

品质成就品牌 品牌创造奇迹



名师伴你行

新课标

同步创新 版

- 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

丛书主编：张连生

高中英语

B版

外研版/必修1

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教师用书——中国高中升学的第 1 次飞跃

预习大挑战

1. 仔细阅读, 提取教材中的关键信息, 完成下列表格。

2. 根据提示, 依照所学句型或语法规则完成表格中的句子。

- (1) I don't think I will be _____ (庆祝 on Mr. Green's _____)!
- (2) He gave us _____ (说明) to finish this as _____ as possible.
- (3) Secondary school in the US usually _____ (包括) seven _____ years—grades six to twelve.
- (4) The school year is _____ (分成) into two _____.
- (5) Is American school system _____ (相似) to Chinese school system?

- (6) The teachers are very e _____ and friendly.
- (7) Some students were e _____ at first but everyone was friendly and it was really nice.
- (8) There are sixty-five students in my class—more than my p _____ class in Junior High.
- (9) We have to write a d _____ of the street where we live.
- (10) Li Kang is very i _____ with the teachers and the technology in his new school.

- (11) Liu Xiang's speed is / _____.
- (12) Your knowledge _____ me.

amaze, surprise, embarrass



Module 1 My First Day at Senior High

学 案 1



酷图导学——中国高中开学的第一天

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. 单词拼写:根据首字母或汉语注释写出单词的正确形式。

- (1) I don't think I will be _____ (厌倦) in Ms Shen's class!
- (2) He gave us _____ (说明) to finish this as soon as possible.
- (3) Secondary school in the US usually _____ (包括) seven years, grades six to twelve.
- (4) The school year is _____ (分成) into two semesters.
- (5) Is American school system _____ (相似) to Chinese school system?

- (6) The teachers are very e _____ and friendly.
- (7) Some students were e _____ at first but everyone was friendly and it was really nice.
- (8) There are sixty-five students in my class—more than my p _____ class in Junior High.
- (9) We have to write a d _____ of the street where we live.
- (10) Li Kang is very i _____ with the teachers and the technology in his new school.

II. 选词填空:选择恰当的词或词组,用其正确形式填空。

amaze, surprise, embarrass

- (11) Liu Xiang's speed is _____.
- (12) Your knowledge _____ me.

- (13) He is _____ to hear the news.
 (14) I felt _____ when I first entered the room.
 (15) I don't like making speeches in public; it's so _____.
 Ⅲ. 课文理解: 仔细阅读课文, 回答下列问题。
 (16) **WHAT** does Li Kang think of his new school?
 (17) **HOW** do the teachers teach them in class?
 (18) **WHO** is his English teacher?
 (19) **WHY** does Li Kang like his English teacher?
 (20) **WHY** does Li Kang think he won't be bored in English class?
 (21) **WHAT** did the students do at their first English class?
 (22) **HOW** did they introduce themselves to each other?
 (23) **WHAT** percentage of the students are girls in his class?
 (24) **WHAT** is his attitude to doing the homework?
 (25) **WHEN** do American students receive the high school diploma?

学点大梳理

◇ 词汇 ◇

1. amaze vt. 使惊愕, 使惊奇。

- (1) 可以使用 sth. amaze(s) sb. 句式。

Your knowledge _____ me.

你的知识令我感到惊奇。

- (2) 可以用 it 作形式主语。

It amazed me to hear that you were leaving.

听说你要离开, 我感到非常吃惊。

- (3) 后面可以跟从句。

She was _____ that I was only twenty.

我只有二十岁, 她对此感到很惊讶。

- (4) 多用于被动语态, 后面可跟介词 at, by 等。

We were amazed _____ the change in his appearance.

我们对他外貌的改变感到大为惊讶。

【拓展】

amazed adj. 惊讶的

amazing adj. 令人惊讶的

amazing speed 令人惊异的速度

amazing player 令人惊异的表演者

I find it amazing that you can't swim.

你不会游泳使我大吃一惊。

- (5) The _____ expression on her face suggested she was _____ when she heard the news.

A. amazing; amazed

B. amazed; amazing

C. amazed; amazed

D. amazing; amazing

2. enthusiastic adj. 热心的, 热情的, 满腔热忱的。

后常加介词 over, for 或 about。

【拓展】

enthus v. 热心于, 热衷于, 对……表示热心

enthusiasm n. 热心, 热情, 热忱, 积极性

enthusiast n. 热心者, 对……有热忱的人

- (1) He doesn't know much about the subject, but he's very _____.

他对这事知之甚少, 但他充满热情。

- (2) He was enthusing about his new radio.

他对自己的新收音机爱不释手。

- (3) The new teacher is full of _____.

这位新教师满腔热忱。

3. method n.

method 作可数名词, 意为“方法; 方式”; 作不可数名词时, 意为“条理、规律、秩序”。

- (1) Many new _____ of building have been applied to make the houses more modern.

许多新的建筑方法被应用, 使得房子更加现代化。

- (2) There's not much method in the way they do their accounts.

他们记账的方法没有什么条理。

【辨析】

means, way 和 method

三者都有“方法、方式、手段”之意, 都是名词。

▲ means 单复数形式相同, 多指抽象或概括性, 指可以获得结果的方法。

① a means to an end 达到目的的手段

② The quickest means of travel is by air.

旅行最快的方式是乘飞机。

③ What are the best means to realize our purpose?

实现目的的最好办法是什么?

▲ way 是可数名词, 其后可接不定式, 也可接 of + 动名词。

④ There are several ways of collecting money.

集资有许多种方法。

▲ method 常常指系统的, 有逻辑性的方法、办法, 强调条理性、高效性。

⑤ We use modern methods of teaching English.

我们用现代的英语教学方法。

⑥ Various methods of payment can be used.

可以用不同的付款方式。

【注意】

三者所用介词不同: in this way/by this means/with this method 用这种方法、方式

- (3) In this _____ the work can be finished much sooner.

A. method

B. means

C. way

D. manner

4. fun n. [U] 嬉戏, 顽皮; 娱乐, 乐趣。

- (1) The little dog is full of fun.

那只小狗_____。

- (2) There is no fun in spending the evening doing nothing.

整个晚上闲着没事做无乐趣。

【拓展】

- ① have fun = enjoy oneself = have a good time 意为“玩得快乐,过得愉快”。
 ② for fun/for the fun of it = for pleasure 意为“为了好玩,取乐”。
 ③ in fun 意为“开玩笑地,不是认真地”。
 ④ make fun of = laugh at 意为“捉弄、嘲弄、取笑”。
 ⑤ funny 是形容词,但并非 fun 的形容词形式。意为“有趣的,滑稽可笑的,古怪的,稀奇的”。
 I heard a funny story this morning.
 今天早晨我听到一个很有趣的故事。

- (3) Sorry, I didn't mean to hurt you. I said that _____.
 A. for fun B. in fun
 C. with fun D. of fun

5. embarrassed *adj.* 尴尬的,窘迫的,害羞的。
 常用结构为: be embarrassed about/at sth. /to do sth.

【拓展】

embarrassing *adj.* 使人害羞的,令人惭愧的
 embarrassingly *adv.* 令人难堪地
 embarrass *vt.* 使困窘(常用被动语态)

- (1) She felt _____ at being the center of attention.
 她因自己成为众人关注的中心而感到尴尬。
 (2) The little girl is too embarrassed to consult her teacher about the problem.
 这个小女孩太害羞,不愿就这个问题向老师请教。
 (3) It is a(an) _____ question to ask about others' marriage.
 (4) 这件工作使我大伤脑筋。(汉译英)

6. instruction *n.* 指示;说明。
 一般用复数

【拓展】

on sb's instructions 按照某人的吩咐
 my instructions are... 我的命令是.....

- (1) We forgot to read the instructions.
 我们忘了看使用说明书。
 (2) He had _____ to check everyone's identity card at the door.
 他接到指示,在入口处检验每个人的身份证。
 (3) _____ his instructions, the luggage had been sent on.
 A. In B. On C. To D. For

7. previous *adj.* 以前的;从前的。

【拓展】

previous to 在.....以前,在.....先
 on some day previous to Christmas 在圣诞节前的某日
 previously *adv.* 以前,预先

- (1) Do you have any previous experience of this kind of work? (英译汉)

- (2) The previous lesson was hard.
 前面一课很难。
 (3) I had collected material previous for writing. (改错)

8. cover *v. & n.* 盖,覆盖;覆盖物

▲cover 作动词时,有以下常用意思:

- (1) 盖,铺盖,覆盖
 The noise was so loud that she _____ her ears with her hands.
 噪音很大,所以她用手捂着耳朵。
 (2) 在.....表面覆盖,占地
 The city covers five hundred square kilometers.
 这个城市 _____
 (3) 包括,包含,考虑
 The doctor's talk covered the complete history of medicine.
 这个医生的演讲 _____ 整个医学的历史。
 (4) 行过,走过(一段路程)

I want to _____ 100 miles before it gets dark.
 我想在天黑前走一百英里。

- (5) 报道,采访
 Our best reporter was sent to cover the trial.
 我们最出色的记者被派去 _____ 审判的情况。

▲cover 还可以作名词,表示“盖子,遮盖物;封面,封皮;掩护,掩护处”等意思。

- (6) When it started raining we took cover under a tree.
 开始下雨时,我们就躲到树下避雨。
 (7) Have you _____ all the pages of the book?
 A. looked B. seen C. covered D. turned

9. divide *v.*

表示“划分”,后跟介词 into。

【辨析】

divide 和 separate

▲divide 侧重于把一个整体分成若干部分,separate 表示“分开,分离”,侧重于把混在一起的东西分开。

- ① We have only one apple and let's _____ it to share a bit.
 只有一个苹果,我们分着吃吧。
 ② Some apples have gone bad. Let's _____ the good apples from the bad ones.
 有些苹果烂了,我们把好的和烂的分开吧。
 ③ England is _____ from France by the English Channel.
 英国和法国被英吉利海峡隔开。

▲separate 还可以作形容词,表示“分开的,单独的”。

- ④ My five children have their separate beds.
 我的五个孩子分床睡。

- (1) The class is too large. We shall have to divide it.
 这个班级太大,我们必须把它分成小班。
 (2) I _____ the class into five groups to have a discussion.
 我把班级分成 5 个小组进行分组讨论。

(3) We have only one apple left, so we have to separate it. (改错)

10. receive vt. 收到



The girl received a bunch of flowers from her boyfriend.

【辨析】

receive 和 accept

receive 指收到,但不一定接受,accept 表示接受(= take sth. offered or given willingly)。

He received a lot of presents but he was not allowed to accept them.

他收到了很多礼物,但他不可以接受。

receive 相当于 get,但比 get 更正式,表示“收到;得到”;

accept 表示“接受(为参观者);接纳(为成员);接待;欢迎”。

(1) The new film received a lot of attention.

这部新电影_____。

(2) He was received into the church.

他获准入教。

(3) The new album is well received. (英译汉)

(4) I _____ an invitation to the party but I don't want to _____ it.

A. received; accept

B. accepted; receive

C. received; admit

D. accepted; get

◇ 短语 ◇

1. each other 意为“互相、相互”。

相关短语:

each other (两者之间) 彼此

one another 三者或三者以上) 相互

one after another 一个接一个

(1) As friends, we should help _____.

作为朋友,我们应互相帮助。

(2) "We should help each other." Tom said to me.

汤姆对我说:“我们应该_____帮助。”

(3) In our class, we believe in one _____.

在我们班,我们相互信任。

(4) We achieved one victory after _____.

我们取得了一个又一个的胜利。

(5) The students came out of the library one after other. (改错)

2. in other words 换句话说,也就是说。

相当于 that is, that is to say.

word 的搭配总结:

in your own words 用你自己的话说

word for word 逐字逐句地,实话实说地

in a word 一句话,总之

keep one's word 守信

have words with 与……吵嘴

have a word with/have a few words with 与……谈一下,与……说句话

(1) You'd better not be late again for the class, _____, you are expected to be on time next time.

你最好别再迟到了,也就是说,你下次要准时。

(2) You took his book without his permission. _____, you stole his book.

A. In a word

B. In word

C. In other words

D. In your own words

3. look forward to 盼望、期待、期盼。

【归纳】

此短语中 to 是介词,而不是不定式符号,因此其后不可以接动词原形,只能加名词或动名词做宾语。

类似短语有: pay attention to (注意,关注……), devote... to (致力于……), stick to (坚持;不改变), lead to (导致)。

(1) I am looking forward to your arrival.

我期盼着你的_____。

(2) We're looking forward to _____ (visit) your school.

我们盼望着参观你们的学校。

(3) As a teacher, I've decided to devote all my time to _____ (teach) my students.

作为一名教师,我决心将所有时间都奉献给我的学生。

(4) The moment I've been looking forward to _____ at last.

A. coming

B. came

C. comes

D. come

4. take part in 参加,成为……中的一部分。

【辨析】

take part in, join, join in

都有“参加”之意,但用法稍有差别。

▲ take part in 指参加群众性的活动等。

① When will you take part _____ the tree-planting?

你什么时候参加植树?

▲join 指加入一个团体或组织而成为其中的成员，常接表示人的名词或代词。

②He joined the army in 1940 and _____ the Party the next year.

他 1940 年参军，第二年入党。

▲join in 强调“加入某人一起干某事或加入某项正在进行的活动”，表示“参加某人的活动”，还可以说 join sb. in (doing) sth.。

③Will you join us _____ playing basketball?
和我们一起打篮球好吗？

(1) Many students _____ part in the game.

许多学生参加了这个游戏。

(2) We'll go out for a walk after supper. Will you _____ us?

A. join

B. join in

C. take part

D. take part in

◇句式◇

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

我住在离北京不远的石家庄市。

【归纳】

a city not far from Beijing 是作 Shijiazhuang 的同位语。

(1) He has a daughter, a very beautiful girl.

他的女儿是个漂亮姑娘。(a daughter 的同位语是 _____)

(2) She was born in Berkeley, a small town in California. (英译汉)

2. ... Miss Shen's method of teaching is _____ that of the teachers at my Junior High School.

沈老师的教学方法与我的初中老师的方法完全不同。

【归纳】

nothing like (= not at all like) (口语用法) 完全不像；没有……比得上。

(1) He's nothing like his father.

他 _____ 他的父亲。

(2) There is nothing like leather for shoes.

用皮革做鞋子 _____。

【辨析】

that 和 one 均可替代上文提到的名词。that 相当于“the + n.”，用于特指；one 相当于“a/an + n.”，用于泛指。the one 用来代指同类事物中特指的另一个。that 与 one 的复数形式分别是 those 与 ones。

that 一般只代替物，不代替人(定语从句除外)；one 可代替人也可代替物。

(3) His attitude to me was _____ (= the attitude) of a comrade.

他对我的态度是同志式的。

(4) I'm looking for a house and I like _____ (= a house) with a garden.

我正在找房子，我喜欢带花园的房子。

(5) I like this book better than _____ I read last time.

与上次读的那本书相比，我更喜欢这本。

(6) The book is more difficult than _____ we've read before.

这本书比我们以前读过的一些书难些。

(7) There're ten young people and six old _____ in the room.

屋里有 10 个青年人和 6 个老年人。

(8) The best coal is that from Datong.

最好的煤是大同煤。

(9) He's not one to bow before difficulties.

他不是困难面前低头的人。

(10) Is the house _____ was built of brick forty years ago?

A. the one what

B. one how

C. the one that

D. one that

3. I don't think I will be bored in Ms Shen's class! (英译汉)

I don't think they will come tomorrow (英译汉)

I don't believe that it is a good idea to buy the bigger computer.

It is a waste of time doing such things, don't you?

You think it is a waste of time doing such things, don't you?

【归纳】

否定转移的用法

▲表示“相信，认为，臆测”等意义的动词，如 think, believe, imagine, suppose, expect 等，后接否定内容的宾语从句时，宾语从句中的否定结构常常转移到主句的谓语动词中来，称为否定转移，译成汉语时，仍将宾语从句译成否定意义。

▲这种句型变成反意疑问句时，若主句主语为第一人称，附加疑问部分应与从句中的主语和谓语相对应，且用肯定形式。

(1) _____

我认为他不会来参加会议。

(2) I don't believe there is a ghost, _____? (变反意疑问句)

我认为没有鬼，是吗？

(3) I don't expect anyone will take part in the activity, _____?

A. do I

B. don't I

C. will they

D. won't they

4. In other words, there are three times as _____ as boys.

My house is twice larger _____ yours.

My house is twice the size of yours.

【归纳】

倍数表达法总结

(1) 主语 + 谓语 + ... times + 形容词 + (名词) + as ...

We got four times _____ people as we had expected.

来的人数是我们所预料的四倍。

(2) 主语+谓语... times+形容词比较级+than...
My books are three times more than yours.
我的书比你的多三倍。

(3) 主语+谓语+... times+the size(amount/length...)+of...
The earth is 49 times the size of the moon.
地球的体积是月球的 49 倍。
这种句型常用于尺寸、体积、数量、长度等的比较。

(4) 主语+谓语+分数/百分数+形容词比较级+than...
① The output value was 59 percent higher than that in 1989.
产值比 1989 年增长了 59%。
② The box is one third bigger than that one.
这个盒子比那个大三分之一。

(5) My wife earns twice as much money as I.
A. twice as many money as
B. as twice much money as
C. twice as much money as
D. twice more money as

5. —I'm fine. I've just been to my first language class.
我很好,我刚刚上完我的第一节语言课。

—Oh really? So am I.
哦,真的吗?我也是一样。

【归纳】

(1) “so+be/助动词/情态动词+主语”表示某人或某物的情况与前面所叙述的(肯定的)情况相同。

① If he can do it, so can I.
要是他能做此事,我也能。

② She likes music and so do I.
她喜欢音乐,我也喜欢。

(2) 如果前面提到否定的情况,须用“neither 或 nor+be/助动词/情态动词+主语”。

① You aren't young and neither am I.
你不年轻我也不年轻。

② She hasn't read the book and neither have I.
她未读那本书,我也未读。

(3) 如果有几种不同形式的谓语,则要用“so it is/was with

+主语”或“It is the same with+主语”的结构来表示。

He is clever and studies hard, so is Tom.
他聪明并且学习努力,汤姆也是一样。

(4) —Jack is a student and studies at No. 8 Middle School.
—So is Mary.

A. It was the same with Mary

B. So is Mary

C. So it is with Mary

D. So does Mary

(5) —I would never come to this restaurant again. The food is terrible!
—Neither would I.

A. Nor am I

B. Neither would I

C. Same with me

D. So do I

6. They say that girls are usually more hard-working than boys.
(句型转换)

It is said that girls are usually more hard-working than boys.

【归纳】

They say that... 表示“人们说,据说……”,这种情况更常用另一种句型 It is said that...

【拓展】

It is believed that... 相信……

It is reported that... 据报道……

It is known that... 众所周知……

It is expected that... 人们预料……

It is estimated that... 据估计……

(1) It is said that Obama is going to Iraq for a visit. (People say that Obama is going to Iraq for a visit.)
据说奥巴马要去伊拉克进行访问。

(2) It is known to us, China is developing at a rapid speed and is becoming stronger and stronger.

A. It

B. That

C. As

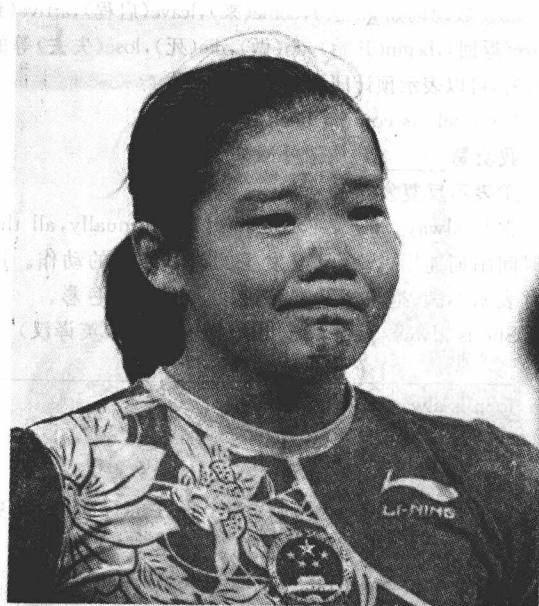
D. This



学 案 2



酷图导学——The U. S. president, Obama is walking with his wife and they often walk hand in hand at weekends.



a disappointed look

语法大展练

语法分析

本单元涉及的语法项目有两个:

1. 一般现在时态和现在进行时态

(1) 一般现在时

一般现在时大多是用动词的原形来表示的。be 和 have 在人称和数上应按自己的变化规则与主语保持一致。其他动词若其主语是单数第三人称,则动词应按单数第三人称的变化规律变化。

①表示习惯性的、现在反复出现的动作或状态。

I usually go to bed at nine.

我通常 9 点钟睡觉。

He writes to his parents once a month.

他每月给父母写一封信。

【注意】

这类句子常用的时间状语有:always(总是),often(经常),sometimes(有时),every day(每天),now and then(时常)等。

②表示主语现在的特征、性格或发生、存在于说话时的感觉、状态等。

This job calls for great patience.

这项工作需要极大的耐心。

I feel very cold.

我感到很冷。

③表示客观事实或普遍真理。

China is in the east of Asia.

中国位于亚洲东部。

Light travels faster than sound.

光比声音传得快。

④表示按规定预计要发生的将来的动作,只限于 go, come, leave, start, stay, return, begin 等动词。

School begins on February 5.

2 月 5 日开学。

The plane will take off at 15:05.

飞机于 15:05 起飞。

⑤在连词 when, before, until, if, as soon as 引导的表示将来行为的状语从句中,常用一般现在时代替一般将来时。

If it is fine tomorrow, we shall visit the Great Wall.

如果明天天晴,我们就去游览长城。

When you meet him, tell him to come to my place.

当你碰见他的时候,叫他到我住的地方来。

【注意】

一般现在时有时也可用于定语从句或宾语从句中表示将来。

I'll give you anything you ask for.

你要什么我就给你什么。

Please make sure that all the windows are closed before you leave.

离开时请确保关好所有的窗户。

(2) 现在进行时

①表示说话时正在进行的动作。

We are having an English lesson now.

我们正在上英语课。

②表示现阶段正在进行的动作,虽然此时此刻这一动作不一定正在进行。

He is translating a book.

他正在翻译一本书。

③少数动词如 go(去), come(来), leave(启程), arrive(到达), return(返回), begin(开始), do(做), die(死), lose(失去)等的现在进行时,可以表示预计即将要发生的动作。

My uncle is coming back from abroad.

我舅舅从国外回来。

④表示反复发生的动作等。

常与 always, forever, constantly, continually, all the time 等时间副词连用,表示反复发生的或习惯性的动作。这种用法常表示不满、抱怨或赞赏等,有强烈的感情色彩。

She is always finding fault with others. (英译汉)

John is always thinking of others.

约翰总是为别人着想。

⑤表示一种委婉的语气。

hope, wonder 等少数动词用于现在进行时,表示更加委婉的语气。

I hope you can come and have supper with us.

我希望您能来和我们一起吃晚饭。

I am hoping you can come and have supper with us.

我希望您能来和我们一起吃晚饭。(语气更委婉)

【注意】

有些动词通常不可以用于进行时态。这类动词通常是表示“感觉、感情、存在、从属、思维”等的动词。如:

see, hear, smell, feel, look, seem(表示感官的动词)

hate, love, like, want, wish(表示感情的动词)

be, exist, stay, remain(表示存在状态的动词)

have, possess, belong, consist(表示占有从属的动词)

但如果词义转变,能表示一个正在进行的动作,就能用于进行时态。如:

Do you see anyone over there? 表示感觉

Are you seeing someone off? 表示正在进行的动作

2. 以-ing 和-ed 结尾的形容词的用法

由-ing 结尾的分词转化而来的形容词,常用于事物;由-ed 结尾的则表示主语的感受,常用于人。

-ing/-ed 形容词的用法与辨析(以 excite 为例):

动词 excite 表“使……(感到)兴奋/激动”之意;exciting 表“令人兴奋的”之意,可用作表语或定语,-ing 形容词表主语或定语给有情感的人或动物的感受;excited 表“感到兴奋/激动的”之意,可用作表语或定语。-ed 形容词表有情感的主语或定语自身的感受。

(1) amazing adj. 令人吃惊的;令人惊讶的

amazed adj. 吃惊的;惊讶的

(2) embarrassing adj. 尴尬的;难堪的;困窘的

embarrassed adj. 尴尬的;难堪的;困窘的

(3) exciting adj. 令人兴奋的

excited adj. 兴奋的

(4) interesting adj. 令人感兴趣的

interested adj. 感兴趣的

(5) tiring adj. 令人疲劳的
tired adj. 疲劳的

(6) worrying adj. 令人担心的
worried adj. 担心的

(7) disappointing adj. 令人失望的
disappointed adj. 失望的

(8) satisfying adj. 令人满意的
satisfied adj. 满意的

(9) frightening adj. 令人害怕的
frightened adj. 吓坏了的

(10) moving adj. 令人感动的
moved adj. 感动的

(11) amazing adj. 令人惊奇的
amazed adj. 惊奇的

三 活学巧练

(1) I _____ ping-pong quite well, but I haven't had time to play since the new year.

A. will play B. have played C. played D. play

(2) —You're drinking too much.

—Only at home. No one _____ me but you.

A. is seeing B. had seen C. sees D. saw

(3) He had never spent a _____ day. He really didn't know how to deal with the situation.

A. more worry B. most worrying
C. more worrying D. more worried

(4) He always _____ careful notes while he is listening to the teacher in class.

A. will take B. took
C. takes D. is taking

(5) —When will you come to see me, Dad?

—I will go to see you when you _____ the training course.

A. will have finished B. will finish
C. are finishing D. finish

(6) All of us were _____ when we heard the _____ news that we would not go climbing the next day.

A. disappointed; disappointing
B. disappointing; disappointed
C. disappointed; disappointed
D. disappointing; disappointing

(7) The repairs cost a lot, but it's money well _____.

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

(8) The class _____ three groups when we went on our outing.

A. was made into B. was divided by
C. was separated from D. was divided into

(9) The story he told us was very _____ and we were _____.

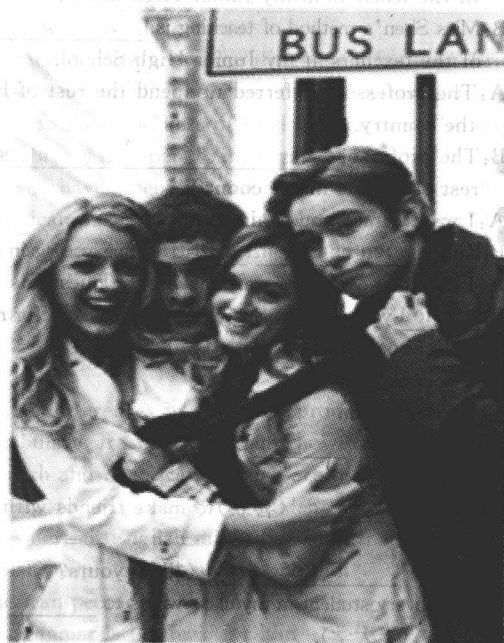
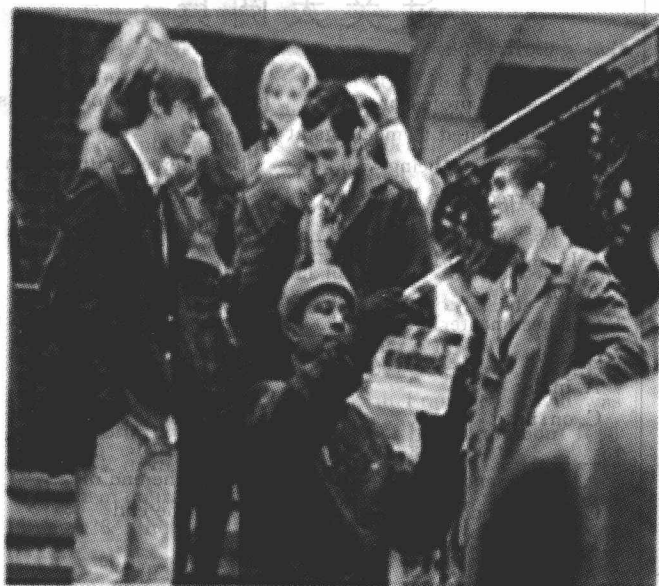
A. moving; moved deeply
B. moved; moving deeply
C. moving; moved deep
D. moved; moving deep

- (10) Seeing the _____ tiger, the girl stood there with a _____ look on her face.
A. frightening; frightening B. frightened; frightened

- ning
C. frightening; frightened D. frightened; frightened



学 案 3



酷图导学——美国高中生的生活

知识大回扣

话题	My First Day at Senior High(我上高中的第一天)		
词汇	1. _____ 令人吃惊的	2. _____ 显得,好像,出现	3. _____ 态度
	4. _____ 信息	5. _____ 厌倦的	6. _____ 明亮的,杰出的
	7. _____ 理解(力)	8. _____ 指导,说明	9. _____ 先前的
	10. _____ 描述,描写	11. _____ 给……的印象	12. _____ 鼓舞,鼓励
	13. _____ 失望的	14. _____ 消失	15. _____ 前进,进步
	16. _____ 覆盖	17. _____ 分,划分	
短语	1. _____ 与……类似	2. _____ 盼望	3. _____ 离……远
	4. _____ 与……不同	5. _____ 与……不同	6. _____ 给……的印象
	7. _____ 参加	8. _____ 谈论	9. _____ 换句话说
	10. _____ 各种		
句型	1. I don't think... (否定前移) 2. So+助动词+主语		
语法	1. the present tense(一般现在时态) 2. the present continuous tense(现在进行时态)		

技能大提升

I. 单词拼写

- No. 1 Middle School of each county(县) usually has a good _____ (名誉).
- Generally speaking, the teachers who are _____ (热情的) about teaching are popular with students.

- Most young people find scary(吓人的)rides really a _____.
- My p _____ English teacher in junior high was nothing like my present teacher.
- I was _____ (尴尬) by his comments(评论) about my clothes.
- I don't like his a _____ towards work. He often comes late in the morning.
- I was most i _____ with their diligence when I visited the

students in a lonely village school.

8. I'm sorry I _____ (误解) you, I thought you referred to (指的) me.

9. To my surprise, the little girl speaks English with great f _____.

10. In America, when senior high students graduate, they receive a _____ (毕业证) from their headmaster.

II. 句型转换

11. A: Miss Shen's method of teaching is different from that of the teachers at my Junior High School.

B: Miss Shen's method of teaching is _____ that of the teachers at my Junior High School.

12. A: The professor preferred to spend the rest of his life in the country.

B: The professor _____ spend the rest of his life in the country.

13. A: I want to see you again soon.

B: I'm _____ seeing you again soon.

14. A: I don't know if you can answer the questions for me.

B: _____ you _____ answering the questions for me?

15. A: —I can swim.

—I can swim, too.

B: —I can swim.

—_____ I.

III. 完成句子

16. I _____ (喜欢) to make friends with the honest people.

17. Is my car _____ (相似) yours?

18. Almost every student in my class wants to _____ (上大学).

19. The teacher asked us to do the work _____ (独自).

20. I'm _____ (盼望) to hearing from you soon.

21. My English teacher is a middle-aged woman _____ (名叫) Miss Zhang.

22. _____ (在最后) of the class, we will have a game.

23. Our class _____ (被分成) 6 study groups.

24. Don't worry _____ (过多) about making mistakes.

25. What kind of after-school activities do you often _____ (参加)?

IV. 易错典例

26. We are going to fish after breakfast. Will you _____ us?
A. take part in B. join in C. join D. attend

27. When I was a small boy, I wanted to _____ the PLA.
A. take part in B. join in C. join D. attend

28. I don't think he will _____ the unimportant meeting.
A. take part in B. join in C. join D. attend

29. She said nothing. And _____ tears came to her eyes.
A. surprised B. surprising C. exciting D. excited

30. Mr. Smith is a _____ teacher; everybody is _____ to get close to him.

A. frightening; frightening

B. frightened; frightened

C. frightened; frightening

D. frightening; frightened

V. 单句改错(选做题)

31. Senior High teachers are not similar with Junior High

teachers.

32. The classrooms of my new school are amazed.

33. It is a great fun to swim in the river on a hot day.

34. There are three times as much girls as boys in our class.

35. The school year is usually separated into two semesters.

过关大阅兵

I. 单项填空

1. The visiting professor _____ giving lectures to students _____ invited to meetings at times.

A. preferred; to being B. preferred; rather than
C. preferred; than being D. preferred to; to being

2. —Where will you go _____ your holiday?
—I'm going to Beijing.

A. for B. in C. on D. to

3. Our headmaster is still _____ a visit abroad. He won't come back _____ the end of this week.

A. in; by B. on; by
C. on; until D. at; at

4. _____ this week, we will have a maths test.

A. At the end of B. By the end of
C. In the end of D. In the end

5. I don't like Mr. Green's way _____.

A. in talking B. in a talk
C. on talk D. of talking

6. —My name is John Smith. _____
—Hi! I'm Jackson.

A. How do you do?
B. Nice to meet you again.
C. How about you?
D. How are you?

7. The professor told the students to watch carefully _____ he did, but _____ of them did so.

A. that; no one B. what; none
C. as; not one D. which; not all

8. These things didn't mix _____ and tasted _____.

A. good; bad B. well; badly
C. well; horrible D. good; well

9. We must all go there _____ fine tomorrow.

A. unless it will be B. if it will be
C. unless it isn't D. how it isn't

10. They finished _____ everyday English after school.

A. to practise speaking B. practising speaking
C. to practise speak D. practising to speak

11. I don't really work here; I _____ until the new secretary arrives.

A. just help out B. have just helped out
C. am just helping out D. will just help out

12. Rainforests _____ and burned at such a speed that they will disappear from the earth in the near future.

A. cut B. are cut
C. are being cut D. had been cut

13. My brother seldom _____ to me. _____ he often _____ to you?



- A. writes; Does; writes B. writes; Do; write
C. writes; Do; writes D. writes; Does; write
14. I've won a holiday for two weeks to Florida. I _____ mum.
A. am taking B. have taken
C. take D. will have taken

15. —Is this raincoat yours?
—No, mine _____ there behind the door.

- A. hangs B. has hung
C. is hanging D. hung

II. 完形填空

阅读下面短文,掌握大意,然后从 16—35 各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中,选出最佳答案。

Jean is a clever young woman who comes from a rich and famous family. She goes to a(n) 16 university and has everything that money can buy. Well, 17 everything. The only problem is that the people in Jean's family are so 18 that they can hardly find time to be with her.

So Jean 19 a lot of her time on MSN. She likes being anonymous(匿名的), 20 to people who do not know about her famous family and her 21 life. She uses the name Linda on MSN and has 22 a lot of friends who she contacts(联系)quite 23.

Last year Jean made a very 24 friend on MSN. His name was David and he lived in San Francisco. David was full of stories and jokes. He and Jean had a common(共同的) 25 in rock music and modern dance. 26 it always took them hours to talk 27 on MSN and sometimes they even 28 the time. Of course, they wanted to know more about each other. David 29 a picture of himself: a tall, good-looking young 30 with a big, happy smile. As 31 went by, they became good friends and often sent cards and small things to each other.

When Jean's father told her that he was going 32 a business trip to San Francisco, she asked her father to let her 33 with him, so that she could give David a 34 for his birthday. She would take him the latest DVD of their favourite 35 singer. But when Jean knocked on David's door in San Francisco, she found that the special friend she had been contacting was a twelve-year-old boy named Jim.

16. A. strange B. good C. usual D. important
17. A. just B. hardly C. almost D. only
18. A. busy B. boring C. careless D. far
19. A. chooses B. costs C. takes D. spends
20. A. singing B. talking C. writing D. e-mailing
21. A. rich B. poor C. active D. simple
22. A. lost B. made C. known D. visited
23. A. often B. long C. easily D. closely
24. A. honest B. handsome C. special D. loyal
25. A. sense B. interest C. history D. experience
26. A. Though B. But C. So D. Because
27. A. loudly B. happily C. freely D. badly
28. A. left B. overdid C. stayed D. forgot
29. A. received B. brought C. sent D. drew
30. A. star B. child C. boy D. man
31. A. time B. age C. conversation D. space
32. A. into B. at C. in D. on
33. A. work B. go C. study D. play
34. A. surprise B. wish C. hope D. party

35. A. opera B. pop C. rock D. classical

III. 阅读理解

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中,选出最佳选项。

A

A student is learning to speak British English. He wonders: Can I communicate with Americans? Can they understand me? Learners of English often ask: What are the differences between British and American English? How important are these differences?

Certainly, there are some differences between British and American English. There are a few differences in grammar. For example, speakers of British English say "in hospital" and "Have you a pen?" Americans say "in the hospital" and "Do you have a pen?" Pronunciation is sometimes different. Americans usually sound the r's in words like "bird" and "hurt". Speakers of British English do not sound the r's in these words. There are differences between British and American English in spelling and vocabulary. For example, "colour" and "honour" are British. "Color" and "honor" are American.

These differences in grammar, pronunciation, spelling, and vocabulary are not important, however. For the most part, British and American English are the same language.

36. According to this passage, a student who is learning to speak American English might be afraid that _____.
A. British people cannot understand him
B. American people cannot understand him
C. the grammar is too hard for him
D. the spelling is too hard for him
37. American English and British English are different in _____.
A. spelling B. pronunciation
C. grammar D. all of the above
38. What is NOT mentioned(提及) in the passage?
A. Whether there are differences between British English and American English.
B. Whether British English and American English are one language or two.
C. How the differences between British English and American English came about.
D. How important the differences are.
39. Most _____ say "Do you have a watch?"
A. British people B. Americans
C. children D. teachers
40. According to this passage, British people and Americans have _____ difficulty in understanding each other.
A. little B. much C. some D. great

B

In order to know a foreign language thoroughly(完全地), four things are necessary. Firstly, we must understand the language when we hear it spoken. Secondly, we must be able to speak it ourselves, correctly with confidence(自信) and without hesitation(犹豫). Thirdly, we must be able to read articles written in English. Fourthly, we must be able to write it. We must be able to make sentences that are correct in grammar.

There is no short way to succeed in language learning.

A good memory(记忆) is a great help, but it is not enough only to memorize the rules from a grammar book. It is no much use learning by heart long lists of words and their meanings, studying the dictionary and so on. We must learn by using the language. If we are pleased with a few rules we have memorized, we are not really learning the language. We must "learn through use". Practice is important. We must practise speaking and writing the language whenever(无论何时) we can.

41. The most important things to learn a foreign language are _____.
 - A. understanding and speaking
 - B. hearing, speaking, reading and writing
 - C. writing and understanding
 - D. memorizing and listening
42. Someone hears and writes English very well, but he speaks it very badly. This is because _____.
 - A. he doesn't understand the language when he hears it spoken
 - B. he doesn't have a good memory
 - C. he always remember lists of words and their meanings
 - D. he often hesitates to practise speaking it
43. One can never learn a foreign language well only by _____.
 - A. much practice
 - B. studying the dictionary
 - C. learning through use
 - D. using the language
44. Which of the following is the most important in learning a foreign language?
 - A. A good memory.
 - B. Speaking.
 - C. Practice.
 - D. Writing.
45. "learn through use" means _____.
 - A. we use a language in order to learn it
 - B. we learn foreign language in order to use it
 - C. we can learn a language well while we are using it
 - D. both B and C

C

If you're having trouble falling asleep, you're in good company. About 65% of Americans said they have sleeping problems a few nights each week, according to a recent study by the National Sleep Foundation. Sleeping too little can lead to a higher risk of becoming fat and getting depressed(沮丧的). But before you go to a doctor for advice, it's worth examining your sleeping habits one more time. Some of your favorite evening habits may have something to do with the sleeping problems.

1. Setting a Bright Alarm Clock

The light of your bright alarm clock can prevent you from falling asleep. You can make your room as dark as possible. Cover the bright numbers with a book or consider buying a small travel clock. Your cellphone alarm may also do the trick.

2. Counting Sheep

When you just can't fall asleep, it's useless to stay in bed to count sheep. If you've been trying to fall asleep for more than 30 minutes, the National Sleep Foundation suggests that you get up to do some reading or watch TV for a

while. Such activities will make you sleepy. Before you know it, you'll be going back to bed really tired.

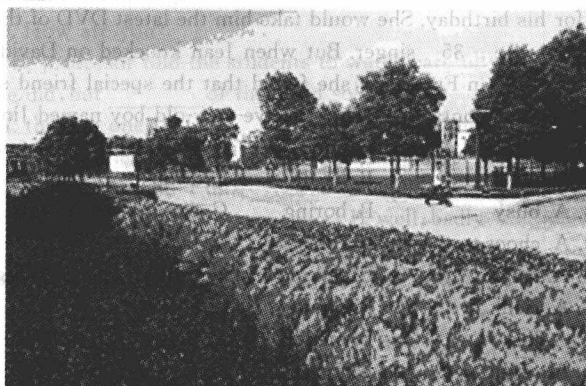
3. Exercising Late at Night

Daytime workouts(锻炼) will keep you full of energy for hours. That's why you don't want to exercise within three hours of hitting the sack. Fierce(剧烈的) physical activity raises your body temperature and pumps your energy level—both are bad for a good night's sleep.

46. What can we learn from the first sentence of the passage?
 - A. It's not good to fail to fall asleep at night.
 - B. People in a good company often have sleeping problems.
 - C. There are many people who have sleeping problems.
 - D. You should find someone to talk to if you can't fall asleep.
47. The underlined part "hitting the sack" in the last paragraph means _____.
 - A. going back home
 - B. going to bed
 - C. going to the gym
 - D. falling asleep
48. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?
 - A. The bad results of getting too little sleep.
 - B. Why the bright alarm clock keeps you awake.
 - C. What to do if you can't fall asleep after 30 minutes.
 - D. Why watching TV and reading books make people sleepy.
49. By writing the passage, the writer mainly wants to tell us _____.
 - A. why so many people can't sleep well at night
 - B. how to enjoy a good night's sleep
 - C. that sleeping problems are troubling more and more people
 - D. that people may solve their sleeping problems by changing some habits

IV. 书面表达

新学期开始了,你进入了新的学校,请你写一封 email,向你的网友介绍自己的新学校。



注意:

1. 词数: 100—120;
2. 参考词汇: 林荫道 avenue.

V. 选做题

(1) 短文改错

此题要求改正所给短文中的错误。对标有题号的每一行作出判断:如无错误,在该行右边横线上画一个(✓);如有错误(每行只有一个错误),则按下列情况改正:

此行多一个词:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉,并在该行右边横线上写出该词,并也用斜线划掉。

此行缺一个词:在缺词处划一个漏字符号(Λ),并在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

此行错一个词:在错的词下面划一横线,并在改行右边的横线上写出改正的词。

注意:原行没有错的不要改。

Dear editor,

I am a high school student. A few days before,

1. _____

one of my very good friend told me that he was

2. _____

going to stop the school. He said that he wanted to start his own

3. _____

business. I tried my best to get him change his mind, but I failed.

4. _____

I know it is difficult of him to change his mind

5. _____

He is not doing so good in his studies ,yet I want to

6. _____

insist that I give it a try. The process(过程)is more

7. _____

important than the results. Now there are only 90 days

8. _____

left before the test. I am not sure that his decision is

9. _____

right or wrong. I needed your advice.

10. _____

Gao Fei

(2) 阅读填空题

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

1 You do not need every word to understand the meaning of what you read. In fact, too much emphasis (强调) on separate words slows your speed and reduces your understanding.

2 If you point to each word as you read, or move your head, or form the words with your lips, you read poorly. Less obvious habits also hold back reading efficiency (效率). One is "saying" each word silently by moving your tongue or throat; another is "hearing" each word as you read.

3 The beginning reader is learning how letters can makes words, how written words are pronounced, and how sentences are put together. Your reading purpose is quite different.

ferent. 4

It has been supposed that up to 75% of the words in English sentences are not really necessary for expressing the meaning. The secret to silent reading is to find out those key words and phrases which carry the thought, and to pay less attention to words which exist only for grammatical completeness.

An efficient reader can grasp the meaning from a page at least twice as fast as he can read the page aloud. 5 If he "says" or "hears" words to himself, they are selected ones, said for emphasis.

- You can get more information by reading fast.
- The skill of reading is valuable.
- The traditional method of reading is out of date.
- Any habit which slows down your silent reading is inefficient.
- These are habits which should have been outgrown long ago.
- He takes in a whole phrase or a thought unit at a time.
- It is to understand meaning.

(3) 短文改错

此题要求改正所给短文中的错误。对标有题号的每一行作出判断:如无错误,在该行右边横线上画一个(✓);如有错误(每行只有一个错误),则按下列情况改正:

此行多一个词:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉,并在该行右边横线上写出该词,并也用斜线划掉。

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此行错一个词:在错的词下面划一横线,并在改行右边的横线上写出改正的词。

注意:原行没有错的不要改。

Most families in China hoped their single children will have a happy future, so they are very strict in their children. So do teachers in schools! Many children are given such much homework that they have hardly any spare time to have sports. The children are forbidden to do anything but to study. No wonder so many children are tiring of lessons. Some even attack or kill his parents and teachers! I believe many people already read this kind of news in newspaper or magazines. Shouldn't we draw a lesson from the cases? Now our government is carried out a plan to solve the education problems.

(4) 阅读表达

阅读下面短文,按照要求完成阅读任务。(注意题后的词数要求)

What fun! The most difficult thing for university student Shaun Rogers is opening his classroom door. Shaun can't do this without help because he's only six years old. He's the youngest person ever to study at Rochester University in New York. Shaun began reading at two; by the age of five he was regularly communicating with university professors and will shortly complete his first book, "I love learning," says Shaun. "My hero is the scientist Albert Einstein because he never combed his hair or wore socks."

Psychologists have found it difficult to test Shaun's intelligence because it goes beyond what they usually measure. Shaun's mother first realized her son was different when he kept crying at playschool because he was bored with the children's games. She started teaching him at home after finding that local schools were not prepared for children who learnt at Shaun's speed. Now Shaun is stud-