



# Unit 1 Laughter is good for you

## 笑对你有益

品味名言佳句 传授地道英语

### 名言佳句

*Men show their character in nothing more clearly than by what they find laughable.*

没有什么比一个人发现什么东西可笑更能表现他的性格。

*If you don't learn to laugh at troubles, you won't have anything to laugh at when you grow old.*

—Edward W. Howe

如果你不学会在麻烦时笑,当你变老时,你不会对任何东西笑。

——爱德华·豪

*Laughter is the shortest distance between two people.*

—Victor Borge

笑是两个人之间最短的距离。

——维克托·伯盖

*The most wasted day of all is that during which we have not laughed.*

—Sebastian R. N. Chamfort

最浪费的日子是没有笑声的日子。

——塞巴斯蒂安·查姆福特

### 【我的格言】



### 话题激趣导入

→趣味话题导入 为课堂注入新鲜与活力

### Funny... ha-ha or peculiar?

Every culture has its own sense of humor. That's why Jim Carrey in *The Mask* might not make all Chinese people laugh, but a piece of crosstalk can. The Chinese do humor in several forms: xiangsheng (crosstalk) was the most popular, then came xiaopin (comic skit), and now errenzhuan (two-person sketch).

Crosstalk, known in China as the "art of laughter", is a traditional art form between two performers satirizing society and its people through funny stories. Although a good crosstalk performer is said to be "earning a living by talking", it is not the case in the West.

Chinese most popular comic Xiao Shenyang became a huge hit thanks to his performance at the Spring Festival Gala show.

English entertainment journalist David Drakeford, who has lived in Beijing for five years and has learnt a little bit of this art, finds it interesting because the jokes are all about ordinary people.

"I heard one skit that went like this: A says 'I work at a famous English school.' B asks him 'Are you a teacher



there?' A replies 'I only open the door for others.' This common joke between two ordinary people is very funny. Of course they are professional comedians so the timing is important," Drakeford says.

He likens Chinese crosstalk to the Western tradition of a comedy duo and requires four skills of its performers: speaking, mimicking, teasing and singing. "Chinese humor uses slaptick and wordplay," says Drakeford. "Western humor is probably more political, more satirical and sometimes kind of nasty."

Xiao Shenyang made a name for himself after he performed a comic skit *Enough Money* for CCTV's 2009 Spring Festival Gala. His skit took some jokes and performing styles from errenzhuan, a Northeastern art form, which involves storytelling, singing and dancing between two performers, and is considered grassroots because it is rich in local style.

阅读并简要回答问题:

1. What are the forms of Chinese humor?

2. What skills does Chinese crosstalk require?

3. Why is errenzhuan considered grassroots?

答案: 1. Xiangsheng, xiaopin and errenzhuan.

2. Speaking, mimicking, teasing and singing.

3. Because it is rich in local style.

### ! 特别提醒

TEBIETIXING

《教师用书》独有  
栏目及内容均以

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授课提示:对应学生

用书起始页码 P2

## Welcome to the unit & Reading

世纪金榜

教师用书 思考提示为教师用书独具

### 自主预习

#### I. 词汇知识

根据词性和汉语意思写出单词,并进行适当拓展

- \_\_\_\_\_ (n.) 笑,笑声→\_\_\_\_\_ (vi.)
- \_\_\_\_\_ (n.) 幽默→\_\_\_\_\_ (adj.)
- \_\_\_\_\_ (n.) 回应,反应;回答→\_\_\_\_\_ (v.)
- \_\_\_\_\_ (adj.) 视觉的→\_\_\_\_\_ (adv.) 在视觉上
- \_\_\_\_\_ (vi.) 表演→\_\_\_\_\_ (n.) 演员;男演员→  
(n.) 女演员
- \_\_\_\_\_ (adj.) 寂静的;沉默的→\_\_\_\_\_ (n.) →  
(adv.)
- \_\_\_\_\_ (n.) 娱乐→\_\_\_\_\_ (vt.) →\_\_\_\_\_ (adj.)
- \_\_\_\_\_ (vt.) 使愉快,使高兴→\_\_\_\_\_ (adj.) 有趣的→  
\_\_\_\_\_ (adj.) 觉得有趣的→\_\_\_\_\_ (n.) 可笑,娱乐

答案:1. laughter; laugh

2. humour; humorous

3. response; respond

4. visual; visually

5. act; actor; actress

6. silent; silence; silently

7. entertainment; entertain; entertaining

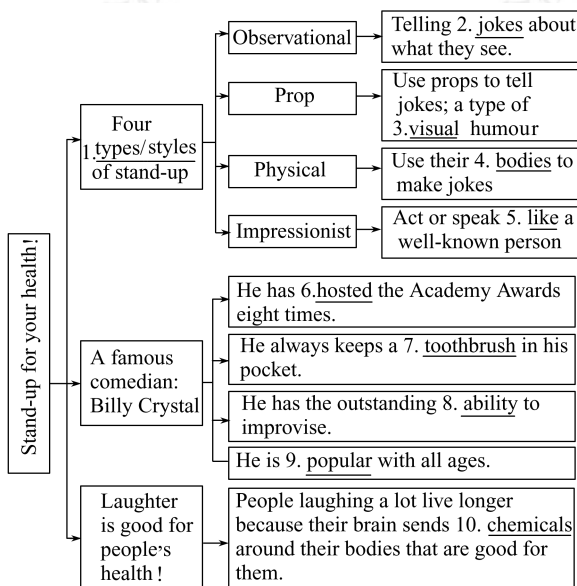
8. amuse; amusing; amused; amusement

#### II. 重点短语

- be good \_\_\_\_\_ 对……有益
- make fun \_\_\_\_\_ 取笑,拿……开玩笑
- in response \_\_\_\_\_ 对……作出反应
- make jokes \_\_\_\_\_ 拿……来开玩笑
- queue \_\_\_\_\_ 排队,列队
- soon \_\_\_\_\_ 不久以后;很快
- point \_\_\_\_\_ 指向
- later \_\_\_\_\_ 后来
- make \_\_\_\_\_ 编造
- have an effect \_\_\_\_\_ 对……有影响
- follow \_\_\_\_\_ the footsteps of sb.  
追随某人的足迹
- \_\_\_\_\_ weight 减肥

答案:1. for 2. of 3. to 4. about 5. up 6. after 7. to  
8. on 9. up 10. on 11. in 12. lose

### III. 语篇导读(根据课文内容填入合适的单词)



### 要点探究

#### I. 词汇知识

##### 1. make fun of 取笑;拿……开玩笑

① People make fun of her because she always speaks foolishly. 人们嘲笑她,因为她常说傻话。

##### 【拓展】

for fun/for the fun of it/(just) in fun 取乐;非认真地  
have fun 玩得开心  
It is fun to do/doing sth. 做某事有趣

② I'm learning to cook, just \_\_\_\_\_.

我正在学做饭,做着玩儿而已。

③ You'll be sure \_\_\_\_\_ at the party tonight. 你在今晚的晚会上一定会玩得很开心。

答案:② for the fun of it/ for fun/ in fun ③ to have fun

##### 2. in response to 对……做出反应

① Millions of people gave freely in response to the appeal. 千百万人响应呼吁而慷慨解囊。

② The product was developed \_\_\_\_\_ the customers' demand.  
为了满足顾客的需要,开发了这种产品。

##### 【拓展】

make no response 不回答,不回应,不应答  
receive an enthusiastic response 获得热烈的响应

③ His idea received an enthusiastic response.

他的想法获得热烈的响应。

④ She \_\_\_\_\_ my letter.

她没有回我的信。

答案:② in response to ④ made no response to

##### 3. queue up 排队

① Come and \_\_\_\_\_, children; let's go to the theater. 孩子们,来排好队,让我们去戏院。

##### 【拓展】

queue up for sth. 排队等……  
queue up to do sth. 排队做某事



② We had to queue up for hours for the Olympic tickets.  
我们只得排几个小时的队买奥运门票。

③ They're queuing up to see a film.  
他们排着队等候看电影。

答案: ① queue up

#### 4. act *vi.* 表演; 行动; 假装; 举止

*vt.* 扮演; 装出; 举动像……

*n.* [C] 行为; 行动

act as 充当, 担任; 扮演……角色

① Like other stand-up comedians who have gone on to act in films, Crystal still enjoys stand-up. (教材 P<sub>2</sub>)  
和其他转向电影表演的单口喜剧演员一样, 克里斯托现在依然热爱单口喜剧。

② The actress acts very well.  
这位女演员表演得非常出色。

③ John \_\_\_\_\_ chairman in his absence.  
他不在时, 约翰充当主席。

④ He acted the wise man who knew everything and never made mistakes.  
他假装是无所不知, 从不出错的聪明人。

⑤ Feeling the earth shaking, my first act was to run out.  
感到大地在晃动, 我做的第一件事便是跑了出去。

#### 【拓展】

actor *n.* [C] 男演员; 演员

actress *n.* [C] 女演员

action *n.* 行动; 行为; 活动; 作用

take action to do sth. 采取措施做某事

in action 在运转; 在操作; 在某个活动中

active *adj.* 积极的, 主动的

⑥ Immediate action must be taken to stop the spread of A (H1N1) disease.

必须立即采取行动阻止甲型 H1N1 流感的传播。

#### 【辨析】

act/ action

act 一般指具体短暂的行动, 而 action 通常指行为的完成过程。

⑦ Their foolish \_\_\_\_\_ cost them dearly.  
他们为自己的愚蠢行为付出了极大的代价。

⑧ \_\_\_\_\_ speak louder than words.  
行胜于言。

答案: ③ acted as ⑦ act ⑧ Actions

#### 5. award *n.* 奖品; 奖状

① People around the world enjoy watching him when he hosts the Academy Awards. (教材 P<sub>2</sub>)

全世界的人们都喜爱看他主持奥斯卡颁奖典礼。

② She showed us the athletics awards she had won in Beijing Olympics.

她给我们看她在北京奥运会上赢得的体育运动奖。

③ The award for this year's best actress went to Meryl Streep.

本年度最佳女演员的得奖者是梅丽尔·斯特里普。

**思考** 根据下面例句, 思考 award 和 reward 的区别。

① She has been awarded a scholarship to study at Harvard.

她获得了去哈佛大学读书的奖学金。

② We will offer a reward of ten thousand dollars for information about the case. 如果有人提供有关案件的情报, 我们愿意出一万美元赏金。

#### 【思考提示】

award/reward

这两个词都可以用作名词和动词。

1) 作名词时, 意义相近, 但不是同义词。award 的意思是“奖品”、“奖金”, 其义与 prize 近似, 两者都指因为做出杰出成就而受奖。reward 意为“赏金”、“酬金”或一些非金钱的报酬。

2) 用作动词时, award 的意思是“授予”、“颁发”、“判给”; reward 则表示“报答”、“酬谢”之意。

#### 6. live *adv.* 现场地; 直播地

*adj.* 现场直播的, 生动的

① Each time, he performs his stand-up routine in front of millions of people when the show is broadcast live on TV. (教材 P<sub>2</sub>)

每次主持奥斯卡颁奖典礼的时候, 他都会通过电视直播在数百万观众面前表演他的单口喜剧。

② We watched a live television show.  
我们观看了一场电视现场直播的表演。

③ The football game was televised live.  
足球比赛是由电视直播的。

#### 【辨析】

live/alive/living/lively

1) live 可作定语, 接名词, 一般不指人, 译为“活的、现场直播的、实况的”, 也可用作状语。

2) alive 表语形容词, 可指人或物, 作后置定语或宾语补足语, 说明生与死的界限。

3) living 指人或物, 作定语、表语, 说明某个时候是活着的, 强调“尚在人间、健在”的意思。

4) lively 指人和物, 可译为“活泼的、活跃的、充满生机的”, 作定语、表语。

④ His father is still \_\_\_\_\_. 他父亲还健在。

⑤ My father bought a \_\_\_\_\_ fish this morning. 父亲今天早晨买了一条活鱼。

⑥ The argument was a lively one.  
辩论很激烈。

答案: ④ living ⑤ live

#### 7. amuse *vt.* 使愉快, 使高兴

① Crystal's popularity with all age groups and his ability to amuse people all over the world prove that stand-up can be enjoyed by everyone. (教材 P<sub>3</sub>)

克里斯托深受各年龄段人群的喜爱, 他有能力让世人感到开心, 这证明, 单口喜剧能被所有人欣赏。

② Everyone was amused by the story about the dog.







大家听了关于那只狗的故事都笑了起来。

③ They amused \_\_\_\_\_ by looking at old photographs. 他们以看旧照片消遣。

【拓展】

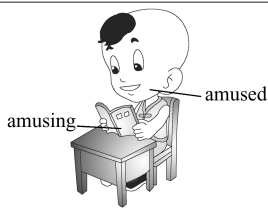
1) amusement *n.* 娱乐品; 娱乐活动; 消遣; 娱乐; 快乐

to one's amusement 让某人感到好笑的是……

with amusement 非常愉快地

2) amusing *adj.* 逗笑的; 有趣的; 好笑的

amused *adj.* 觉得好笑的



④ \_\_\_\_\_, his false beard fell off.

使我感到极其好笑的是, 他的假胡子掉下来了。

⑤ I didn't find the joke at all amusing.

我认为这个笑话一点也不好笑。

答案: ③ themselves ④ To my great amusement

8. entertainment *n.* 娱乐, 消遣; 招待, 款待; 游艺, 演艺; 快乐; 乐趣

① I think humour is a vital form of entertainment. .. (教材 P<sub>5</sub>)

我认为幽默是娱乐的一种重要形式……

② This law applies to all places of public entertainment. 这一法律适用于一切公共娱乐场所。

③ She played the piano for our entertainment. 她弹钢琴为我们助兴。

④ We are delighted in entertainment of our friends. 我们喜欢款待朋友。

【拓展】

entertain <i>vt.</i>	招待; 款待
entertain sb. with sth.	以……使某人快乐
entertainer <i>n.</i>	表演者; 艺人
entertaining <i>adj.</i>	使人愉快的; 有趣的

⑤ Bob and Liz \_\_\_\_\_ us to dinner last night.

昨晚鲍勃和利兹设宴招待了我们。

⑥ He \_\_\_\_\_ us four hours \_\_\_\_\_ his stories and jokes.

他以他的故事和笑话带给了我们4个小时的快乐时光。

答案: ⑤ entertained ⑥ entertained; with

II. 难句剖析

1. If you hear a comedian telling jokes about the way people behave when they queue up in lines, or asking why it only rains when you forget your umbrella, you are listening to an observational comedian. (教材 P<sub>2</sub>)

如果你听到演员针对人们在排队时的举止开玩笑, 或者演员问为什么偏偏在你忘记带雨伞的时候开始下雨呢, 这时候你就是在听一个观察评论类单口喜剧演员表演。

(1) 句中 if 引导条件状语从句; “telling jokes...” 和 “asking why...” 为并列成分, 在句中作 comedian 的宾语补足语。“people behave when they queue up in lines” 为定语从句, 修饰先行词 the way. “why it only rains when you forget your umbrella” 作 asking 的宾语从句。

(2) hear sb. doing 听见……在做……, doing 作 hear 的宾语补, 表示听到的动作正在进行。

① The rescue worker heard a girl calling for help in ruins. 救援人员听见一个小女孩在废墟中求救。

② When we came in, we heard them singing.

当我们进来时, 我们听见他们正在唱歌。

2. One little-known fact is that when Crystal is the host of the Academy Awards, he always keeps a toothbrush in his pocket for good luck! (教材 P<sub>2-3</sub>)

鲜为人知的是, 每次主持奥斯卡颁奖典礼的时候, 克里斯托总要在自己的口袋里放一把牙刷, 以期得到好运!

(1) 这是一个复合句。that 在句中引导表语从句。在 that 引导的表语从句中, 又有 when 引导的时间状语从句。

(2) The fact is that... 事实是……

① A holiday would be wonderful but the fact is that we can't afford one.

有个假日是真好, 可事实是我们花费不起。

② I agree that he tried hard but the fact is that he has not finished the job in time.

我承认他已经尽力了, 但事实是他并未按时完成工作。

3. He says it is because when he started practising stand-up as a child, he told himself jokes while standing in front of the mirror, brushing his teeth! (教材 P<sub>3</sub>)

他说, 这是因为从小时候开始练习单口喜剧的时候, 他就习惯于站在镜子面前, 边刷牙边对自己说笑话!

(1) says 后为宾语从句。because 引导表语从句。when 和 while 在表语从句中作状语。brushing his teeth 在句中作 standing 的伴随状语。

(2) because 和 why 都可以引导表语从句, 在句型 That/It is + 表语从句中, why 表示“结果”, because 表示“原因”。

① The severe snowstorm lasted many weeks. That was \_\_\_\_\_ many passengers were trapped on the highway.

这场严重的暴风雪持续了好几周, 那就是为什么许多旅客滞留在高速公路上的原因。

② Many passengers were trapped on the highway. That was \_\_\_\_\_ the severe snowstorm lasted many weeks.

许多旅客滞留在高速公路上, 那是因为这场严重的暴风雪持续了好几个星期。

答案: ① why ② because



基础测评

I. 单词拼写

1. Her funny costume caused much l \_\_\_\_\_ among the guests.

2. The police play a v \_\_\_\_\_ role in keeping society peaceful.

3. Qi Baishi was an o \_\_\_\_\_ artist in China.

4. He was nominated(提名) for the best actor a \_\_\_\_\_.

5. Everyone was \_\_\_\_\_ (逗笑) by the story about the dog.

6. The city offers many forms of \_\_\_\_\_ (娱乐).

7. There's a long \_\_\_\_\_ (队伍) of people waiting for new houses.





8. His first \_\_\_\_\_ (反应) was to say no. Later, however, he changed his mind.

答案: 1. laughter 2. vital 3. outstanding 4. award

5. amused 6. entertainment 7. queue 8. response

## II. 选词填空

much to the entertainment, queue up, as an award, act as, for fun

1. I don't understand their language; you'll have to \_\_\_\_\_ an interpreter.  
2. The Olympic winner received a gold medal \_\_\_\_\_.  
3. He fell in the water, \_\_\_\_\_ of the children.  
4. I wasn't serious; I only did it \_\_\_\_\_.  
5. People are \_\_\_\_\_ to buy tickets.

答案: 1. act as 2. as an award 3. much to the entertainment 4. for fun 5. queuing up

## III. 单项填空

1. These volunteers \_\_\_\_\_ as guides of foreigners in Beijing Olympics.  
A. played B. showed C. acted D. performed  
【解析】选 C。考查动词词义。play“表演”; show“展示”; act“举止, 行动”; perform“表演”。由句意可知 act 和 as 搭配, 意为“充当, 当做”, 与语境相符, 故 C 项正确。  
2. While the children were listening to their teacher's joke, they were shouting \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in laughter B. with laughter  
C. in tears D. with laughs  
【解析】选 B。考查短语搭配。in tears“含着泪水”; with laughter“大笑地, 高声笑”。由句意可知 B 项正确。  
3. Tom is shy. So he is afraid of \_\_\_\_\_ by others.

[2009 岳阳高二检测]

- A. make fun of B. making fun of  
C. made fun of D. being made fun of  
【解析】选 D。句意: 汤姆很害羞。他很怕被别人取笑。make fun of“取笑”。此处应用其被动形式且作介词 of 的宾语。  
4. The fuel tax (燃油税) received an enthusiastic \_\_\_\_\_ from the public.  
A. responsibility B. response  
C. reply D. reflection  
【解析】选 B。考查名词词义。responsibility“责任”; response“反应”; reply“回答”; reflection“反射”, 由句意可知 B 项正确。  
5. The local \_\_\_\_\_ are listed in the newspaper. Haven't you seen them?  
A. entertainments B. advertisement  
C. informations D. news

【解析】选 A。由谓语动词 are 可知空格处为一复数名词, B、D 两项不正确。news 是以“s”结尾的不可数名词, 而 advertisement 是单数名词; information 是一个不可数名词表示“消息”; entertainment“娱乐, 演出”既是可数名

词, 也可以是不可数名词, 故只有 A 项正确。

6. Many people in the quake-hit area \_\_\_\_\_ the food and water.

A. were queuing up to B. were queuing up for  
C. were queuing up D. queued up

【解析】选 B。句意: 灾区的人们在排队领取食物和水。queue up to do sth. “排队做……”; queue up for sth. “为……而排队等候”。由题意可知 B 项正确。

7. He \_\_\_\_\_ a medal for bravery by the government.

A. awarded B. was awarded to  
C. was awarded for D. was awarded

【解析】选 D。考查 award 的用法。award sb. sth. for... “因为……奖励某人……”。由句意可知 D 项正确。

8. The audience were \_\_\_\_\_ by his \_\_\_\_\_ performance on the stage.

A. amused; amused B. amused; amusing  
C. amusing; amused D. amusing; amusing

【解析】选 B。be amused at/by 被……逗乐, amusing performance 令人发笑的节目。

9. —What are you going to do?

—I'm going to attend a \_\_\_\_\_ concert directed by Andy Liu.

A. live B. alive C. lively D. living

【解析】选 A。考查词义辨析。live“实况转播的”; alive“活着的”; lively“活跃的”; living“活的”。由句意可知 A 项正确。

10. I'm writing \_\_\_\_\_ your letter of December 28th.

A. in response of B. in response to  
C. in response for D. in response about

【解析】选 B。句意: 我正在答复你十二月二十八号的来信。in response to“答复, 回应”。

## IV. 阅读理解

There is an English saying: “Laughter is the best medicine.” Until recently few people took the saying seriously. However, doctors have begun to look into laughter and the effects it has on the human body. They have found that laughter really can improve people's health.



Tests were carried out to study the effects of laughter on the body. People watched funny films while doctors checked their heart, blood pressure, breathing and muscles. It was found that laughter has similar effects to physical exercise. It increases blood pressure, the heart beat and breathing; it also works several groups of muscles in the face, the stomach, and even the feet. If laughter exercises the body it must be beneficial.

Other tests have shown that laughter appears to be able to reduce the effect of pain on the body. In one experiment, doctors produced pain in groups of students who listened to different radio programmes. The group that tolerated the pain for the longest time was the group which

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listened to a funny programme. The reason why laughter reduces pain seems to be that it helps to produce chemical in the brain which diminishes both stress and pain.

As a result of these discoveries, some doctors in the United States now hold laughter clinics, in which they help improve their patients' condition by encouraging them to laugh. They have found that even if their patients do not really feel like laughing, making them smile is enough to produce beneficial effects similar to those caused by laughter.

1. Doctors have proved the following EXCEPT that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. smiling is good for health
- B. laughter can be tolerated
- C. laughter is a way to reduce pain
- D. laughter can work the muscles in the feet

【解析】选 B。从短文第一段最后一句可知,微笑对健康有益,即 A 项内容;由短文第三段第一句可知,笑可以减轻身体上疼痛的感觉,即 C 项内容;由短文第二段第四句可知,笑可以活动脚部的肌肉,即 D 项内容。短文并没有讲关于忍受笑的内容,故选 B 项。

2. The main idea of the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. laughter and physical exercise have similar effects on the human body
- B. smiles can produce the same effects as laughter
- C. pain can be reduced by laughter
- D. laughter is the best medicine

【解析】选 D。短文第一句即点出文旨,笑是最好的药;然后全文围绕这一中心,展开论证,故选 D 项。其他三项都是证明这一主旨的论据。

3. The students who \_\_\_\_\_ tolerated pain for the longest time.

- A. listened to different radio programmes
- B. could produce a kind of chemical
- C. didn't have stress or pain
- D. listened to a funny programme

【解析】选 D。由第三段第三句可知,忍受疼痛时间最长的小组是 "...the group which listened to a funny programme...", 即 D 项。

4. Doctors hold laughter clinics \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. to give better condition to their parents
- B. in order to improve patients' health
- C. to make patients smile
- D. to prove smile and laughter have the same effect

【解析】选 B。由短文最后一段中 "...in which they help improve their patients' condition by encouraging them to laugh." 可知,医生开设 laughter clinics 是为了改善病人的健康状况。

## Word power & Grammar and usage

世纪金榜

### 自主预习

#### I. 词汇知识(词义配对)

- |               |  |
|---------------|--|
| 1. worthwhile | A. form a mental image of  |
| 2. tough      | B. throw (sth.), especially deliberately or with force   |
| 3. cast       | C. information or instructions about what to do, where to go, how to do sth. etc.                |
| 4. direction  | D. excellent; splendid   |
| 5. super      | E. not easily cut, broken, or worn out   |
| 6. imagine    | F. important, interesting or rewarding enough to justify the time, money or effort that is spent |

#### II. 重点短语

- |                           |             |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| 1. _____ charge           | 负责          |
| 2. be supposed _____      | 期望,应该,认为必须  |
| 3. be made _____          | 由……组成       |
| 4. be divided _____       | 被分成         |
| 5. make a list _____      | 列出……单子      |
| 6. laugh one's head _____ | 大笑          |
| 7. smile _____ sb. /sth.  | 有利于;垂青;带来好运 |
| 8. go _____ sale          | 上市          |
| 9. be dressed _____       | 穿着          |
| 10. _____ least           | 至少          |

答案:1. in 2. to 3. up of 4. into 5. of 6. off 7. on 8. on 9. in 10. at

#### III. 语篇导读

(在下面短文中填入适当的单词)

The 1 includes all the actors in a play, and they need to learn the 2 used on stage. The 3 is in charge of the play, and gives the actors 4 about how to 5. The 6 refer to the words that the actors say. Plays are made up of several 7, which are made up of different 8. Very short plays usually 9 at one time and in one place.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_ 9. \_\_\_\_\_

答案:1. cast 2. vocabulary 3. director 4. instructions 5. perform 6. lines 7. acts 8. scenes 9. occur

### 要点探究

#### 1. in charge(of) 掌管,负责

① The person in charge is the director. (教材 P<sub>6</sub>)  
负责的人就是导演。

② He will be in charge (of the whole factory) when Mr. Black is away.

布莱克先生不在时,由他主管(全厂)。

#### 【拓展】

in/under the charge of	在……看护下的,交……照看的
free of charge	免费的/地
take charge	掌管
take charge of	担任,保管,看守,看管,监督,负责



③ The child is \_\_\_\_\_ the nurse.  
孩子交给护士照看。

④ He \_\_\_\_\_ the whole company when he was 20. 20 岁时,他就掌管整个公司。

答案:③in/under the charge of ④took charge of

## 2. enthusiastic adj. 热心的;热情的

① I have already found one enthusiastic actor who is super. (教材 P<sub>9</sub>)

我已经发现了一个超级的、热情的演员。

② She's very enthusiastic about singing.

她非常喜欢唱歌。

③ His idea on how to deal with the financial crisis \_\_\_\_\_.

他如何处理金融危机的想法获得热烈的响应。

### 【拓展】

enthusiasm *n.* 热心,热情,热诚 (for)  
be full of enthusiasm about 热衷于

④ The audience was/were full of enthusiasm on the opening night of the Beijing Olympics.

北京奥运会开幕式之夜观众非常热情。

答案:③received an enthusiastic response

## 3. super adj. 非常好的,非常优秀的;超级的

① It's a super place for a holiday.

它是度假的一个理想的地方。

② We eventually stay in a super little hotel by the sea.

我们最终在一个很棒的海滨小旅馆住了下来。

③ I've discovered a super restaurant near here!

我在附近找到一家一流的餐馆!

## 4. tough adj. 辛苦的,累的;粗暴的

① Writing is tough work, but I hope it will all be worthwhile... (教材 P<sub>9</sub>)

写作是一项辛苦的工作,但是我希望它能有价值……

② Dragging the load uphill was tough work for the horse. 拖货物上坡对马来说是很困难的工作。

③ It's tough finding a job these days.

近来很难找到工作。

## 5. worthwhile adj. 值得的

① Thank you for making my visit so worthwhile.

感谢你们使我的访问如此有价值。

② It was a worthwhile attempt even though it failed to achieve its aim.

这个尝试虽然没有达到目的还是值得的。

### 【辨析】

worthwhile/worth

(1) worthwhile 值得的;指花时间去某事是值得的。用于下列句型:

It is worthwhile+  $\begin{cases} \text{doing sth.} \\ \text{to do sth.} \end{cases}$  干某事是值得的

但不能说:sth. is worthwhile doing/to do.

(2) worth adj. 值得的。说“很值得”时前用 well 修饰。

sth. is worth  $\begin{cases} \text{money} \\ \text{sth. (表示代价的抽象名词)} \\ \text{doing (用及物动词或能带宾语的动词短语)} \end{cases}$

③ The book is well worth \_\_\_\_\_.

这本书很值得读。

答案:③reading

## 语法点拨

### 现在时

现在时包括一般现在时、现在进行时、现在完成时和现在完成进行时,谈论的是和目前有关的事情或问题。

#### I. 一般现在时

##### (一) 谓语动词的构成

一般现在时大多是以动词的原形来表示的。be 和 have 在人称和数量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第三人称单数,则应按动词第三人称单数的变化规则变化。

##### (二) 用法

1. 表示经常性或习惯性的动作或者叙述现在的状态。常用的时间状语有: always, usually, often, sometimes, seldom, every day (week, month, year), once a week, now and then, from time to time, at times 等。

We always care for each other and help each other.

我们总是互相关心,互相帮助。

He usually goes to work by bus except when it rains.

他常坐公交车上班,下雨天除外。

2. 表示客观事实或客观真理

The science teacher told us the earth moves around the sun.

自然课老师告诉我们地球围着太阳转。

Light travels faster than sound.

光比声音传播得快。

3. 表示一个按计划、规定、安排要发生的动作,或者当表示根据时间或事先安排肯定会出现的状态时,谓语动词要用一般现在时。但仅限于下列动词: come, go, leave, arrive, fly, return, start, begin, open, close, end, stop 等。

School begins on February 5.

学校二月五日开学。

4. 在以 here 或 there 开头的倒装句中,用一般现在时表示正在进行的动作。

Look! Here comes the bus.

看!公共汽车来了!

Listen! There goes the bell.

听!铃响了!

5. 在时间状语从句、让步状语从句或条件状语从句中,通常用一般现在时代替一般将来时。引导此类从句的词有: when, as, while, before, after, whenever, till, until, as soon as, the moment, if, unless, once, as long as, on condition that 等。

I'll give the letter to him as soon as I see him.

我一见到他,就会把那封信给他。

If you go, so shall I. 如果你去的话,我也去。

#### II. 现在进行时

(一) 谓语动词的构成: am/is/are + doing

##### (二) 用法:

1. 表示说话时正在进行的动作。

We are listening to Obama's victory speech now.







备  
课  
札  
记

我们正在听奥巴马的获胜演讲。

2. 表示现阶段正在进行的动作,但不一定在说话时正在进行或表示正在发展、变化的情况。

The population of the world is increasing.

世界人口正在不断增长。

The leaves are turning yellow. 树叶变黄了。

3. 在时间、条件等状语从句中,用现在进行时代替将来进行时。

If I am sleeping when he comes, wake me up, please.

如果他来时我正在睡觉,请叫醒我。

4. 句中若有 always, all the time, constantly, forever 等词或词组时,用进行时态描述一个频繁发生的动作,相当于“老是……”,表示说话人的赞赏、责备、厌恶等感情。

He's always thinking of others.

他总是想着他人。(赞赏)

She is forever criticizing me. 她老是批评我。(厌恶)

5. go, come, leave, start, arrive, return, work, sleep, stay, play, do, have, wear, take off 等单词或短语,可用现在进行时代替将来时,表示一个最近按计划或安排要进行的动作(这时多用一个表示将来时间的状语)。

Mr Brown is coming next week.

布朗先生将于下周末。

**注意:**①在英语中有些表示存在、所有、感觉、认识、感情或不能延续的词,不能用进行时。这些词有 be(是), exist(存在), lie(位于); belong(属于), have(有), own(拥有); feel(感觉起来), taste(尝起来), sound(听起来), smell(闻起来), look(看起来); believe(相信), find(发现), know(知道); like(喜欢), love(爱), hate(恨); allow(允许), admit(承认); complete(完成), decide(决定), end(结束), receive(收到), refuse(拒绝), see(看见)等。

②现在进行时与一般现在时的区别:一般现在时表示的动作,其特征为经常性;现在进行时表示的动作,其特征具有暂时性。经常性与暂时性是区分这两种时态的主要尺度。

### III. 现在完成时

(一)谓语动词的构成:have/has+done

(二)用法:

1. 过去发生的事情对现在的影响,往往具有因果关系。

The earthquake has given him a miserable impression.  
地震给他留下了可怕的回忆。

2. 动作从过去开始,持续到现在,也许还会继续下去。常用时间状语有:for, since 引起的短语, so far, already, yet, recently, lately, this week, this month, this year, these days, during/in the last/past few years, up to now, up to the present time, up till now 等。

We have been good friends since our middle school days.

从中学时期起,我们就是好朋友。

We have studied English for six years.

我们学习英语已经六年了。

3. 现在完成时在时间或条件状语从句中,代替将来完成时,即不用 will/shall have done/been。

Don't get off the bus until it has stopped.

公共汽车停下来后才能下车。

If you have finished reading the magazine before I leave, please give it back to me.

如果你在我离开前看完这本杂志的话,请把它还给我。

4. 下列句型中常用现在完成时

It (This/That) is the first (second, ...) time that+完成时;

It (This/That) is the only...+that+完成时;

It (This/That) is the best/most interesting...+that+完成时

This is the third time that I have been here.

这是我第三次来这儿。

It is the best movie that we have seen so far.

到目前为止,这部电影是我们看过的最好的。

### IV. 现在完成进行时

(一)谓语动词的构成:have/has+been+doing

(二)用法:

1. 表示从过去某个时间开始一直延续到现在的动作,有可能到此为止,也有可能继续进行。

It has been raining for 3 days.

大雨已下了三天了。

2. 有时候,现在完成进行时不是指某个动作一直在不停地进行,而是表示一直到说话时为止的一段时间内一再重复的动作,常带有感情色彩。

She's been saying that twenty times.

这话她已经说了 20 遍了。

He has been calling on her several times this week.

他这个星期已来看过她好几次了。

**注意:**不用于进行时态的状态动词、知觉动词或情感动词(如 know, love 等)不可用现在完成进行时,但可用现在完成时。

I have known(不用 have been knowing) him for many years.

我认识他已有很多年了。

3. 现在完成进行时和现在完成时相比较,前者更强调动作的持续性和完成这个动作的决心。例如:

—Tom, you look tired!

汤姆,你看上去很疲惫!

—I have been painting all the day.

我刷了一整天的漆。(强调动作的持续性)



### 语法专练

1. —You're drinking too much.

—Only at home. No one \_\_\_\_\_ me but you.

A. is seeing

B. had seen

C. sees

D. saw

**【解析】**选 C。考查一般现在时。see 是感知类动词且非延续,故不能使用进行时,所提供的语境为现在时,故 C 项正确。

2. It \_\_\_\_\_ a couple of years \_\_\_\_\_ Prof. John taught at ECNU.

A. is; since

B. has been; that

C. is; that

D. was; since

**【解析】**选 A。考查特殊句式中的一般现在时。It is... since... “自从……以来已有多长时间了”,故 A 项正确。





3. You \_\_\_\_\_ television, why not do something more active?

A. always watch                      B. are always watching  
C. have always watched            D. always watched

【解析】选 B。句意：你总是在看电视，为什么不做些更为积极主动的事情？be always doing 表示说话人的一种情感态度。在此表示“批评，指责”。

4. I \_\_\_\_\_ her several times. So you don't have to introduce her.

A. meet                                  B. have met  
C. met                                    D. had met

【解析】选 B。句意：我已多次遇见她，因此你没有必要向我介绍了。由句意可知为过去发生的动作对现在仍有影响，故应使用现在完成时。

5. —Why are you so worried?

—The whole situation \_\_\_\_\_ from bad to worse.

A. gets                                  B. has got  
C. is getting                            D. was getting

【解析】选 C。后句句意：整个形势正在每况愈下。上文提供的语境为一般现在时，故应使用现在进行时。

6. I can't use my bike because it \_\_\_\_\_.

A. is repaired                          B. is being repaired  
C. has been repaired                  D. was repairing

【解析】选 B。由语境 I can't use my bike 可知，自行车目前还没有修好，暗示出正在被修理，因此用现在进行时的被动语态。

7. —Isn't it hard to drive downtown to work?

—Yes, that's why I \_\_\_\_\_ to work by train.

A. have been going                    B. have gone  
C. was going                            D. will have gone

【解析】选 A。句意：——开车去市中心上班难道不难吗？——难，这就是我一直乘火车去上班的原因。在完成进行时表示动作从过去开始一直持续到现在，有可能还要继续下去。

8. It's the third time that I \_\_\_\_\_ him this month.

A. had seen                            B. see  
C. saw                                    D. have seen

【解析】选 D。句意：这是本月我第三次看见他。在 It is + 序数词 + time + that 从句这一结构中，从句的时态常常使用现在完成时。

9. The train \_\_\_\_\_ at three this afternoon.

A. left                                    B. has left  
C. leaves                                D. will leave

【解析】选 C。表示按时刻表规定要发生的动作，常用瞬间动词的一般现在时表示将来。

10. —Look! How long \_\_\_\_\_ like this?

—Three weeks! It's usual here that rain \_\_\_\_\_ without stopping these days of the year.

A. has it rained; pours                B. has it been raining; pours  
C. is it raining; is pouring            D. does it rain; pours

【解析】选 B。第一空使用现在完成进行时，问句意为：看！像这么下雨有多长时间了？表示动作的持续性。第二空使用一般现在时表示经常性、习惯性的动作，句中 usual 为关键词。

## 基础测评

### I. 用所给词的适当形式填空

- The scientist is doing experiments no one \_\_\_\_\_ (attempt) so far.
  - Shanghai \_\_\_\_\_ (lie) in the east of China.
  - He \_\_\_\_\_ (always, ask) the same question.
  - It won't be long before we \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) again.
  - I don't know when he \_\_\_\_\_ (come). But when he \_\_\_\_\_ (come), I will let you know.
  - The first class \_\_\_\_\_ (begin) at eight. I am afraid I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) late for it.
  - He \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) for Hong Kong tomorrow.
  - There \_\_\_\_\_ (go) the bell. The film is about to begin.
- 答案：1. has attempted 2. lies 3. is always asking  
4. meet 5. will come; comes 6. begins; will be  
7. is leaving 8. goes

### II. 翻译句子

- 她获得观众热烈的欢迎。(enthusiastic)  
She received an enthusiastic welcome from the audience.
- 我考试通过了，所以刻苦努力还是值得的。(worthwhile)  
The hard work was worthwhile because I passed the exam.
- 父亲不久就要回来。(before)  
It will not be long before father returns.
- 她四下看看，是不是就她一个人。(make sure)  
She looked around to make sure that she was alone.
- 他决定把公司留给儿子掌管。(in one's charge)  
He decided to leave the company in his son's charge.

### III. 选词或词组填空

action, audience, actors, scene, make a film, going on, leave, attention, stage, freedom

Stage plays, at first, seem a lot like films. Both use \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_ and dialogue and scenery. But if you try to \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_ by setting up a camera in front of the stage, you will find it won't work. A film made in this way will \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_ the audience cold. And even worse you'll be wasting a powerful tool—the camera.

A stage is actually a box. One side of the box has been removed, so the audience can see what's \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_ inside. The actors remain at a fixed \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_. In the film, however, the camera can bring the audience up close and fix their \_\_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_\_ on small but important things—a frightened look, a whisper, or a trembling in hands.

The camera offers the filmmaker \_\_\_\_\_ 7 \_\_\_\_\_ allowing him to move easily across barriers (界限) of the time and space. He can show his \_\_\_\_\_ 8 \_\_\_\_\_ in real cities and on real farms. He can also use the camera to change the \_\_\_\_\_ 9 \_\_\_\_\_ dozens of times in one film. No expert of the \_\_\_\_\_ 10 \_\_\_\_\_ can do this.

答案：1. actors 2. make a film 3. leave 4. going on  
5. audience 6. attention 7. freedom 8. action 9. scene  
10. stage





授课提示:对应学生

用书起始页码 P8

## Task &amp; Project

世纪金榜

思考提示为教师用书独具

## 自主预习

## I. 词汇知识

根据词性和汉语意思写出单词,并进行适当拓展。

- \_\_\_\_\_ (vt.) 使交叉 → \_\_\_\_\_ (n.)
- \_\_\_\_\_ (adj.) 最初的, 初始的 → \_\_\_\_\_ (adv.)
- \_\_\_\_\_ (n.) 技能 → \_\_\_\_\_ (adj.)
- \_\_\_\_\_ (adj.) 恼怒的, 气恼的 → \_\_\_\_\_ (v.) → \_\_\_\_\_ (adj.) 令人气恼的
- \_\_\_\_\_ (adj.) 拥挤的 → \_\_\_\_\_ (v. & n.)
- \_\_\_\_\_ (adv.) 意味深长地 → \_\_\_\_\_ (adj.) → \_\_\_\_\_ (n.) → \_\_\_\_\_ (v.)
- \_\_\_\_\_ (n. & vt.) 傻瓜, 愚蠢的人; 愚弄, 欺骗 → \_\_\_\_\_ (adj.) → \_\_\_\_\_ (adv.)
- \_\_\_\_\_ (vt.) 撕, 扯 → \_\_\_\_\_ (n.) 眼泪 → \_\_\_\_\_ (adj.)
- \_\_\_\_\_ (adj.) 看不见的, 无形的 → \_\_\_\_\_ (反义词)
- \_\_\_\_\_ (vi.) 闪耀, 怒目而视 → \_\_\_\_\_ (adj.) → \_\_\_\_\_ (adv.)

答案: 1. cross; crossing 2. initial; initially 3. skill; skilled / skillful 4. annoyed; annoy; annoying 5. crowded; crowd 6. meaningfully; meaningful; meaning; mean 7. fool; foolish; foolishly 8. tear; tear; tearful 9. invisible; visible 10. glare; glaring; glaringly

## II. 重点短语

- take \_\_\_\_\_ 接受; 雇用
- move \_\_\_\_\_ 接下去, 继续
- \_\_\_\_\_ pairs 结对, 两人一组
- \_\_\_\_\_ a while 一会儿
- go \_\_\_\_\_ 发生, 进行
- burst \_\_\_\_\_ 突然冲入
- glare \_\_\_\_\_ 对……怒目而视
- hold \_\_\_\_\_ 拿出
- a roll \_\_\_\_\_ 一卷
- make \_\_\_\_\_ 腾出空间
- have an interest \_\_\_\_\_ 对……感兴趣
- give lessons \_\_\_\_\_ 给……授课
- put \_\_\_\_\_ 上演
- tear... \_\_\_\_\_ two 撕成两半
- dash \_\_\_\_\_ 冲出去

答案: 1. on 2. on 3. in 4. for 5. on 6. in 7. at 8. out 9. of 10. room 11. in 12. to 13. on 14. in 15. out

## 要点探究

## I. 词汇知识

## 1. master

1) n. 大师; 师傅; 精通

① Ding Guangquan, a well-known master of crosstalk (aChinese comedy form), has been teaching this unique art form to foreigners since 1989. (教材 P<sub>11</sub>)

从 1989 年开始, 著名相声表演艺术家丁广泉就一直在将相声这一中国特有的艺术形式传授给外国人。

② I wish I could be \_\_\_\_\_ this subject.

但愿我能精通这门学科。

2) vt. 掌握, 精通; 控制, 驾驭

③ As students of English we must master the English language. 作为英语专业的学生, 我们必须很好地掌握英语。

④ He made an effort to master himself.

他竭力控制住自己的感情。

答案: ② a master of

## 2. take on 雇用某人; 呈现; 流行; 决定做某事; 承担某事

① In an interview, he told us that he is always happy to take on new foreign students. (教材 P<sub>11</sub>) 在一次采访中, 他告诉我们说他随时都乐于接收外国学生。

② Her eyes took on a hurt expression.

她的眼里流露出受委屈的神情。

③ Don't take on more than you can cope with. 要量力而行。

## 【拓展】

take sth. apart	拆开, 拆卸; 拆散某物
take sth. away	拿走, 移开
take sth. back	撤回, 收回
take sth. down	记下某事
take sb. in	接收, 吸收, 欺骗某人
take off	(指飞机等) 起飞; 脱衣服
take (sth.) over	接收, 接管
take up	继续; 拿起; 举起; 开始

④ When did you take up fishing?

你从什么时候开始钓鱼的?

⑤ I \_\_\_\_\_ what I said about you being selfish. 我收回我说你自私的话。

答案: ⑤ take back

## 3. annoyed adj. 恼怒的, 气恼的 (with sb.) (at/about sth.)

① Mike looks annoyed. (教材 P<sub>14</sub>)

迈克看上去很生气。

② He got very annoyed with me about my carelessness. 我的粗心大意使他很生气。

③ Will she be annoyed that you forgot to phone? 你忘记打电话了, 她会生气吗?

## 【拓展】

annoy vt.	烦扰, 惹恼, 使……生气, 使……厌烦
annoyance n.	烦恼; 烦恼的事物
annoying adj.	使人生气或烦恼的

④ How \_\_\_\_\_, I've left my wallet at home! 真讨厌, 我把钱包落在家里了。

答案: ④ annoying

## 4. raise vt. 举起, 升起, 提起, 抬起(某物); 饲养, 养育

① I need, no, I must have, my (raises one eyebrow and looks meaningfully at servant) important papers. (sits on throne) (教材 P<sub>15</sub>)

我需要, 不, 我要重要的文件。(扬了扬眉毛, 意味深长地





看着仆人,坐在王位上)

② They are proud \_\_\_\_\_ such a fine son.  
养育这样一个好儿子他们感到很自豪。

### 【辨析】

raise/rise

(1) raise 是及物动词,后面一定要带宾语,可用于被动语态,表示把人或物提高到较高的位置或水平,既可指具体的物,又可用于抽象含义,如 raise a cloud of dust 扬起一片尘土/raise price 提高物价/raise one's hope 唤起希望/raise money 筹款。

(2) rise 是不及物动词,不能带宾语,多表示“起身,起立,上涨,升起”。



③ Prices are \_\_\_\_\_, 物价在上涨。

答案:②to have raised ③rising

### 5. fool

1)n. 蠢人;傻瓜;白痴

① No, you fool! (教材 P<sub>15</sub>)  
不,你这个傻瓜!

② What \_\_\_\_\_ we were not to see the trap!  
我们没有看出那是个陷阱,多么傻呀!

③ He's a fool because he leaves his door open when he goes out. 他是个大傻瓜,因为他出去时把门开着。

2)v. 愚弄,欺骗

④ Stop fooling and listen to what I am saying.  
别胡闹了,听我说话。

⑤ You can't fool me! I don't believe you.  
你骗不了我!我不相信你。

### 【拓展】

be fooled by sb. 上某人的当  
fool sb. into doing sth. 哄骗某人干某事  
fool sb. out of one's money 骗去某人的钱

⑥ He has fooled a lot of people \_\_\_\_\_ believing he is a rich man. 他骗了许多人,让人相信他是个富翁。

答案:②fools ⑥into

### 6. tear

1)v. 将(某物)撕开、扯下或撕碎

① tears the paper in two (教材 P<sub>15</sub>)  
把报纸撕成两半

② He \_\_\_\_\_ his shirt on a nail.  
他的衬衣让钉子刚破了。

### 【拓展】

tear sb. from sb./sth. 强行使某人离开某人/某物;夺去  
tear at sth. 撕扯某物  
tear sth. down 拆除某物  
tear sth. up 连根拔起

③ They're \_\_\_\_\_ these old houses to build a new office block. 他们正拆除这些旧房子以便建一座新办公楼。

2)n. [C 通常作复数]泪;泪水;泪珠

④ She burst into tears when she heard the bad news.  
她听到这个坏消息就哭了起来。

⑤ There were tears of joy in her eyes.

她眼里含着喜悦的泪花。

### 【巧学助记】



撕



眼泪

答案:②tore ③tearing down

### 7. burst in 突然冲入;破门而入;突然插嘴

① Servant bursts in, next to Queen... (教材 P<sub>15</sub>)

仆人冲进来,在皇后旁边……

② The police burst in through the door and arrested the gang. 警察突然闯进房门逮捕了那帮人。

### 【辨析】

burst in/burst into

burst in 是不及物动词词组,其后不能带宾语,意思是“突然冲入”。burst into 是同义词组,是及物动词词组,其后可带宾语。

③ Tom \_\_\_\_\_ the room.

汤姆突然闯入屋子。

### 【拓展】

burst out crying/laughing/singing = burst into tears/laughter/songs 突然大哭/大笑/唱起来

④ She \_\_\_\_\_ crying for a while, and \_\_\_\_\_ laughter for another moment, which made us at a loss. 她一会儿突然哭起来,一会儿又突然笑起来,这使得我们一头雾水。

答案:③burst into ④burst out; burst into

### 8. glare at 对……怒目而视

① He glares at Queen. (教材 P<sub>15</sub>) 他瞪着王后。

② They stood there, glaring at each other.  
他们站在那儿,互相怒视着对方。

### 【辨析】

stare at/glare at/look at/gaze at

(1) stare at sb./sth. 指瞪大眼睛,目不转睛地注视。

(2) glare at “怒目而视”,表由于生气而张大眼睛,用目光凶狠地注视,强调敌对或威胁。

(3) look at 为最普通的看,既无吃惊、害怕、羡慕之意或粗鲁的态度,也无凶狠或恐吓之意,只是注意或有意识地看。

(4) gaze at 指由于好奇、惊讶、喜悦、感兴趣而目不转睛地看。

③ All the students \_\_\_\_\_ the blackboard in class. 课堂上所有的学生都看着黑板。

④ What are you \_\_\_\_\_? 你在凝视什么?

答案:③looked at ④gazing at

### 9. hold out 拿出;提出;伸出;坚持;不退让

① Your Highness? (holds out a roll of toilet paper) (教材 P<sub>15</sub>) 殿下?(拿出一卷手纸)

② She held out her arms to embrace the little girl.  
她伸出双臂来拥抱那个小女孩。

③ We were short of water but could hold out for another day. 我们虽然缺水,但还可以再坚持一天。





**思考** 由 hold 组成的短语还能想起哪些? 并说出它们的含义。

**【思考提示】**

hold up	举起; 阻滞
hold together	(使) 团结在一起
hold up one's head	抬起头, 打起精神
hold up one's hands	举起双手表示不抵抗, 投降
hold on	继续; 坚持下去; (打电话时) 不挂断
hold on to	抓住……不放
hold back	阻止

④ The dam was not strong enough to \_\_\_\_\_ the flood waters. 水坝不够坚固, 挡不住洪水。

⑤ Our flight \_\_\_\_\_ by fog.  
我们的班机因有雾而停航。

答案: ④ hold back ⑤ was held up

**II. 难句剖析**

1. When you answer questions in an e-mail, it is important to remind the person you are writing to of the questions you are answering. (教材 P<sub>13</sub>)

你用电子邮件来回答问题时, 提醒收信人你要回答的问题是重要的。

(1) 这是一个复合句。when 引导的是时间状语从句, you are writing to 是定语从句, 修饰先行词 the person. you are answering 是定语从句, 修饰先行词 the questions.

(2) It is important (for sb.) to do sth. (对某人来说) 做……是重要的

① It is important for us to figure out how serious the whole situation is.

对我们来讲, 重要的是认清形势是多么严峻。

② It is vitally important to cancel the order immediately. 最重要的是立即取消这一订单。

(3) remind sb. of sth. 使某人回想起或意识到……

③ The story reminds me of an experience I once had. 这个故事使我想起了我的一次亲身经历。

④ I reminded him of his promise.  
我提醒他曾许下的诺言。

**【拓展】**

remind sb. to do sth.	提醒某人做某事
remind sb. that...	使某人想起……

⑤ Remind me \_\_\_\_\_ him tomorrow.  
提醒我明天给他打电话。

答案: ⑤ to call

2. Both sit for a while, and shift, crossing and uncrossing legs, reading a book, writing in a notebook, or anything else one might do on a bench. (教材 P<sub>14</sub>)

两人坐了一会儿, 挪动挪动位置, 翘起双腿, 又分开双腿, 读一本书, 在笔记本上写点什么, 或者做些人们坐在长凳上时可能做的其他事情。

(1) 这是一个并列句, 由并列连词 and 连接 sit 和 shift.

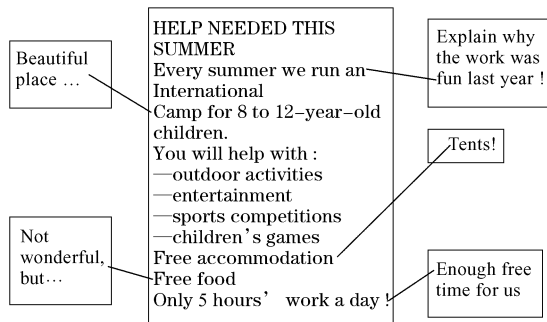
(2) 在第二分句中, one might do on a bench 是定语从句, 修饰先行词 anything.

(3) 在第二分句中, crossing, uncrossing, reading, writing 为现在分词作伴随状语。

**写作攻略**

**【题目要求】**

假如你是李华。去年夏天, 你在一家国际中学生夏令营帮忙, 收获颇多。今年, 你想邀请你的好友 Jane 一起为夏令营工作。请你根据该夏令营的招聘广告及所给内容要点写一封信, 说服 Jane 和你一同参加。(词数 120 左右) 开头已为你写好, 不计入总词数。



Dear Jane,

I have already told you about the job I did last summer in the International Camp for children, do you remember? And this year they are looking for people for the same job so I...

**【要点词汇】**

- 想起 think of; occur to; bring to mind
- 坐落在…… be situated in; lie in; be located on
- 距离河很近 close to a river
- 责任感 the sense of responsibility

**【主要句型】**

1. 我们为什么不一起做呢?

Why don't we do it together?

2. 我们每天工作 5 小时, 因此我们有足够的时间来参观这个地方, 进行我们自己的体育运动。

We have only 5 hours' work a day so it gives us enough free time to visit the area and do some sport activities on our own.

3. 若感兴趣, 请尽快告知。

Let me know as soon as possible if you are interested in it.

**【范文例示】**

Dear Jane,

I have already told you about the job I did last summer in the International Camp for children, do you remember? And this year they are looking for people for the same job so I have thought about you. Why don't we do it together?

You will work with children between 8 and 12 and will help with the outdoor activities, entertainment, sports competitions and children's games. The camp is situated in a wood, close to a river. It is such a beautiful place! Everybody sleeps in tents, it is very exciting. We have only 5 hours' work a day so it gives us enough free time to visit the area and do some sport activities on our own. As well as





the accommodation, the food is free. It is not wonderful, but it is not the most important.

The contact with children, the feeling of freedom, the sense of responsibility and the life in the nature make this camp an unforgettable experience.

Let me know as soon as possible if you are interested in it, but don't hesitate too much, it is worth!

I am looking forward to hearing from you soon.

Yours,  
Li Hua

### 【探究策略】

(1) 本文已给出开头, 仔细阅读所提供内容, “今年他们招聘人, 所以……”可以想到“我想到了你, 我们一起做好吗?”或“我想邀请你一起参加。”等句子, 使上下文连贯。

(2) 本文是对夏令营工作的一个简介。认真审题, 仔细研究所给图表, 可以看出中间部分是对夏令营工作的详细介绍, 两侧是对中间部分的补充。比如左上框中的 Beautiful place... 对应中间的 Camp, 这表明在说到 Camp 时, 应补充说明 Camp 是一个 beautiful place... 依次类推。

(3) 在介绍完图表所有信息之后, 应不失时机地体现一下从事这项工作的种种好处, 来增加文章的说服力。



### 基础测评

#### I. 单词拼写

- You will soon m \_\_\_\_\_ French when you live in Paris.
- I'm extremely a \_\_\_\_\_ at the way he always stares at me in the office.
- R \_\_\_\_\_ your arm to get permission to speak.
- I was only f \_\_\_\_\_ when I said I'd lost your keys.
- She t \_\_\_\_\_ the child from its father's arms.
- The boy w \_\_\_\_\_ around the town with nothing to do.
- Why do modern people \_\_\_\_\_ (追求) material possessions?
- The tools \_\_\_\_\_ (转移) around in the car boot every time we turn a corner.

答案: 1. master 2. annoyed 3. Raise 4. fooling  
5. tore 6. wandered 7. chase 8. shift

#### II. 单项填空

- After the interview, the manager said his company was not going to \_\_\_\_\_ any more staff for the moment.

[2009 北京高二检测]

- A. take off      B. take down  
C. take up      D. take on

【解析】选 D。考查动词短语辨析。take off “脱下, 起飞”, take down “记下”, take up “从事”, take on “雇用”。由句意可知 D 项正确。

- As everyone knows, Ji Xianlin was the \_\_\_\_\_ of Chinese culture.

- A. host      B. master      C. lord      D. ruler

【解析】选 B。host “主人”; master “能手, 大师, 名家”; lord “贵族, 领主”; ruler “统治者”。根据句子的意思, 这里表示“中国国学大师”, 故选用 master。B 为正确答案。

- The stars, which can be seen on a clear night, are \_\_\_\_\_ in the day time.

- A. unavoidable      B. invisible

- C. inaccessible      D. unavailable

【解析】选 B。考查形容词词义辨析。unavoidable “不可避免的”, invisible “看不见的”, inaccessible “达不到的, 进不去的”, unavailable “无法获得的, 达不到的”。由句意可知 B 项正确。

- He was \_\_\_\_\_ because of being interrupted several times during his speech.

- A. annoyed      B. annoying  
C. annoyance      D. annoy

【解析】选 A。annoyed adj. “生气的, 恼怒的”; annoying adj. “令人恼怒的”; annoyance n. “生气, 恼怒”; annoy v. “使生气/恼怒”, 由句子结构知要用形容词, 表示人恼怒用 annoyed。

- Things will improve as time \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. carries on      B. comes on  
C. gets on      D. goes on

【解析】选 D。句意: 随着时间的流逝, 事情会得到改善。go on “流逝”, carry on “继续进行”, come on “来吧, 快点”, get on “进展, 相处”, 由句意可知 D 项正确。

- The boy \_\_\_\_\_ around the neighbourhood, \_\_\_\_\_ for something that he wanted.

- A. wandered; looking      B. wandered; looked  
C. wandering; looking      D. wandering; looked

【解析】选 A。look 前面无连词, 故 look 应使用非谓语形式, 且与主语 the boy 构成主动关系, 故应使用现在分词。在句中 wander 作谓语动词, 故 C 项错误。

- The book made \_\_\_\_\_ this kind of paper is not popular, because the paper \_\_\_\_\_ easily.

- A. of; tear      B. from; tear  
C. of; tears      D. from; tears

【解析】选 C。made of “由……制成”能看出原材料, made from “由……制成”看不出原材料。从句主语是 the paper, 故谓语动词应使用第三人称单数, 故 C 项正确。

- I don't feel like going out. Why don't we watch TV at home?

—\_\_\_\_\_ You promised to walk with me in the park.

- A. Not at all.      B. Come on!  
C. Really?      D. Why not?

【解析】选 B。考查情景交际用语。come on 常用于口语中表示劝说、激励、不耐烦等, 可译为“快, 加油, 加把劲”, “来”, “得了吧”。在此语境中可理解为劝说的语气, 答句意为: 去吧! 去吧! 你答应过要和我去公园散步的。

- Old songs always \_\_\_\_\_ me of the good old days.

[2009 岳阳高二检测]

- A. remind      B. recall      C. remember      D. wish

【解析】选 A。句意: 老歌总是让我想起过去的好时光。remind sb. of sth. “使某人想起……”。

- He \_\_\_\_\_ from his chair and went to the blackboard.

- A. rises      B. raised      C. rose      D. risen

【解析】选 C。考查动词词义。rise “起立, 起身”。由 went 可知 rise 应使用过去时, 故 C 项正确。





真题回放体验  
ZHENTIHUIFANGTIYAN

全新对栏设计 教学相得益彰

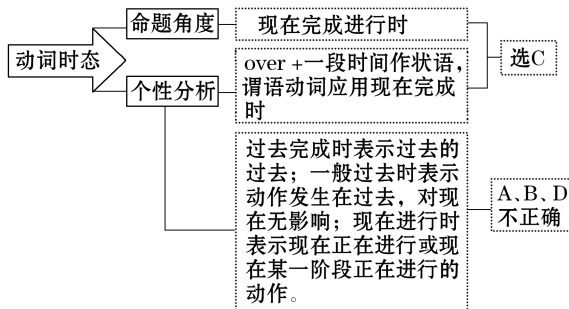
真题诠释  
ZHENTIQUANSHI

回放体验  
HUIFANGTIYAN

1. Over the past decades, sea ice \_\_\_\_\_ in the Arctic as a result of global warming. [2009 浙江, 9]

A. had decreased B. decreased  
C. has been decreasing D. is decreasing

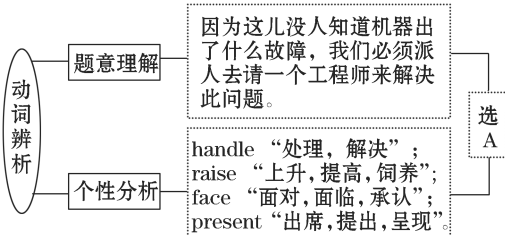
【思路诠释】



2. As nobody here knows what is wrong with the machine, we must send for an engineer to \_\_\_\_\_ the problem. [2008 湖北, 24]

A. handle B. raise C. face D. present

【思路诠释】



3. Einstein liked Bose's paper so much that he \_\_\_\_\_ his own work and translated it into German. [2008 山东, 29]

A. gave off B. turned down  
C. took over D. set aside

【思路诠释】选 D。考查动词短语。句意: 爱因斯坦如此喜欢玻色的论文以至于他把自己的工作置于一旁, 把它翻译成德语。set aside “不顾, 把……置于一旁”, 符合题意。give off “发出, 放出”; turn down “拒绝”; take over “接收, 接管”, 皆与题意不符。解决此类问题的关键是熟练掌握常见的一些动词短语及其用法。

1. My parents have promised to come to see me before I \_\_\_\_\_ for Africa. [2009 辽宁, 31]

A. have left B. leave  
C. left D. will leave

2. \_\_\_\_\_ not to miss the flight at 15:20, the manager set out for the airport in a hurry. [2009 福建, 32]

A. Reminding B. Reminded  
C. To remind D. Having reminded

3. Daniel's family \_\_\_\_\_ their holiday in Huangshan this time next week. [2009 安徽, 23]

A. are enjoying B. are to enjoy  
C. will enjoy D. will be enjoying

4. —Do you have any problems if you \_\_\_\_\_ this job?  
—Well, I'm thinking about the salary... [2008 湖南, 35]

A. offer B. will offer  
C. are offered D. will be offered

5. —Do you think we should accept that offer?  
—Yes, we should, for we \_\_\_\_\_ such bad luck up till now, and time \_\_\_\_\_ out. [2008 江西, 32]

A. have had; is running B. had; is running  
C. have; has been run D. have had; has been run

6. —Have you got any idea for the summer vacation?  
—I don't mind where we go \_\_\_\_\_ there's sun, sea and beach. [2008 海南宁夏, 31]

A. as if B. as long as  
C. now that D. in order that

7. The fact that she never apologized \_\_\_\_\_ a lot about what kind of person she is. [2008 山东, 28]

A. says B. talks  
C. appears D. declares

8. By the time he realizes he \_\_\_\_\_ into a trap, it'll be too late for him to do anything about it. [2008 山东, 25]

A. walks B. walked  
C. has walked D. had walked

9. American Indians \_\_\_\_\_ about five percent of the U. S. population. [2008 浙江, 14]

A. fill up B. bring up  
C. make up D. set up

教师独具 答案解析

1. 【解析】选 B。考查状语从句中动词的时态。句意: 父母已答应在我动身去非洲前来看我。由句意可知 leave 动作还没有发生, 但由于在 before 引导的时间状语从句中, 故用一般现在时来代替将来时。在做时态题时, 掌握时

态的定义是必要前提, 但也要把握时态中的特殊情况, 并熟练运用。

2. 【解析】选 B。考查动词 remind 的非谓语形式。非谓语动词作状语, 逻辑主语是句子的主语 the manager, 非谓语动词与句子主语是被动关系, 且其表示的动作在谓语动词 set out 之前已经发生, 非谓语动词用过去分词, 故选 B。认真把握动词的用法, 并弄清其与逻辑主语之间





的关系,是做好此类题的关键。

- 3.【解析】选D。考查时态。句意:丹尼尔一家在下周的这个时候将正在黄山度假。本题关键点在于“this time next week”,这是将来进行时的标志。仔细理解句中所表达的将来进行时的时间标志,轻松应对此类题。
- 4.【解析】选C。考查条件状语从句中的时态和语态。句意:——若安排你做这项工作,有问题吗?——我正考虑薪酬问题……。由if引导的条件状语从句常用一般现在时表将来,可排除B、D两项;且you与offer之间构成动宾关系,可排除表主动的A项。
- 5.【解析】选A。考查时态的用法。up till now = so far到目前为止,是现在完成时的标志;根据语境可知我们的时间正在消失殆尽,第二空应用现在进行时。
- 6.【解析】选B。考查状语从句的连接词。句意:——你对暑假有什么建议?——我并不介意去哪儿,只要有阳光,海水和沙滩就行。as long as意为“只要……”,符合题意。A项“好像……”;C项“既然”;D项“为了……”,皆与题意不符。
- 7.【解析】选A。考查动词词义。句意:她永远不会道歉很大程度上说明了她是一个什么样的人。say“说明,表达,显示”,符合题意。talk“谈论”,appear“出现,显得……”,declare“宣布,声明”,都不合语境。
- 8.【解析】选C。考查动词时态。前半句句意:截止到他意识到时,他已经走进了一个陷阱。by常和完成时连用可排除A、B。realize用一般现在时的第三人称单数形式,后句中用一般将来时,故题空处应该使用现在完成时。
- 9.【解析】选C。考查动词短语。句意:美国的印第安人大约占美国总人口的百分之五。make up“组成,编造,虚构,化妆”,符合题意。bring up“带大,抚养大”,fill up表示“装满,填满”,set up“建立,建造”,都不合语境。



### 单元基础回扣

→ 缜密科学归纳 尽显名师风采

评价项目	评价内容
重点词汇及拓展	<p>1. <u>response</u> (n.) 回应,反应;回答</p> <p>2. <u>queue</u> (vi.) 排队,列队</p> <p>3. <u>award</u> (n.) 奖,奖品</p> <p>4. <u>brain</u> (n.) 大脑,头脑</p> <p>5. <u>vital</u> (adj.) 至关重要的</p> <p>6. <u>glare</u> (vi.) 闪耀,发出眩目的光;怒目而视</p> <p>7. <u>comedy</u> (n.) 喜剧→<u>comedian</u> (n.) 喜剧演员→<u>tragedy</u> (反义词) 悲剧</p> <p>8. <u>physical</u> (adj.) 形体动作的→<u>mental</u> (adj.) 精神的</p> <p>9. <u>little-known</u> (adj.) 鲜为人知的→<u>well-known</u> (adj.) 众所周知的</p>

#### 重点词汇及拓展

10. silent (adj.) 寂静的;沉默的→silently (adv.)  
→silence (n.)
11. amuse (vt.) 使愉快,使高兴→amusing (adj.)  
令人愉快的→amusement (n.)
12. setting (n.) 场景→set (v.) 以……为背景
13. wander (vi.) 漫步→wonder (近义词) 奇迹,想知道
14. re-enter (v.) 重新进入→enter (v.) 进入→  
entrance (n.) 入口
15. tear (vt.) 撕,扯→tore (过去式)→torn (过去分词)

#### 重点短语

1. make fun of 取笑,拿……开玩笑
2. in response to 对……做出反应
3. make jokes about 拿……来开玩笑
4. queue up 排队,列队
5. soon after 不久以后,很快
6. take on 接受;雇用
7. move on 接下去,继续
8. in pairs 结对,两人一组
9. for a while 一会儿
10. go on 发生,进行
11. burst in 突然冲入
12. glare at 对……怒目而视
13. hold out 拿出

#### 重点句型

1. I've been playing tennis every day for a month.  
一个月来我每天都打网球。
2. One such person is Billy Crystal.  
其中之一便是比利·克里斯托。
3. It seems appropriate that he got his start in silent films!  
看来,他不愧是从无声电影起步的啊!
4. Once they have mastered the skills, some of his students go on to become quite well-known themselves.  
一旦有些学生掌握了这些技巧,他们本人也会变得非常有名。
5. The most famous is the Canadian Mark Roswell, known in China as Da Shan.  
最著名的是加拿大人马克·罗斯威尔,在中国以“大山”这个名字出名。





### 2009 流行语

1. **Shanzhai**: Originally referred to the mountain strongholds of bandits. Now, the term refers to all manner of knock-off, substandard or improvised goods, such as makeshift vehicles.

山寨:原意是强盗占领的山头。现在这个词指代仿制品、不合格产品或简易制品,如改装汽车。

2. **Psoas Muscle**: Another musical spoof regarding the Chinese soccer, this one aimed at the women's team. It comes from one theory about the poor showing of the Chinese team: that it was due to the players' relatively weak lower back muscles.

叉腰肌:另一个关于中国女足的恶搞词汇,这次是针对女足的。据说中国女足在奥运会上表现不佳就是因为“叉腰肌”力量不足。

3. **Getting some soy sauce**: Another catchphrase that originated with a man on the street's don't-bother-me response to an intrusive reporter.

打酱油:另一个网络流行语。记者在路上询问一名男子对某事件的看法,他拒绝回答,说自己是出来打酱油的。

4. **Don't Be Too CNN**: This phrase emerged as a viral response to foreign media coverage of the protests in Tibet, interpreted by many Chinese as biased and inaccurate. A variant of the existing phrase "don't be too CCTV," which meant something more along the lines of "don't be so serious."

做人不能太 CNN:很多中国人认为 CNN 等国外媒体对西藏暴乱报道有失偏颇,才出现了这种说法。还有由此演变而来的“做人不能太 CCTV”,意思大概是不要太一本正经。

您授课如春风化雨,润物无声,智慧已溢满三尺讲台,流向每个学子的心间。即刻带领学生进入高效提能演练场——“语篇限时训练(一)、单元质量评估(一)”,与学生一起收获成功,谱写希望。

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### 教学研究论坛

立足教学前沿 聆听最前方的声音

#### 培养英语写作能力应从写好句子做起

书面表达是英语高考试卷的重要组成部分,考查的是学生写的能力。近几年书面表达有增加题量、加大分值的趋势,因此考生要想高考英语取得较好的成绩,书面表达不容忽视。可是在高考的复习备考中,对于书面表达,教师感到不好教,学生感到很难提高。尽管不少教师对于如何提

高学生书面表达的能力做了许多探索,提出了一些方法,但效果并不十分令人满意。

在中学英语教学中所要培养的听说读写四种能力中,听说属于口头交际的能力,而读写属于书面交际的能力。听和读属于输入,说和写属于输出。人们通常认为只要加大输入,自然能做好输出,所谓“熟读唐诗三百首,不会作诗也会吟”。因此要想写好英语必须加强阅读。这种理念本身并没有错。有些教师在此基础上让学生背诵新概念英语第二册的小短文或一些书面表达的范文,也确实对学生高考写好书面表达起了一定的作用。摆在我们面前的现实是,考生虽然经过中学阶段多年的英语学习,也阅读了一定量的英语,但大部分考生写作能力仍然很弱。据某些省的统计,25分的书面表达,考生的平均成绩只有10分左右,原因是学生在中学阶段所能接触到的英语还远远没有达到可以形成良好输出的量,也没有做到“熟读”。

阅读和写作既有联系,又有区别,带着不同目的进行的阅读其效果是不同的。目前的书面表达对考生的要求并不高,和阅读的材料比起来,书面表达要求写的东西还是很简单的。可考生为什么写起来仍然觉得很吃力呢?因为目前的高考对学生的阅读能力要求很高,而高考阅读考查的主要是学生获取信息和处理信息的能力。因此学生在平时的阅读中很少关注如何通过阅读提高自己的写作能力,对于在平时的阅读材料中出现的较为简单而恰恰又是书面表达中常用到的句子,往往不屑一顾。等到高考书面表达要用到这些句子时,头脑里却是一片空白。

学生写作能力较弱的另一个原因与目前的英语教学现状有关。以前的教材一课只有一篇课文,学生把课文都背的很熟。现在教材里素材很多,很多学生只能满足于看完看懂,根本没有时间搞熟。加之目前的教学对语法的重视程度不如过去,很多学生写作时头脑里没有语法概念,写不出符合语法要求的句子。因此虽然现在学生听说读的能力比过去有了很大的提高,但写作能力不但没有明显的提高,有些教师认为还不如过去。

如何有效地提高学生的书面表达能力是师生共同关心的问题。解决这个问题必须从根本上做起。书面表达能力的形成是一个过程,而高考考查的不是过程而是最后的结果。如果对书面表达应考的指导一开始就放在如何根据题目要求写出各种文体的短文上面,明显不符合考生的实际,也不能满足他们的需要。考生要写好书面表达关键是能写出用词准确,符合语法要求的句子。不能做到这一点,一切都是空谈。

目前比较实用的方法是把语法复习和写作结合起来。语法复习侧重理解,写作则侧重如何把复习的语法知识运用到写作中去。顺序是先训练如何写好简单句,接着是并列句和主从复合句,即三大从句。如果大家能写好各种句子,再经过一定的指导,相信再做书面表达就不会感到很难了。

我们想通过对句子写作的训练培养考生写作时心中要有语法观念的习惯。但能不能达到我们的初衷还要靠每位考生的配合。做好高考复习是每位考生自己的事,与每位考生自己的前途和命运息息相关。同学们,努力吧!