing work or studies? (Page 11)

#### 归纳拓展

organize vt. 组织;构成,组成  
organization n. 组织;机构;团体  
organized adj. 井井有条的;有组织的

#### 背诵例句

Jane organized the party. She asked people to come and bought the food and drinks.

简组织了这次聚会。她请大家参加,并买了食品和饮料。

My department was badly organized.

我所属的部门组织混乱无序。

#### 动手练习

- (1) The school \_\_\_\_\_ (组织) trips to various places of interest during the summer vacation.
- (2) He formed an \_\_\_\_\_ (组织) to lead the struggle.
- (3) This country is a member of the United Nations \_\_\_\_\_ (组织).
- (4) I wish I was as organized as you are. (英译汉)

### 新知 7. prefer vt. 更喜欢;宁愿

I prefer meeting people in small groups. (Page 11)

#### 归纳拓展

prefer sth. to sth. 更喜欢;宁愿  
prefer to do... rather than do 宁愿...而不...  
prefer doing to doing 与...相比,更喜欢...

#### 背诵例句

He prefers coffee to tea.

他喜欢咖啡胜过茶。

Which of these two dresses do you prefer?

这两套衣服你喜欢哪一套?

#### 动手练习

- (1) Do you \_\_\_\_\_ (更喜欢) coffee or tea?
- (2) She \_\_\_\_\_ (宁愿死) rather than give in.
- (3) They preferred to die of hunger rather than take his bread. (英译汉)
- (4) 他喜欢做而不喜欢说。(汉译英 doing; talking)

### 常用短语

### 新知 1. switch on 把开关打开

Then I get up, go downstairs and switch on the TV in the living room. (Page 8)

#### 归纳拓展

switch on (turn on) 把开关打开  
switch off (turn off) 关掉  
switch over 转换频道;转变

#### 背诵例句

Don't forget to switch off when you have finished.

用完后不要忘记关掉开关。

Can you switch the light on?

你能把灯打开吗?

#### 动手练习

- (1) It was getting dark, so we \_\_\_\_\_ (打开了灯).
- (2) 我的电话关机了。(汉译英 phone)
- (3) A lot of banks are \_\_\_\_\_ to the new electronic system because it's more efficient.  
A. switching over B. switching on  
C. switching off D. switching up

### 新知 2. go off (爆竹、铃等) 响;爆炸

I normally wake up about five minutes before my alarm clock goes off. (Page 9)

#### 归纳拓展

go off (爆竹、铃等) 响;爆炸  
go by = pass (时间) 过去  
go up 上升;增长

#### 背诵例句

The bomb went off at 6:30 this morning.

炸弹在上午六时三十分爆炸。

The thieves ran away when the burglar alarm went off.

防盗警报器一响,盗贼立刻逃走了。

#### 动手练习

- (1) If you touch it, it might \_\_\_\_\_ (爆炸).
- (2) 我的闹钟没响。(汉译英 alarm o'clock)
- (3) Our neighbor's car alarm is always \_\_\_\_\_ in the middle of the night.  
A. going out B. going on  
C. going off D. going up

### 新知 3. be filled with 充满着

Every minute of the day is filled with urgent matters. (Page 9)

#### 归纳拓展

be filled with 充满 be full of 充满  
be crowded with 塞满

#### 背诵例句

The young man is filled with joy.

那青年内心充满喜悦。

The soldiers were filled with anger.

战士们满腔怒火。

#### 动手练习

- (1) The room \_\_\_\_\_ (充满) smoke.
- (2) 她的眼睛里充满泪水。(汉译英 tears)

- (3) Why must my life \_\_\_\_\_ (充满) sorrow?

### 新知 4. take up 占据

Meetings and phone calls take up a large part of the day. (Page 9)



## 归纳拓展

take up 占据; 开始从事; 专注于  
take over 接受; 接管; 接任  
take in 收留, 收容(某人)  
take away 拿走; 夺走; 拆去  
take on 雇佣  
take off 起飞; 成功

## 背诵例句

Glenn has taken up poetry.

格伦已开始喜欢上诗歌。

She took up her first teaching post in 1950.

1950年, 她走上第一个教学岗位。

## 动手练习

(1) The runners took up their positions on the starting lines. (英译汉)

(2) I'm going to \_\_\_\_\_ (着手处理) this matter with my lawyer.

(3) Writing the paper \_\_\_\_\_ most of the weekend.

A. spent B. cost C. took over D. took up

(4) When Mr Green retired, his son \_\_\_\_\_ the business from him.

A. took over B. took up C. took in D. took on

(5) Your furniture \_\_\_\_\_ far too much space.

A. takes up B. takes in  
C. takes on D. takes off

## 典型句式

新知 1. It takes me less than fifteen minutes to wash, get changed, have breakfast, leave home and get on a bus. (Page 9)

我洗漱、换衣、吃早饭, 然后离开家上公交车, 一共用不了15分钟。

## 归纳拓展

it 用作形式主语, 代替 to do, doing 和从句句型: it take sb. some time to do 某人花费时间干某事

## 背诵例句

It took me two months to write the book.

我花费两个月写完这本书。

It took us two days to do the work.

这项工作花了我们两天时间。

## 动手练习

(1) It \_\_\_\_\_ (将要花费) me some time to do it.

(2) It is right to do so. (英译汉)

(3) 试也无用。(汉译英 trying)

(4) \_\_\_\_\_ is our belief that improvements in health care will lead to a stronger, more prosperous economy.

A. As B. That C. This D. It

新知 2. I get to bed around mid-night when my wife and children are already asleep. (Page 9)

我通常在午夜睡觉, 那时我的妻子和孩子已经睡了。

## 归纳拓展

when 用作关系副词, 引导定语从句

when 用作从属连词, 引导时间状语从句

when 用作并列连词, 引导并列从句“这时”

when 用作从属连词, 引导状语从句“既然”; “其实”

## 背诵例句

I lived in this village when I was a boy.

当我还是个孩子的时候我住在这个村庄里。

I can't tell you when you won't listen.

既然你不想听, 我就不告诉你了。

He stopped trying, when he might have succeeded next time.

他不再试了, 其实他可能下一次就成功。

## 动手练习

(1) Hardly had I opened the door \_\_\_\_\_ (这时) he told me.

(2) It was a time \_\_\_\_\_ (当时) motorcars were rare.

(3) Anyway, that evening, \_\_\_\_\_ I'll tell you more about later, I ended up staying at Rachel's place.

A. when B. where

C. what D. which

(4) I still remember the night \_\_\_\_\_ Nanjing was liberated.

A. while B. as C. where D. when

(5) The Ambassador's wife went on asking questions, \_\_\_\_\_ she suddenly noticed a big hole in her husband's hat.

A. when B. as C. since D. while

新知 3. Besides, I get bored if there's nothing to do. (Page 9)

另外, 如果无事可干, 我会感到无聊。

## 归纳拓展

besides prep. 除……以外还

besides adv. 此外; 而且

## 背诵例句

Besides milk and cheese, we need vegetables.

除了牛奶和干酪外, 我们还需要蔬菜。

We have no other dictionaries besides these.

除了这些辞典外, 我们没有别的辞典了。

## 动手练习

(1) I don't want to come out now, and \_\_\_\_\_ (而且), I must work.

(2) He gave me a book, a pen and some money besides. (英译汉)

(3) It's too late to go to the basketball match now; \_\_\_\_\_, it's beginning to rain.

A. but B. except

C. except for D. besides

## 难句分析

1. I couldn't live this lifestyle without a good wife. 译成汉语并再列举两个例句:

2. I get to bed around mid-night when my wife and children are already asleep. when 引导的是哪一种从句?

3. But I try to work hard so that I can make more money for them. so that 引导的是哪一种从句?

## 课后大落实

## I. 单词拼写

- \_\_\_\_\_ (假设) we wait until tomorrow, what will you say?
- They \_\_\_\_\_ (抱怨) that the wages were too low.
- It's \_\_\_\_\_ (安静) at home when the children are at school.
- He was born in a \_\_\_\_\_ (偏僻的) village.
- I must post this letter; it's \_\_\_\_\_ (紧急的).
- In fact, \_\_\_\_\_ (压力) isn't a bad thing it is often supposed to be.
- We are invited to a small \_\_\_\_\_ (社交的) gathering.
- I have something \_\_\_\_\_ (私人的) to discuss with you.
- Show me your \_\_\_\_\_ (文件), please.
- Doing anything all day long will come to nothing but get us \_\_\_\_\_ (厌烦的).

## II. 词组填空: 选择恰当的词或词组, 用其正确形式填空。

switch on, switch off, switch over, go off, take up, be filled with, suffer from, get changed, bring back, can't stand

- Do you mind if I \_\_\_\_\_ the radio? The baby is sleeping.
- A rocket can \_\_\_\_\_ information which we could never get in any other way.
- The bomb \_\_\_\_\_ in a crowded street.
- You drive first and then we can \_\_\_\_\_.
- He \_\_\_\_\_ the radio to listen to music.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ summer weather. It's too hot.
- I need to \_\_\_\_\_. I made dinner reservations.
- It won't \_\_\_\_\_ too much of your time.
- What is the patient \_\_\_\_\_?
- He realized his dream. His heart \_\_\_\_\_ joy.

## III. 完成句子

- Americans \_\_\_\_\_ (无法生活) without cars!
- I gave the alarm \_\_\_\_\_ (一……就……) I saw the smoke.
- Usually \_\_\_\_\_ (花了我) an hour to get to work.
- She was \_\_\_\_\_ (第一个人) to think of the idea.
- That has \_\_\_\_\_ (与我们无关).
- If you watch ants long enough, you will see many problems \_\_\_\_\_ (解决) by this means.

- He has to work very hard to earn money as he has a big family \_\_\_\_\_. (养活).
- During the war, the poor \_\_\_\_\_ (受难) greatly.
- The man always \_\_\_\_\_ (抱怨) as if nothing could satisfy him.
- The building was \_\_\_\_\_ (设计) badly and doesn't get plenty of sunlight in winter.

## IV. 完形填空

## Two Brothers

Two brothers worked together on the family farm. One was married and had a large family. The other was 1. At the day's end, the brothers shared everything 2, produce and profit.

Then one day the single brother said to himself, "It's not 3 that we should share equally the produce and the profit. I'm alone and my 4 are simple." So each night, he took a bag of grain from his bin (粮仓) and crept across the field between their houses, 5 it into his brother's bin.

Meanwhile, the married brother said to himself, "It's not right that we should share the produce and the profit equally. 6, I'm married and I have my wife and my children to look after me in years to 7. My brother has no one, and no one to take care of his 8." So each night, he took a bag of grain and poured it into his single brother's bin.

Both men were 9 for years because their supply of grain never decreased. Then one dark night the two brothers met with each other.

Slowly it was known to them what was 10. They dropped their bags and held each other tightly.

- A. young B. single C. hardworking D. selfish
- A. carefully B. unfairly C. wisely D. equally
- A. wrong B. bad C. right D. pitiful
- A. needs B. savings C. earnings D. belongings
- A. carrying B. pouring C. raising D. lifting
- A. At all B. In all C. Above all D. After all
- A. come B. appear C. pass D. turn
- A. marriage B. clothing C. future D. food
- A. satisfied B. puzzled C. pleased D. discouraged
- A. improving B. progressing C. moving D. happening

## V. 阅读理解

## A

Once there was a baby eagle living in a nest on a cliff (山崖). The baby eagle loved his nest. It was warm, soft and comfortable. And even better, he had all the food and love that his mother could give. Whenever the baby eagle was hungry, his mother would always come just in time with the delicious food he liked.

He was growing happily day after day. But suddenly his world changed. His mother stopped coming to the nest. He was full of sadness and fear. He thought he would die soon. He cried, but nobody heard him.

Two days later, his mother appeared with some nice



food. The baby eagle was wild with joy. But his mother put the food at the top of the mountain and then looked down at her baby. The baby eagle cried out, "Mom, why did you do this to me? I'm hungry. Don't you know I will die if I have nothing to eat?"

"Here is the last meal I give you. Come and get it by yourself," his mother said. Then she flew down and pushed the baby eagle out of the nest.

The baby eagle fell down, faster and faster. He looked up at his Mom, "Why do you abandon me?" He looked down at the earth. The ground was much closer. Then something strange happened. The air caught behind his arms and he began to fly! He wasn't moving to the ground any more. Instead, his eyes were pointed up at the sun.

"You are flying! You can make it!" His mother smiled.

- Which of the following is TRUE about the baby eagle's life before his mother stopped coming to the nest?
  - He lived in a nest in the tree.
  - His mother offered him nice food.
  - He was always cold and hungry.
  - He lived very happily with a friend.
- How did the baby eagle feel as soon as he saw his mother coming again?
  - Sad.
  - Happy.
  - Afraid.
  - Angry.
- What did the baby eagle's mother do when she came the last time?
  - She put some food in the nest.
  - She just came to see him again.
  - She shouted at her baby eagle and flew away.
  - She pushed her baby eagle out of the nest.
- What does the word "abandon" mean?
  - 抛弃
  - 保护
  - 启示
  - 拯救
- We can infer from the story that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - the baby eagle lost his mother
  - the baby eagle fell down and died
  - the baby eagle could get food himself
  - the baby eagle was still angry with his mother

B

Do you want to live a happier, less stressful (有压力的) life? Try laughing for no reason at all. That's how

thousands of people start their day at Laughter Clubs around the world—and many doctors now think that having a good laugh might be one of the best ways to stay healthy.

The first Laughter Club was started in Mumbai, India, in 1995 by Dr. Madan Kataria. "Young children laugh about 300 times a day. Adults laugh between 7 and 15 times a day," says Dr. Kataria. "Everyone's naturally good at laughing—it's the universal language. We want people to feel happy with their lives." There are now more than 500 Laughter Clubs in India and over 1,300 worldwide.

Many doctors are also interested in the effects of laughter on our health. According to a 5-year study at the UCLA School of Medicine in California, with laughing there is less stress in the body. Laughter improves our health against illness by about 40%.

So, what happens at a Laughter Club? I went along to my nearest club in South London to find out. I was quite nervous at the beginning of the class, to be honest—I wasn't interested in laughing with a group of strangers, and I was worried about looking stupid. Our laughter teacher told us to clap our hands and say "ho ho ho, ha ha ha," while looking at each other. However, our bodies can't tell the difference between fake laughter and real laughter, so they still produce the same healthy effects.

Surprisingly, it works! After ten minutes, everybody in the room was laughing for real—and some people just couldn't stop! At the end of the class I was surprised by how relaxed and comfortable I felt. So if you're under stress, then start laughing. You might be very pleased with the results!

- In which country was the first Laughter Club started?
  - Britain.
  - America.
  - Australia.
  - India.
- How did the writer feel at the beginning of the class?
  - Surprised.
  - Pleased.
  - Nervous.
  - Stressful.
- When did the people in the club begin to laugh for real?
  - After a few minutes.
  - After a few hours.
  - After a few seconds.
  - After a few days.
- Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
  - Fake laughter and real laughter are both good for health.
  - 40% of the people in Laughter Clubs are good friends.
  - Adults laugh more often than children in a day.
  - Laughing is the best way to prevent illness.

\* 开心一刻 \*

Nurse: How do you feel after your operation?

Patient: Quite alright. Only I can feel two hearts beating inside me.

Nurse: No wonder the doctor who operated on you was looking for his watch everywhere just now.

Two hearts beating inside me

## 学 案 二

## Grammar and usage

语法讲练:一般现在时、现在进行时和一般将来时



The US president Obama is walking his dog with his two daughters.

## 预 习 大 热 身

## I. 掌握下列概念

1. 一般现在时是指\_\_\_\_\_。
2. 现在进行时是指\_\_\_\_\_。
3. 一般将来时是指\_\_\_\_\_。

## II. 写出下列时态的主要动词形式

1. 一般现在时\_\_\_\_\_。
2. 现在进行时\_\_\_\_\_。
3. 一般将来时\_\_\_\_\_。

## III. 写出下列时态的主要状语

1. 一般现在时\_\_\_\_\_。
2. 现在进行时\_\_\_\_\_。
3. 一般将来时\_\_\_\_\_。

## 要 点 大 梳 理

## 牢记规则

1. 一般现在时(do, does, am, is, are)

(1)表示经常性、习惯性的动作或现在的状态、特征和普遍真理,一般不表示一个具体的动作。常用 often, usually, always, sometimes, every day 等。

Light travels faster than sound.  
光比声音传播的快。

We study English every day.

我们每天学英语。

The teacher said Earth goes round the sun once a year.  
老师说地球一年绕太阳一周。

(2)表示现在进行时:

Here comes the bus.

车来了。

Here comes the sir you want to meet.

你要见的那位先生来了。

There goes the bell. I'm just in time.

正打铃呢,我刚好赶上。

Well, there goes the whistle. We're leaving.

哦,鸣笛了,我们就要走了。

(3)在时间和条件状语从句中表示将来:

You will catch the train if you hurry up.

如果你快点,你能赶上火车。

Please tell him if she comes tomorrow.

如果她明天来,请告诉他。

When he arrives there, he will call you.

他到达那儿以后,他会给你打电话。

(4)表示状态和感觉的动词 be, love, like, hate, want,

know, feel, believe, think, need 等不用进行时态。



I feel a pain in my back.

我感到背疼。

I only eat food that tastes good.

我只吃口味好的食品。

This cloth feels smooth and soft.

这料子(摸起来)光滑柔软。

2. 现在进行时(am/is/are doing)

表示说话时正在进行的动作,与 now 连用:

They are listening to music.

他们在听音乐。

We are having English lesson now.

我们正在上英语课。

They are holding a meeting in the room right now.

现在他们正在开会。

3. 一般将来时

表示说话时看来将要发生的动作或情况,有多种表达形式:

(1) shall(will) do:

We will meet you at the airport.

我们将到机场接你。

—Oh, the phone is ringing.

—Sit still. I 'll pick it up. (此处不用 be going to)

—哦,电话响了。

—坐着别动,我来接。

(2) be going to do, 打算、准备干;即将发生:

There's going to be a meeting next week.

下周有个会。

Come out! The roof is going to fall. (此处不用 will fall)

—到外面来! 屋顶就要塌了。

(3) be to do, 按计划、安排发生:

They are to hand in their plan next week.

他们要在下周交计划。

We are to meet at the school gate.

我们约好在校门口碰头。

Either he is to blame or I am.

不是他该受责备就是我该受责备。

(4) be about to do, 就要干某事, 不与时间状语连用:

We are about to leave.

我们就要离开。

The meeting is about to begin.

会议即将开始。

(5) do, 用一般现在时表示按规定、计划或安排要发生的情况(指火车时刻表等):

The train leaves at 10 a. m.

火车十点发车。

The plane takes off at 9 a. m.

飞机上午九点起飞。

The hotel bus leaves at 9 a. m. exactly.

旅馆的汽车9点准时出发。

这种用法只限于 begin, come, go, leave, arrive, stop, start, open 等少数动词。

(6) be doing, 用现在进行时表示按规定、计划或安排要发生的情况:

We are leaving for Beijing tomorrow.

明天我们要到北京去。

The bus is leaving in five minutes.

再过五分钟公共汽车就要开了。

### 挂钩高考

1. —Do you know if Terry will go camping this weekend?

—Terry? Never! She \_\_\_\_\_ tents and fresh air!

[2008年高考上海卷]

A. has hated B. hated C. will hate D. hates

2. If their marketing plans succeed, they \_\_\_\_\_ their sales by 20 percent. [2008年高考全国卷II]

A. will increase B. have been increasing

C. have increased D. would be increasing

3. —I'm still working on my project.

—Oh, you'll miss the deadline. Time is \_\_\_\_\_.

[2008年高考江苏卷]

A. running out

B. going out

C. giving out

D. losing out

4. Teenagers \_\_\_\_\_ their health because they play computer games too much. [2008年高考重庆卷]

A. have damaged

B. are damaging

C. damaged

D. will damage

5. No decision \_\_\_\_\_ about any future appointment until all the candidates have been interviewed.

A. will be made

B. is made

C. is being made

D. had been made

6. The house belongs to my aunt, but she \_\_\_\_\_ here any more.

A. hasn't lived

B. didn't live

C. hadn't lived

D. doesn't live

7. As you can see, the number of cars on our roads \_\_\_\_\_ rising these days.

A. was keeping

B. keep

C. keeps

D. were keeping

8. —\_\_\_\_\_ leave at the end of this month.

—I don't think you should do that until \_\_\_\_\_ another job.

A. I'm going to; you'd found

B. I'm going to; you've found

C. I'll; you'll find

D. I'll; you'd find

9. —Where did you put the car keys?

—Oh, I \_\_\_\_\_ I put them on chair because the phone rang as I \_\_\_\_\_ in.

A. remembered; come

B. remembered; was coming

C. remember; come

D. remember; was coming

### 体验新题

1. —What will you do in case it \_\_\_\_\_ this afternoon?

—We have no other choice since we have been well prepared.

A. will rain

B. rain

- C. rains D. is raining
2. —Why has Tom not come here? Have you told him our date?  
—Oh! I am really sorry. I \_\_\_\_\_ him immediately.  
A. am going to tell B. will tell  
C. will be telling D. am telling
3. Recent research \_\_\_\_\_ that one of sources of neighbourhood dissatisfaction is crime.  
A. will suggest B. is suggesting  
C. suggested D. suggests
4. Since my admission to Peking University was known to all, people haven't stopped visiting me. They \_\_\_\_\_ me about my study experience.  
A. were asking B. asked  
C. are asking D. will ask
5. By the time he arrives at 5:00 this afternoon, father \_\_\_\_\_ to Beijing on business.  
A. will go B. will have gone  
C. has gone D. went
6. —Can you tell me when the train \_\_\_\_\_ Shanghai, sir?  
—Of course, I can. It \_\_\_\_\_ half an hour ago.  
A. leaves; left B. will leave; leaves  
C. will leave; left D. leaves; has left
7. —What \_\_\_\_\_ this time tomorrow?  
—I've no idea.  
A. will you be doing B. will you do  
C. are you going to do D. are you doing
8. Technology \_\_\_\_\_ so rapidly that it is a challenge for me to stay on top of the latest trend or current events in science.  
A. is changing B. has changed  
C. will have changed D. will change
9. Put away everything and put them where they were before or the librarian \_\_\_\_\_ you.  
A. will punish B. punishes  
C. is punishing D. will have punished
10. Judy \_\_\_\_\_ me, but she was ill and couldn't come.

- A. met B. was going to meet  
C. had met D. would meet

## 课后大落实

### I. 语法专练(一般现在时、现在进行时和将来时态)

- When I \_\_\_\_\_ (wake up), I don't get up immediately.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV for sixteen or seventeen hours a day.
- Brian \_\_\_\_\_ (sit) on his sofa and telling me about his perfect day.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (be going to study) medicine after school.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (get married) in June this year.
- The train \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) at 10 p. m.
- Now our class \_\_\_\_\_ (organize) a talent show to raise money for charity.
- The government \_\_\_\_\_ (reduce) taxes now.
- He \_\_\_\_\_ (solve) the problem now with the same method as they solved it.
- Now the students \_\_\_\_\_ (design) a web page to advertise the event.

### II. 用所给动词的适当形式填空

It was Sunday. I never (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (get up) early on Sundays. I sometimes (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) in bed until lunchtime. Last Sunday, I (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (get up) very late. I looked out of the window. It was dark outside. "What's a day!" I thought. "(4) \_\_\_\_\_ (it, rain) again." Just then, the telephone rang. It was my aunt Lucy. "I've just arrived by train," she said. "(5) \_\_\_\_\_ (I, come) to see you."  
"But (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (I, still, have) my breakfast," I said.  
"What are you doing?" she asked.  
"I'm having breakfast," I repeated.  
"Dear me," she said. "Do you always (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (get up) so late? It's one o'clock!"



A Smart Parrot

A curious guy goes to a pet shop to buy a parrot. There he sees a parrot with red string tied to its left leg and a green string tied to its right leg. He asks the owner the use of the strings.

"Well, this is a highly trained parrot. If you pulled the red string he speaks French. If you pull the green string, he speaks German," replies the keeper.

"And what happens if I pull both the strings?" Our curious shopper asked. "I fall off my perch, you fool!" Screeches the parrot.



## 学 案 三

## A Volunteer Teacher—City and Country—Communication Workshop



酷图导学——教师志愿者

## 预习大热身

I. 课文理解: 仔细阅读课文, 回答下列问题

1. What kind of work does Debbie do?
2. Where do she and her friends go for a weekend break?
3. What's Paul's work?
4. What do the son and daughter love to do in London?

II. 单词拼写

1. We want some \_\_\_\_\_ (志愿者) to help paint the house.
2. She \_\_\_\_\_ (毕业) from an American college five years ago.
3. We do love a \_\_\_\_\_ (挑战).
4. There are too many TV \_\_\_\_\_ (广告) in between the programs.
5. Her \_\_\_\_\_ (表演) is wonderful today.
6. What a busy and \_\_\_\_\_ (拥挤的) place!
7. The speech made by the president was \_\_\_\_\_ (支持) widely by the public.
8. A dog barks from a yard \_\_\_\_\_ (附近的).

III. 用课文中的词汇填空

1. Then in the afternoon, I \_\_\_\_\_ the paperwork in the of-

fice.

2. \_\_\_\_\_ Monday nights, I have dances classes.
3. After a big breakfast in my house, I walk out of the front door and I'm ready \_\_\_\_\_.
4. We do jobs when they need to \_\_\_\_\_.
5. I also grow wheat and vegetables so there are many things to \_\_\_\_\_.
6. \_\_\_\_\_, I'm studying Chinese by distance learning.

## 学点大梳理

新知 1. support vt. &amp; n. 支持; 支撑

His idea to organize a big party has won support from his friends. (Page 12)

归纳拓展

support vt. 支撑; 托住 support vt. 资助; 鼓励; 帮助  
support vt. 拥护; 支持 support n. 支托; 支撑

背诵例句

These posts support the roof.

这些柱子支撑着房顶。

She supports her husband on the money she earns from teaching.

她用教书挣的钱资助丈夫。

## 动手练习

- (1) Which football team do you \_\_\_\_\_ (支持)?  
 (2) There are two large wooden \_\_\_\_\_ (支撑物) that hold up the roof.  
 (3) He had to work hard \_\_\_\_\_ (养家).  
 (4) The bridge is strong enough to \_\_\_\_\_ heavy lorries.  
 A. hold B. support C. stand D. bear

新知 2. otherwise *adv.* 否则; 另外

I need to do that because I don't get enough exercise otherwise. (Page 14)

## 归纳拓展

otherwise *adv.* 不同地; (在) 其他方面  
 otherwise *adv.* (在不同情况下) 否则  
 otherwise *adj.* 另外的, 别样的; 不那样的; 其他方面的  
 otherwise *conj.* 否则, 不然

## 背诵例句

We were going to play football, but it was so hot that we decided to do otherwise.

我们原打算踢足球, 可是天很热, 我们就决定干别的了。

He is noisy, but otherwise a nice boy.

他爱吵闹, 但在其他方面倒是一个好孩子。

## 动手练习

- (1) We'll go early; \_\_\_\_\_ (不然) we may not get a seat.  
 (2) Some are wise, some are otherwise. (英译汉)  
 (3) Seize the chance, \_\_\_\_\_ (否则你会后悔的).  
 (4) He reminded me of \_\_\_\_\_ (要不然我就会把这件事给忘了).

新知 3. design *vt. & n.* 设计  
 How to design a website. (Page 13)

## 归纳拓展

design *vt. & n.* 设计; 计划  
 be(not) designed to do/for 原来(没)打算

## 背诵例句

The bridge wasn't designed for such heavy traffic.  
 这桥在设计上并没有预备要承受这么大的交通流量。  
 I designed a plan for increasing profits.  
 我构思了一个增加利润的计划。

## 动手练习

- (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (设计) faults have been discovered in the car.  
 (2) His parents designed him for the army, but he preferred the navy. (英译汉)  
 (3) This room was originally \_\_\_\_\_ (原来打算) my study.  
 (4) The new building \_\_\_\_\_ (被设计) by an American architect.

新知 4. forecast (*forecast, forecast*) *vt. & n.* 预测; 预报  
 Sometimes, if the weather forecast is good, my friends and I drive to the countryside for a weekend break. (Page 14)

## 归纳拓展

forecast *n.* 预测; 预报 forecast *vt.* 预测; 预报

## 背诵例句

The newspaper's forecast that the Democrats would be totally beaten in the general election came true.

报纸预测民主党人在这次大选中将被彻底击败, 结果变成了事实。

The recent statement of the president forecast a change in the situation.

总统最近的一次讲话预示着形势将有所变化。

## 动手练习

- (1) Do you listen to the \_\_\_\_\_ (天气预报) from the local radio station every morning?  
 (2) We have got much more snow than what \_\_\_\_\_ (被预报)!  
 (3) Hurricane has been \_\_\_\_\_ for tomorrow afternoon.  
 A. declared B. foreseen C. known D. forecast

新知 5. distance *n.* 距离

Right now I am studying Chinese by distance learning. (Page 15)

## 归纳拓展

distance *n.* 距离; 间隔 distance *n.* 远处; 远方  
 in the distance 在远方

## 背诵例句

What distance do you have to walk to school?

你到学校要走多远的距离?

His house is within walking distance of the hospital.

他家离医院只有几步路。

## 动手练习

- (1) 10 英里并不是一段很长的距离。(汉译英 mile)  
 (2) I could see the bus coming \_\_\_\_\_ (从远处).  
 (3) A gun went off in the distance. (英译汉)

## 常用短语

新知 1. at the moment 此刻; 目前

At the moment I'm studying medicine at a university. (Page 16)

## 归纳拓展

at the moment 此刻 at present 现在; 目前  
 now 现在 right now 就在现在

## 背诵例句

The line's busy at the moment.

这会儿电话占线。

She must be in the television studio at the moment.

她现在一定在电视演播室。



## 动手练习

- (1) I'm in Paris (目前).  
 (2) I'm out of work at the moment. (英译汉)  
 (3) 我现在正在工作。(汉译英)

## 新知 2. over the years 数年间

I think I've changed a lot over the years. (Page 16)

## 背诵例句

How has Lara changed over the years?  
 这几年来, 劳拉发生了怎样的变化?  
 Over the years my feelings have changed.  
 随着时间的推移, 我的感情发生了变化。

## 动手练习

- (1) Things have changed a lot (这年中).  
 (2) 谢谢你们这些年来支持。(汉译英 support)  
 (3) 这些年来他变得越来越懒了。(汉译英 lazy)

## 典型句式

新知 1. Usually, it's so crowded that I can't find anywhere to sit. (Page 14)

通常, 地铁太拥挤了, 我找不到地方坐。

## 归纳拓展

so(接形容词或副词)... that 如此... 以至于...  
 so... as to... 那样... 以致(以便)  
 so... 提到句首, 句子谓语要倒装  
 so that 引导目的状语从句, “以便”  
 such(接名词)... that... 如此... 以至于...

## 背诵例句

She described the events so graphically that I could almost see them.

她把那些事件描述得活灵活现, 我几乎像是能够亲眼目睹。  
 It is so quiet in the room that you can hear the drop of a pin.  
 房间里静得连(地上)掉根针都能听见。

## 动手练习

- (1) So fast (she, speak) that I couldn't follow her.  
 (2) Speak louder (以便) the people in the hall can all hear you.  
 (3) He is so foolish (以至于) believe such a lie.  
 (4) We left for the station to catch the first train.  
 A. so early as B. as early as  
 C. so early that D. in order

## 新知 2. I spend all morning checking numbers. (Page 14)

我会花费整个上午核算数字。

## 归纳拓展

spend... doing 花费时间(金钱)做某事  
 spend... in doing 花费时间(金钱)做某事

spend... on sth. 花(时间等)在.....

devote time to doing 花费时间做某事

## 背诵例句

She spends much of her time telling others about her disease and encouraging people to learn more about how to protect themselves.

她花费大量的时间告诉别人有关她所得疾病的知识并鼓励人们多学习怎样保护自己。

I always spend much of time in doing my homework.

我总是花费大量时间做家庭作业。

## 动手练习

- (1) 我在衣服上面花费了大量的钱。(汉译英)  
 (2) Now more and more city adults spend their spare time trying to improve themselves at school or college. (英译汉)  
 (3) In the past week or month, what have you time doing?

A. cost B. paid C. devoted D. spent

新知 3. We like to visit nice, quiet places far away from the city, and go walking where there are no shops, crowds or the tube.

我们喜欢游览远离城市、美的、宁静的地方, 在没有地铁、商店和人群的地方散步。

## 归纳拓展

where 引导的地点状语从句, 相当于介词 + the place + where 定语从句, “在...的地方”  
 where 引导的地点状语从句可在句首或句中

## 背诵例句

Where is a river, there is a city.

哪里有河流哪里就有城市。

Where you can't go forward, back up.

在你无法前进的地方, 要稍稍后退一下。

## 动手练习

- (1) John went to the seaside yesterday rather than he went (他常去的地方).  
 (2) Bamboo grows better (在阳光充足的地方).  
 (3) You should have your picture taken stands the famous tower.  
 A. where B. from where C. in which D. there

## 课后大落实

1. 单词拼写  
 1. A shepherd's life is peaceful and (放松的).  
 2. She (抱怨) to the waiter that her meal was cold.  
 3. He used to live in a (偏僻的) village.  
 4. This work is not (迫切的); we can do it tomorrow.