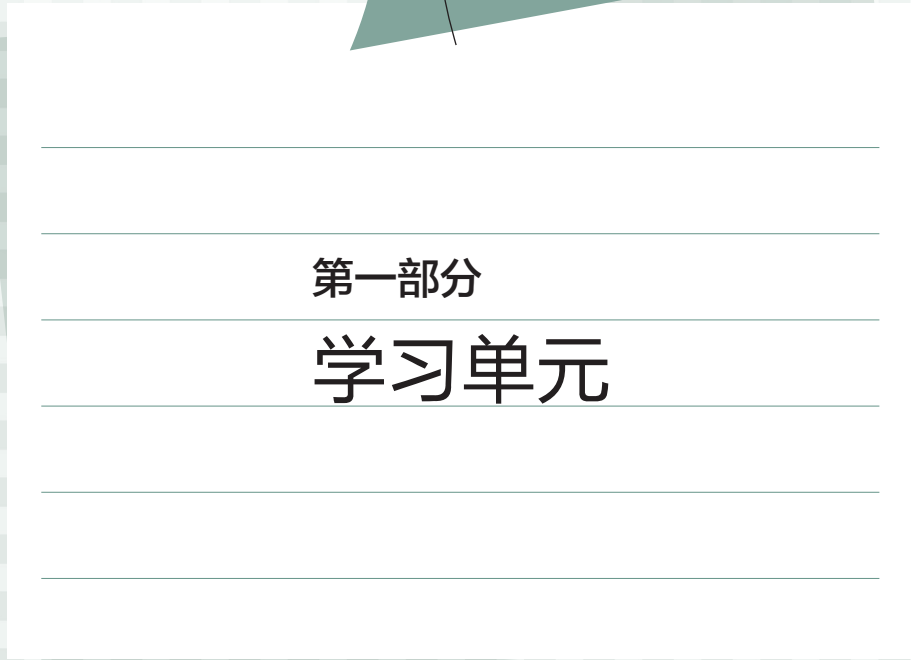


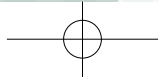
PART

1



第一部分

学习单元





Unit 1

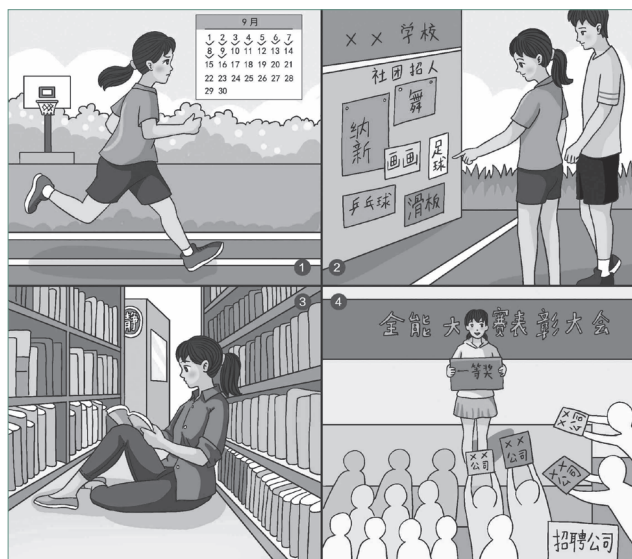
W hat are you interested in?

The structure of this unit:



Warming up

1 Pictures



From the pictures we can learn

2 Dialogue

Frank: What do you usually do in your free time?

Ann: Well, I like reading books and listening to music. How about you? What do you like to do in your spare time?

Frank: I enjoy riding my bike. Riding is very exciting.

Ann: Does your brother like bike riding, too?

Frank: No, he doesn't.

Ann: What is he interested in?

Frank: He likes to invent new devices.

Ann: Really? What is he trying to invent now?

Frank: He's planning to invent a device to clean floors.

Ann: Does he want to invent a robot?

Frank: Yes, something like that.

Ann: His interest might help develop hidden talents.

Frank: I think so. Keen interest may be the best teacher.

Choose the best answers.

- () 1. Ann likes reading books and _____.
 A. inventing new devices B. listening to music C. riding
- () 2. _____ likes riding a bike and thinks riding is exciting.
 A. Ann B. Frank C. Frank's brother
- () 3. Frank's brother is interested in _____.
 A. reading B. riding C. inventing new devices

3 Listening



Complete the short passage.

Different people have different ____ 1 _____. For example, some people like jogging, some like drawing and others like collecting things. Travel ____ 2 _____ now my favourite hobby. Travelling enriches my life. I meet different people and learn a lot about people, places and history. I have many good friends, who all ____ 3 _____ their different hobbies. Lucy is 15 years old. She studies very hard. Her hobby is reading. Tom is one year younger than Lucy. He loves physical work, and his hobby is gardening. He usually ____ 4 _____ flowers and trees in his yard. Mary is a quiet girl. She is 15 years old. She likes knitting. She knits sweaters for dolls. We all have different hobbies, but we are still good ____ 5 _____.

New Lesson

1 Words and Expressions

support /sə'pɔ:t/ <i>n.</i> 支持	nuclear fusion 核聚变
energy /'enədʒi/ <i>n.</i> 能源, 能量	research /rɪ'sɜ:tʃ/ <i>n.</i> 研究, 探索
physicist /'fɪzɪsɪst/ <i>n.</i> 物理学家	project /'prɒdʒekt/ <i>n.</i> 项目, 工程
garage /'gærɪdʒ/ <i>n.</i> 车库	experiment /ɪk'sperɪmənt/ <i>n.</i> 实验
assemble /ə'sembəl/ <i>v.</i> 装配, 组装	fusion reactor 聚变反应
achieve /ə'tʃi:v/ <i>v.</i> 完成, 实现	detector /dɪ'tektə/ <i>n.</i> 探测器
replace /rɪ'pleɪs/ <i>v.</i> 代替	award /ə'wɔ:d/ <i>n.</i> 奖, 奖品
various /'veəriəs/ <i>adj.</i> 各种各样的	produce /prə'dju:s/ <i>v.</i> 生产, 制作

2 Passage

What are you interested in?

Taylor Wilson was born in the United States on May 7, 1994. When he was a small child, he often said kids could really change the world. With the support of his parents, Wilson began to study nuclear science at the age of ten. He believes that nuclear fusion is our future energy. He showed great interest in research and became a nuclear physicist in his teens.

Wilson started building his research project at age 12. He built his own lab in his family garage. Two years later, after many experiments, he successfully assembled a fusion reactor there. Wilson became the youngest person ever to achieve nuclear fusion in the world.

In his nuclear research, Wilson has developed a lot of things that he believes can change the world. He developed a new detector that replaced the detectors that the Department of Homeland Security had. His detector was much cheaper and better. On February 7, 2012, Wilson met President Barack Obama and showed him his nuclear security work.

Wilson always dreamed of making a star. Now he has become a “star” in new physics. At the age of 17 he won first prize at the Intel International Science and Engineering Fair. Then he won several other awards for various other projects. He spoke at TED Talks in 2012 and 2013. Wilson is now continuing his research to change ways of producing energy, fighting cancer etc, by using nuclear technology. He has big dreams to make the world a better place.



A. Decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F).

- | | T | F |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Wilson became a young nuclear physicist before he was 20 years old. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Wilson had a lot of support from his parents. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. At age 14, Wilson assembled a fusion reactor in his family garage and became the youngest person in history to produce nuclear fusion. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Wilson didn't win any awards for his various research projects. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Wilson often said kids could really change the world. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

B. Choose the best answers.

- () 1. Wilson is a _____ now.
A. physicist B. college student C. president
- () 2. At _____, Wilson met President Barack Obama and presented his nuclear security work to him.
A. May 7, 1994 B. April 7, 2013 C. February 7, 2012
- () 3. Wilson developed a _____ for the Department of Homeland Security.
A. reactor B. detector C. star
- () 4. From the passage, we know that Wilson is a(n) _____ physicist.
A. American B. British C. French
- () 5. After reading the passage, we know _____.
A. Wilson is a shy and timid man
B. Wilson has never spoken at TED Talks
C. Wilson is young but ambitious

3 Notes

1. Taylor Wilson: 泰勒·威尔森, 目前全球最年轻的核科学家。
2. nuclear fusion is our future energy: 核聚变是我们的未来能源。
3. He showed great interest in research and became a nuclear physicist in his teens. 他对研究充满了兴趣, 在青少年时期就成了一名核物理学家。
4. change ways of producing energy, fighting cancer etc, by using nuclear technology: 通过使用核技术, 改变能源生产的方式、癌症治疗的方法等。
5. Intel International Science and Engineering Fair: 英特尔国际科学与工程大奖赛, 全球最高级别的中学生科学竞赛。

4 Practice

Choose the best answers.

- () 1. "Nuclear fusion _____ our future energy and kids can really _____ the world", said Wilson at TED Talk in 2013.
A. is; change B. was; change C. is; changes

- () 2. He showed great _____ in his research.
A. interests B. interest C. interesting
- () 3. Two years later, after many _____, he successfully assembled a fusion _____ there.
A. experiment; reactor B. experiments; reactor C. experiments; reactors
- () 4. Then he won several other awards for his various _____.
A. projecting B. programs C. projects
- () 5. Wilson is now _____ his research to change the world by using nuclear technology.
A. continued B. continuing C. continues



Grammar

1 一般现在时 (Present Simple Tense)

1. 概念

一般现在时主要表示现在存在的事实或状态、经常的或习惯性的动作，也用来表示普遍的真理。

2. 形式

一般现在时由动词原形构成，第三人称单数动词后面要加-s或-es。否定形式用do not或don't加上动词原形，第三人称单数用does not或doesn't加上动词原形。疑问句中用do加上动词原形，第三人称单数用does加上动词原形。

第三人称单数动词有下列几种变化形式：

一般情况下可直接加 -s

work-works

tell-tells

help-helps

以 s, x, sh, ch, o 结尾的动词加 -es

miss-misses
teach-teaches

fix-fixes
go-goes

wash-washes

以“辅音字母加 y”结尾的动词，变 y 为 i，再加 -es

study-studies

hurry-hurries reply-replies

发音规则：在清辅音后读/s/；在浊辅音和元音后读/z/；在/s/, /z/, /ʃ/, /tʃ/, /dʒ/等后读/ɪz/。

3. 基本用法

(1) 表示现阶段经常的、习惯性的动作或存在的状态。常用的时间状语有often, sometimes, usually, always, in the morning, every day, on Monday, once a week等。

例 He goes to school by bike every day.
I usually take the bus.

(2) 在时间状语从句和条件状语从句中，须用一般现在时表示将来情况。常用的连词有when, while, as, as soon as, before, after, since, until, if, unless等。

例 I'll tell him as soon as I see him.
We are going to the park if it doesn't rain tomorrow.

(3) 在宾语从句中，如果从句所述内容是客观真理，尽管主句谓语是过去时，从句谓语仍用一般现在时。

例 He said that light travels faster than sound.

2 名词 (Nouns)

名词是用来表示人或事物名称的词。 详见“综合知识解析”——名词 (P102)

Exercises

A. Choose the best answers.

- () 1. The children cooked some _____ by burning _____.
A. potato; leaf B. potatoes; leaves C. potatoes; leaf D. potato; leaves
- () 2. What big _____ the tiger has!
A. tooth B. teeth C. tooths D. toothes

- () 3. All the _____ teachers enjoy themselves on March 8, because it is their own holiday.
 A. man B. men C. woman D. women
- () 4. They don't have _____ to do today.
 A. many homework B. much homework
 C. much homeworks D. many homeworks
- () 5. The man in blue is _____ father.
 A. Tom and Mary B. Tom and Mary's
 C. Tom's and Mary D. Tom's and Mary's

B. Complete the short passage.

When it comes to travel, it _____ 1 _____ (seem/seems) that we have so much to say. When we travel, we visit different _____ 2 _____ (place/places), see beautiful scenery, and meet different people. We can get to know the customs and living habits of the local people. Travel _____ 3 _____ (make/makes) us feel happy and excited.

Different people travel for different _____ 4 _____ (purpose/purposes). Some people travel to get closer to nature. Other people travel for a dream, a dream often lost in memory. Some people like to travel with others for company.

Compared with the vast world, one person seems to be so small. The world _____ 5 _____ (be/is) full of unknown things. Only by travelling can one better hear their own voice.

Life is like a journey. So let's go!

C. Finish the tasks.

- Alice likes dancing. (改为一般疑问句)
 _____ Alice _____ dancing?
- Li Ping does his homework carefully. (改为否定句)
 Li Ping _____ his homework carefully.
- You have nothing else to say. (改为反意疑问句)
 You have nothing else to say, _____ ?
- Tom likes playing football when he is free. (对画线部分提问)
 _____ Tom like doing when he is free?
- I know this Japanese. (改为复数形式)
 I know _____ .

Enjoy Your Time

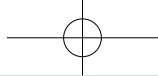
Thomas Edison



Thomas Edison was one of the greatest inventors in the world. He invented a lot of useful devices used in our daily life to this day.

When Edison was a small child, he was interested in many things that he did not understand. One day, his mother found him sitting on some eggs. She asked him why he was doing that. Edison explained that he wanted to hatch some eggs like hens did. Edison always tried to find new ways to do things better. He built his own lab at home.

Edison went to school only for a few months. In class, he often asked a lot of strange questions that his teacher could not answer. The teacher got angry and told Edison's mother that the boy was not worth teaching. Edison's mother then took him out of school and began to teach him at home. When Edison grew up, he said it was his early interests that inspired his great inventions.



1

名词

考纲要求

能区分可数和不可数名词并掌握其用法；掌握可数名词的复数形式、专有名词和名词所有格的用法。

知识点讲解

1 名词的概念

名词是用来表示人或事物名称的词。它可以用来指人、事物、地方、现象或者抽象的概念等。

2 名词的分类

名词可以分为专有名词和普通名词。

名词	专有名词	专有名词指人、国家、地方、机构等特有的名称。	John, China, the United States, London, Beijing, the Spring Festival, the Great Wall, the Communist Party
	普通名词	可数名词	个体名词 pen, doctor, boy, student, tree
			集体名词 people, family, group
		不可数名词	物质名词 water, tea, wood, air, fire
		抽象名词 music, love, power, happiness	

注：专有名词的第一个字母必须大写。

3 可数名词

可数名词有单数和复数两种形式。可数名词的复数形式有以下几种情况：

1. 规则变化

构成形式及读音	单数	复数及读音	其他
一般情况, 在词尾加 -s。-s 在清辅音后读作 /s/, 在元音和浊辅音后读作 /z/。	book shop girl key	books/s/ shops/s/ girls/z/ keys/z/	
以 s, x, sh, ch 结尾的词后加 -es, 读作 /ɪz/。	bus box dish watch	buses/ɪz/ boxes/ɪz/ dishes/ɪz/ watches/ɪz/	
以 o 结尾的词后加 -s 或 -es, 读作 /z/。	photo radio zoo piano	photos/z/ radios/z/ zoos/z/ pianos/z/	加 -es 的有: hero → heroes/z/ potato → potatoes/z/ tomato → tomatoes/z/
以 f 或 fe 结尾的词, 通常变 f 为 v, 再加 -(e)s, 读作 /vz/; 有些只加 -s, 读作 /fs/。	leaf life knife wife	leaves/vz/ lives/vz/ knives/vz/ wives/vz/	加 -s 的有: chief → chiefs/fs/ roof → roofs/fs/ belief → beliefs/fs/ proof → proofs/fs/
以“辅音加 y”结尾的词, 变 y 为 i, 再加 -es, 读作 /ɪz/。	city family factory	cities/ɪz/ families/ɪz/ factories/ɪz/	

注:

1. 以“元音加 y”结尾的词后加 -s。如:

boy→boys key→keys toy→toys monkey→monkeys

2. 易混词: cloth意为“布料”, 是不可数名词, 没有复数形式。clothes意为“衣服”, 没有单数形式, 总是复数形式。

2. 不规则变化

(1) 常见名词的不规则复数形式。

单数	复数	单数	复数
man	men	tooth	teeth
woman	women	goose	geese
Englishman	Englishmen	child	children
foot	feet	mouse	mice

注: German的复数形式是Germans。

(2) 单数形式和复数形式相同。

单数	复数	单数	复数
Chinese	Chinese	deer	deer
Japanese	Japanese	fish	fish
sheep	sheep		

(3) 合成名词的复数形式。

构成形式	单数	复数
一般情况下, 将中心词变为复数。	son-in-law daughter-in-law	<u>sons</u> -in-law <u>daughters</u> -in-law
man, woman 在名词前作定语, 和中心词一起变为复数。	man teacher woman doctor	<u>men</u> teachers <u>women</u> doctors
没有中心词的, 通常将最后一部分变为复数。	grown-up stand-by	grown- <u>ups</u> stand- <u>bys</u>

注:

1. 有些名词通常只以复数形式出现。如:

trousers glasses (眼镜) shoes chopsticks clothes scissors

2. 有些名词虽以s结尾, 但不是复数形式。这类词后面的谓语动词用单数。如:

maths physics politics news

Maths is very difficult for me.

3. 有些集体名词作主语时, 若视作整体, 后面的谓语动词用单数; 若着重于它的成员, 后面的谓语动词用复数。如:

family group team

My family is a large one.

My family are going to have a big meal outside.

4 不可数名词

1. 不可数名词前不能直接用a或an修饰, 也没有复数形式。

a paper (×) advices (×)

2. 不可数名词前可以加适当的量词, 变复数时只需将量词变为复数。

a piece of paper → two pieces of paper a cup of tea → three cups of tea

注 有些词既是可数名词，也是不可数名词，但是意思不同。

	作不可数名词	作可数名词
glass	玻璃	玻璃杯
time	时间	次数
room	空间	房间
fish	鱼肉	鱼
chicken	鸡肉	小鸡

5 名词所有格

名词所有格用来表示所有关系，通常可以翻译成“……的”。

1. 一般表示有生命的名词的所有格，在名词后加's。

Tom's book the man's jacket

注 若名词是复数且以-s结尾，仅加'；若名词是复数却不以-s结尾，仍加's。如：
students' bags children's toys

2. 表示两者共有，在后一个名词结尾加's；表示各自所有，则分别加's。

This is Lucy and Lily's room. (共有的一间房)

These two rooms are Lucy's and Lily's. (各自有一间房)

3. 表示某人的家、店铺时，所有格所修饰的词可以省略。

Last Sunday, I stayed in my uncle's (house).

4. 一般表示无生命的名词的所有格用of结构。

the title of the passage the door of this classroom

注 表示时间、金钱、距离、国家、城市等无生命的名词，所有格也用's来表示。如：
today's newspaper twenty minutes' walk

5. 双重所有格。

双重所有格结构为：a/an/some/this/that/数词+名词+of+sb's/名词性物主代词。

a friend of mine two books of my mother's

