

外语之友

新课程 · 新教法 · 新学法

模块一

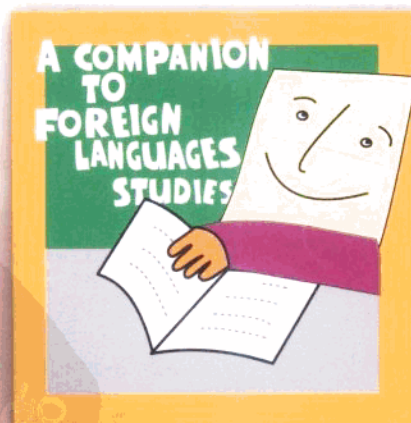
牛津译林版

A COMPANION TO
FOREIGN LANGUAGES
STUDIES

★探索教育前沿★

★传播外语资讯★

★凝聚教师智慧★



★聚焦课堂内外★

★展示名校风采★

★提升学生能力★

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卷首语

同学们：

欢迎使用《外语之友》(新课程·新教法·新学法)，希望它能陪伴你高中阶段的学习历程，帮助你实现学好英语的心愿！

新课标的实施，新教材的使用，新高考的出现，意味着高中阶段英语教与学的崭新面貌。为此，我们综合了大学、各地教研室、中学教师的学术、组织及教学资源，各取所长，形成合力，精心开发了这套以高中学生为服务对象的导学助学系列读物。

根据课标要求和同学们的实际学习规律，我们设置了以下特色栏目：

学习导航——以简明的单元导学，提炼本单元的主要词汇、句型、重要知识点，旁及前后知识的关联，提供自主学习和复习指导。

背景激活——选取适量文章，先阅读后思考，拓展和补充与单元话题相关的背景知识，自然衔接，导入课文。

图解 Reading——对应于课本中 Reading 版块，要求你借助提示画出 Reading 中文章的思维导图，理清行文脉络并提高综合归纳、谋篇布局的能力。

难点突破和巩固练习——根据单元重、难点，对应进行词汇、语言点等的讲解与练习。

读写任务——先“授之以渔”，分类剖析各种英语文体的特点、写作技巧和注意事项，再结合课本中反复出现的关键词、重要句型等，设置真实的情境，以书面表达的形式，帮助你学以致用，形成内化。

词汇天地——寓教于乐，通过填词游戏等，在巩固单元词汇的基础上，进行提升，讲解构词法、分类法及其他记忆方法，帮助你建立词汇学习的整体框架，增强词汇系统记忆和自主学习能力。

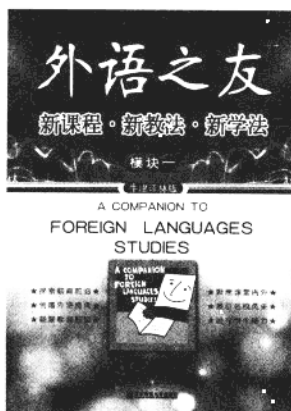
语法盘点——以模块为单位，全面覆盖各单元的语法。重点突出，适当整合，强调语法在具体语境中的运用。

实战训练是检测学习效果的主要途径，**单元测试卷、模块测试卷**可以让你一显身手并及时查漏补缺。

外语学习非朝夕之功，强调持之以恒，在此过程中愿《外语之友》成为你忠实的朋友！

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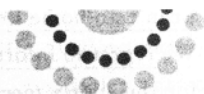
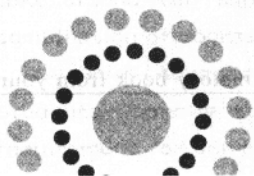
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Unit 1

School life

学习导航

Words

attend, earn, respect, achieve, grade, literature, average, challenging, extra, prepare, drop, miss, field, experience, introduce, immediately, former, recently, culture, develop, donate, gift, display, kindness, guest, speech, attention, please, title, dynasty, cover, professor, regret, inform, run, host, approve, broadcast, preparation, close, continue, generation, poem, select, require, scary, nature

Phrases

for free/free of charge, achieve one's goal, prepare... for, introduce... to, donate... to, listen to, low-rise building, earn/win respect, consist of, at the beginning (of), give up, make a speech, all (the) year round, make a decision, take turns, come up with, pay attention to, on (the/an) average, make a/in preparation for, inform sb of/about sth, approve (of) sth, report sth to, at ease with sb, spend... (in) doing/on, as well as, encourage sb to do, surf the Internet, graduate from, the other day, develop an interest in, read out, sign up, the more... the more

Sentence structures

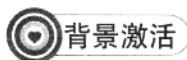
1. Going to a British high school for one year was a very enjoyable and exciting experience for me.
2. I sat next to a girl whose name is Diane. We soon became best friends.
3. This sounded like my school in China.
4. I found the homework was not as heavy as what I used to get in my old school...
5. My English improved a lot as I used English every day and spent an hour each day reading English books in the library.
6. He also told us that the best way to earn respect from the school was to work hard and achieve high grades.
7. She was the teacher who taught us English Literature.
8. Though it didn't look like a table when it was finished, I still liked it very much.
9. I do like eating desserts after meals as you mentioned in your article.
10. Upon finishing his studies, he started traveling in China.
11. The painting that David donated to the school are being displayed in the assembly hall.



12. I can't go home until my Mum gets home from work.
13. We regret to inform you that our library will be closed next Wednesday, Thursday and Friday for the sports meeting.
14. A program is a plan of activities to be done or things to be achieved.
15. The more choices you have, the better your final decisions will be.
16. Your teacher has received an e-mail from a friend asking her about a history book from your school library.
17. Our club is much more than just music.
18. At the end of the school year, many students who are graduating use our club to give messages to their close friends and teachers.

Instruction

本单元以学校生活为话题,先后以图片、故事等形式,向学生展现了不同国家的不同的学校生活。通过单元学习,学生对英国和中国的学校生活有了一定的了解。学会阅读的两个技巧:skimming 和 scanning。本单元要求学生掌握关于学校设施的词汇;学会问路等英语表达方法;学习定语从句的概念及用法,并掌握关系代词的使用。通过完成汇报活动等方式提高听、说、读和写的能力。在写作部分要求学生学会并掌握通知和海报这两种文体的作用与写法,并在阅读一篇文章的基础上,完成一份海报的设计。



Study in the UK

If you want to study in a country where you have access to the latest trends in music, film, soccer and fashion and where cosmopolitan cities and breathtaking nature is never far away—Great Britain is the place to be!

Whether you live near a modern city like London, Manchester or Edinburgh, in a picturesque seaside town in the south or in a classical university town like Oxford or Cambridge, the life there will give you lots of new opportunities and friendships. You will learn proper English at school but also hear a wide range of British accents on the streets and among your friends.

Education is an important part of British life. There are hundreds of schools, colleges and universities, including some of the most famous in the world.

Education is free and compulsory for all children between the ages of 5 and 16. Some children are educated at home rather than in school.

Education in England is normally divided into two separate stages. They begin with primary education at the age of five and this usually lasts until they are eleven. Then they move to secondary school; there they stay until they reach sixteen, seventeen or eighteen years of age.

Generally speaking, in Britain, students in high schools only have to allocate some hours to actually get the work done. It's not like Chinese students who have to study all day or for many hours of the day. But British students also have to pass a lot of exams

In order to get into college.

GCSEs (General Certificate of Secondary Education) are normally studied between the ages of 14 and 15 and are part of compulsory education in the UK. Students normally take around ten subjects which are assessed (depending on the subject) by a combination of coursework and exam.

A-Level (Advanced Level) exams are usually taken between the ages of 16 and 17. Students normally take between two and five A - Levels which are the entrance requirement for university degrees. Each course (again depending on the subject) is assessed by either coursework, exam or a combination of the two.

Year	China	Age	Britain	Year
		5	Primary School	1
1	Elementary School	6	Primary School	2
2		7		3
3		8		4
4		9		5
5		10		6
6		11	High School	7
7	Junior High School	12		8
8		13		9
9		14	GCSE Course	10
10	Senior High School	15	GCSE Examinations	11
11		16	A-Level Course	12
12		17	A-Level Examinations	13



1. In China, we have compulsory education for all children from age 6 to 15, what about the UK, do they have compulsory education?
2. What kind of exams do British high school students take in order to get into college?
3. Find out what year (grade) you would be in in England.



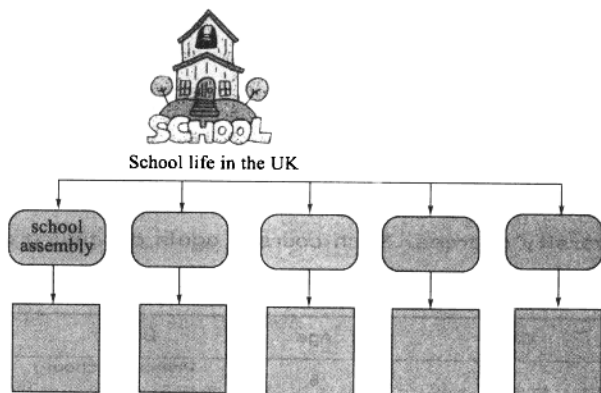
Reading strategy: skimming & scanning

We skim a text to get a general idea by the titles and headings, the first and last sentences of paragraphs and the first and last paragraphs as well as pictures and charts to guess what the text is about.

We scan the text for key words and phrases, dates, numbers, etc. to find certain information in a text quickly, instead of reading the whole text word by word.



Learn to draw the outline of the passage:



Self-assessment:

★ 难点突破

1. attend *vt.* 出席, 参加(会议、聚会、讲座)

attend school/class/church 上学/上课/去教堂

attend a meeting/lecture/wedding/party 参加会议/听讲座/出席婚礼/参加聚会

区分: take part in, join, join in, participate in

attend 指出席或参加会议、典礼、音乐会、婚礼, 也可指上课、听报告(只说明主语“参加”这一事实, 并不强调主语起的作用)

take part in 指参加大型、正规的活动(后面应有宾语、若无宾语, 应省去 in)

join 指加入团体组织等并成为其中一员, 如参军、入团、入党

join in 强调参加正在进行的活动, 如比赛、娱乐、谈话等(有无宾语均可)

join(with) sb in (doing) sth 和某人一起进行一项具体活动, 多指正在进行的活动

participate in 指在感情、观念或行为方面与他人共同参加某一活动, 属正式、书面语

拓展 attend (on/upon) sb 伺候/照顾某人

2. achieve

achieve *v.* 完成, 达到 achievement [U] 完成, 达到; [C] 成就, 功绩

make an achievement 获得一项成绩, 取得一种成就

achieve one's goals/aims/purpose/success 达到目标

① The success of the experiment proves that we have made great achievements in the study of cancer. 那个实验的成功证明我们在癌症方面的研究取得很大成就。

② She has achieved all her goals this year. 她今年已经实现了所有的奋斗目标。

区分: earn, gain, win, achieve

earn 指经过艰苦努力所得到的(应有的)报偿

win 指在竞争、战争、比赛中获胜, 如赢得胜利、奖赏、名声、职位等

gain 指经过相当的努力和奋斗, 如通过劳动、竞争或斗争等达到预期的理想或目标

achieve(借努力、技巧、勇气等)获得成功或某个东西或达到某个目标

3. prepare *v* to get ready or to make sb/sth ready 准备;使有准备

prepare for = make preparations for = in preparation for 为……做准备

prepare sth 准备某事/物 prepare a meal 准备饭

prepare to do sth 准备做某事

prepare sb for... 使某人为……做准备

be (well) prepared for = be ready for 为……做好(充分)准备

be (well) prepared to do sth = be ready to do sth 为做某事做(好)准备

① I'm preparing to travel to China with my parents next summer.

明年夏天我准备与父母一起去中国旅游。

② They were prepared for the worst. 他们早已准备好应付最坏的情况。

拓展 preparation *n* 准备, 预备

4. immediately

① at once; right away *adv* 立即, 马上

This morning, at assembly, our headmaster talked to us about Chinese history, and I thought of you immediately.

② as soon as, the moment; directly; on/upon + *n*/doing-*conj* —……就……

He telephoned his parents immediately he arrived in New York.

I recognized her immediately I saw her.

拓展 immediate *adj* 立即的; 即刻的

5. inform *vt* 通知, 告知

inform $\begin{cases} \text{sb of/about sth} \\ \text{that 从句} \end{cases}$

keep sb informed of/about sth 使某人得知某事

Please inform me of his arrival tomorrow. 明天他来请通知我。

He promised to keep me informed of the process of the business. 他答应告诉我商业过程。

拓展 与 inform 结构相同的词: remind/rob/accuse/warn/suspect sb of sth

6. regret *n* 遗憾, 悔恨, 抱歉, 歉意 with regret 很抱歉地

vt 遗憾, 惋惜; 抱歉; 悔恨, 懊悔; 悼念, 哀悼; 怀念, 想念

I regret (to say) that... 我很遗憾/很抱歉(地说)……

regret + doing 对已发生的事表示“遗憾, 后悔”, 即“做了某事而感到遗憾或后悔”

regret + to do 对将要发生的事表示“抱歉, 遗憾”, 即“遗憾地做某事”

I regret to tell you that my friend is ill. 遗憾地告诉你, 我的朋友病了。

To this day I do not regret having made that remark. 说了那些话, 我至今不后悔。

regret to have done.../having done.../doing... 对已发生的事感到遗憾

拓展 regretful *adj*

be regretful for... 后悔……

7. require *vt* 需要, 要求, 命令

require + sth 需要某物

require/want/need + doing require/want/need + to be done 需要(被)做某事

require + that... (should)... 必须做

It requires that... 有……的必要

require sb to do sth 要求某人做某事

All passengers are required to show their tickets. 所有乘客都必须出示车票。

This bike requires repairing. = This bike requires to be repaired. 这辆自行车需要修了。

I require that they (should) help me. 我需要他们帮助我。

拓展 requirement *n*

meet one's requirements/needs/demands 满足某人的需要

8. Going to a British high school for one year was a very enjoyable and exciting experience for me.

去一所英国中学读一年书对我来说是一次令人愉快和兴奋的经历。

①going 在本句里作动名词,它和后面的 to a British high school for one year 构成动名词短语作句子的主语。go to a British high school 本来是个动词词组,在 go 后面加上-ing 后,它就具备名词的特性,可以在句子中充当主语、宾语或表语。

Walking after meal is a very good habit. (主语) 饭后散步是个很好的习惯。

We succeeded in getting over all the difficulties. (宾语) 我们终于克服了所有的困难。

②experience: *n* [C] 经历, 阅历 [U] 经验 后接介词 in 或 of 短语, 表示在某方面的经验
vt 体验, 经历, 阅历

experienced *adj* 有经验的, 经验丰富的

He hasn't got enough experience for the job. 他没有足够的经验做这项工作。

Some of the students had experienced what hardships meant before they entered the university. 有些大学生在进入大学之前体验过艰苦的生活。

9. He also told us that the best way to earn respect from the school was to work hard and achieve high grades. 他还告诉我们赢得学校尊敬的最好方法是努力学习并取得好成绩。

The best way to do sth is to... 做某事的最好方法是……

The best way to learn English is to use it as often as possible.

学习英语的最好方法是尽可能地去使用它。

way 用作“方法, 方式”讲, 后面接的定语可以用 to do, of doing 和从句。其后的定语从句可以用 that, in which 引导或者省略二者。

There are many ways to make friends. 交朋友有很多的方法。

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

学英语的最好办法就是去一个讲英语的国家。

They all admire the way (that/in which) he solved the problem.

他们都很赞赏他解决问题的方法。

10. Upon finishing his studies, he started traveling in China.

完成学业之后, 他开始在中国旅行。

介词 upon/ on 加 doing 相当于带 as soon as 的时间状语从句。

upon finishing his study = as soon as he finished his study

Upon hearing the bad news, she couldn't help crying.

拓展

表示“一……就”的单词或短语有: immediately, instantly, the moment/second, hardly/scarcely...when, no sooner...than

巩固练习

一、同义句转换

- The Greens will begin the search for a new head coach at once.
The Greens will _____ begin the search for a new head coach.
- She seems to be a person who can't put her heart into one thing for long.
She seems to be a person who can't _____ one thing for long.
- These books were given for free.
These books were given _____.
- He didn't take part in yesterday's meeting.
He didn't _____ yesterday's meeting.
- There is a live football match broadcast on TV now.
There is a live football match _____ on TV now.
- First of all, I want to make a self-introduction to you.
First of all, let me _____ myself _____ you.
- He really likes eating desserts after meals.
He _____ like eating desserts after meals.
- He is an experienced teacher.
He is a teacher _____.
- He manages two tea-houses and a coffee bar.
He _____ two tea-houses and a coffee bar.
- They are busy preparing for the coming summer holiday.
They are _____ busily _____ the coming summer holiday.

二、根据汉语提示完成下列各句,每空一词

- 周末去公园野餐听起来像是一个不错的主意。
_____ the park for a picnic at the weekend _____ a good idea.
- 我坐在一个名字叫戴安娜的女孩身边。
I sat _____ a girl _____ name was Diana.
- 他告诉我们,赢得全体师生尊敬的最佳途径就是努力学习,得高分。
He told us that _____ earn the respect from the school was to work hard and _____.
- 每年许多人向始终遭受贫穷和饥饿的人们捐款捐衣。
Every year lots of people _____ money and clothes _____ the people who are still suffering from hunger and poverty.
- 来自南京大学的一位教授将会做一个关于大自然的演讲。
A professor from Nanjing University will _____ on nature.
- 如果你想更多地了解中国文化,你最好去中国。
If you want to know more about _____, you'd better come to China.
- 在学习英语的时候,我们应该注意语法和词汇。
When learning English, we should _____ grammar and vocabulary.
- 我们遗憾地通知你会议延期了。



We _____ you that the meeting has been put off.

9. 你越喜欢学,就会学得越好。

_____ you like to learn, _____ you will do.

10. 我们的数学老师很友好,所以我和他在一起没有拘束。

Our math teacher is very friendly, so we are _____ him.

11. 她就是我经常和你谈到的著名作家。

She is the well-known writer _____ I often talk _____ with you.

12. 他想出的那个主意很实用。

The idea that he _____ is practical.

13. 这位劳模的讲话将向全国广播。

The labor model's speech will _____ nationwide.

14. 这个大学今年已经实现了所有的奋斗目标。

The university has _____ all its goals this year.

15. 当今世界充满了机遇与挑战。

The present world is full of _____ as well as opportunities.

三、用括号中所给的单词或词组翻译下列句子

1. 天越来越黑了,我决定找个地方住下来。(as)

2. “别再嚷嚷了!你们让我头疼。”妈妈生气地说。(stop doing)

3. 尽管你的书法在如此短的时间内很难提高,你还是应该坚持练习。(though)

4. 北京2008年成功地举办了奥运会。(host)

5. 学生们被要求参加各种各样的活动。(be required to)

6. 他不仅仅是我们的老师,还是我们的朋友。(more than)

7. 我认为保护环境的最佳办法是多种树。(the best way to do)

8. 在暑假里他的大部分时间都用来上网了。(spend... doing)

9. 这个过去是模特的女孩现在是个著名演员。(used to be)

10. 我们必须好好学习为将来做准备。(make preparations for)

11. 老人对钓鱼产生了兴趣。(develop an interest in)

12. 上星期张瑞收到一封信,信中邀请他到澳大利亚继续深造。(ask, further study)

13. 你练习的越多,取得的进步就越大。(the more... the more)



14. 一回到纽约,他就立即投入到调查中。(upon doing)

读写任务

如何写通知和海报

通知是上级对下级、组织对成员或平行单位之间部署工作、传达事情或召开会议等所使用的应用文,以布告形式贴出,把事情通知有关人员,如学生、观众等,通常不用称呼;通知要求言简意赅、措辞得当、时间及时。

通常通知上方正中写 Notice 或 NOTICE(通知),发出通知的单位的名称可放在正文前,也可放在正文后右下角处,发出通知的日期写在右下角处。

NOTICE

We're going to have interesting activities in the school library at 8:00 a. m. on March 20, 2009. By then, some of us will read poems and some will tell stories. You can also hear wonderful singing and watch beautiful dancing there. We hope all the senior students can come and join in the activities. All the headmasters will be invited to our activities as representatives of teachers. Please get one performance ready because some of you will probably be asked to give us one.

Students of Class 3, Senior 2
March 19, 2009

海报是贴在人来人往的地方,告知广大群众大多是喜闻乐见的消息,如电影消息、球讯、商品报道等等,其性质类似广告。海报要求先用简明、生动的图文吸引过往人群的注意力,再以简洁扼要的文字、图表介绍你要向公众发布的信息。文字部分一般包括主题句或主题词和条理清楚、简单明了的内容介绍。

This Week's Film

Name: *Modern Time*

Time: 6 p. m. Saturday, March 10

Place: The lecture hall

Fare: One yuan

Ticket office: The school gate house

实例:根据要求学写一份通知和海报:

1)通知:本周星期五下午4点在团委办公室召开全体学生干部会议。会议重要,请勿迟到缺席。

学生会
2009.3.28

2)足球赛:由本校学生会主办的足球友谊赛将于2009年3月21日(星期六)下午5时在足球场举行,参赛队为我校高一(1)班与高二(5)班。欢迎届时观战。

校学生会
3月19日(星期四)

词汇天地

Part I Write out the complete word according to the given first letter and explanation.

1. a _____: to be present at an event



2. a ____: ordinary, not special
3. c ____: difficult in an interesting way that tests your ability
4. e ____: more than that is usual, expected
5. w ____: the activity or skill of making things from wood
6. d ____: sweet food eaten at the end of a meal
7. f ____: that used to exist in earlier times
8. d ____: to give money, food, clothes, etc. to sb/sth, especially a charity
9. r ____: to feel sorry about sth you have done or about sth that you have not been able to do
10. r ____: to need sth; to depend on sb/sth

Part II Stems and Affixes

1. Prefixes

pre-: 表示“在前面”

preparation	pre + paration	准备, 筹备
prefix	pre + fix(附, 系)	前缀
precaution	pre + caution(小心)	防范
preview	pre + view(看)	预习

ex-: 表示“外面, 出来”

extra	ex + tra	额外的, 外加的
exit	ex + it	出口
extend	ex + tend(趋势)	向外延伸
express	ex + press(压)	表达
excellent	ex + cellent(优秀)	超群

2. Stems

-spect/spect-: 意思为“看”

respect	re(向后) + spect = 回过头来看	尊敬
expect	ex(外) + spect = 向外看, 在等人	期待
inspect	in(里) + spect = 向里看	视察
perspective	per(通过) + spect + ive = 通过障碍看事物	视角, 透视
spectacle	spect + acle = 看的东西	景象
spectator	spect + at + or = 观看的人	观众
suspect	su(下面) + spect = 向下看	怀疑

3. Suffixes

-graph: 表示“写,记录”

paragraph	para(并列)+graph	段落
biography	bio(生命)+graphy	传记
telegraph	tele(远处)+graph	电报
photograph	photo(光)+graph	照片

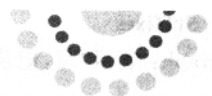
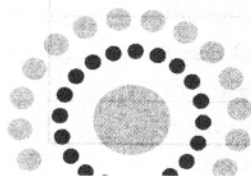
-ness: 表示行为、状态、性质、情况等名词的后缀

business	busi(繁忙的)+ness	商务,生意
thickness	thick(厚的)+ness	厚度,浓度
weakness	weak(虚弱的)+ness	虚弱,衰弱,软弱
kindness	kind(善良的)+ness	善举,好意,善意

Part III Vocabulary Expansion

school equipment 学校设施
school building 教学楼
playground equipment 操场设施
soccer field 足球场
parallel bars 双杠
school rooms 学校科室
vice-principal's office 副校长室
teachers' office 教师办公室
library 图书馆
lab 实验室
first aid room 急救室
classroom 教室
computer room 微机室
rest room 厕所,休息室

school gate 校门
playground 操场
basketball courts 篮球场
horizontal bars 单杠
national flag platform 国旗台
principal's office 校长室
director's room 主任室
treasurer's room 财务室
gym 体操房
rear service room 后勤室
mail room 收发室
dining room 食堂
conference room 会议室
window sill 窗台



Unit 2

Growing pains

学习导航

Words

act, vacation, curtain, surprise, bend, touch, explain, mess, sink, leave, charge, adult, reason, trust, behavior, unpunished, teenager, fault, scene, mad, hard, rude, punish, explanation, grown-up, cash, boring, mark, test, upset, mix, score, interest, silly, sincerely, insist, chat, valuable, period, argument, freedom, relationship, mainly, suggest, fight, crazy, spare, selfish, forbid, truly

Phrases

be supposed to, do with, trash can, in charge, go out, not... any more, be hard on sb, now that, stay, after all, mix up, as though, insist on doing, Internet café, at present, like crazy, be proud of/take pride, look... up in the dictionary, a waste of time, can't wait to do, go unpunished, expect (sb) to do, for nothing, argue with sb about sth, force sb to do, spend... (in) doing/on sth, turn up, be gone, have one's arms crossed, allow doing/sb to do

Sentence structures

1. Eric runs in after it, followed by a big dog, walking very slowly.
2. You weren't supposed to come home until tomorrow.
3. We thought you were an adult, a person from whom we could expect good decision.
4. Can you explain to me now why the house was a mess and what you did with the cash we left?
5. You can't write exactly the way people speak.
6. The money with which you were to buy dog food is gone.
7. This is not a family where bad behavior goes unpunished.
8. Mom and Dad arrive back from vacation a day earlier than expected.
9. They don't deserve to know the truth.
10. Eric sits on his bed looking at Daniel, who has his arms crossed and looks angry.
11. Every time I watch DVD he sends me to bed or tells me to spend more time studying.
12. Do you remember the day when we left you in charge?
13. I don't know the reason why the house is so dirty.
14. Recently he has been refusing to do his homework, and instead insists on wasting time watching DVDs and listening to foreign music.