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Unit 1 That must be a record!

整体感知



单元要点

Word study	1. beard 2. voyager 3. tight 4. edition 5. moustache 6. brewery 7. conclude 8. hire 9. athletic 10. fade 11. account 12. suitable 13. inspect 14. confirm 15. certificate 16. blank 17. enthusiastic 18. bid 19. decade 20. committee 21. fascinate 22. burst 23. globe 24. bush 25. skillful 26. skateboard 27. administration 28. permission 29. schoolmate 30. grandparent 31. recently 32. familiar 33. factor 34. concentrate 35. helmet 36. truly 37. delighted 38. energetic 39. cautious 40. outgoing 41. register	1. 络腮胡子 2. 航行者 3. 紧的 4. 版本 5. 八字胡 6. 啤酒厂 7. 得出结论 8. 雇用 9. 运动的 10. 凋谢 11. 叙述 12. 适合的 13. 视察 14. 证实 15. 证书 16. 空白 17. 热情的 18. 投标 19. 十年 20. 委员会 21. 迷住 22. 爆炸 23. 地球 24. 灌木 25. 熟练的 26. 滑板 27. 管理 28. 许可 29. 同学 30. (外)祖父母 31. 近来 32. 熟悉的 33. 因素 34. 集中 35. 头盔 36. 真正地 37. 愉快的 38. 精力充沛的 39. 小心的 40. 外向的 41. 注册
Useful expressions	1. set down 2. in the first place 3. burst into sth. 4. center on/upon 5. concentrate on 6. prepare for 7. apply for 8. accounts of 9. keep track of 10. be familiar to 11. make for 12. come up with 13. be fascinated to 14. stand out	1. 记录 2. 首先第一点 3. 突然发出 4. 将某人或物看作重点 5. 专心致志于 6. 为……作准备 7. 申请 8. 许多的 9. 记下 10. 对……熟悉 11. 导致 12. 想到 13. 着迷去做某事 14. 引人注目

续表

Sentence Patterns	1. I weigh about 2 TVs. 2. Impressive as the record is,... 3. ...the same curiosity that led Sir Hugh to write... 4. whether...or... 5. ...the government have done all they could to show that... 6. It was not only a great honour for Beijing but also a historical achievement for the whole nation. 7. once...
Grammar	主语 (The Subject) 英语中除了名词、代词作主语外, 不定式、动词的-ing 形式、主语从句、数词、形容词演化而来的词都可以作主语。 it 常作形式主语, 代替不定式、动词 v. -ing 形式、主语从句等形式。
Topics & Writing	掌握填写申请表的思路及写作步骤



背景知识

A tour through the Guinness World of Records Museum is a trip through the famous Guinness Book of World Records? No one museum could hold all the records to be found in the book but the museum features a wide assortment of the most interesting records from it. The idea for the Guinness Book of World Records came from the managing director of Guinness Brewing in Ireland. Unable to settle a dispute with friends over which was the fastest game bird in Europe, he realized that countless disagreements over similar questions must be taking place all over the British Isles especially in pubs where Guinness products were sold. The Guinness Book of World Records was first published in 1955 to help settle some of the arguments. In 1956 the first American edition was published. The book was an immediate best seller and today holds the all time sales record for a copyrighted book.

Guinness World Records Museum in Gatlinburg first opened its doors in 1978 and is the oldest Guinness museum still in operation. A major renovation in 1994 and annual updates and additions keep the museum current. Ten galleries of exhibits are open with Undersea records, Space, and Noah's Ark of animals heading the list. The

Music gallery's main feature is an Elvis "Hounddog" boat. Other memorabilia of the stars include original Beatles' items. Houdini's water torture chamber can be found in the Circus gallery featuring unusual facts and feats. The Batmobile has come to rest in the Bat Cave from the 1960's TV series. Hundreds of exhibits and 12 entertaining shows will delight and amaze all age.

细说教材



Warming up

The lowest temperature ever recorded on earth is -75 degrees.

据记载在地球上最低温度是零下 75°C 。

点拨: (1) recorded 为过去分词作定语。

e. g. The Olympic Games, first played in 776 B. C., did not include women players until 1912.

奥运会, 公元前 776 年首次举办, 直到 1912 年才有女运动员参加。

(2) on earth, in the earth 的区别。

on earth 在地球上; 到底; 究竟(用于疑问句中加强语气)。

e. g. What on earth do you want to say? 你到底想说什么?

in the earth 在土里

e. g. In winter, some cold-blooded animals hibernate in the earth.

冬季一些冷血动物冬眠于地下。



Listening

That is the same as seven TVs or more!

那相当于七台或更多电视机(的重量)!

点拨: The same (n.) as/where/that 与……一样

e. g. Put the book back in the same place where you found it.

把这本书放回原地。

This is the same pen as I lost. (同一类)

这和我丢的钢笔相同。

This is the same pen that I lost. (同一支)

这就是我丢的那枝钢笔。

It's about four times my weight.

大约是我的重量的四倍。

点拨:times 用以表达倍数,其句式结构有:

(1)数词加 times 加 the 加名词再加 of

e. g. This road is 5 times the width of that one. 这条路是那条路的 5 倍宽。

(2)数词加 times as...as...

e. g. This road is 5 times as wide as that one. 这条路是那条路的 5 倍宽。

(3)数词加 times more than

e. g. This road is 4 times wider than that one. 这条路比那条路宽 4 倍。

I weigh about two TVs. 我大概有两台电视机那么重。

点拨:weigh 在句中意思为某物称起来有多重,是不及物动词,用主动形式表被动含义。

e. g. Each stone weighs about two and a half tons. 每块石头重约 2 吨半。

类似动词还有:measure, wash, sell, marry 等。

e. g. He measures about two metres tall. 他身高约 2 米。

This kind of material washes well. 这种材料很好洗。

This book sells well. 这本书卖得好。

另外,还有几个系动词,用法类似,如:feel, sound, taste, prove 等。

e. g. Cotton feels soft. 棉布手感很柔软。

This dish tastes delicious. 这道菜尝着可口。

His theory proved correct. 他的理论被证明是对的。



Speaking

Ask him about his achievements, how he prepares for the records and what he thinks makes him a good tightrope walker.

问问他所取得的成就,他是如何为创记录作准备的,以及他认为是什么使得他成为一名优秀的走钢丝者。

点拨:(1)prepare for=make preparations for“为……作准备”,而 be prepared for 意思是“为……作好心理上或思想上的准备”。

e. g. The students are preparing for the entrance examinations.

学生正在为入学考试作准备。

We are well prepared for the exam. 我们已为考试作好充分准备。

(2) make 在句中意思是“使成为”。

e. g. Hardship made him a man of perseverance.

艰辛使他成为一个坚忍不拔的人。



Reading

After talking to his friends, he concluded that a book which answered such questions might be popular.

他与朋友谈论这个问题以后,认为一本回答这样问题的书,可能会受到欢迎的。

点拨:(1)动词-ing形式与表时间的连词连用,用作状语,相当于时间状语从句。

e. g. Before eating, you'd better wash your hands. 吃饭之前,你要先洗手。

While doing the experiment, pay attention to the colour change.

做实验时,要注意颜色的变化。

(2) conclude 得出结论。名词为 conclusion。“结论;结束”。常见短语有:

draw/come to/reach a conclusion 得出结论

e. g. The jury concluded, from the evidence, that he was guilty.

陪审团根据证据得出结论,认定他有罪。

After a short period of study, they drew/came to/reached a conclusion that he is still alive.

短暂研讨之后,他们认定他还活着。

Tian'anmen Square is the largest square in the world with an area of about 40 hectares.

天安门广场是世界上最大的广场,面积大约 40 公顷。

点拨:with an area of about 40 hectares 作定语修饰 square.

e. g. China is a large country with a population of more than 1.3 billion.

中国是一个大国,人口超过 13 亿。

Among the brilliant athletic achievements, a few records stand out because of the moving life storied behind them.

在耀眼的运动成就之中,一些记录引人注目,因为在其背后有着感人的故事。

点拨:stand out 突出;引人注目;远远超过

e. g. He stands out from other detective-story writers.

他比别的侦探小说家更杰出。

Her work stands out well from the rest as easily the best.

她的工作成绩远比其他人都好。

Impressive as the record is, it fades next to the story of Armstrong's struggle against disease.

阿姆斯特朗创造的记录给人留下深刻印象,但与他 and 疾病作斗争的故事相比较就黯然失色了。

点拨:(1)as 引导让步状语从句时,从句常用倒装语序,即把作表语的形容词改名词,作状语的副词改谓语的一部分动词原形放在句首 as 之前。注意:作表语的单数可数名词前无形容词修饰时,其前要省略冠词。

Poor as I am, I am honest. 我虽然穷,但是我很诚实。

Much as I respect Tom, I cannot agree to his suggestion.

尽管我非常尊敬汤姆,但我不能同意他的建议。

Try as you might, you couldn't solve the problem. 你想尽了办法也没能解决问题。

Hero as he was, he was easy to get along with. 他是个英雄,但也很好相处。

(2)fade 变暗;凋谢

e. g. The flowers began to fade after 10 days. 十天后,花开始凋谢。

It faded as a mass of cloud came. 一阵云来,天暗了下来。

(3)next to 紧邻;几乎;相对于

e. g. He sat next to his mother. 他紧挨着他的母亲坐着。

He ate next to nothing this morning. 他今天早晨几乎什么都没吃。

His achievement means nothing next to his hard work.

他取得的成绩与他付出的努力来说算不了什么。

In 1996 Armstrong, the then No. 1 cyclist in the world, was diagnosed with cancer and many thought that it meant the end of his career, maybe even his life.

1996年,阿姆斯特朗,当时世界一流的自行车骑手,被诊断出患有癌症。许多人认为,这意味着他的职业生涯的结束,甚至他的生命的结束。

点拨:(1)the then No. 1 cyclist 当时一流的自行车赛手

e. g. The then director of the brewery. 当时的啤酒厂董事长。

(2)be diagnosed with 被诊断患有……疾病

(3)mean 作动词,意思是“……意思;意味着;打算”。

e. g. The word means “refer to”. 这个词的意思是“参考”。

That means costing him a lot of money. 那意味着他要花费一大笔钱。

I had meant to come to your help, but I had an unexpected visitor.

我原打算来帮你的,但是我意外地来了客人。

Whether we are out to set a new record ourselves or simply enjoy reading about champions, *the Guinness Book of World Records* makes for interesting reading. 我们无论是自己着力去创下新记录,还是仅仅看看有关冠军的文章一饱眼福,《吉尼斯世界纪录大全》都会是有趣的读物。

点拨:(1)whether...or...“不是……就是……;不管……还是……”,常引导让步状语从句。

e. g. You must decide whether you're going or staying.

去还是留,你必须决定。

He will finish the job whether by day or by night.

不是今天白天就是晚上,他会干完那件活。

Whether you like the idea or not, I'm going ahead with it.

不管你是否喜欢这个主意,我都这样做。

(2)be out to do 力图;想要

e. g. He is out to win. 他力图取胜。

(3)set a new record 创造新记录

She set a new record in diving in the 28th Olympic Games.

在 28 届奥运会上,她创下了跳水新记录。

(4)make for 有助于;向……走去;攻击;导致

e. g. He made for the door. 他向门口走去。

Early rising makes for good health. 早起有助于身体健康。

The dog made for the stranger. 狗扑向了那个陌生人。

The flood made for much misery in that area.

洪水在那个地区造成了很大灾难。



Language study

July 13, 2001 saw a very bright night in Beijing that will never fade from memory.

2001 年 7 月 13 日的北京月明之夜,是记忆中永不会逝去的一个夜晚。

点拨:以非生命事物作句子主语,使句子更加简洁生动。

e. g. October 1st, 1949 witnessed the founding of the People's Republic of China.
1949 年 10 月 1 日见证了中华人民共和国的诞生。

Evening found the boy crying on the street.

傍晚,人们发现那个男孩在大街上大哭。

In order to apply for the 2008 Olympic Games, the Chinese people and the government have done all they could to show that Beijing is suitable to host the world's largest athletic event over the past two decades.

为了申办 2008 年奥运会,中国人民和政府在过去的二十年里尽一切努力向世人证明北京适合举办这项世界体育盛事。

点拨:(1)apply for 申请

e. g. He applied for the job in the company. 他向那家公司申请了那份工作。

(2)have done all they could to do 竭尽全力做某事

they could 作 all 的定语从句, could 后的动词承前省略。

e. g. He did all he could to help us. 他竭尽全力来帮我们。



Integrating skills

Skateboards have been around since the 1970s, ...

滑板运动自 20 世纪 70 年代起,就一直受到大众的喜欢,……

点拨:be around 指在某一领域或行业中活跃而突出。

e. g. She's been around as a film star since the 1990s.

自 20 世纪 90 年代以来,她一直走红于影坛。

The X Games are like the Olympic Games for sports that are less familiar to us than sports like football and basketball.

X 运动如同奥运会中的一些运动,对我们来说没有足球、篮球那么熟悉。

点拨:the X Games 指的是极限运动。

be familiar to “某物对某人来说是熟悉的”, 而 be familiar with 是“某人对某物很熟悉”。

e. g. Table tennis is familiar to us. 乒乓球对我们来说是熟悉的。

They are familiar with computers. 他们对电脑很熟悉。



Writing

What is it that you are going to do?

你准备去做的到底是什么?

点拨: It is...that 为强调句式, 本句是就被强调内容提问的一个疑问句。

e. g. It was his being late that made his teacher angry that morning.

那天早晨他的迟到令老师非常恼火。



Grammar

主语(The Subject)

除了名词、代词作主语外, 动词不定式、动词-ing 形式、主语从句、形容词转化的名词等都可以作主语。

e. g. To keep order in an important football match is a hard job. (不定式作主语)
在重要的足球比赛中, 维持秩序是一件艰苦的工作。

That English is being accepted as an international language is true. (主语从句作主语)

英语作为国际语言正在成为人们的共识, 这是事实。

Taking some exercise early in the morning has become part of his retired life. (动名词作主语)

晨练已经成为他退休生活的一个组成部分。

1949 is the year when the PRC was founded. (数词作主语)

中华人民共和国成立于 1949 年。

The wounded taken from the front need immediate operation. (定冠词 + 形容词或过去分词作主语)

前线退下的伤员急需手术。

it 常用作形式主语, 代替不定式、v. -ing 及主语从句。

e. g. It's no good telling him the truth. 告诉他真相没有好处。

It's a hard job for so small a child to read so difficult an article.

让这么小的孩子去读这么难的文章, 是一件难事。

It's not certain when chess-playing began to become a sport.

不能确定什么时候下棋成为一项运动的。

考 题 档 案

1. (2003 年上海春招) _____ made the school proud was _____ more than 90% of the students had been admitted to key universities.
A. What; because B. What; that C. That; what D. That; because
2. (2004 上海) After Yang Liwei succeeded in circling the earth, _____ our astronauts desire to do is walking in space.
A. where B. what C. that D. how
3. (1999 年上海) _____ has helped to save the drawing girl is worth praising.
A. Who B. The one C. Anyone D. Whoever
4. (2003 年上海春招) _____ the meeting himself gave them a great deal of encouragement.
A. The president will attend B. The president to attend
C. The president attended D. The president's attending
5. (2000 年上海) _____ of the land in that district _____ covered with trees and grass.
A. Two fifth; is B. Two fifth; are C. Two fifths; is D. Two fifths; are
6. (1998 年上海) _____ caused the accident is still a complete mystery.
A. What B. That C. How D. Where
7. (1997 年全国) It's generally considered unwise to give a child _____ he or she wants.
A. however B. whatever C. whichever D. whenever
8. (1998 年上海) It was a matter of _____ would take the position.
A. who B. whoever C. whom D. whomever
9. (1996 年全国) _____ we'll go camping tomorrow depends on the weather.
A. If B. Whether C. That D. Where
10. (2002 年北京春招) You're always working. Come on, let's go shopping. _____ you ever want to do is going shopping.
A. Anything B. Something C. All D. That
11. (2001 年北京春招) The _____ is just around the corner and you won't miss it.
A. bicycle's shop B. bicycle shop C. bicycles shop D. bicycles' shop

参 考 答 案

1. B 2. B 3. D 4. D 5. C 6. A 7. B 8. A 9. B 10. C 11. B

一 课 一 测

(检测自己的能力)

A 级(基础训练)

单项填空

- ____ Jane is, she has not much inside.
A. Intelligent girl as B. An intelligent girl as
C. Intelligent a girl as D. Girl intelligent as
- When _____, she _____ that she was going to retire.
A. asked; showed B. asking; confirms C. asking; shows D. asked; confirmed
- The sound of the footsteps _____ away.
A. disappeared B. reduced C. faded D. gave
- To obtain a passport, you have to send in your _____ with the form.
A. marriage certificate B. death certificate
C. birth certificate D. graduate certificate
- _____ for the new bridge were invited from firms both at home and abroad.
A. Charges B. Charge C. Bid D. Bids
- This stranger is familiar _____ this area.
A. to B. for C. with D. in
- _____ the workshops, the executives had a talk with the workers.
A. Inspected B. Inspecting
C. Having inspected D. Having been inspected
- He showed great _____ at playing billiards by winning in the competition.
A. skill B. skillful C. skilled D. skills
- The soldiers, _____ at the front, were finally killed.
A. arrested B. captured C. apprehended D. imprisoned
- He watched her, _____.

- A. fascinating B. fascinated C. being fascinated D. having fascinated

B 级 (应用创新)

I. 单项填空

1. I have _____ everything that happened.
A. set forth B. set off C. set down D. set on
2. _____ on his work, he didn't notice I was coming.
A. Having concentrated B. Concentrated
C. Concentrating D. Having been concentrated
3. Constant arguing doesn't _____ a happy marriage.
A. make up B. make for C. make out D. make into
4. She spent three hours and a half last night _____ three pages, _____ for a better job.
A. writing; to apply B. to write; applying
C. to write; to apply D. writing; applying
5. He _____ good ideas for the product promotion.
A. came up with B. came upon C. came up to D. came around
6. In some countries, _____ are called "public schools" are not owned by the state.
A. that B. which C. as D. what
7. He got to the station early, _____ missing his train.
A. in case of B. instead of C. for fear of D. in search of
8. The books, _____ the dictionaries, must be put back where they _____.
A. included; were B. to include; are
C. including; were D. including; are
9. We stayed in a quiet hotel, _____.
A. next to it was a thick wood B. next to which was a thick wood
C. next to it there was a thick wood D. next to which a thick wood was
10. A normal young child gains great pleasure when _____ he (she) does pleases his (her) mother.
A. that B. if C. as D. what
11. It's ten years since the scientist _____ on his life's work of discovering the valuable chemical.
A. made for B. set out C. took off D. turned up
12. _____ her so upset last night?
A. What do you think making B. What do you think made