

Module 5 Unit1 Getting along with others

一.重点短语

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| 1. 觉得被.....出卖 | feel betrayed by |
| 2. 对.....感到很羞愧 | be ashamed of |
| 3. 对.....感到嫉妒 | be jealous of |
| 4. 得最低分 | get the lowest mark/ score the lowest mark |
| 5. 意识到出了差错 | sense sth wrong |
| 6. 一定故意告诉过某人有关.....的情况 | must have deliberately told someone |
| 7. 承认做过某事 | admit doing / admit having done |
| 8. 下定决心要振作起来 | be determined to be cheerful |
| 9. 径直走向某人 | go straight to sb |
| 10. 信守诺言 | keep one's word |
| 11. 处于进退两难的境地 | be in a dilemma of |
| 12. 朝某人大喊大叫 | shout at sb / yell at sb |
| 13. 有良好的表现 | have a great performance |
| 14. 变成一场可怕的争论 | become an awful / a terrible argument |
| 15. 不能忍受..... | can't bear / stand... |
| 16. 避免做某事 | avoid doing |
| 17. 因为某事向某人道歉 | apologize to sb for sth |
| 18. 当众使某人难堪 | make sb embarrassed/ embarrass sb in public |
| 19. 不要让小小的争论毁了你们的友谊 | don't let the disagreement ruin your friendship |
| 20. 问题在你身上, 而不是她 | the problem lies with you instead of her |

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 21. 尽力做某事 | play to one's strengths |
| 22. 打消某人做某事的念头 | discourage sb from doing sth |
| 23. 对于友谊有不同的观点 | have different opinions / attitudes towards friendship |
| 24. 毫不犹豫地 | with hesitation |
| 25. 进行一项调查 | carry out / conduct a survey |
| 26. 专注于谈话中 | be absorbed in conversation |
| 27. 以.....为基础 | be based on |
| 28. 与.....相符合相一致 | be consistent with |

二. 重点句型

1. I must have sounded very proud of myself after the test, ...

Hannah must have deliberately told everyone about...

She said that someone must have heard (hear) us in the toilets,...

How they must have laughed (laugh) behind my back !

2. I don't feel like I was overlooking my studies.

翻译: 我不认为我轻视了我的学习。

3. For example, sometimes when he leaves the apartment to play football, Amanda and her friend, Sharon, will be sitting on the sofa, talking (talk).

4. When he comes back three and a half hours later, they're still sitting on the sofa, absorbed (absorb) in conversation.

5. It has also been shown that many adolescent boys cannot name a single best friend.

6. On the other hand, a girl's closet friend might be the first to tell (tell) her about something good or bad that has happened in her life.

7. We do a lot of things together such as talking and shopping (talk and shop).

8. Regardless of what the friendships are based on / upon (不管这些友谊是建立在什么基础上), shared feelings or activities, the important thing to remember is that both of them are friendship.

三. 练习

1. The place he suggested _____ the meeting is quite far from here.

- A. hold B. to hold C. holding D. should hold

2. The girl sat _____ to the teacher's desk and listened to the teacher _____.
A. closely, closely B. close, close C. close, closely D. closely, close
3. Barry's parents discouraged him _____ that club, saying that was a waste of time.
A. join B. to join C. joining D. from joining
4. The student's expected there _____ more reviewing classes before the final exams.
A. is B. to be C. being D. have been
5. _____, your composition is full of mistakes.
A. Writing carelessly B. Written carelessly
C. Having written carelessly D. Being written carelessly
6. _____ all over the hill and around the lake are wild flowers of different kinds.
A. To grow B. Growing C. Grown D. Grow
7. You can hardly imagine the difficulty the woman had _____ her children.
A. brought up B. to bring up
C. bringing up D. to have brought up
8. _____ where should I send my form?
_____ The Personnel office is the place _____.
A. for sending it B. to send it to C. to send D. to send it
9. Paul strongly denied that he was guilty _____ cheating innocent customers.
A. against B. about C. of D. for
10. George didn't pass the final exam. He _____, while his parents blamed the failure _____.
A. was blamed, in B. was blamed, with
C. was to blame, with D. was to blame, on
11. Lily's mobile phone was left in a taxi accidentally, never _____ again.
A. to find B. to be found C. finding D. being found
12. Mr. Harris apologized _____ the children _____ the lady _____ what they had done.
A. for, to, to B. to, to, for C. for, to, for D. to, for, for
13. Tom admitted _____ in the exam, _____ the teacher his word that he wouldn't do that again.
A. to cheat, to give B. cheating, kept
C. having cheated, giving D. to have cheated, keeping
14. The girl _____ in bed _____ to us that she had _____ the book on the bookshelf.
A. lay, lied, lay B. lying, lay, laid C. lying, lied, laid D. lied, lied, laid
15. _____ What about the person?
_____ Seldom in all my life _____ such a _____ person.
A. I met, determining B. have I met, determining
C. I met, determined D. have I met, determined
16. _____ Why did you stop here? The gate is about 100 meters away.
_____ Sorry, I'm afraid the gas _____.
A. has run out B. has used out C. has been run out D. has to use out
17. You shouldn't accept this gift, _____ sent it to you.
A. no matter whom B. regardless of whom
C. regardless of who D. who

18. Don't _____ to ask me if you have any question.
A. hesitate B. mind C. afraid D. remember
19. ----- So can I ask you a few fairly straightforward questions about yourself?
_____ No problem. I like _____ when people are open and direct.
A. that B. this C. it D. them
20. The beauty of the picture _____ its balance of colors.
A. consists of B. consist in C. consists with D. consists in

答案 1-5 BCDBB 6-10 BCBCD

11-15 BCCCD 16-20 ACACD

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26. persuade _____
persuade sb to do sth = persuade sb into (doing) sth _____
persuade sb not to do sth = persuade sb out of (doing) sth _____
persuade sb that = persuade sb of sth _____
他说服女儿改变主意。 _____。
How can we _____? 怎样才能说服他加入我们的活动呢?
Don't let yourself be _____ things you don't really want.
不要让别人说服你去买那些你并不需要的东西。
- ▲ try to persuade sb. to do / into doing sth. = _____
I _____, but failed. 我试图说服他戒烟, 但失败了。
27. make / take notes (a note) of _____
The students are busy taking notes in class. _____.
take note of = take notice of _____.
要注意他说的话! _____!
He _____ in her appearance. 他注意到她外表的变化。
_____ what others say about your way of life! 不要在意别人怎么说你的生活方式。
(NMET2002) Marie Curie took little notice of the honours that were given to her
in her later years.
—Did you take _____ of the special flower in the garden?
— No, I was looking at the beautiful lake then.
A. notes B. a note C. a notice D). note
28. discourage vt. _____ (反) encourage ② _____ (同) prevent
discourage sb. from doing _____
He discouraged us from playing on the street. _____.
Her parents tried to _____..
她的父母想劝她打消当歌星的念头。
encourage sb. to do _____
He encouraged me to have a try. _____.
(2004 北京, 23) My adviser encouraged _____ a summer course to improve my writing skills.
A. for me taking B. me taking C. for me to take D. me to take

29. anxious adj. _____

① _____ (同) concerned

(2005 浙江) 13. My mother always gets a bit _____ if we don't arrive when we say we will.

A. anxious B. ashamed C. weak D. patient

be anxious about _____

We are anxious about his safety. _____.

② _____ (同) eager, keen

be anxious to do _____

(95 上海) She was _____ to leave as soon as possible.

A. hurried B. anxious C. worried D. nervous

He is anxious to know the result. _____.

30. practical adj. _____

Your invention is good, but not very practical.

(2004 广西, 29) When we plan our vacation, mother often offers _____ suggestions.

A. careful B. practical C. effective D. acceptable

31. get through

① 穿过, 通过 The road is narrow, so a truck can't _____. (通不过),

(2006 全国卷 2) 18. There were a lot of people standing at the door and the small girl couldn't get _____. A. between B. through C. across D. beyond

It took us a few minutes to _____ the Customs. (通过)

② 使议案通过 They succeeded in g _____. (使法案通过)。

③ 通过 (考试) She _____. 她通过了考试。

The teacher _____ without difficulty.

老师让所有学生毫不费力地通过了。

④ 度过 (时间) Can the patient _____ this winter?

⑤ (电话) 接通

(2005 浙江) 19. I couldn't _____. The line was busy.

A. go by B. go around C. get in D. get through

I rang you several times yesterday but couldn't get through to you.

⑥ 干完, 完成 (manage to do or complete sth.)

get through with one's work _____

(2006 四川) 25. —The boss said we had only three days to finish the work.

—Don't worry. We have already _____ two thirds of it.

A. got down B. got through C. given in D. given away

(2007 天津卷) 5. Hardly could he _____ this amount of work in such a short time.

A. get through B. get off C. get into D. get down

⑦ 用完, 花光 He has _____ all his pocket money.

⑧ 抵达目的地

_____ despite the bad weather. 尽管天气不好, 信件还是到了。

The train failed to _____ in time because of the floods.

⑨ (将...) 讲清楚

We explained once again but still _____.

我们又解释了一遍, 但他仍然不懂我们的意思。

32. absorb vt.

- ① _____ (同) take in (反) give out

As a colour, black _____ more heat than red. 作为颜色, 黑色比红色更能吸热。

absorb knowledge _____

Clever children absorb knowledge easily. _____.

- ② 吸引……的注意力, 使全神贯注

be absorbed in (doing) sth. _____

be absorbed in thoughts _____ = be lost in thought

_____ and didn't hear you call. 我在专心看书, 没有听见你叫我。

He lay on the sofa, _____. 他躺在沙发上, 全神贯注地看书。

He _____ and didn't notice me come in.

他如此专心于他的工作一致于没注意到我进来了。

经典考题:

She was so _____ in her job that she didn't hear anybody knocking at the door.

A. attracted B. drawn C. absorbed D. concentrated

So absorbed was he that I didn't dare to make a sound.

他如此专心致志, 以致我不敢弄出一点声音。

33. attitude n. _____ (同) view, opinion

one's attitude towards / to _____

_____ was always rather cold. 他对他的态度总是相当冷淡。

What is your attitude to this plan? _____?

The foreign companies took a wait-and-see attitude _____ the new government.

A. of B. toward C. at D. about

34. hesitate vi. _____

hesitate to do sth _____

_____ what you think is right. 不要犹豫去做你认为是对的事情。

_____ if you have any requests.

如果你有什么要求, 请告诉我, 不要犹豫。

hesitate about / at / over (doing) sth. _____

He hesitates at nothing. _____.

I _____ which way to go. 我对走哪条路还犹豫不决。

She _____ her son to college.

她对于要不要送儿子上大学一事仍犹豫不决。

_____ n. 犹豫 without hesitation _____

35. respond to _____

respond to sb / sth (with sth) _____

respond with a smile / respond with a blow _____

She responded to my letter with a phone call. _____.

He _____. 他对我的建议报之一笑。

The car _____. 这辆汽车操纵灵敏。

The patient has not respond to treatment yet. _____.

→ n. _____

in response to _____ / make no response _____

She made no response. _____.
_____他听到敲门声，打开门，
She laughed _____. 她听了他的笑话大笑。

36. regardless of _____
He says what he thinks, _____.
他想到什么就说什么，毫不考虑别人的感受。
He went _____. 他不顾危险地去了。

37. be determined to do sth _____
他决定在一家电脑公司找一份工作。
_____.

单词练习。

complete the following sentences

1. Generally speaking, a successful scientist should be both academic and _____ (思维开放的).
2. I am looking for friends who are _____ (诚实的) and _____ (乐意助人的).
3. His speech is really long and _____ (枯燥的).
4. We had a long conversation because my friend is a very _____ (爱说话的) person.
5. I noticed that the old man was sometimes very _____ (固执的) at the beginning, but later on I found him very _____ (热心肠的).
6. The boy was really _____ (粗鲁的) then, but now I'm very pleased to see he is more _____ (有礼貌的) than before.
7. He used to be very _____ (自私的). Now he is more _____ (大方的) and willing to give a hand to those who need help.
8. Don't you think it is cruel to tease a _____ (害羞的) and _____ (胆小的) girl?

1. open-minded 2. honest; helpful 3. boring 4. talkative
5. stubborn; warm-hearted 6. rude; polite 7. selfish; generous 8. shy; timid

Unit 1 Getting along with others

1. get along _____

- ① get along/ on with sb. _____

She works hard and is easy to get along with. _____.

They _____ together because they have much in common.
他们在一起应该处得不错，因为他们有许多共同点。

(2008四川卷) 9. I used to quarrel a lot with my parents, but now we _____ fine.

A. look out B. stay up C. carry on D. get along

- ② get along / on (with sth.) 进展，进行

_____ ? 你的英语学得怎么样？

_____ ? 你的儿子在学校表现怎么样？

The business _____. 生意经营得很不错。

They said _____ without our help.

他们说没有我们的帮助他们也能进行下去。

(MET93) Readers can _____ quite well without knowing the exact meaning of each word.

A. get over B. get in C. get along D. get through

(2006重庆) 28.—How are you managing to do your work without an assistant?

—Well, I _____ somehow. (总算)

A. get along B. come on C. watch out D. set off

2. betray _____.

①背叛, 出卖 (同) _____,

_____ 叛国 _____ 背叛朋友

_____ 他背叛了我。 _____ 他背叛了我。

He would rather die than _____.

他宁愿牺牲也不出卖国家给敌人。

He _____ by _____.

他不遵守自己的诺言, 失信于朋友。

② (非故意地) 暴露, 显露

_____ 露出本来面目/ 原形毕露

Her face _____ 她脸上的表情显示了她的紧张不安。

The expression on her face betrays her anger/ that she is angry.

3. overlook _____.

①忽视, 忽略, 未注意到 (同) _____,

Henry went through the documents again carefully for fear of _____ 亨

利再次仔细检查了文件, 惟恐看漏了任何重要的信息。

②宽恕, 宽容

_____ 我决定宽恕他的过错。

_____ this time. 这次我不计较你的行为。

③俯瞰, 俯视 (同) have a bird's eye view

Standing on top of the hill, we _____ below.

我们站在山顶上, 俯瞰下面的村庄。

_____ with distant blue sea.

这座旅馆居高临下, 可以鸟瞰海滩和远处蓝蓝的大海。

词语辨析

overlook/ neglect/ ignore

overlook 意为“忽略”时, 指由于草率或没有注意到而忽视某事。

neglect 指没有给予或很少给予必要的注意或关心, 尤指因粗心或遗忘而没有做某事

ignore 指有意识地拒绝, 不愿给予注意或故意不予理会。

neglect sb./ sth./ to do sth./ doing sth. ignore sb./ sth.

4. cheerful adj. _____ cheer up _____

5. admit (_____, _____) _____ n. _____

后常接从句, 名词, 代词和 Ving 形式。

①承认, 供认 admit (doing) sth. / that / sb to be admit stealing the car (正)

_____ 他承认做错了。

The accused man _____ 被告承认了他的罪行。

Now that he _____ that he had stolen the money, you should have forgiven him.

A. excused B. suffered C. offered D. admitted

You must admit the task to be difficult. _____.

We all admit him to be foolish. _____.

It's generally admitted that _____

② 准许... 进入 (或加入)

admit sb to / into _____ **be admitted into / to** _____

be admitted to college _____

be admitted into the Party _____ -

今年有多少学生获准入学?

_____?

Over 1000 students are admitted to our school every year.

_____.

Children under 18 are not admitted to the film.

_____.

6. keep one's word/ promise _____

_____. 他总是信守诺言。

Don't believe him, for he never keep his word. _____.

反义词: _____

7. swear vt. / vi. (_____, _____)

① 发誓, 宣誓

swear sth. / swear to do / swear that

He swore never to drink. = He swore that he would never drink.

_____.

I swore not to tell anybody about it.

_____.

你愿意在法庭上宣誓说你曾看见他做那件事了吗?

_____?

② (at) 诅咒, 咒骂 (同) curse

She swore at the man in her way but people glared at her.

_____.

8. forgive _____ (_____, _____)

I was unkind last night, _____. 能否请你原谅。

forgive sb. for doing sth. _____ forgive sb. for sth. _____

forgive sb's sth. _____ forgive sb.'s debt. _____

9. trouble _____

1) n. **What's the trouble?** = _____? 出什么事了?

be _____ 处于困境

Don't laugh at people who are in trouble.

_____.

如果你处于困境中, 请向我寻求帮助。

_____.

get into trouble _____ -

Even an experienced climber _____.

哪怕是个有经验的登山者也能陷入困境。

have trouble/ difficulty/ problems in doing

_____。
我读这封信有些困难。

_____。 His handwriting is very bad.

ask for trouble _____

酒后开车是自讨苦吃。

_____。
put sb. to trouble _____

put sb to a lot of trouble _____

put sb. to the trouble of doing sth. _____

很抱歉，给您添了这么多麻烦。

I'm sorry to _____。

take the trouble to do _____， _____

He is so kind as _____。

他真是太好了，不辞劳苦地帮我学英语。

cause/ make trouble _____ -

Don't give him another drink or _____。

别让他再喝了，不然他会开始惹麻烦的。

give/ bring sb trouble _____

The new computer _____。

这台新计算机给我们添了许多麻烦。

(2008 安徽卷) 28. —Are you happy with your new computer?

—No, it is _____ me a lot of trouble.

A. showing B. leaving C. giving D. sparing

2) v. **May I trouble you? / Sorry to trouble you.**

(口) _____ / _____。

_____， _____ could you tell me the way to the station, please.

对不起，麻烦您一下。请问到车站怎么走？

(2005 年天津卷) 1. —Sorry to _____ you, but could I ask a quick question?

—No problem. A. worry B. prevent C. trouble D. disappoint

10. focus _____

本章的重点是讲美国独立战争。

_____ is the American Revolution.

他今天一定很累，因为他好像无法专心思考。

_____。
集中精力于 _____

focus one's efforts _____ focus one's thoughts _____

11. as a result _____

他吃了一些坏西瓜， 结果，他生病了。

_____。
由于.....的原因。 _____ 因.....。而引起 _____

导致 _____

由于粗心，他伤着自己了。 _____。

水变成冰是温度降低的结果。_____。
紧张和疲劳常使人生病。_____。

12.mean. _____ -

He kept on saying really mean things to hurt me.

在钱上她一贯很吝啬。_____。

打算做某事。_____意味着。_____

应做，照道理，照规定应该做。_____

13.guilty _____

He can not possibly be guilty. _____.

be guilty of _____.

be guilty for / about sth. _____.

我为没有早些给你写信而感到内疚。_____。

14.cruel. _____

It is/ was cruel of sb. to do sth. _____.

她让小孩提那么重的东西，真是残忍。

15. stand v. _____

① (用于否定句、疑问句) 容忍，忍受 (同) bear, endure

stand doing sth. _____

stand sb. / sth. _____

我不能忍受热的天气 _____。

当我阅读时忍受不了那么大的噪声。

我受不了这人了， _____, for he talks too much.

我忍受不了像那样被对待。 _____。

我们都忍受不了其他人嘲笑我们。

(2006 北京) 35. I can't stand _____ with Jane in the same office. She just refuses _____ talking while she works.

A. working; stopping B. to work; stopping C. working; to stop D. to work; to stop

② 经受，经得起

Whether it can stand the test of time remains to be seen.

(05 山东) Modern plastics can _____ very high and very low temperatures.

A. stand B. hold C. carry D. support

16.apologize _____ n. _____

向某人道歉。 _____ 因..... 道歉。 _____

道歉。 _____ 接受/ 拒绝某人的道歉。 _____

你做的事情是对的，你没有必要向他道歉。 _____。

没有通知你，我表示歉意。 _____。

我因为迟到向老师道歉。 _____。

我打算接受你的道歉。 _____。

17. likely adj. 很可能的，有希望的 (同) _____, _____ (反) _____

It is likely that ... _____ -

Sb. / Sth. be likely to do _____

▲ “可能”的几种表达:

It's likely / probable / possible / that 有可能 = **Chances are that**

Sb. / Sth. is likely to do sth.

It's possible for sb. to do sth.

(不能说: Sb. be probable to do sth./ Sb. be possible to do sth.)

18. **blame v. / n.** _____

① **blame sb. for (doing sth.)** _____ --

blame sth. on sb. _____

They blamed him for the accident. = _____

(2006 福建) 33. _____ for the breakdown of the school computer network, Alice was in low spirits.

A. Blaming B. Blamed C. To blame D. To be blamed

② **to blame** _____

是我不好。 _____ / _____ . (强调句)

(NMET2002) The mother didn't know _____.

母亲不知道该责备谁打破了玻璃。

(2006 安徽) 35. Mr. Green stood up in defense of the 16-year-old boy, saying that he was not the one _____.

A. blamed B. blaming C. to blame D. to be blamed

n. (对于失败等的)责备, 责难; 非难

▲ **put / lay the blame (for sth.) on sb.** _____

他将此次考试的失败归罪于他的老师。

19. **doubt n. / v.** _____ **adj.**

1) **doubt n.** “怀疑, 疑惑”, 后接同位语从句时, 肯定句 **whether** 用引导, 否定、疑问句用 **that** 引导

There is no doubt _____ the earth moves round the sun.

There is some doubt _____ he is fit for the position.

我肯定你能成功。 _____.

▲ **without / beyond doubt** _____ **raise doubt** **in doubt** 有疑问

make on doubt of _____ **throw / cast doubt on** _____

_____ . 那事件的原因依然尚未确定。

2) **doubt vt.** “怀疑, 疑惑”

doubt + that...(doubt 为否定式)

doubt + whether / if...(doubt 为肯定式)

I doubt _____ he will keep his word.

I don't doubt _____ -our team will win.

20. **embarrass** _____ **n.** _____ **adj.** _____,

embarrass sb. with sth. _____

embarrass sb. by doing sth. _____

be embarrassed about sth. _____

不要问一些私人问题, 让他尴尬。 _____.

他问了一些私人问题而使我难为情。 _____.

当他们不停的说她聪明时，她很不好意思。_____
在公开场合演讲是一件令人难为情的事。_____。

21. **in public** _____

speak in public _____
_____。他当众承认了自己的错误。

the public _____
博物馆下星期将对大众开放。

22. **gifted** _____. _____

a gifted musician _____ -

be gifted in The boy is gifted in painting. _____。

gift n.

① 礼物；赠品，捐赠 a Christmas gift _____

② 天赋；天资 a boy of many gifts _____ -

have a gift for _____

他有音乐的天赋。_____。

(05 浙江 4) Mrs. Taylor has an 8-year-old daughter who _____ (有画画的天赋)

— she has won two national prizes.

23. **strength** n. _____

① 力，力气（同）_____, _____

save oneself/ one's energy/ strength for (the next game)

_____。
He is saving himself/ his strength for the heavy work he'll have to do this afternoon.

(2005 天津, 10) Bill was doing a lot of physical exercise to build up his _____.

A. ability B. force C. strength D. mind

Bill 进行大量的锻炼以增强体力。

② 强点，长处

I'm aware of _____ and weaknesses myself. 我知道自己的优缺点。

(2006 湖北) 21. To make members of a team perform better, the trainer first of all has to know their _____ and weaknesses.

A. strengths B. benefits C. techniques D. values

strengthen vt. / vi. (反义词 _____)

strengthen national defence / unity _____ / _____

运动使你身体强健。_____。

24. **ruin** _____

成为废墟 _____ - 毁灭，灭亡，崩溃 _____

bring sb. to ruin _____ be the ruin of _____

词语辨析

ruin damage destroy

这三个词都有‘破坏’的意思，但各有所侧重。

ruin 多泛指一般的“弄坏”，作名词复数用时，指具体的“废墟”。

My new sweater is ruined. _____。

The old temple has fallen into ruins. _____。

damage 指损坏后价值或效率的降低,一般是部分性的。

The storm damaged the crops. _____.

destroy 指不能或者很难修复的破坏。

The buildings was completely destroyed by fire. _____.

25. delay _____.

1) vt.

① 耽搁, 延误

_____ by the accident. 这班火车因车祸而延误了一个小时。

(2004 辽宁) 33. John was late for the business meeting because his flight had been _____ by a heavy storm. A. kept B. stopped C. slowed D. delayed

② 推迟, 使延期 (同) postpone

delay doing _____

_____ ? 他们为什么延期开学?

I don't mind _____ the decision as long as it is not too late.

A. you to delay making B. your delaying making
C. your delaying to make D. you delay to make

只要不太迟, 我不介意你延期做出决定。

2) vi. 耽搁, 拖延

_____ and missed the train. 她耽搁两个小时, 把火车误了。

3) n. 耽搁 (的时间), 延迟

▲ without delay _____ (同) quickly

_____, 我们必须立即离开。

_____. 我顺利抵达, 毫无耽搁。

a delay of two hours _____

_____ before the plane took off. 飞机起飞推迟了两个小时。

同义速辨:

delay: 推迟, 延误, 指因故而延缓 postpone: 延期, 延缓, 指有意向后推迟

hold up: 耽搁, 拖延, 常用于被动语态 put off: 取消

模块五 Unit 1 Getting Along With Others

Part One: Important Words and Phrases

1. be (well) worth sth / doing (只用主动)

be worthy of sth / being done

be worthy to be done

be worthwhile to do sth.

2. get along / on (well) with sb: 与某人相处(好)

get along/on with sth: 在...进展

How are getting along with your English study?

get about 走动 消息传开

get back 回来 取回 get down to 开始认真做

get off 从...上下来

get over 克服 爬过

get together 聚会 碰头

get up 起床 站起

get through

get across

3. betray sb

feel betrayed by sb

betray secret to sb

betrayal n. 背叛者 betrayal n. 背叛

4. feel like doing sth

feel like+ 从句

would like to do sth.

I was so upset that I felt like crying.

I didn't feel like I was overlooking my studies.

5. overlook vt. 俯瞰, 远眺; 忽略, 没有注意到

overlook a fac

overlook the city from air

辨析: overlook neglect ignore

6. keep one's word 信守诺言

eat one's word 食言; 承认说错了话

- break one's word 失信
 beyond words 无法用语言表达
 in other words
 word for word 逐字逐句的
 in a word
 in word 口头上
 in other words
 have a word with sb.
 have words with sb.
 word came that 有消息传来说
7. stare at sb: 盯着
 glance at sb: 盯一眼 瞥一眼
 glare at sb: 怒视
8. dilemma n. 进退两难的局面
 I have a dilemma.
 I am in a dilemma.
9. focus v. 集中注意力, 聚焦 n. 焦点, 关注点
 focus one's mind/attention on...
 focus on
 the focus of
 bring/throw sth. into focus 使某事受到关注
 concentrate on
 pay attention to
 put one's heart into
10. mean adj. 卑鄙的 吝啬的 v. 意思是 打算做
 be mean with money
 be mean to sb
 say mean things to hurt me
 What do you mean by that?
 mean to do sth.
 mean doing sth.
 mean sb. to do sth
 sth. be meant to do sth.
11. be guilty of murder: 有罪的
 be guilty about telling a lie: 内疚的
 guilt n. 罪行 内疚
 deny/confess one's guilt 否认/承认自己有罪
12. be cruel to sb
 a cruel scene
 a cruel master
 It's cruel of sb. to do sth.
 cruelty n. 残忍残酷 cruelly adv.
13. bitter adj. 痛苦的 苦难的 严酷的 n. 苦 辛苦
 bitter taste
 a bitter memory
 bitter enemy
 a bitter winter.
14. right n. 权力 正确
 adj. 正确的 合适的 右边的 直接的
 have the/no right to do sth
 be quite right
 the right person
 just the person

Part Two: Sentence Patterns

1. Other children say we are no fun, but we like it that way.

- the very person
15. embarrass v. 使困窘 是尴尬
 embarrass sb
 embarrass sb. with sth.
 be embarrassed about...
 in embarrassment
 embarrassed
 embarrassing
16. be to blame (for...): 应该对...负责
 You are to blame for the accident.
 比较: blame sb for sth, be blamed for sth
 The boy was blamed for breaking the window.
17. avoid/escape/miss doing sth
 He is lucky to avoid being hurt.
 注: 常用被动形式
18. be gifted at football
 a gifted musician
 a Christmas gift
 have a gift for music
19. ruin v. 毁灭 使破产 坠落
 n. 毁灭 废墟 遗迹
 ruin our friendship
 ruin the crops
 fall into ruins
20. delay the sports meet
 delay doing sth
 without delay
21. take care (of...)
 look out / watch out (for...)
 keep an eye out for
22. stay up (late) at night
23. for sure/certain: 肯定
 One thing is for sure—It is easy.
 No one knows for sure what happened
24. Moving to a new town or area can be a trying time.
25. be anxious about/for her safety.
 be anxious to study abroad
 anxiety n. 忧虑 担心
 辨析: anxious eager
26. suffer heavy loss / hunger and cold / pain
 suffer from a headache
 suffering<s> n. 苦难 苦恼
27. be consistent with... 与...一致
 be consistent in...: 在...一致
 The results are totally consistent with our earlier research.
 She is not consistent in the way she treats her children.
- 28 respond to...
 in response to
 make a response to
 no/little/some response 没有/几乎没有/有些反应

It is great fun. 注: fun 为不可数名词

2. I must have sounded proud of myself, saying loudly how easy the test was.
Hannah must have deliberately told everyone about my mark.
注: 情态动词+ have done: 可表示对过去或已发生的事的猜测
3. I was determined to be cheerful. I was determined to win. “坚定/决地要做某事”
比较: I determined to go there on my own (= I decided to go...)
4. I don't think I can ever forgive her. 注: 否定前移 I don't think your plan will work.
5. I can't stand seeing our team lose. (不能忍受做某事)
6. I can't help wondering if he wants Peter to be his best friend instead of me. (禁不住做...)
比较: I am busy with my work, so I can't help clean the house. (不能帮助做...)
7. You have every right to feel betrayed by your friend if she did tell (的确告诉过) your secret to others, but it seemed unlikely that she did. (It is unlikely that 从句= sb/sth is unlikely to do sth)
8. Did you feel jealous of your friend's mark? If so, the problem lies with you, not her.
注: 是 “if it is so” 的省略形式; 又如: “if not, if possible/necessary”
9. Maybe one day he will make it to the Olympics. (成功做到/及时赶到)
10. Speaking of friends(“说到/起朋友”, 现在分词短语作状语), I've met some nice people here in London and I think we might become close friends.
11. I decide to write rather than email you. (而不是, 常接动词原形) prefer to do sth rather than do sth
12. We have been friends ever since. (= since then, 与现在完成时连用)
13. They are still sitting on the sofa, absorbed in conversation. (“沉浸/专注于...中”, 分词短语表伴随)
14. What in the world do they have to talk about? (= on earth “到底/究竟”)
15. Boys and girls have / hold different attitudes towards friendship.
16. It has also been shown that many boys can't name a single best friend.
17. When asked, they usually hesitate before responding.
注: when (they are) asked 的省略, 当从句主语与主句主语一致时, 从句中的 “主语+ be” 可省略
Unless invited, I won't go to the party. When spoken to, he kept silent.
18. Friendship between girls are based on / upon (以...为基础) shared feelings and support.
19. When a boy is said to have(sb/sth + be said to do) a best friend, it's likely that they two share little about their feelings with one another.
20. Boys share activities, while girls share feelings. (表对比, “然而”)
While (尽管) cloning human is illegal in some countries, some scientists are pushing ahead with research.
21. Regardless of (无论/不管) what friendship are based upon, the important is both of them are friendship.

Part Three: Practice

1. It is ____ of your brother to have missed such an opportunity to get a higher education.
A. slow B. stupid C. dull D. absurd
2. “Hooray!” shouted the crowd. It was the loudest ____ I had ever heard at a meet.
A. cheer B. shout C. cry D. noise
3. Lily finally admitted ____ my umbrella by mistake.
A. to take B. to have taken
C. having taken D. have taken
4. She ____ the person who was in her way.
A. swore at B. promised C. swore in D. sworn
5. The Chinese people will never ____ the Japanese crimes that they did in the Second World War.
A. excuse B. pardon C. forgive D. understand
6. Wouldn't it be ____ wonderful world if all nations lived in ____ peace with one another?
A. a; / B. the; / C. a; the D. the; the
7. Our room is very tidy, for Mother wants everything in ____.
A. public B. sight C. person D. place
8. Only by ____ your attention ____ what you're learning can you learn it well.
A. /; for B. for; to C. to; / D. to; for
9. My cousin must have made an effort to get himself into shape. ____, at the point in our game when Ed have predicated the score to be about 9 to 1 in my favour.
A. After all B. As a result
C. Above all D. At last
10. ____ his being late again, he lost his job and had to stay at home.
A. Owe to B. As result of
C. In case of D. Because of
11. -I'm sorry, but I didn't mean ____ out your secret.
-But you know, letting out secret means ____ one's feelings.
A. to let; to hurt B. letting; hurting
C. to let; hurting D. letting; to hurt
12. Whether it can ____ the test of time remains to be seen.
A. last B. continue C. accept D. stand
13. You must apologize ____ her ____ what you have done.
A. /; for B. for; to C. to; / D. to; for

14. The poor all had ____ life before liberation.
A. suffered B. cruel C. bitter D. crueler
15. The mother didn't know who ____ for broken glass.
A. will blame B. to blame
C. blamed D. blames
16. She looked very much ____ when she made speeches in public for the first time.
A. embarrassed B. disappointed
C. discouraged D. depressed
17. Filled with great ____, the boy lift the heavy bag onto his shoulder.
A. power B. energy C. strength D. force
18. We agreed ____ leaving there the next day, but he didn't agree ____ get there on foot.
A. to; to B. on; to C. with; to D. on; on
19. Although the town had been attacked by the storm several times, ____ was done.
A. a few damages B. few damages
C. little damage D. a little damage
20. I ____ him not to smoke, but he didn't think it necessary.
A. persuaded B. advised C. hoped D. suggested
21. Have you got a pen and piece of paper? I will ____ what he had told me.
A. make a note of B. make the note of
C. make notes D. make a note
22. On getting to the kindergarten, the mother was glad to see her baby well ____.
A. looked for B. cared for
C. cared about D. cared after
23. The government is considering further action to keep the pound ____ in value.
A. falling B. being fallen
C. from falling D. from being fallen
24. ____ from heart trouble for years, Mr. White has to take some medicine with him whenever he goes.
A. Suffered B. suffering
C. Having suffered D. Being suffered
25. When we play our vacation, Mother often offers ____ suggestions.
A. careful B. practical C. effective D. acceptable
26. They ____ all the details of the plan time and again to make sure that the project went smoothly.
A. get through B. went through
C. got over D. dipped into
27. Facing the ____ situation the sales manager looked ____.
A. puzzling; puzzled B. puzzling; puzzling
C. puzzled; puzzled D. puzzled; puzzling
28. ____ I entered the room he was ____ in his book and didn't notice me.
A. When; devoted B. While; absorbed
C. When; absorbed D. While; devoted
29. She was still hesitating ____ her son to college.
A. to send B. at sending
C. in sending D. about sending
30. The school should ____ immediately to the parents' request that students attend classes on Sundays.
A. answer B. obey C. follow D. respond
31. ____ of the consequences. He did whatever he liked to and nobody could stop him.
A. Regarding B. as regards
C. Regardless D. With regard
32. ____ the day went on, the weather got worse.
A. With B. Since C. While D. As
33. --Tom graduated from college at a very young age.
--Oh, he ____ have been a very smart boy then.
A. could B. should C. might D. must
34. "Excuse me. Is this the right way to the Summer Palace?"
"Sorry, I am not sure. But it ____ be."
A. might B. will C. must D. can
35. The rich counties must do whatever they can ____ others.
A. help B. helping C. to help D. to be helping
36. Recently I have been busy with a paper on pollution, so I can't help ____ the housework at home.
A. doing B. to do C. to make D. making
37. Seeing the fat lady burst into ____, the children couldn't help ____.
A. crying; laughing B. tears; laughter
C. tears; laughing D. crying; laughing
38. "You can't catch me" Janet shouted, ____ away.
A. run B. running C. to run D. ran
39. When I went in, he was lying on the floor ____ at the ceiling.
A. to stare B. stared C. was staring D. staring
40. ____ more attention, the tree could have grown better.
A. Given B. Giving C. Having given D. To give
41. Without facts, we cannot form a worthwhile opinion for we need to have factual knowledge ____ our thinking.
A. which to base upon B. which to be based on
C. upon which to base D. to which to be based
42. "____ we move the picture over there? Do you think it'll look better?"
"I can't agree with you more."
A. What you think B. What if
C. Even if D. Only if
43. "Will you go to Mary's birthday party?"
"No, ____ invited, I can't go to it, I'll be too busy then."
A. if B. unless C. even though D. When

44. Attention, please. And keep ____ when I am taking a photograph of you.
A. calm B. quiet C. still D. silent
45. It was ____ fun to play on the beach that it attracted countless children.
A. such great B. so great
C. such a great D. so great a

Part Four: 主观题:

一、根据所给汉语意思, 完成下面的句子

1. 他承认偷了她的钱。 He _____ her money.
2. 他不能容忍别人大喊大叫、吵吵嚷嚷。 He can't _____ people _____ and _____.
3. 她为她的孩子向我们道歉。 She _____ us _____ her children.
4. Good friends usually have a lot to _____ each other(彼此分享).
5. If you are not _____ (严格要求)yourself, you may _____ (陷入困境)one day.

二、翻译下面的句子

1. 心胸狭窄的人很难相处。
2. 杰克曾经是一个活泼开朗的人, 但自从他的父亲去世后, 他变得很沉默。
3. 这本书虽没有他最后的一本书好, 但绝对值得一读。
4. 我们决心不允许这种事再发生。

三、选用下列词或短语, 使文章意完整正确

betray; friendship; dilemma; behavior; without hesitation; attitude
in trouble; get along well; brilliant; regardless of

In choosing a friend, one should be very careful. A good friend can help you study. You can have fun together and make each other happy. Sometimes you will meet fair weather friends. They will _____ with you if you have money or luck, but when you are having a _____, their _____ will change. How do I know when I have found a _____ friend? I look for certain qualities of character, especially understanding, honesty and reliability.

Above all else, I look for understanding in a friend. A good friend tries to understand how another person is feeling. He is not quick to judge. _____ having different opinions, he puts himself in your place and can understand you _____, and he tries to think of ways to be helpful. He is also a good listener.

At the same time, however, a good friend is honest.

Another quality of a friend is reliability. If he tells me he will meet me somewhere at a certain time. I can be sure that he will be there. If I need a favor, he will do his best to help me _____. If I am _____, he will not _____ me.

There is a fourth quality that makes a friend special. A special friend is someone with whom we can have fun. We should enjoy our lives, and we would enjoy our _____. That is why I especially like friends who are fun to be with.

When I meet someone who is reliable, honest, and understanding, I know I've found a friend.

【课题名称】	M5U1 New Words	课型	新授	课时	1
【学习目标】	1. To learn and master the new words. 2. To improve the ability of memorizing the new words. 3. To understand and use the new words correctly.				
【学习重点】	1. To help the students read new words correctly. 2. Help the students to learn the new words better.				
【学习难点】	1. How to make the students understand and master the usage of the new words. 2. How to help the students finish all the exercises.				
【学法指导】	Teachers -class, individuals, pairs, read, practice				
【知识链接】	Students will learn about the important words and phrases. In this part, according to explanation, usage and practice. They are supposed to master and understand these new words.				
【导学过程】(学习方式、学习内容、学习程序、问题)				【导学留白】	

预习导学 (10 分钟)

课前自主学习

一. 预习 Unit1 第一至第五页上面的单词:

二. 根据预习情况默写出下列单词和短语:

1. 名词:

1) 友谊 _____

2) 进退两难的处境 _____

3) 权利 _____

4) 行为举止 _____

5) 力量, 力气, 实力 _____

6) 队友 _____

2 形容词:

1) 初步的, 初级的 _____

2) 学习良好的, 学术的 _____

3) 愉快的, 高兴的 _____

4) 优秀的, 杰出的 _____

5) 心不在焉的 _____

6) 刻薄的 _____

3 副词:

1) 然后, 后来 _____

2) 故意的 _____

4 动词:

1) 出卖, 背叛 _____

2) 承认 _____

3) 忽视, 俯瞰 _____

4) 发誓 _____

5) 嘲笑, 奚落 _____

6) 原谅 _____

5. 短语:

1) 小学 _____ 2) 信守诺言 _____

3) 有麻烦, 处于困难中 _____ 4) 结果 _____

当众, 在公共场合 _____

展示导思 (25 分钟)

课中合作探究

1. betray vt. betrayal n./betrayal n. 背叛者

① 对……不忠; 背叛; 出卖, 例如: betray one's country 卖国

He promised never to betray the organization. 他发誓永不背叛组织。

He could betray his friends for the money. 他可以为了钱出卖朋友。

② 泄露; 暴露 (常指无意中泄露消息或暴露情绪) 例如:

betray oneself 露出马脚, 暴露身份 betray one's surprise 显得很惊奇

Her accent betrays her a Londoner. 从她的口音可判断她是伦敦人。

The officer betrayed the secret to his friends. 那军官把秘密向朋友泄露了

2. academic adj. → academy n. 学院, 专科学校 academically 学术地

The idea is only of academic interest. 那个观点只具有学术上的研究价值。

3. admit 可作“承认”解释, (1) admit (doing)sth.. admit that.....

John admitted knowing little about the subject. 约翰承认是他打碎了窗子。

The boy admitted that he had broken the window. 那男孩承认是他打碎了窗子。

(2) Admitto be + n./ adj. 承认... 是...

You must admit the work to be difficult. 你应当承认这项任务是艰巨的。

We all admit him to be foolish.

【注意】admit 后通常跟动名词, 可接不定式作宾补, 但不可接不定式作宾语。

(3) admit to: 承认。 I must admit to being ashamed for what had happened.

发生这样的事我应承认我感到惭愧。

(4) Admit sb to/into 允许某人进入..., 允许某人入场/ 入学/入会

He was admitted to Beijing University last year.

forgive-forgave-forgiven v. 原谅

4. forgive 的用法:

forgive sb./sth. 原谅某人/某事 forgive sb. for (doing)sth.. 原谅某人做某事

Will you forgive my mistake? I'll never forgive her for what she did.

5. tease: laugh at teaser n. 爱戏弄别人的人 tease sb. 嘲笑某人

tease sth. 嘲笑某事 tease sb. about sth. 嘲笑某人某事

6. Focus

1) n. 重点, 专注的地方; 焦点, 关注点

The focus of this chapter is the American Revolution. 本章的重点是讲美国独立战争

2) v. 集中注意力; 聚焦。后常接介词 on

The discussion focused on three main problems.

7. Mean

1) adj. 刻薄的、卑鄙的、吝啬的

be mean with 对... 吝啬。Be mean to sb 对某人刻薄, 不善良。

She's always been mean with money. 她花钱方面总是非常吝啬。

It is mean of sb. to do sth.

It is mean of you to tease her. 你戏弄她, 真卑鄙。

2) v. mean to do sth 打算做某事 mean doing sth. 意味着...

be meant to do = be intended to do 被打算用作...

8. guilty .adj. 内疚的, 有罪的, guilt [U] 罪, 罪行

be guilty of 犯...的罪 be guilty for/about sth. 因某事而内疚

Paul strongly denied that he was guilty of cheating innocent customers.

I felt guilty about not visiting my parents more often.

9. apologize v.

apology n. 歉意

apologize to sb. 向某人道歉。 apologize to sb. for (doing) sth. 因做某事向某人道歉

make an apology 道歉

I apologized to Mary for not coming to her birthday party last week.

The captain made an apology to the passengers for the delay caused by the weather.

10. blame vt.,通常用于下面三个句型:

①blame sb. for sth. /doing sth.为某事责备某人/责备某人做了某事。如:

Many children are afraid of being blamed for making mistakes in speaking English.
许多孩子害怕讲英语时犯错误而受责备。

② blame sth. on sb.把某事归咎于某人。如:

The police blamed the traffic accident on Jack's careless driving.

警察把那起交通事故归咎于杰克的粗心驾驶。

③be to blame (for)应(为……)承担责任;该(为……)受责备。[注意]此处不能用被动语态。如:The children were not to blame for the accident.那次事故怪不着孩子们。

Who is to blame for starting the fire?这场火灾该由谁负责?

课堂自主检测

检测导练 10 分钟

一. 根据中文或首字母提示填空。

1. In failing to return the money he _____ (背叛) our trust.
2. His school results are not very good because he is often _____ (心不在焉的) in class.
3. Although he did wrong, yet his mother _____ (原谅) him.
4. He seems to have _____ (忽略) one important fact.
5. She had a _____ (聪明) mind.

二. 单项选择

1. The shy girl felt _____ and uncomfortable when she could not answer her teacher's questions.
A. amazed B. awkward C. curious D. amused
2. Don't scold us. They _____ the failure of the action on George.
A. have blamed B. blamed C. will blame D. are blaming
3. Paul strongly denied that he was guilty _____ cheating the customers.
A. against B. about C. of D. for
4. Jim was not _____ to the club, because at that time he was not a member of it.
A. allowed B. admitted C. permitted D. let
5. You must apologize _____ her _____ what you have done.
A. /; for B. for; to C. to; / D. to; for
6. It was _____ of you not to give others a ride in your new car.
A. jealous B. mean C. greedy D. unfair
7. He'll do whatever we ask him to (do) and he promises never _____ us.
A. to betray B. betraying C. betrayed D. betray
8. If you _____ bright sunlight _____ dry wood with a glass, it will start burning.
A. expose, to B. concentrate, on
C. aim, at D. focus, on
9. I must _____ her an apology for not going to her party.
A. make B. offer C. do D. accept
10. I must say that I am very much _____.
A. to be blamed B. to blame
C. to being blamed D. to have been blamed

课后自主反思

课后自主巩固

I. 根据首字母或汉语提示完成句子, 注意词形变化。

1. He had made a mistake, but he didn't want to a_____ it.
2. When we saw our school team won the match, every one of us became c_____.
3. This has a_____ proved to be the correct explanation.
4. I don't understand his b_____. What's he aiming at?
5. They had a d_____ about the best way between the teacher and his students.
6. He decided to _____ (推迟) his trip until April or May.
7. She _____ (忽视) his rudeness and tried to pretend nothing had happened.
8. You must _____ (道歉) to your teacher for being so rude.
9. The college offers both _____ (学术的) and professional qualifications.
10. He is an _____ (开朗的) and lively person and gets on well with others.

课后自主提升

- 1 It is ____ of your brother to have missed such an opportunity to get a higher education.
A. slow B. stupid C. dull D. absurd
- 2 "Hooray!" shouted the crowd. It was the loudest ____ I had ever heard at a meet.
A. cheer B. shout C. cry D. noise
- 3 Now that Bob has publicly ____ he was wrong, he is sharing the child-raising and household tasks with Pat.
A. admitted B. suggested C. agreed D. explained
- 4 Lily finally admitted ____ my umbrella by mistake.
A. to take B. to have taken C. having taken D. have taken
- 5 The Chinese people will never ____ the Japanese crimes that they did in the Second World War. A. excuse B. pardon C. forgive D. understand
- 6 Wouldn't it be ____ wonderful world if all nations lived in ____ peace with one another?
A. a; / B. the; / C. a; the D. the; the
- 7 Only by ____ your attention ____ what you're learning can you learn it well.
A. focus; on B. focusing; on C. paying; on D. pay; on
- 8 ---I'm sorry, but I didn't mean ____ out your secret.
---But you know, letting out secret means ____ one's feelings.
A. to let; to hurt B. letting; hurting C. to let; hurting D. letting; to hurt
- 9 You must apologize ____ her ____ what you have done.
A. /; for B. for; to C. to; / D. to; for
- 10 The mother didn't know who ____ for broken glass.
A. will blame B. to blame C. blamed D. blames

M5U1 单元测评

一. 写出下列的短语或句型:

1. 互相 _____
2. 不顾, 不管 _____
3. 究竟 _____
4. 专心致志的做 _____
5. 因为某事而责备某人 _____
6. 劝说某人做某事 _____
7. 感到羞耻, 感到惭愧 _____
8. 因某事向某人道歉 _____
9. 忍不住/情不自禁做 _____
10. 注意力集中于某事 _____
11. 承认某事/承认做 _____
12. 决心做 _____
13. 想要某物/想要做某事 _____
14. 相处, 进展 _____
15. 答应某人(不)做某事 _____

二. 单词拼写 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

1. She felt g _____ (内疚的) about leaving her sick child and going to work.
2. I must a _____ (道歉) for not being able to meet you at the airport on time.
3. Whenever I get into trouble, he comes to my help without h _____. (犹豫)
4. He was too s _____ (固执的) to admit that he was wrong and refused to say sorry to his girl friend.
5. You've put me in a very a _____ (尴尬的) position and now I don't know how to deal with the matter.

三. 选出正确的答案:

1. She was so _____ in her job that she didn't hear anybody knocking at the door.
A. absorbed B. attracted C. drawn D. concentrated
2. This job is open to all, _____ their previous experience.
A. apart from B. as a consequence of C. regardless of D. in spite
3. Sandy could do nothing but _____ to his mother that he was wrong.
A. admitting B. admits C. admit D. to admit
4. It remains _____ whether Jim'll be fit enough to play in the finals.
A. seen B. to be seen C. seeing D. to see
5. He hurried to the booking office only _____ that all the tickets had been sold out.
A. to tell B. to be told C. telling D. told
6. She made a big mistake, and, _____, lost her job.
A. as a result B. as a result of C. as the result D. with the result
7. It is you, not John, _____.
A. are to blame B. are to be blamed
C. is to blame D. is to be blamed
8. Lily finally admitted _____ my umbrella by mistake.
A. to take B. to have taken C. having taken D. have taken
9. ---I'm sorry, but I didn't mean _____ out your secret.

---But you know, letting out secret means ____ one's feelings.

A. to let; to hurt B. letting; hurting C. to let; hurting D. letting; to hurt

10. You must apologize ____ her ____ what you have done.

A. /; for B. for; to C. to; / D. to; for

四. 同义句型转换:

1. I am unhappy to see our team lose.

I can't _____ our team lose.

2. Which dress on earth do you want to buy?

Which dress _____ do you want to buy?

3. The little boy who likes painting is very interested in different colours and patterns.

The little boy who likes painting is _____ the world of different colours and patterns.

4. Where we could raise so much money for the Project Hope is the biggest problem for us at present.

Where _____ so much money for the Project Hope is the biggest problem for us at present.

5. I was really hurt because she had deliberately said something to make fun of me.

I was really hurt because she had said something _____ to _____ me.

五. 阅读理解

It is often difficult for visitors to understand Americans' lack of desire for privacy. They are not a nation of walled gardens and closed gates. Their yards normally run into one another without fences; they often visit one another's homes without being invited or telephoning first; they leave their office doors open while they work.

Their lack of desire for privacy probably results from their history as a nation. America is a big country. There have never been walled cities in the United States, nor was there need for Americans to protect themselves from neighboring states. During the early years, America had so few settlers that neighbors were very important; they were not to be shut out by doors and fences. Neighbors offered protection and helped in the hard work of settling the land. They depended upon each other.

From the nation's early history has come the desire for openness rather privacy. Visitors will notice this desire in a number of small ways: there may be rooms in American homes that do not have doors or that have glass walls. If you notice that people forget to close your door when they leave your room, do not think that this is rude. Help them to learn that you would like it to be closed, or else become accustomed to new ways. In either case, be patient with the differences.

1. The visitors to America sometimes have trouble understanding _____.

A. Americans' way of living B. Americans' style of life
C. Americans' lack of desire for privacy D. American's openness

2. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?

A. The Americans' lack of desire for privacy is connected with their history.
B. There are walled gardens and closed gates in the USA.
C. The settlers in the early years needed neighbors' help.
D. Visitors to the U.S. are not used to Americans' openness.

3. During the early years, people were never shut out by doors because _____.

A. there have never been walled cities in America
B. there was no need for Americans to protect themselves from neighbors

- C.they depended upon each other D.they were friends
- 4.The underlined word “accustomed” can be replaced by .
- A.patient B.agreeable C.satisfied D.used
- 5.According to the passage,visitors will notice Americans’ desire for openness in a way_____.
- A.they never have fences
- B.they often visit one another’s homes after being invited
- C.their homes never have doors or glass walls
- D.they leave the office doors open while working

B

“He is a fool who can not be angry,but he is really a wise man who will not.”

The habit of keeping pleasant is indeed better than an income of a thousand dollars a year.The life without cheerfulness is like the very cold winter without sunlight.

We find it very difficult to be cheerful when we are in trouble.It requires great courage.We should never forget that to be cheerful shows greatness.Difficulties may be in our way,but how happy is the conqueror’s song!

The perfection of cheerfulness is in the happy frame of mind.It is displayed in good temper and kind behavior.It rises partly from personal goodness and partly from belief in the goodness of others.It sees the glory in the grass and the sunshine on the flower.It encourages happy thoughts,and lives in an atmosphere of peace.It costs nothing,and yet it is invaluable.It blesses its possessors,and bring a large measure of enjoyment to others.

(conqueror 征服者 frame 框架 display 呈现 temper 脾气 behavior 行为 glory 光华)

- 6.Who will not be angry according to the common saying?
- A.A fool. B.A gentleman. C.A good man. D.A wise person.
- 7.What do you think of cheerfulness after reading the last paragraph?
- A.Cheerfulness benefits everybody except its possessor.
- B.Cheerfulness is of great value indeed. C.Cheerfulness is unnecessary.
- D.Cheerfulness looks like the glory in the grass and the sunshine on the flower.
- 8.Which is the best title for the passage?
- A.Anybody Loves Cheerful Persons B.Don’t Be Angry
- C.Keeping Pleasant D.The Best Habit

六. 完形填空

My luggage had been put on the rack(行李架) and I was ready to leave for Beijing after the winter vacation. I looked out of the large window of the train and saw my parents____1____standing on the platform.

“Write to us as soon as you get there,” my father said.“ Be____2____to look after yourself.” He looked____3____in his army uniform, but his expression was kind. My mother, was ____4____a little behind my father. She was gazing(凝视) at me. When our eyes____5____,she smiled a bit. But through her smile, I could see anxiety. I knew she was in a____6____mood(心情).Three weeks’ reunion had been too____7____for her.

It was cold outside. Snow covered the edge of the platform. From time to time the wind ____8____my mother’s gray hair.

“Ma,” I____9____out of the window, trying to say something to comfort her and ____10____the atmosphere(气氛)a little. But I failed. I just didn’t know what to say. I myself____11____

__broke down. So my voice became weak and my eyes shifted(移动)over my parents, 12
to look at something in the distance.

It was dark outside. The roof above the platform had cut my __13__ of the sky, but I still
could feel darkness falling __14__ over the station. The lamps on the platform threw their
faint __15__ on people, turning their faces gray. There were not many people out there, but
the passage inside the train was very __16__. Men and women pushed each other with luggage
on the backs, looking for their __17__. A child was crying and a woman was shouting. This
__18__ me even more fidgety(烦躁不安).

Suddenly the bell rang and the train started to move. "Good-bye!" I __19__ cried out.

"Good-bye!" My father waved to me. My mother took a few steps forward as if to __20__
something, but she only looked at me. There were tears in her eyes.

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1.A.already | B.even | C.still | D.quietly |
| 2.A.good | B.active | C.necessary | D.sure |
| 3.A.serious | B.young | C.fine | D.funny |
| 4.A.looking | B.standing | C.crying | D.moving |
| 5.A.caught | B.took | C.saw | D.met |
| 6.A.easy | B.bad | C.high | D.happy |
| 7.A.difficult | B.pleasant | C.short | D.important |
| 8.A.lifted | B.took | C.shook | D.smoothed |
| 9.A.looked | B.held | C.leaned | D.got |
| 10.A.improve | B.change | C.reduce | D.increase |
| 11.A.almost | B.never | C.already | D.just |
| 12.A.having | B.managing | C.hoping | D.pretending |
| 13.A.way | B.sight | C.thought | D.idea |
| 14.A.badly | B.gently | C.heavily | D.quickly |
| 15.A.shadow | B.hope | C.light | D.darkness |
| 16.A.interesting | B.noisy | C.filled | D.crowded |
| 17.A.friends | B.children | C.seats | D.luggage |
| 18.A.made | B.gave | C.took | D.turned |
| 19.A.hardly | B.nearly | C.finally | D.quickly |
| 20.A.lose | B.say | C.do | D.stop |

答案:

1. one another 2. regardless of 3. on earth / in the world 4. be absorbed in 5. blame sb.
for sth. 6. persuade sb. to do sth 7. feel ashamed of 8. apologize to sb for sth. 9. can't
help doing sth.
10. focus on 11. admit doing sth./ admit having done sth 12. be determined to do
13. feel like doing sth. 14. get along (with) 15. promise sb. to do sth.

1. guilty 2. apologize 3. hesitation 4. stubborn 5. awkward

ACCBB AACCD

同义句转换:

Bear/stand seeing 2. in the world 3. absorbed in
4. to raise 5. on purpose tease

答案: 1.C 细节理解题。从第一段第一句可知。

2.B 细节理解题。从第二段第三句话可知 B 项是错误的。

3.C 细节理解题。从第二段最后两句话可知。

4.D 猜测词义题。让他们知道你喜欢关门, 否则, 你就去习惯新做法 (像他们那样开着门)。

5.D 推断题。从第一段最后一句话和最后一段可知, 美国人由于历史原因, 在自己家或到别人家都喜欢开着门可以推断, 工作时, 会让办公室的门也开着。这是他们开放欲望的表现之一。 答案: 6.D 细节理解题。从第一段可知: 不会生气的人是傻瓜, 而不愿生气的人是真正明智的人。

7.B 细节理解题。从最后一段最后两句话可知。

8.C 归纳概括题。第一段以有关生气的谚语引出 keeping pleasant 话题; 第二段谈到了 keeping pleasant 的好处; 第三段讲了危难之中能 to be cheerful (keeping pleasant) 更需要勇气, 更了不起; 第四段谈了 cheerfulness 的重要意义。所以, 总的说来, 文章是围绕 keeping cheerful/pleasant 这一中心话题来展开的

完形填空:

CDABD BCACB ADBCC DCABB

课题名称	M5U1	课型	Project	课时	7
【学习目标】	1. To help Ss get a general idea about the text. 2. To train and improve the students' reading ability. 3. To understand the different attitudes that teenage boys and girls have towards friendships.				
【学习重点】	1. How to make the students understand the passage. 2. How to help the students finish all the exercises.				
【学习难点】	How to help the students improve their reading ability.				
【学法指导】	1. Listening, reading 2. Pair discussion and group discussion				
【知识链接】					
【导学过程】(学习方式, 学习内容, 学习程序, 问题)					导学留白
<div>课前自主学习</div> <div>预习导学 (10 分钟)</div> <div>➤ I. Skimming(浏览课文回答以下问题)</div> <div>Questions:</div> <div>1. What is the passage mainly discussing?</div> <div>_____</div> <div>_____</div>					

2. What puzzles Robert?

3. What's the difference between boys and girls in their attitudes towards friendship?

4. What are boys' and girls' friendships each based on?

II. Careful reading

Before to explain, read the passage carefully, and then underline the important sentences and find out the important language points by themselves.(细读课文,找到课文中重要知识点)

1.吸收,吸引_____ 2.投入的,专注的_____ 3.态度,看法_____

4.一致的_____ 5.全世界的_____ 6.犹豫,迟疑不决_____

7.回应,回答_____ 8.使困惑_____

9.说服某人做某事_____ 10.阻止某人做某事_____

11.以...为基础_____ 12.毫不犹豫_____

13.接通某事_____ 14.究竟,到底_____

15.全神贯注于_____ 16.对...持不同的态度_____

课中合作探究

展示导思(25分钟)

apart from “除了.....之外”,其用法独特。例如:

apart from=except

All the children like music apart from Bobby. (Bobby doesn't like music.)

除博比外所有的孩子都喜欢音乐。

apart from=besides

Apart from the cost, it will take a lot of time. (It will take a lot of cost, too.)

除了成本外还要花大量的时间。

apart from=except for

Apart from some spelling mistakes, the composition is fairly good.

除了一些拼写错误,这篇文章写得很不错。

2.in particular 意为“尤其;特别”,是习惯用语。in particular 所处的位置较灵活。

— Is there anything in particular you'd like for dinner? 你有什么特别喜欢的菜吗?

— No, nothing in particular. 没有,什么都行。

3: be strict with, be strict in

① be strict with sb.指 对……要求严格,后面一般接人也可用 be strict towards sb.。例如:

Is it necessary for you to be so strict with his children?

你有必要那样严格对待他的孩子们吗?

② be strict in (doing) sth.指对做某事或在某方面(如工作)要求严格。例如:

He was very strict in the matter of money. 对于钱,他毫不糊涂。

4. **in the world** 在句中意为“究竟”、“到底”，=on earth = ever，用于特殊疑问词后面，以加强语气，表示惊奇（有时则含有愤怒，敬佩或者其他感情色彩）。例如：

Who in the world/on earth told you that? 这到底是谁告诉你的？

What in the world/on earth is the matter there? 那边究竟发生了什么事？

Why in the world/on earth didn't you tell us you were coming?

你到底为什么不先告诉我们你要来呢？

5. **When asked they usually hesitate before responding.** (page 18 line 15) 被提问时，他们通常在回答之前要犹豫一下。

(1) When asked 是 When they are asked 的省略形式，when 与 asked 之间省略了主语和助动词 be。在时间、原因、意见和让步状语从句中，如果主从句的主语一致，从句中谓语动词中含有系动词或助动词 be 时，可省略从句中的主语和系动词或助动词 be，构成“连词+分词”做状语用法。例如：

When (it is) heated, water will turn into vapor. 水加热时，会变成水蒸汽。

Unless (I am) invited, I won't attend the get-together. 除非被邀请，否则我不会参加聚会。

When (they were) leaving the airport, they waved again and again to us.
离开机场时他们向我们频频挥手。

Don't mention this while (you are) talking to him. 和他谈话时不要提这件事。

课堂自主检测

检测导练 (10 分钟)

in the world, one another, on the other hand, apart from, , ever since, regardless of, in particular, get through, base on, be absorbed in, be strict with/in

1. After the earthquake, he tried to call his parents for many times, but he couldn't _____.
2. _____, many women choose to go out to work.
3. Does John know any other languages _____ French.
4. He gets long well with the other young people, his classmates _____.
5. She left school three year ago and have work as a nurse _____.
6. His theory _____ facts.
7. The students were completely _____ their reading.
8. They were always very _____ their children.
9. We should _____ observing these rules.
10. He continued speaking, _____ of my feelings on the matter.

课堂自主反思

课后自主提升

I rushed into an ugly little shop to have my heels (鞋后跟) repaired. "Please hurry." I begged.

The shoemaker looked at me over his glasses. "Now, lady, it won't be long. I want to do a good job. You see, I have a tradition to live up to. My father was a shoemaker. He always told me, 'Son, do the best job on every shoe that comes into the shop, and be proud of your fine work.'"

As he handed me the finished shoes, he said, "These will last a long time."

I left the shop with a warm and grateful(感激的) feeling. This was the beginning of our friendship. Since then I went into his shop every few days to talk with him.

One day, I went in, disappointed and angry, because of a poor job some painters had done for me.

"They had no pride in their work," I said. "They didn't want to work. They just wanted to collect their money for doing nothing. What can be done about it?"

"There is only one way. Every man or woman who hasn't a prideful tradition must start building one. No matter what kind of work a man does, if he gives it his best each day, he is starting a tradition for his children to live up to. And he is making lots of happiness for himself."

I went to Europe for a few months. When I returned, I learned that the old shoemaker suddenly had got sick two weeks before, right there in his shop. He had died a few days later. I went home with a heavy heart. I would miss him. He had left me something—an important piece of wisdom(至理名言).

I shall always remember: "If you have a prideful tradition, you must carry it on; if you have not, then start building one now."

41. The old shoemaker thought to do his best in his work each day was to ____.

- A. build a tradition for his children to be proud of
- B. start a tradition for himself to live up to
- C. make plenty of happiness for himself
- D. make lots of happiness for others

42. According to the old shoemaker's opinion, if one didn't do a good job, he ____.

- A. just wanted to collect others' money
- B. just wanted to do nothing
- C. wasn't proud of his work
- D. didn't have a prideful tradition

43. The lady made friends with the old shoemaker because ____.

- A. she had the heels of her shoes repaired by him
- B. he did a good job to the heels of her shoes
- C. she went into the shop every few days to talk with him
- D. he taught her an important piece of wisdom

44. The old shoemaker died ____.

- A. a few months after the lady went to Europe
- B. a few days before the lady returned from Europe
- C. two weeks before the lady returned from Europe
- D. a few days after the lady returned from Europe

<p><u>1.get through.</u> <u>2.On the other hand,</u></p>	
--	--

3. apart from 4. <u>in particular</u> . 5. <u>ever since</u> . 6. is based on 7. absorbed in 8. strict with 9. be strict in 10. regardless of CDDDB	
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课题名称	M5U1 new words(2)	课型	新授	课时	6
【学习目标】	1. To learn and master the new words. 2. To improve the ability of memorizing the new words. 3. To understand and use the new words correctly.				
【学习重点】	1. To help the students read the rest of new words correctly. 2. Help the students to learn the new words better.				
【学习难点】	1. How to make the students understand and master the usage of the new words. 2. How to help the students finish all the exercises.				
【学法指导】	Teachers -class, individuals, pairs, read, practice				
【知识链接】					
【导学过程】(学习方式, 学习内容, 学习程序, 问题)					导学留白
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> 课前自主学习 </div> <div style="margin-left: 20px;"> 预习导学 (10 分钟) 预习单词表第 9 至 18 页上面的单词, 然后默写 名词: 1) 羽毛球_____ 2) 笔记;纪录_____ 3) 娱乐,消遣_____ 4) 身份_____ 5) 短文 _____ 6) 惩罚_____ 7) 地区,地域_____ 8) 房间, 公寓_____ 9) 犹豫,迟疑不觉_____ 10) 态度, 看法_____ 形容词。副词: </div>					

- 1)实用的,实际的 _____ 2) 荒诞的 _____ 3)难受的,难熬的 _____
 4)焦急的,焦虑的 _____ 5) 一致的 _____ 6) 青春期的 _____
 7)每天的,日常的 _____ 8)全世界(的) _____

动词:

- 1)说服,劝说 _____ 2)吸收,吸引 _____ 3)阻止,劝阻 _____
 4) 使困惑 _____ 5 犹豫, 迟疑不决 _____ 6 回应, 回答 _____

短语:

- 1.阻止某人做某事 _____ 2. 究竟,到底 _____
 3. 不管,无论 _____ 4. 互相,相互 _____
 5. 游乐场 _____ 6 保重, 小心 _____ 7 接通电话 _____

课中合作探究

展示导思 (25 分钟)

1. **persuade vt.** “说服、劝说”, 强调动作的结果, 常用句型有:

① persuade sb. “说服某人”。例如:

You might be able to persuade him. 你也许可以说服他。

② persuade sb. to do sth. “说服某人做某事”。例如:

They persuaded her to take the TOEFL exam. 他们说服了她参加托福考试。

persuade sb into doing sth “说服, 劝说某人做某事”。例如:

Do you think young people are easily persuaded into buying new products?

你认为年轻人很容易被说服买新产品?

(3) 如果强调动作要用 try to persuade sb. to do sth.。例如:

He tried to persuade his daughter to change her mind. 他尽力说服女儿改变主意。

2 **discourage** 的用法

① discourage vt. “使灰心; 使气馁”, 其反义词是 encourage “鼓励, 鼓励”。

The failure in the examination discouraged her. 那次考试失败使她泄气了。

Encourage sb. to do sth. 鼓励某人做某事

(2) 辨析: discourage sb. from doing sth., prevent/stop/keep sb from doing sth

两个短语都有“阻止、阻碍、阻拦某人做某事”的意思, 但他们之间也有一定的区别。

① discourage sb. from doing sth., 一般强调的是动作过程, 偶尔也见强调动作的结果, 此时主语应是外在因素; 介词 from 不能省略。例如:

We want to discourage children from smoking. 我们要规劝孩子们不要吸烟。

The bad weather discouraged us from going out. 那坏天气阻碍了我们外出。

② prevent / stop / keep sb from doing sth. 一般强调的是动作结果, 介词 from 可省略(除 keep 外)。例如:

The desert was once a green land with enormous trees, but even that didn't prevent the city from being buried sand.

现在的沙漠曾经是一片绿洲, 长着参天大树, 尽管如此也没能阻止这座城市被风沙淹没。

Can't you stop your son from getting into trouble? 你能不能制止你儿子别惹上麻烦?

Try to keep the children from throwing food all over the floor.

尽量不要让孩子们把食物撒的满地都是。

3. **Pretend to do sth.** 假装做某事 **pretend to be doing sth.** 假装正在做某事

Pretend that...

He pretended not to know the facts.

He pretended to be reading when the teacher came in.

He pretended that he was ill so that he could stay at home.

4. **anxious** 焦急的, 焦虑的, 渴望的

Be anxious for/ about 为... 而忧虑或担心

The doctors are anxious for/ about his health.

Be anxious to do sth. 渴望做某事, 急于做某事

He is anxious to know the result of the exam.

5. **consistent** 一致的, 符合的 **be consistent with** 与... 一致

His behavior was not consistent with his opinion. 他言行不一

6. **Hesitate** 犹豫, 迟疑不决

Hesitate to do sth. hesitate about doing sth. 对某事犹豫不决

Don't hesitate to tell me if you have any requests.

She's still hesitating about sending her son to college.

Hesitate in speaking 说话吞吞吐吐

Hesitation 犹豫, 踌躇. Without hesitation 毫不犹豫地

7. **Respond to / in response to** 对... 作出回答, 回应或反应

He did not respond to my question. 他没有回答我的问题.

His illness did not respond to treatment by drugs. 他的疾病对药物治疗没有反应.

They opened the door in response to a knock. 他应开门声而开了门.

8. **Suffer (1) vt.** 经受, 承受 (痛苦或不愉快之事) 后接名词

Suffer pain/ loss/defeat/punishment/

The factory suffered a great loss. 这个工厂蒙受了巨大损失.

He cheered up again after suffering defeat. 在经历了失败的挫折以后, 他又振作了起来

Suffer from 遭受... 带来的痛苦

She often suffers from headaches. 她经常头疼.

The parents suffered a lot from losing the child. 这对父母饱受了失去孩子的痛苦.

检测导练 (10 分钟)

课堂自主检测

根据提示写出正确单词:

- 1 Parents are naturally a _____ for their children.
2. Our city s _____ serious damage from the hurricane.
3. Mum says I had better pass my exams, or she will sell the computer as p _____.
4. The results are entirely _____ (与... 一致的) with our early research.
- 5 Please do not _____ (犹豫) to contact me if you have any requirements.
6. How did they _____ (反应) to the news.
- 7.The club welcomes all new members _____ (不论, 不管) of ages.
8. The police are trying to find out the i _____ of the man killed in the accident.
9. The students were completely _____ (专心于, 全神贯注于) in their reading.
10. Her parents _____ (阻止) her from becoming a singer.

二, 选出下列正确的答案:

1. _____ from heart trouble for years, Mr. White has to take some medicine with him whenever he goes.
A. Suffered B. suffering C. Having suffered D. Being suffered
2. When we play our vacation, Mother often offers _____ suggestions.
A. careful B. practical C. effective D. acceptable.
3. The doctors _____ his health.
A. are eager about B. are eager for
C. are anxious for D. are anxious about
4. Have you got a pen and piece of paper? I will _____ what he had told me.
A. make a note of B. make the note of C. make notes D. make a note
5. The bad weather _____ people from attending the park.
A. keep B. discouraged C. made D. prevent
6. It's your to _____ the old man today.
A. take care B. take care of C. care of D. care about
7. Hearing the _____ news, all of us became _____.

- A. discouraging , discouraged B. discouraged , discouraged
C. discouraging , discouraging D. discouraged , discouraging ,
8. In order to change attitudes _____ employing women, the government is bring in new laws.
A. about B. of C. towards D. on
9. I couldn't _____ The line was busy.
A. go by B. go around C. get in D. get through
10. She was so _____ in her job that she didn't hear anybody knocking at the door.
A. absorbed B. attracted C. drawn D. concentrated
11. This job is open to all, _____ their previous experience.
A. apart from B. as a consequence of C. regardless of D. in spite
12. He made no response _____ my question.
A. to B. for C. on D. at

课堂自主反思

课后自主巩固

课后背诵第 9 到 18 页上面的单词，达到会默写的程度，复习巩固导学案上相关知识点的用法，以便能够灵活运用。

课后自主提升

Choose the best answer:

1. Anyone who has spent time with children _____ the difference in the way boys and girls _____ similar situations.
A. aware of, respond to B. is aware of, respond to
C. aware, responding D. is aware of, respond
2. _____ such heavy pollution already, it may now be too late to clean up the river.
A. Having suffered B. Suffering C. To suffer D. Suffered
3. All the employees except the manager _____ to work on line at home.
A. encourages B. encourage C. is encouraged D. are encouraged
4. Just show your student's card and you will be _____ to the Shanghai Exhibition Hall.
A. allowed B. permitted C. admitted D. promised
5. My mother always gets a bit _____ if we don't arrive when we say we will.
A. anxious B. ashamed C. weak D. patient
6. _____ it is to go for a picnic on such a fine day!
A. What a fun B. What fun C. How fun D. How a fun
7. It was _____ fun to play on the beach that it attracted countless children.
A. such great B. so great C. such a great D. so great a
8. "---Do you know Jim quarreled with his brother?" "I don't know, _____."
A. nor don't I care. B. Nor do I care C. I don't care D. I don't care also
9. The old lady _____ great pain when her only son was killed in a traffic accident.
A. took B. suffered C. suffered from D. stood
10. "Tom graduated from college at a very young age."
"Oh, he _____ have been a very smart boy then."
A. could B. should C. might D. must

Anxious	suffered	punishment	consistent	hesitate
respond	Regardless	identify	absorbed	discouraged

CBDAB BACD.A CA

课后: BADCA BABBD

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课题名称	Module5 Unit1	课型	Grammar	课时	5
【学习目标】	1. To recognize the basic forms of the to-infinitive and the bare infinitive. 2. To learn how to use the infinitive in different situations. 3. Do some exercises to consolidate the use of the infinitive.				
【学习重点】	How to use the infinitive in different situations.				
【学习难点】	How to get the students to master the usage of the to-infinitive.				
【学法指导】	Explanation, practice,				
【知识链接】					
【导学过程】(学习方式, 学习内容, 学习程序, 问题)					导学留白

课前自主学习

预习导学 (10 分钟)

根据上节课所学的不定式用法选出下列正确的答案:

- Due to the heavy rain and flooding, ten million people have been forced ____ their homes. (2008 上海春招)
A. leaving B. to leave C. to be left D. being left
- ____ the project as planned, we'll have to work two more hours a day. (2008 湖南卷)
A. Completing B. Complete C. Completed D. To complete
- I like getting up very early in summer. The morning air is so good _____. (2008 全国卷1)
A. to be breathed B. to breathe C. breathing D. being breathed
- There is nothing more I can try ____ you to stay, so I wish you good luck. [2007 上海卷]
A. being persuaded B. persuading C. to be persuaded D. to persuade
- The patient was warned ____ oily food after the operation. (NMET1996)
A. to eat not B. eating not C. not to eat D. not eating
- Robert is said ____ abroad, but I don't know what country he studied in. (NMET1999)
A. to have studied B. to study
C. to be studying D. to have been studying
- In some parts of London, missing a bus means ____ for another hour. (2002 上海春招)
A. waiting B. to wait C. wait D. to be waiting
- My advisor encouraged ____ a summer course to improve my writing skills. (2004 北京)
A. for me taking B. me taking C. for me to take D. me to take
- The foreigner seemed _____ his way.
A. to be losing B. to have missed C. to have lost D. missed

10、Whatever _____ must _____ well.

- A. is to be done, be done B. are to do, do
C. is to do...be done D. are to be done, do

课中合作探究

展示导思 (25 分钟)

1 不定式的省略

(1) I thought that Hannah must have deliberately told everyone about my mark after promising not to (tell everyone about my mark).

We won't tell anyone about your call unless you want us to (tell anyone about your call).

—Will you join us?

—I should love to (join you).

The boy wanted to ride his bicycle in the street but his mother told him not to (ride his bicycle in the street).

(2) 当几个不定式在句子中作同样的成分，第二个不定式可省略 to。

He wished to study medicine and become a doctor.

I intended to call on him and discuss the question again.

(3) 常见的有使役动词类: make, let, have; 感官动词类: see, watch, look at, notice, observe, hear, listen to, smell, feel 等。但在被动结构中要带 to (let 除外)。例如:

Someone saw him enter my room. He was seen to enter my room.

The boy made the baby laugh by making a face at him.

The baby was made to laugh by making a face at him.

(4) 当介词 but, except, besides 前的句子中出现用作实义动词的 do, does, did 时，介词后的不定式中一般省略 to, 否则要带 to.

What does he like to do but read novels?

What do you like to do besides swim.

They did nothing else except work.

The windows were never opened except to air the room for a few minutes in the morning.

I have no choice but to go.

(5) 固定的句式

Had best, had better 最好.....;

Would rather... than..., would... rather than... 宁愿... 也不...

He would rather die than give in.

Can't help but do...; can't choose but do...; can't but do 不得不

Can do nothing but(没有办法只好

It's raining hard. I cannot help but stay at home.

They couldn't choose but stay there. 他们不得不呆在那儿。

We could not but weep at our bad luck. 对我们的坏运我们只有哭泣。

I could do nothing but pretend that I didn't know it.

我没有办法,只好假装不知道此事。

Why (not) do

Why turn off the gas? 为什么要把煤气关掉?

Why not go for the party with us tonight? 为什么不和我们一起去今晚的晚会?

May/ might as well 不妨, 还是... 的好

We may as well go and have a look. 我们还是去看一看吧

2 不定式的完成式

不定式的完成式表示不定式的动作在谓语表示的动作(状态)之前完成。常带这种不定式的谓语动词有: pretend, intend, mean, appear, seem, expect 等。I am sorry to have kept you waiting for such a long time.

He is said to have written a new book about business English.

The ancient Egyptians are supposed _____ rockets to the moon.

A) to send B) to be sending C) to have sent D) to have been sending

3 不定式的主动形式表被动意义

① 不定式作定语时, 若其逻辑主语是句子主语或宾语时, 则可以用主动式表示被动。

...the important **thing to remember** is that both of them are friendships.

② 但有时既可用主动形式也可用被动形式, 意思不太一样。比较:

Have you anything to send? (to send 的执行者是“你”。)

Have you anything to be sent? (to be sent 的动作执行者是“他人”。)

③ 形容词 easy, difficult, hard, cheap, expensive, fit, nice, dangerous, comfortable, exciting, funny, heavy, important, good, interesting 等后面接不定式作状语时, 常用主动形式表被动意义, 可用 it 做形式主语的句型替换。

This book is easy to read. = It is easy to read the book. (这本书很容易读。)

We found the man difficult to deal with. = It is difficult for us to deal with the man. (我发现这个人很难对付。)

④ 在 too...to... 中, 不定式的主动式可以表示被动意义。

The plane is too far away to see.

课堂自主检测

检测导练 (10 分钟)

1. They knew her very well. They had seen her _____ up from childhood.
A. grow B. grew C. was growing D. to grow
2. If you are planning to spend your money having fun this week, better _____ it – you've got some big bills coming.
A. forget B. forgot C. forgetting D. to forget
3. John was made _____ the truck for a week as a punishment.
A. to wash B. washing C. wash D. to be washing
4. Charles Babbage is generally considered _____ the first computer.
A. to have invented B. inventing C. to invent D. having invented
5. Rather than _____ on a crowded bus, he always prefers _____ a bicycle.
A. ride, ride B. riding, ride C. ride, to ride D. to ride, riding
6. The murderer refused to come out, so the police had no choice but _____ the door open.
A. forced B. to force C. forcing D. to be forced
7. Sandy could do nothing but _____ to his mother that he was wrong.
A. admitting B. admits C. admit D. to admit
8. –She seldom speaks unless _____.
A. speaks B. spoken to C. said D. told
9. Do tell me the ways you think of _____ the problem as soon as possible.
A. to solve B. solving C. solve D. being solved
10. With the magazine An Express Way to English _____ us, we will improve our language

skills a lot.

- A. helping B. helped C. has helped D. to help

课堂自主反思

课后自主提升

1. Why _____ the same mistake again?
A. make B. to make C. making D. made
2. – I usually go there by train.
-- Why not _____ by boat for a change.
A. to try going B. trying to go C. to try and go D. try going
3. It remains _____ whether Jim'll be fit enough to play in the finals.
A. seen B. to be seen C. seeing D. to see
4. – Did you tell Julia about the result?
-- Oh, no, I forgot. I _____ her now.
A. will be calling B. will call C. call D. am to call
5. The Chinese are proud of the 29th Olympic Games _____ in Beijing in 2008.
A. hold B. holding C. held D. to be held
6. – Do you think Jack is to blame?
-- Yes, it was very rude _____ facial paper to guests at table.
A. of him to throw B. for him to throw C. that he threw D. enough to throw
7. —Is Bob still performing?
--I'm afraid not, he is said _____ the stage already as he has become an official.
A. to have left B. to leave C. to have been left D. to be left
8. The boy wanted to play football in the street, but his parents told him _____.
A. not to B. not to do C. not do it D. do not to
9. I've worked with children before, so I know what _____ in my new job with these teenagers.
A. to expected B. to expect C. to be expecting D. expects
10. I didn't want to spoil her spirits, so I couldn't but weakly _____ to cancel previous arrangements.
A. agreeing B. agree C. to agree D. agreed

课前: BDBDC AADCA

课堂练习:

AAAAC BCBAD

课后 ADBDD AAABB	
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课题名称	M5U1 Grammar	课型	to-infinitive	课时	4
【学习目标】	1. To learn and master the usage of grammar: to-infinitive and bare-infinitive 2. To finish some related exercises.				
【学习重点】	How to help the students master the grammar and usage better.				
【学习难点】	How to consolidate the grammar.				
【学法指导】	Teaching, Exercise				
【知识链接】					
【导学过程】(学习方式, 学习内容, 学习程序, 问题)					导 学 留

预习导学 (10 分钟)

描写个性的形容词

一、你的好朋友是这样的人；有一个这样个性的朋友，可真幸运。

1. open-minded 心胸开阔的 2. honest 诚实的 3. clever 聪明灵巧的
4. helpful 乐于助人的 5. cheerful 欢快的 6. polite 有礼貌的
7. warmhearted 热心肠的 8. generous 大方的 9. reliable 可靠的
10. well-educated 有教养的 11. capable 有能力的 12. creative 有创造力的

二、你不喜欢的人是怎样的呢？有一个这样个性的人在你身边，肯定令你无限烦恼。

1. narrow-minded 心胸狭隘的 2. lazy 懒惰的 3. selfish 自私的
4. rude 粗鲁的 5. bad-tempered 坏脾气的 6. cold-hearted 冷血的
7. boring 乏味的 8. stubborn 固执的 9. jealous 嫉妒的
10. evil 恶毒的 11. dishonest 不诚实的 12. unfriendly 不友善的

三、还有一些无害的个性，我们来填填看

1. timid 胆小的 2. shy 害羞的 3. talkative 健谈的
4. quiet 安静的 5. curious 好奇的 6. experienced 有经验的
7. patient 有耐心的 8. out-going 外向的
9. care-free 无忧无虑的 10. strict 严格的

展示导思 (25 分钟)

课中合作探究

动词不定式是非谓语动词形式之一，它不能充当谓语，但具有谓语动词的主要特征，即时态和语态的变化；可以有自己的宾语和状语，构成不定式短语。

1. 不定式的形式

不定式的用法

不定式可以用来做主语、表语、定语、状语、宾语、独立成分，表示比较具体的意义。

1 做主语

To master a foreign language is no easy job.

To see this film is to waste time.

To solve this problem is out of the question

为平衡整个句子，避免头重脚轻，常用 *it* 做形式主语，而将真正主语不定式放后面，用于这种形式是一些特定的结构。例如：

It is foolish *to act* in this way.

It sounds reasonable *to do it* this way.

It needs hard work *to finish the job*.

It does no good *to say like that*.

2 做表语

Such questions are *to be avoided*.

What he said proved *to be true*.

He seems *to be ill*.

Her job is *to clean the hall*.

3 做定语

做定语时不定式一般紧跟其所修饰名词或代词后面。例如：

He kept on saying really mean *thing to hurt me*. He was the *first one to come* this morning. He didn't have the *chance to go to school* in the past.

如果不定式是不及物动词时，应注意其相应介词的搭配。例如：

He has *nothing to worry about*. She is a very nice *person to work with*.

There was only a small cold *room to live in* at that time.

4 作状语

不定式作状语可以表示目的、原因和结果。

① 表目的常用 in order to, so as to, so+形容词/副词+as to, such+名词+as to 等结构但 so as to 只能放在主句之后。

Check your homework so as **to avoid mistakes**.

She goes home (in order) **to see her grandmother** every week.

② 表结果常用 only to do, enough to do, too...to do 等句型, 不定式短语作结果状语具有“意料之外”之意。

He is too excited **to speak anything**.

I hurried to his house, **only to find him out**.

不定式作方式状语时, 通常采用 as if 或 as though + to 的结构, 其意为“好像要……”。

He raised his hand **as if to hit me**.

She took out a pen and a piece of paper **as though to write something**.

5 做宾语

① 某些及物动词要用动词不定式作宾语, 以下及物动词常用动词不定式作宾语:

agree, ask, attempt, begin, care, choose, continue, decide, desire, determine, expect, forget, hate, hope, intend, learn, like, love, manage, mean, offer, prefer, pretend, promise, refuse, start, try, want, undertake, wish 等。例如:

I want **to tell you about Zhao Jie**. (page 7) Mary begged **to go with us**.

We agreed **to meet here** but so far she hasn't turned up yet.

② 动词不定式作宾语时, 如其后有补足语, 则可以用先行语 it 作形式宾语, 而将真正宾语动词不定式后移, 例如:

I felt **it** useless for us **to say anything further**. I consider **it** better **not to go**.

I made **it** a rule **to get up early**, take a cold bath, and then do some running.

6 做宾语补足语

① 带 to 的不定式做宾补 want, wish, ask, tell, order, beg, permit, help, advise, persuade, allow, prepare, force, 。例如:

I shall try to persuade her **to see the doctor**. The villagers didn't allow them **to do this**.

“疑问词+不定式”

What to do next has not been decided.

What worries me most is **how to do it**.

I don't know **when to leave**.

It is not yet decided **whether to discuss this**.

作独立成分 independent element

To tell the truth, (说实话), To be exact, To be sure, To be honest, To be brief 简言之

8 不定式的时态和语态

肯定式	to do sth.	He'd like to play basketball this afternoon.
否定式	not to do sth.	No one likes to be looked down upon.
进行体	to be doing sth.	He pretended to be reading when the teacher came in.
完成体	to have done sth.	He seemed to have known the result.
被动式	to be done	He certainly deserves to be sent to prison.
完成被 动式	to have been done	He seems to have been elected a model worker.

检测导练 (10 分钟)

一. 完成下列的句子翻译:

1. I'm glad _____ (遇到你). He seems _____ (知道很多).
- 2 He wants _____ (成为艺术家).
- 3.The patient asked _____ (立刻做手术).
- 4.The boy pretended _____ (在努力学习).
- 5.He seems _____ (正在看书) in the room.
- 6.I regretted _____ (说了谎话).
- 7.I happened _____ (看过了这部影片).
- 8.He is pleased _____ (遇到了) his friend.
9. _____ (由于有很多的工作要做), he didn't go to the cinema.
- 10.He worked day and night _____ (为了赚钱).
- 11.He arrived there _____ (结果发现火车离开了).
- 12.hey were very sad _____ (听到那个消息)

二. 选出正确的答案:

- 1、 Tom kept quiet about the accident _____ lose his job.
A. so not as to B. so as not to C. so as to not D. not so as to
- 2、 She reached the top of the hill and stopped _____ on a big rock by the side of the path.
A. to have rested B. resting C. to rest D. rest
- 3、 We agreed _____ here but so far she hasn't turned up yet.
A. having met B. meeting C. to meet D. to have met
- 4、 The patient was warned _____ oily food after the operation.
A. to eat not B. eating not C. not to eat D. not eating
- 5、 The officer ordered the wounded soldier _____ at once.
A. to operate B. be operated C. was operated on D. to be operated on
- 6、 The young man told the doctor that he didn't need _____ his heart _____.
A. having, checked B. to have, checked
C. having, to check D. to have, to check
- 7、 Mother warned him _____ after drinking.
A. to never drive B. never to drive C. never driving D. never drive
- 8、 Those who have questions _____, raise your hands.
A. asked B. ask C. asking D. to ask
- 9、 This room is used _____ food.
A. to store B. storing C. to storing D. stored
- 10、 _____ you the truth, I don't like the design he offered.
A. Tell B. Told C. Telling D. To tell
- 11、 He hurried to the booking office only _____ that all the tickets had been sold out.
A. to tell B. to be told C. telling D. told
12. It is silly of me _____ all eggs in one basket. That was the worst mistake I've ever made.
A. to put B. to have put C. putting D. having put
13. _____ this cake, you'll need 2 eggs, 175g sugar and 175g flour.
A. Having made B. Make C. To make D. Making
14. Energy drinks are not allowed _____ in Australia but are bought in from New Zealand.
A. to make B. to be made C. to have been made D. to be making

- 15.----Have you ever heard of an American president called Chester Arthur?
 -----No, and he's not mentioned in my history book at all. He seems _____.
 A. to have been completely forgotten B. having completely forgotten
 C. to have completely forgotten D. completely forgetting

课堂自主反思

to meet you;
 to know a lot; to be an artist; to be operated on.
 to be working hard ; to be reading to have told a lie;
 to have seen the film; to have met With a lot of work to do
 to make money to find the train gone
 to hear the news
 BCCCD BBDAD BBCBA

: 书面表达 (满分 20 分)

国内某家英文报纸设有一个求助信箱 (Dr. Helper's Mailbox)。请根据一份学生现状中列出的部分信息, 以高三学生王勇的名义, 用英语给 Dr. Helper 写一封短信。

学生现状:

1. 每日在校时间 9 个小时;
2. 每日作业时间 3 到 4 个小时;
3. 几乎没有课外活动时间;
4. 每日睡眠时间不足。

负担过重原因:

考试压力大, 作业多, 家长期望高。

注意: 1. 词数: 120 左右; 2. 信的开头和结尾已经给出, 不计入总词数。

3. 参考词汇: 负担过重(overload); 压力 (pressure); 期望(expectations)

Dear Dr Helper,

I am a Senior 3 student. I am now in great need of your help because I can hardly stand the great pressure.

I write this letter only to wish that I could have someone to talk to. I am looking forward to your advice.

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课题名称	M5U1 Reading(2) 知识点	课型	新授课	课时	3
【学习目标】	1. Revise the reading passage by retelling it. 2. Get the students to grasp the usage of some important words and expressions. 3. Get the students to practise the important drills.				
【学习重点】	1. Grasp the usage of some important words and expressions.				
【学习难点】	2. Get the students to practise the important drills.				
【学法指导】	Asking -and- answering to help Ss learn the language points				
【知识链接】					
【导学过程】(学习方式, 学习内容, 学习程序, 问题)					导学留白
<div> <div>课前自主学习</div> <div> 预习导学 (10 分钟) 根据所学课文翻译以下句子, 并注意其中重点句型和短语: 1. 有时候, 别的同学说我们俩一点儿意思都没有, 因为我们俩都很擅长读书, 又爱学习, 我们俩都觉得这样挺好。 _____ 2. 考试之后, 我的口气听上去想必是很自鸣得意。 _____ 3. 我并不觉得自己学习不用心啊。 4. 我决心要让自己开心一点, 但汉娜还是感觉到哪儿有些不对劲。 _____ 5. 我让她保证不跟其他人说这件事, 她也答应为我保守秘密。 _____ 6. 今年 17 岁, 我碰到了一个进退两难的尴尬处境。 _____ 7. 他似乎心不在焉, 正因为他不用心, 我们输掉了那场球赛。 _____ 8. 我现在感到很内疚, 因为我也说了一些很无情的话, 可我就是无法容忍 </div> </div>					

我们队输球。

9. 我不禁在想,他是不是希望彼得取代我,成为他最好的朋友呢?

10. 我们俩从小就是好朋友,目前一起在校球队踢球。

课中合作探究

展示导思 (25 分钟)

1. **as a result of** “由于……的原因”。, 相当于 **because of**

It was as a result of the snow that he was late.

as a result “结果是”

He got up very late today. As a result, he missed the first bus.

result in 导致 **result from** 由于……而引

His failure resulted from his carelessness.

= His carelessness resulted in his failure.

2. (1) 辨析: **can't help doing sth.**, **can't help (to) do sth.**, **can't help but do sth.**

① **can't help doing sth.** “情不自禁做……”, 后面可接名词、代词、V-ing 形式或从句。例如:

They couldn't help laughing when they heard the funny joke.

I can't help thinking of my happy childhood.

② **can't help (to) do sth.** 表示 “不能帮助做某事”。例如:

Sorry, I can't help to clean the classroom.

③ **can't help but do sth.** 相当于 **have to do sth.**, 有 “不得不……、必须、 ” 意思。注意此句型中, but 后要接动词原形, 不能用 **can't help but to do sth.**。例如:

When your country calls you for help, you can't help but go.

当国家需要你支援时, 你必须尽心为国服务。

He's a bit of a fool, but you can't help but look after him.

他有点傻, 可你必须照顾他。

4. **lie with** 由...决定, 取决于, 视...而定:

你来做出选择. The choice _____ you.

5. **must have done** (when guessing, there seems to be no other possibilities)

may have done (it's not certain)

我当时的口气听上去肯定很自得. I _____ very proud of myself.

你肯定是把钱包落在办公室里了. You _____ your wallet in the office.

可能她发生了什么事. Something _____ to her.

6. **fun** .玩笑, 嬉戏; 娱乐, 乐趣; 有趣的人[事物]

fun 做名词时不可数, 不能与 a 连用, 也没有复数形式.

. 习惯用语: for fun 开玩笑, 不是认真的 great fun 有趣的人[事物]

have fun (= do a bit of fun) 作乐, 玩乐; make fun of sb. 嘲弄; 取笑

What fun! 多么有趣。

(1). Her baby is great _____. (2) Sailing a boat is great _____. (有趣的人/事)

(3). I write not just for the pay, but for _____. (乐趣).

(4). They often make _____ of me for this.

7. be in a dilemma put sb in (into) a dilemma

During the Olympic events, I was always in a dilemma which match I should watch.

The doctor was put into a dilemma whether to tell the patient the truth.

8. feel like sth/doing sth/that 想要做某事。...

Do you feel like a walk? 你想去散散步吗?

I was so upset that I felt like crying. 我心烦意乱得要哭了

课堂自主检测

检测导练 (10 分钟)

1. ---How are the things going with you?

---_____.

- A. Quite well, thank you. B. Don't ask such a question.
C. Good, and you? D. Pleased to tell you.

2. He has moved into a new office in the Empire Building, one of the really nice 12-floor ones _____ the city.

- A. all over B. overlooking C. forgiving D. overall

3. There is no doubt _____ he will pass the driving test.

- A. if B. that C. how D. when

4. She was _____ that her children should have the best possible education.

- A. sworn B. determined C. betrayed D. meant

5. She made a big mistake, and, _____, lost her job.

- A. as a result B. as a result of C. as the result D. with the result

6. Whenever his friends are in _____, he is always ready to help them. Which of the following is WRONG?

- A. trouble B. danger C. difficulty D. dilemma

7. How do I know you'll _____ this time? You never do what you have promised to.

- A. break your promise B. keep your word
C. follow your secret D. keep your words

8. I can't stand people _____ around me when I'm eating.

- A. smoking B. smoke C. to smoke D. be smoking

9. It is you, not John, _____.

- A. are to blame B. are to be blamed
C. is to blame D. is to be blamed

10. _____ to give up smoking, he threw away his _____ cigarettes.

- A. Determined; remained B. Determined; remaining
C. Determining; remaining D. Determining; remained

课堂自主反思

课后自主巩固

in public, be determined to, as a result of, as a result, can't help,
keep one's word, be ashamed of, lie with, get along with in trouble

1. Responsibility for the whole disaster _____ the government.
2. I don't think you should point out your friend's mistake _____. You can talk with him in privacy.
3. There may be a lot of difficulties ahead of us, but we _____ overcome them one by one.
4. You may come to _____ what you've done today.
5. He worked through the night to _____.
6. Upon hearing the exciting news, every one of us _____ crying with joy.
7. How do you _____ your composition.
8. *we should help those people who are* _____.
9. _____ the big fire, thousands of people lost their homes.
10. He didn't work hard, _____, he failed his exam.

课后自主提升

gaze at, glance at, glare at, stare at

1. He stood _____ the enemy.
2. She _____ her watch and went to work.
3. He likes _____ the stars in the sky.
4. Don't _____ her like that. It's not polite.

【课题名称】	M5U1 Reading(1)	课型	新授	课时	2
【学习目标】	1. To help Ss get a general idea about the text. 2. To make Ss become familiar with the detailed information about the text. 3. To help Ss master Reading Strategy.				
【学习重点】	1. How to make the students understand the passage better. 2. How to help the students finish all the exercises.				
【学习难点】	How to help the students develop their creative, comprehensive and consolidating abilities.				

【学法指导】	Students are expected to gain some insight into the problems that can exist between friends. Teachers -class, individuals, pairs,	
【知识链接】	They are expected to use the new words that they have learnt last period to deal with this passage reading.	
【导学过程】（学习方式、学习内容、学习程序、问题）		【导学留白】
<div>课前自主学习</div> <div>预习导学（10 分钟</div> <div>Task1. 请默写出下列重点单词： 1. 出卖_____ 2. 学习良好的_____ 3 笨的，愚蠢的_____ 4. 忽视，忽略_____ 5 然后，后来_____ 6 愉快的，高兴的_____ 7 故意地_____ 8 发誓_____ 9 原谅_____ 10 进退两难的处境_____ 11 优秀的，杰出的_____ 12 内疚的_____ 13 心不在焉的_____ 14 别扭的，不自然的_____ 15 开朗的，友好的_____</div> <div>展示导思</div> <div>Task2 lead-in Discussion : Please share something with us and tell us what to do when meeting with difficulties in friendship.（B 级） (1). If your friend tells others about your secrets, how will you feel and what will you react? (2). When your friendship is in trouble, will you stop talking with your friend and make a new friend?</div> <div>课中合作探究</div> <div>（25 分钟）</div>		

Part1 Read the first passage and answer the following questions:

1. What did Sarah think about the surprise Math's test?

2. What did Sarah tell Hannah in the girls' toilet?

3. Why did Sarah tell Hannah that they weren't going to be friends any more?

Part2 Read the second passage and discuss the following questions:

1. Why did Andrew shout at Matthew after the match?

2. Why did Matthew think about losing the match?

3. What kind of boy is Matthew?

Part3.Careful reading

Read the article again and finish the table. Try to identify how Sarah and Andrew felt and why they felt like so. (C 级)

How Sarah felt	Why she felt so
1. She felt betrayed.	1. She thought her best friend Hanna didn't keep her secret.
2	2. She scored the lowest mark in her class.
3	3. She found a piece of paper on her desk that said 'stupid Sarah got a D!'
How Andrew felt	Why he felt so
4	4. His best friend Matthew has stopped talking to him.
5	5. He said some really cruel things to Matthew.
6	6. They lost the game because of Matthew's carelessness.

课堂自主检测

检测导练 (10 分钟)

Finish exercises Part D and Part E on page4-5 in the English book. Then check their answers.

课后自主反思

课后自主巩固

Read the two passages again more times. Underline important sentences and phases and remember them.

课后自主提升

阅读提升

A

There are many ways to find a job. It can be as easy as walking into a neighborhood store to look at its announcement board. Local stores often have areas where people can put small signs telling what kind of service they need or can provide. Such services include caring for children or cleaning houses.

Or, job searchers can look in the newspaper. Local newspapers have employment announcements placed by companies seeking workers.

Another popular tool for finding jobs is the Internet. For example, people in four hundred and fifty cities around the world can use the Craigslist Web site to buy objects, meet people or find a job. Craigslist says that it receives two million new job listings each month.

Another useful way to find a job is through a college or university. For example, students at the University of Texas in Austin can go to the Career Exploration Center to get help in finding a job. Of course, looking for a job requires knowing what kind of work you want to do. For example, there is a book called "What Color is Your Parachute (降落伞)?" by Richard Bolles. This book has been helping people choose a career (职业) since it was first published in nineteen seventy.

Some experts also help people find jobs. Susan W. Miller owns a company called California Career Services in Los Angeles. She says her company helps people find jobs by first helping them understand their strengths, goals and interests. Then she provides them with methods and resources to help them find the right job.

61. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. Finding a job. B. College students' part-time jobs.
C. Craigslist Web site. D. The relation between study and work.

62. By logging on the Craigslist Web site, you can _____.

- A. sell your old things B. do some shopping online
C. create your own announcement board
D. get useful information about 450 cities

63. "What Color is Your Parachute?" is a book which gives tips to those who want to _____.

- A. work on the airplane B. buy a parachute
C. publish a book D. find a suitable job

64. It can be learned from the passage that _____.

- A. companies often put job information in local shops
 - B. the Internet is the most popular tool for job hunters in the USA
 - C. Susan W. Miller's company is helping people choose careers
 - D. California Career Services mainly serves university students
65. How many ways of finding a job are mentioned in the passage?
- A. Three. B. Four. C. Five. D. Six.

B

Along the river banks of the Amazon and the Orinoco there lives a bird that swims before it can fly, flies like a fat chicken, eats green leaves, has the stomach of a cow and has claws (爪) on its wings when young. They build their homes about 4.6m above the river, an important feature (特征) for the safety of the young. It is called the hoatzin.

In appearance, the birds of both sexes look very much alike with brown on the back and cream and red on the underside. The head is small, with a large set of feathers on the top, bright red eyes, and blue skin. Its nearest relatives are the common birds, cuckoos. Its most striking feature, though, is only found in the young.

Baby hoatzins have a claw on the leading edge of each wing and another at the end of each wing tip. Using these four claws, together with the beak (喙), they can climb about in the bushes, looking very much like primitive birds must have done. When the young hoatzins have learned to fly, they lose their claws.

During the drier months between December and March hoatzins fly about the forest in groups of 20 to 30 birds, but in April, when the rainy season begins, they collect together in smaller living units of two to seven birds for producing purposes.

63. What is the text mainly about?
- A. Hoatzins in dry and rainy seasons.
 - B. The relatives and enemies of hoatzins.
 - C. Primitive birds and hoatzins of the Amazon.
 - D. The appearance and living habits of hoatzins.
64. Young hoatzins are different from their parents in that .
- A. they look like young cuckoos
 - B. they have claws on the wings
 - C. they eat a lot like a cow
 - D. they live on river banks
65. What can we infer about primitive birds from the text?
- A. They had claws to help them climb.
 - B. They could fly long distances.
 - C. They had four wings like hoatzins.
 - D. They had a head with long feathers on the top.
66. Why do hoatzins collect together in smaller groups when the rainy season comes?
- A. To find more food.
 - B. To protect themselves better.
 - C. To keep themselves warm.
 - D. To produce their young.

