



Unit 1

Communities

I succeeded because I willed it; I never hesitated.

我成功是因为我有决心,从不踌躇。

—— Bonaparte Napoleon

◆ —— 拿破仑



重点词汇

1. **provide** *v.* 提供
 [例句] The hospital has a commitment to provide the best possible medical care.
 [译文] 这家医院承诺要提供最好的医疗服务。
2. **charge** *v.* 索价
 [例句] A charge of £ 1.20 for a cup of coffee is daylight robbery.
 [译文] 一杯咖啡索价 120 英镑,真是明目张胆的劫夺。
3. **improve** *v.* 提高;改善
 [例句] He started working hard to improve his English.
 [译文] 他开始努力学习以提高英语(水平)。
4. **ensure** *v.* 保证;确保
 [例句] Our role is to ensure the relationship between schools and parents.
 [译文] 我们的作用是确保学校与家长间的联系。
5. **material** *n.* 材料
 [例句] Bark may be used as raw material for paper-making.



- [译文] 树皮可以做造纸的原料。
6. **protect** *v.* 保护
- [例句] You must take all reasonable precautions to protect yourself and your family.
[译文] 你必须采取一切合理的预防措施,保护自己和家人。
7. **convenient** *adj.* 方便的
- [例句] It is a convenient way to pay for purchases.
[译文] 这是支付货款的一种方便的手段。
8. **available** *adj.* 可获得的;可利用的
- [例句] No more memory is available for security information updates.
[译文] 无更多可用的内存以更新安全信息。
9. **decorate** *v.* 装饰
- [例句] My mother likes to decorate rooms.
[译文] 我妈妈喜欢装饰房间。



重点短语

1. **belong to** 属于
- [例句] Two-thirds of the members belong to the wealthy class.
[译文] 三分之二的成员属于富有阶级。
2. **put right** 使恢复正常;校正
- [例句] Defects in design cannot be put right during production.
[译文] 设计上的缺陷是无法在生产过程中加以纠正的。
3. **hand out** 散发;交出
- [例句] I have got to make some copies to hand out.
[译文] 我需要复印一些文件以便分发。
4. **volunteer to do sth.** 自愿做某事
- [例句] Who will volunteer to pronounce these words for us?
[译文] 谁愿意为我们读出这些单词?
5. **divide into** 分成……
- [例句] We progressively divide this population into classes and sub-classes.
[译文] 我们将这些人口逐步划分为阶层和次阶层。
6. **get used to** 习惯于……
- [例句] Famous people get used to the stares of the crowds.
[译文] 出了名的人习惯于人群的盯视。
7. **for sale** 出售



- [例句] The Browns are leaving the town, so their house is for sale.
[译文] 布朗一家要离开本城, 所以房子要卖掉。



重点句型

1. How soon... 多久后……

- [例句] How soon can we expect your answer to our proposal?
[译文] 关于我们的提议, 我们多久能得到你的答复?

2. What bad luck! 真糟糕! 真倒霉!

- [例句] What bad luck! I've lost my wallet.
[译文] 运气真差! 我把我的钱包弄丢了。

3. sb. have taken steps to do sth. 某人已经采取措施来做某事

- [例句] We must take steps to prevent this from happening again.
[译文] 我们一定要采取措施, 使这样的事不再发生。

4. sth. be equipped with sth. 某物配备有……

- [例句] All cars must be equipped with the parts to reduce emissions.
[译文] 所有汽车都必须安装减少排放物的装置。



单元练习

☞ Vocabulary Exercises ☞

根据句意, 将括号里面的汉语译成英语。

- It is entirely appropriate to _____ (提供) a separate room when one is needed.
- Please _____ (索价) the amount to my account.
- He made strenuous efforts to _____ (提高; 改善) his reading.
- I can't _____ (保证; 确保) that he will be there in time.
- We must prepare some _____ (材料) ahead of time.
- It is not the sole purpose of law to _____ (保护) individual liberty.
- Come to see me whenever it is _____ (方便的) to you.
- Attention, please. These tickets are _____ (可获得的; 可利用的) on (the) day of issue only.



Grammar Exercises

A. 语法选择

从 A, B, C, D 四个选项中, 选出一个可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

- () 1. —Have you got any idea for the summer vacation?
—I don't mind where we go _____ there's sun, sea and beach.
A. as if B. as long as C. now that D. in order that
- () 2. Nancy enjoyed herself so much _____ she visited her friends in Sydney last year.
A. that B. which C. when D. where
- () 3. Come closer so that I _____ see you.
A. must B. should C. shall D. can
- () 4. Take an active part in the activities you enjoy _____ you can make many friends.
A. where B. when C. that D. what
- () 5. _____ I suggest, he always disagrees.
A. However B. Whatever C. Whichever D. Whoever
- () 6. _____ the punishment was unjust, he accepted it without complaint.
A. So long as B. Even though C. Since D. While
- () 7. Many of them turned a deaf ear to his advice, _____ they knew it to be valuable.
A. as if B. now that C. even though D. so that
- () 8. There was never any time for Kate to feel lonely, _____ she was an only child.
A. ever since B. now that C. even though D. even as
- () 9. Allow children the space to voice their opinions, _____ they are different from your own.
A. until B. even if C. unless D. as though
- () 10. No matter _____ happened, he wouldn't say a word.
A. where B. when C. that D. what

B. 情景对话

根据提供的信息, 从 A, B, C, D 四个选项中选出一个符合情景交际对话的最佳选项。

- () 1. —What a beautiful picture you've drawn!
— _____
A. Not at all. B. Thank you.
C. You're great. D. I'm proud of you.
- () 2. — You should get a new job, stop smoking, and have a healthier lifestyle.
— _____
A. Mind your own business. B. Never mind.



- C. That's all right. D. Easier said than done.
- () 3. —I really don't know how to thank you.
— _____
A. No problem. B. Think nothing of it.
C. With pleasure. D. Glad to hear that.
- () 4. —You must find one exam after another very tiring.
— _____ In fact, they offered me good chances to apply what I had learned.
A. It's up to you. B. Not in the least.
C. It just depends. D. Don't mention it.
- () 5. — Could I borrow your car for a while?
— _____ I won't use it today.
A. By all means. B. Never mind.
C. You are welcome. D. Of course you could.
- () 6. —I have some good news for you. You've been accepted as a member of our club.
— _____ That's great!
A. Good idea! B. Pardon? C. Congratulations! D. Have I?
- () 7. — Mary, you water the plants in the garden and I will cook the dinner.
— _____
A. Why me? B. Forget it.
C. That's all right. D. OK, that's settled.
- () 8. —Shall we walk around the park or go for a bike-riding?
— _____ They are both good activities to me.
A. Yes, I like them very much. B. It makes no difference to me.
C. That's all right. D. I'd prefer a bike ride.

☞ Comprehensive Exercises ☞

一、完形填空

阅读下面短文,从各题所给的四个选项中选出一个能填入相应空白处的最佳选项。

Consider these situations: You have just read an excellent book and want to tell a friend about it. You have seen an exciting movie and want to 1 your instructor to go to see it. You have heard an inspiring lecture, and want to 2 your new found knowledge with a roommate who didn't attend the lecture.

How to give this type of 3 ? You could tell everything you 4 about the book, movie, or lecture, but you will probably just want to select the 5 points and tell these to your listener. This, of course, is called summarizing (概括).

To create a good summary—one that is both accurate and brief (简洁)—you need to follow



two steps. First, 6 information by reading, taking notes, or listening carefully so that your summary is as brief as possible but still accurate and 7. Your audience will help you decide how thorough you need to be. If you give your summary to 8, perhaps for an examination, it will need to be extremely complete 9 accurate. You will need to keep in mind any 10 your instructor might have given you during the lecture to indicate what he or she considers especially important. If you are summarizing a movie for a friend, you can be less thorough. The part of summarizing the task is knowing what to include and what to leave out.

- () 1. A. request B. remind C. persuade D. expect
 () 2. A. share B. talk C. show D. discuss
 () 3. A. knowledge B. information C. instruction D. technology
 () 4. A. write down B. remember C. believe D. prepare
 () 5. A. leading B. impressive C. chief D. major
 () 6. A. send B. analyze C. receive D. gather
 () 7. A. readable B. related C. complete D. acceptable
 () 8. A. an instructor B. a friend C. your family D. your audience
 () 9. A. but B. or C. as well as D. instead of
 () 10. A. talks B. passages C. clues D. stories

二、阅读理解

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳选项。

A

The Guidance Department (教导处) at Burrville High School has a staff (职员) of eleven. Most of their work is done with the students. But the staff sees a lot of parents, too.

“Parent meetings form a clear monthly pattern,” says Mildred Foreman, Guidance Director. “This pattern stays much the same from year to year. The busy months are October, March and May.”

September starts rather slowly. Few parents come in, Most of these want to discuss the schedules (日程安排). October brings many behavior (行为) problems. Some parents are called in. Others come by themselves. Things quiet down in November December is a quiet month. “It’s the holiday,” Ms Foreman says. “People want to come in, I know, but they decide to wait until after New Year’s Day.”

Report cards go home just before Christmas holidays. Bad marks bring parents in as school reopens. This happens again in March, another report card month. May is always the year’s busiest month. That’s when parents realize that their children might be held back (留级). They come in to see if anything can be done before things are decided in June.



- () 1. “Most of their work is done with the students” means _____.
- A. they have most of their work done by the students
 B. most of their work is getting rid of their students
 C. most of their work is dealing with the students
 D. their work is mostly done together with the students
- () 2. In the sentence “The staff sees a lot of parents too.” The word “see” can be replaced with “_____”.
- A. notice B. understand C. arrange D. meet
- () 3. From the diagram(图表), we know that the total of their meetings in April is _____ as many as that in December.
- A. twice B. a quarter C. half D. two-thirds
- () 4. In March, each of the staff working in the Guidance Department has to interview (会见) about _____ parents.
- A. 10 B. 20 C. 15 D. 5
- () 5. May is always the busiest month because the parents want to _____.
- A. discuss schedules with the staff
 B. have something done to help their children’s promotion (升级)
 C. know how their children are getting on with their lessons
 D. do something good for the school or the staff

B

Sam and Joe were astronauts. There was once a very dangerous trip and the more experienced astronauts knew there was only a small chance of coming back alive (活着). Sam and Joe, thought it would be exciting though a little dangerous. “We’re the best men for the job,” they said to the boss. “There may be problems, but we can find the answers.” “They’re the last people I’d trust,” thought the boss. “But all the other astronauts have refused to go.”

Once they were in space, Joe had to go outside to make some repairs. When the repairs were done, he tried to get back inside the spaceship. But the door was locked. He knocked but there was no answer. He knocked again, louder this time, and again no answer came. Then he hit the door as hard as he could and finally a voice said, “Who’s there?” “It’s me! Who else could it be?” shouted Joe. Sam let him in all right but you can imagine that Joe never asked to go on a trip with Sam again!

- () 1. Most of the astronauts were unwilling to go on a trip because _____.
- A. there was little chance of being selected
 B. they weren’t experienced enough
 C. they thought they might get killed



- D. it wasn't exciting enough
- () 2. Why were Sam and Joe chosen?
- A. The boss wanted them to get more experience.
B. The boss trusted them more than anyone else.
C. They were the last people who wanted to go.
D. They were the only men who offered to go.
- () 3. What did Sam and Joe think the trip would be like?
- A. There would be serious problems.
B. There wouldn't be any danger.
C. It would be long and tiring.
D. It would be exciting.
- () 4. Joe didn't want to work with Sam again probably because he thought Sam _____.
- A. was very slow and possibly deaf B. didn't know how to operate the door
C. was less experienced than he was D. didn't know how to do repairs
- () 5. The writer tells this story to _____.
- A. show the dangerous side of the astronauts' life
B. show the funny side of the astronauts' life
C. make people laugh
D. make people think

 Writing 

在日常生活中,因特网起着越来越重要的作用。请根据下表所给提示为某英文报写一篇题为“On the Internet”的征文稿。

提示:因特网的主要用途:

1. 信息 看国内外新闻、获取其他信息;
2. 通讯 发 e-mail、打电话;
3. 学习 上网上学校、阅读各种书籍、自学外语;
4. 娱乐 欣赏音乐、观看体育比赛、玩棋牌游戏;
5. 生活 购物。

要求:

1. 征文稿必须包括表内所有信息,行文连贯通顺;
2. 单词数 120 个单词左右;
3. 标题已给出,不计入总词数。