

● 按教育部新大纲新教材同步编写

# 龙门 新教案

## 在线课堂

学生专用版

丛书主编 周益新  
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高一英语 (上)



龍門書局

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G634



# 龙门教案

高一英语(上)

在线课堂

龍門書局

北京

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## 学会学习,轻松考高分

### 你会学习吗?

在学习中,你是否存在以下问题:

☞ 你上课会不会经常走神?老师讲课有些内容你没有听懂怎么办?

如果你上课经常走神,或者没有听懂老师的讲解,而你又不喜欢问老师问题,那你学习的过程中就会有不懂的问题,一个个不懂的问题积攒在一起,形成一片片知识空白,长此以往,你的成绩能提高吗?

因此,你需要一个能够像播放 VCD 一样将老师讲解再现的“纸上课堂”。

☞ 你在家学习,有问题不会怎么办?

老师不在身边,家长帮不上你的忙,问题不会,无处可问,成绩怎样,可想而知。

所以,你需要一个随时可以提问、不受约束的“便携式纸上教练”。

☞ 你有一套自己的学习方法吗?

教材你理解透彻了吗?你是不是比较喜欢做有难度的题目,而对那些看似简单的问题不屑一顾呢?这是大多数学生的通病——不会走,怎么能够跑呢?即便可以,也肯定会摔跤。

记住,在你开始大量做题之前,别忘了先问一下自己:教材我理解透了吗?

以上只是你在学习遇到的问题中很小的一部分,但这些都会导致你的成绩老是徘徊不前。我们策划这套书的初衷,就是为了解决大家在学习中的这些问题——你可以在较短的时间内学得更多,记得更牢,练得更精。

### 如何利用本丛书迅速提高学习成绩?

本套丛书是专门为那些渴望成为优等生的同学设计的,它可以用于预习、上课、课后作业时。栏目设计新颖别致,有自己独特的功能,你在使用时一定要特别注意以下几个栏目:

#### 教材全解

你必须完全掌握教材的重要知识点,这是你解决一切问题的基础,也是前提。千万不要教材知识点还没搞明白就去追难题!

这一部分就像老师上课一样,帮你透彻理解教材知识点,在此基础上匹配典型例题,加深你对该知识点的理解,老师还为你总结了解题规律、方法技巧、易错点、误区等,然后通过一两个同类变式的练习,检测你是否全面理解与掌握了该知识点。

#### 问题研讨

#### 综合延伸

#### 创新探究

此部分根据重点内容的不同、针对你遇到的问题不同,分为三种情况:

① 你经常容易出错的概念、误区、易错点用“问题研讨”,通过几位同学的讨论让你知道哪里容易出错、为什么会出这样的错,从而避免你在做题的过程中重蹈他们的覆辙。

只要你是聪明人,一定能品味出其中的味道的。

② 对经常会出现综合应用、拓展延伸的重点内容,我们为你设计了“综合延伸”栏目,这部分的例题都有相



当的综合性和一定的难度。

你一定要特别关注“延伸总结”栏目,因为它将知识点向何处延伸、发散点等内容总结得十分详尽。吃透此栏目,“举一反三”没问题!

③最近的中高考考试大纲都明确提出“着重考察学生运用知识分析和解决实际问题的能力”,在高考试题中,研究性学习的内容不仅是考试热点,而且比重在不断增加。

为了从一开始就培养你的创新能力和研究性学习的能力,本书特别设计了“创新探究”这一栏目。你可一定要特别注意哦!

#### 要点记忆

在你身边,肯定有很多同学特别喜欢做题,以为做题是取得好成绩的“法宝”。其实不然!我们老祖宗有句古话“磨刀不误砍柴工”,如果你的刀快,那么砍起柴来肯定既快又多又省劲。“要点记忆”这一栏目就是你的磨刀石,它把你最需要掌握的问题全部归纳在一起,尤其是在期中、期末复习时,只要你完全记在心中,相信你会取得满意的成绩!

总而言之,本套丛书是龙门书局两年多来的研究成果,也是黄冈重点中学学科带头人的呕心沥血之作,它既是一本可以随时播放的“纸上课堂”,又是一位可随时交流的“纸上教师”,其中“宝藏多多”,善于发掘者一定会“满载而归”。

“世上无难事,只怕有心人。”渴望成为优等生的你,一定要做生活的有心人,那么,开始行动起来吧!

《龙门新教案·在线课堂》

丛书策划组

2004年5月于北京



## 主编寄语

### 这种方法最有效

多少年来,许多教育学家一直在探索:老师怎样教,学生怎样学,才最有效果?经过长期探索、实验、比较,结论是——紧扣教材,边讲边练,师生双方交流合作探究,达到融会贯通。通过典型例题的讲解,使学生全面掌握知识要点和解题方法、技巧、规律。通过举一反三的训练和实践、探究、应用活动,加强学生发散性思维的培养。

《龙门新教案·在线课堂》丛书正是这种科学训练方法的结晶。本丛书与同类书相比,其突出的特点是:

#### 一、课堂教学的真实性

丛书将开发学生潜能的“同步学案”融化在“同步教案”之中,像VCD一样再现黄冈重点中学一代名师每一节课的精彩讲解,师生双向交流、合作探究的思路贯穿教师授课的全部过程

#### 二、教材讲解的细致性

丛书的语文、英语学科对教材逐字逐词、逐句逐段讲解,细致入微;数学、物理、化学学科对教材重点内容采用“一点、一讲、一例、一练”的方法,即每一个重要知识点对应一段解析、一道典型例题,然后总结这类题目的解题规律、方法技巧、警示误区,并进行变式训练,训练题新颖灵活,步步升级。

#### 三、教育理念的超前性

丛书每一节课的创设意境、导入新课,关注学生的学习兴趣和生活经验,师生互动情感交流,体现了以学生为主体的意识。每一课时还根据教材内容,设置对易错点和易混淆点进行思维诊断的“问题研讨”、对知识进行拓展迁移的“综合延伸”、课外开展研究性学习活动的“创新探究”栏目,体现了倡导学生“主动参与、乐于探究、勤于动手、张扬个性、开发潜能”的现代教育理念。

#### 四、教学风格的务实性

丛书按教育部规定的课时进行教学,课外探究、课题案例应有尽有,真正实现了同步配套课堂教学。既符合课堂师生双向交流发现、探究知识的规律,又留足空隙让学生记录课堂笔记。课堂作业适度适量、灵活、新颖;答案另附,并有详细点拨,便于测评,适合全国各地重点中学和普通中学学生课堂和课外集体使用或个人自学使用。

新世纪、新教材、新课堂、新的考试模式,对每一个学生都是一种新的感悟、新的考验。读完这本书,你会对新课程理念有更深的体会,从而在全新教育理念营造的新课堂内焕发新的活力。

丛书主编 周益新

2004年5月



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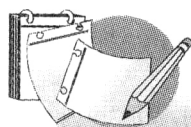
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附赠:参考答案提示与点拨



# Unit 1 Good friends

## 单元目标

类别	课程标准要求掌握的项目
话题	1. Talk about friends and friendship 2. Discuss problems occurring in a friendship and suggest solutions 3. Write an e-mail to find an e-pal
功能	1. 喜欢和不喜欢(Likes and dislikes) He/She likes/loves... He/She is fond of... My interests/favourite hobbies are reading and singing. He/She doesn't like... He/She doesn't enjoy... He/She hates... He/She thinks... is terrible/boring. 2. 表示道歉(Making apologies) You said that you would... Why did/didn't you...? You promised to... Why didn't you...? Please forgive me. I'm very sorry. It won't happen again. I'm sorry I forgot.
词汇	honest brave loyal wise handsome smart argue classical fond match mirror fry gun hammer saw rope movie cast deserted hunt share sorrow feeling airplane lie(n.) speech adventure notebook error
语法	fond of hunt for in order to care about such as drop sb. a line 直接引语和间接引语(1)——陈述句



## Lesson 1



## 教材全解

### 重点1 ☆☆☆

What should a good friend be like?

一个好朋友应该是什么样的呢?



### 在线课堂

(1) What should... be like? 用来对某人或某事的看法进行提问的一个基本句式。

e.g. —What should a good student be like?

—I think he should be honest and hard-working.

——一个好学生应该是什么样的呢?

——我认为他应该诚实而且勤奋。

What is/was something/someone like? 用于请对方说出某事或某人的样子或对其的感觉,即“什么样子”。

e.g. —What is the new teacher like?

—He's got a red beard and he makes stupid jokes.

——那位新教师是什么样子的?

——他胡子红红的,老说些蹩脚的笑话。

What is it like flying alone? 你单独飞行有什么感觉?

(2) like 的用法小结:

① like *vt.* & *vi.* 喜欢,愿意,想,希望

e.g. I don't like him to be unhappy.

我不喜欢他不快乐的样子。

I know she could help but I don't like to ask her when she is so busy. 我知道她可以帮忙,但我不想在她那么忙时去求她。

I would like him to come. 我希望他来。

② like *adj.* 相像的,类似的,有相同性质的

e.g. Jimmy and his brother are very like.

吉姆和他弟弟很像。

Running, swimming and like sports are good for your health.

跑步、游泳及类似的运动有益于你的健康。

③ like *conj.* 如同,依照,像,似

e.g. The old man died in the street like a dog.

这个老人像狗一般死在街上。

Jimmy's brother is like him. 吉姆的兄弟像他。

### 随堂练习

1. —I'd like to invite you to dinner this Saturday, Mr Smith.

—\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Oh, no, let's not

B. I'd like to stay at home

C. I'm very sorry, but I have other plans

D. Oh, no, that'll be too much trouble

2. —Would you like to go to the cinema with me tonight?

—\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Yes, I would like to go to the cinema with you tonight

B. No, I wouldn't

C. I'd love to, but I have an exam tomorrow

D. That's all right

### 重点2 ☆☆☆

What are they arguing about?

他们在争论什么?





## 在线课堂

(1) argue v. 辩论, 列举理由证明。当作不及物动词时, 后面常接介词 against, about, over 或 with。

e. g. He argues well. 他这人有辩才。

They argued the problem for hours.

他们就该问题辩论了好几个小时。

The scientist argued that his discovery had changed the course of history. 该科学家举出理由说明其发现已使历史改观。

He is always ready to argue about/over the problem with Gorge. 他随时准备和乔治辩论这个问题。

(2) argue 与 quarrel 的比较:

① argue 争论、辩论, 一种善意的讨论以弄清事实真相。quarrel 争吵、吵架, 是一种带有恶意的争斗以使对方感到不舒服。

e. g. Children sometimes quarrel. 孩子们有时争吵。

She quarrelled with her brother about the money that their father left. 她和哥哥为父亲留下的钱争吵。

② argue 的名词形式为 argument, 后接 over 或 about + 某事, 指人与人之间用激烈的言语表达分歧; quarrel 的名词形式为 quarrel, 指尖锐的, 常为气愤的语言交锋。

e. g. Most families have arguments over money.

多数家庭有金钱方面的争执。

The whole thing turned into a bitter quarrel.

整件事酿成了激烈的争吵。

## 随堂练习

3. The player argued when he heard the score, but the game was over and his \_\_\_\_\_ was useless.

- A. argue                      B. idea  
C. argument                D. quarrel

4. The policeman didn't \_\_\_\_\_ with us, he just told us what to do.

- A. argue                      B. explain  
C. quarrel about            D. fight

## 重点3 ☆☆☆

I don't enjoy singing, nor do I like computers.

我不喜欢唱歌, 也不喜欢电脑。



## 在线课堂

(1) nor conj. 也不, 与助动词和情态动词连用, 句中主语与前述动词倒置。此时前一句通常为一个否定句, nor 可用 neither 替换, 也可用 and nor。

e. g. The meal didn't cost much, nor was it very good.

这顿饭不太贵, 也不太好。

如果前一句为肯定句, 下一句要表示“也……”则用 so + 动词(助动词或情态动词) + 主语的结构。

e. g. —I have passed the English exam.

—So have I.

——我英语考试及格了。

——我也及格了。

(2) so + 主语 + 动词, 表示“……的确如此”。

e. g. —They won the first place last time.

—So they did.

——他们上次得了冠军。

——的确如此。

## 重点4 ☆☆☆

I hate hiking and I am not into classical music.

我讨厌徒步旅行, 对古典音乐我也不感兴趣。



## 在线课堂

(1) be into sth. 对某事物非常感兴趣, 非常喜欢。

e. g. He is (heavily) into stamp collecting.

他非常喜欢集邮。

(2) be into sth. 与 be interested in sth. 都有“对……感兴趣”的含义, 但前者不正式, 更口语化, 而后者更正式。

e. g. He is into science fiction while I am into poems.

他喜欢科幻小说而我喜欢诗歌。

More and more people are interested in classical music all over the world. 全世界越来越多的人对古典音乐感兴趣。

## 重点5 ☆☆☆

I am fifteen and I am fond of singing.

我十五岁, 喜欢唱歌。



## 在线课堂

(1) be fond of 喜欢, 指“一贯爱好”, 并非“一时爱好”, 因此不说 will be fond of 或 be always fond of, 其后常接名词或动名词作宾语, 不能接不定式。

e. g. He is fond of music. 他爱好音乐。

Her sister is fond of listening to music. 她姐姐喜欢听音乐。

(2) 本课中表示“喜欢, 爱好”的单词或词组有很多, 要注意掌握。含有此意的单词有: like, love, enjoy, 词组有: be into sth., be fond of. 其反义词为 hate(讨厌)。其中 like 和 love 后可接名词、不定式, 也可接动名词。enjoy 后应接名词或动名词。

e. g. I don't like reading, but I like to read magazine in bed.

我不喜欢看书, 但我喜欢躺在床上翻阅杂志。

I am fourteen years old and I love skiing.

我十四岁, 喜欢滑雪。

She enjoyed listening to music, but I hated it.

她喜欢听音乐而我却讨厌。



## 课后作业

班级 \_\_\_\_\_ 姓名 \_\_\_\_\_ 分数 \_\_\_\_\_

## [基础演练]

## I. 单项选择

- If you had gone there to see the match, I'm sure you would have enjoyed \_\_\_\_\_ the Chinese Football Team win.  
A. to see B. to find  
C. seeing D. finding
- No matter what the weather \_\_\_\_\_, we'll go skiing.  
A. like B. likes  
C. is like D. does like
- Jim's father told him to pour the waste, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. so he does B. so it is  
C. and so did he D. and so he did
- Most people were no longer listening to his long \_\_\_\_\_ story.  
A. bored B. bore C. boring D. tired
- After class, Mary will go to her sister's \_\_\_\_\_ lunch.  
A. to B. at C. eat D. for
- Most children are \_\_\_\_\_ sweets, but it is not a good habit.  
A. like B. wanting C. fond of D. hate
- He is thirteen. He likes singing and he sings \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. all time B. all the times  
C. all times D. all the time
- Neither of the books \_\_\_\_\_ written by the famous writer.  
A. is B. are C. have D. has
- I must see him immediately. This is a matter of \_\_\_\_\_ importance.  
A. usual B. very C. especial D. little
- What do you think they should do to \_\_\_\_\_ their problems?  
A. make B. take C. answer D. solve

## [综合测试]

## II. 看句填词

- Nice meeting you.  
\_\_\_\_\_ met you.
- I think he can complete it ahead of time.  
\_\_\_\_\_, he can finish it ahead of time.
- He is the most careful student in our class.  
\_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_ than he in our class.
- He asked, "How are you getting along with your English study?"  
He asked me how \_\_\_\_\_ with \_\_\_\_\_ English study.
- How did you like the film?  
\_\_\_\_\_ did you \_\_\_\_\_ the film?  
\_\_\_\_\_ did you \_\_\_\_\_ the film?

## [探究升级]

## III. 阅读理解

I feel very excited at the thought that in another week I'll be with you again on holiday. I enjoy my stay in England very much indeed. My host and my fellow-students are all very nice to me, but as they stay in England, "There's no place like home", and I think you will feel this above all at Christmas time.

I'm leaving here early on Thursday, the 23rd, and I'll be arriving in Paris on Friday morning. So I'll be home about lunch time. Please meet me at the station. In some of my earlier letters I have told you all about the other students here. Well, I want to ask my Canada friends, Jan, to come and spend Christmas, and he has no friends in England except me. He is a very nice boy. I know you will like him and I feel sure he will enjoy Christmas with us. But I haven't invited him yet. Please let me know soon if that's all right. I have got some Christmas presents for you all, but I'm not going to tell you what they are, so it will be a surprise.

How are you all at home? I hope you are all keeping well. See that father always puts on his big coat when he goes out so that he will not catch cold. We don't want him to be ill for Christmas.

- The passage is a part of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. short story B. novel  
C. letter D. report
- The writer is probably \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. an English woman B. a French woman  
C. a Canadian D. an American
- The writer feels very excited because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. she enjoys her stay in England very much  
B. she will have her friend spend Christmas with her family  
C. she will soon be with her family  
D. she has got some Christmas present for her people
- The saying "There's no place like home" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. There is no place in the world which looks like home.  
B. One feels best when one is at home with one's own people.  
C. Things at home are much better than things in other places.  
D. Our own home is in every way better than anyone else's home.
- The word "they" in the first paragraph means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. my host and my fellow-students  
B. the English people  
C. people I met in England  
D. some people in England





## Lesson 2



## 教材全解

## 重点1 ☆☆☆

One day Chuck is on a flight across the Pacific Ocean when suddenly his plane crashes.

有一天,查克坐在飞越太平洋的飞机上,就在这时,飞机突然坠毁了。



## 在线课堂

(1) flight 为 fly 的名词,“飞行、飞翔”, on a flight 在飞行

(2) the Pacific Ocean = the Pacific 太平洋, 必须带有定冠词

(3) ① when 在句中作并列连词(at that time): 就在那时, 在那时

e. g. We were about to start when it began to rain.

我们正要出发时, 天下起雨来了。

② when 和 while 的比较:

when 和 while 都可引导时间状语从句, when 引导的从句中的谓语动词可以是短暂性的, 也可以是延续性的, 而 while 引导的从句中的谓语动词必须是延续性的, 且时态常用进行时。

分别用 when 和 while 翻译下句:

我进到他的房间时他在做作业。

When I came into his room, he was doing his homework.

While he was doing his homework, I came into his room.

由于“进入”为短暂性而“做”为延续性, 所以主从句中的谓语动词不同。

He fell asleep while he was doing his homework.

他做作业时睡着了。

## 随堂练习

1. I hardly had the speaker begun to talk \_\_\_\_\_ were laughs.

- A. then B. while there  
C. when D. when there

2. \_\_\_\_\_ I opened the window, I saw many students reading English in the field.

- A. When B. As C. While D. Since

3. \_\_\_\_\_ is it since you came to this school.

- A. How soon B. How often  
C. How far D. How long

## 重点2 ☆☆☆

Chuck survives the crash and lands on a deserted island where there were no people.

查克在这次飞机坠毁中幸免于死, 他落到一个无人居住的孤岛上。



## 在线课堂

(1) deserted *adj.* 遗弃的, 荒废的, 为动词 desert “遗弃”的过去分词。

e. g. He deserted his wife and children.

他遗弃了他的妻子儿女。

(2) where 引导定语从句修饰 island.

e. g. He returned to the school where his father had worked.

他回到了父亲工作过的那所学校。

(3) ① survive *v.* 幸免于, 幸存; 继续生存或存在。

e. g. Only three passengers among the forty survived the traffic accident yesterday.

在昨天的交通事故中, 四十位乘客中只有三位幸免于死。

Of the six people in the plane that crashed, only one survived. 在失事飞机上的六个人中, 仅一人幸存。

I can't survive on £ 30 a week.

我每周收入 30 英镑是难以活命的。

② survive 还可作“比……活得长”解。

e. g. The old lady has survived all her children.

那老太太的子女都先她而去世了。

## 随堂练习

改错。

4. Only five people survived from the plane that crashed and they were sent to the nearest hospital at once.

5. My father survived ten years older than my mother.

## 重点3 ☆☆☆

Chuck learns that we need friends to share happiness and sorrow.

查克认识到我们要有同甘共苦的朋友。



## 在线课堂

(1) share happiness and sorrow 同甘共苦

e. g. We are good friends. We should share happiness and sorrow.

我们是好朋友, 我们应该同甘共苦。

(2) share *v.*

① 分享

e. g. They shared their joys and sorrow.

他们苦乐与共。

He would share his last pound with me.

他就是剩有最后一磅也会和我分着用。

② 共用, 共有, 参与

e.g. We haven't enough books for everyone. Some of you will have to share.

我们的书不够每人一本,所以你们中有些人要合着看。

### ③分配,均分

e.g. Let's share the last cake; you have half and I'll have half.  
咱们分了最后这块蛋糕吧,你一半我一半。

### ④分给(一人或多人)

e.g. Please share your newspaper with me.  
让我看看你的报纸。

### (3)share n. 股份,(分到或贡献的)一份

e.g. Your share of the cost is 10 pounds.  
你这一份费用是十镑。  
He bought 500 shares in the company.  
他购买了这家公司的五百股股份。

### 随堂练习

6. He hated having to \_\_\_\_\_ the hotel bedroom with a stranger.

- A. sleep      B. go to      C. live      ☒ D. share

7. You should share \_\_\_\_\_ your troubles as well as your joys \_\_\_\_\_ your friends.

- A. in, in      B. with, with  
☒ C. in, with      D. with, in

8. Children should be educated to learn to \_\_\_\_\_ things.

- A. spare      B. give away      C. give      ☒ D. share

### 重点4 ☆☆☆

It is important to have someone to care about.  
有一个要去关心的人是很重要的。



### 在线课堂

(1)to care about 是动词不定式用作后置定语修饰 some one。

e.g. We have a lot of homework to do today.  
今天我们有许多作业要做。  
to do 作后置定语修饰 homework。  
care about 关心

e.g. She doesn't care about anything people might say.  
人们说什么她都不在乎。

(2)动词不定式作后置定语与所修饰的名词存在着逻辑上的动宾关系。如果作定语的不定式为不及物动词,应带介词,这样才能使被修饰的名词作介词的宾语。

e.g. We have many problems to solve.  
我们有许多要解决的问题。  
Do you have a pen to write with?  
你有一支写字的钢笔吗?

(write 在此作不及物动词,不能说 write a pen 而必须是 write with a pen. 所以此句中 with 不能省掉。)

### 随堂练习

9. —I'll go to the post office. Do you have some letters \_\_\_\_\_, Mr Zhang, since you are a new comer?

—Oh, no, thanks. By the way, is the post office far from here?

- A. to post      B. to be posted  
C. to post to      D. to be posted to

10. You have many classmates \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. to make friends  
B. making friends with  
C. to make friends with  
D. making friends

### 重点5 ☆☆☆

He also learns that he should have cared more about his friends.

他也认识到他原本就应该更加关心他的朋友们。



### 在线课堂

(1)should have cared more about his friends 表示原本应该去关心朋友们而他却没有这样去做。

e.g. Your parents always work hard. You should have cared about them. 你父母一直辛苦地劳作,你早就应该关心他们了。

(2)should 后接现在完成时,表示对过去本应该做而没有做的事情的责备。而 should not 后接现在完成时则是表示对过去本不该做而做了的事情的责备。

e.g. I should have told you that he was seriously ill yesterday.

我原本昨天就该告诉你他病得很严重(但我却没有)。

She should ~~not~~ have told you the secret, but she meant no harm.

她原本不该告诉你这个秘密的(但她却告诉你了),但她并无恶意。

### 随堂练习

11. We \_\_\_\_\_ last night, but we went to the concert instead, so we failed in the examination.

- A. should study  
B. must study  
☒ C. should have studied  
D. must have studied

12. I told Peter how to get there, but perhaps I \_\_\_\_\_ for him.

- A. had to write it out  
B. must have written out  
☒ C. should have written it out  
D. should write it out



## 课后作业

班级\_\_\_\_\_ 姓名\_\_\_\_\_ 分数\_\_\_\_\_

## [基础演练]

## I. 单项选择

- The child was \_\_\_\_\_ immediately after supper.  
A. so tired that he went to bed  
B. enough tired to go to bed  
C. too tired to go to bed  
D. very tired, he went to bed
- \_\_\_\_\_ you were away, two foreign guests came to see you.  
A. As B. ☒ When C. While D. Since
- Seven people were killed when the plane \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. stopped B. landed C. crashed D. took off
- Don't \_\_\_\_\_ me. You see, I am in trouble now.  
A. desert B. care about  
C. think about D. help
- Where have you been? We've been \_\_\_\_\_ you everywhere.  
—I went to the teacher's office.  
A. finding B. looking  
C. searching D. hunting for
- If it doesn't rain within the next few weeks, the crops will not \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. last B. live C. survive D. alive
- \_\_\_\_\_ we had told him her name, the old man would not have remembered the girl after so many years.  
A. Even B. Though C. If D. Even though
- They are trying to get as \_\_\_\_\_ information on the subject as they can.  
A. many B. much C. more D. much as
- \_\_\_\_\_ is difficult to stop the river from being polluted.  
A. There B. This C. It D. He
- Perhaps the most difficult challenge for him is \_\_\_\_\_ without water in the desert.  
A. how to survive B. how survive  
C. how surviving D. survive

## [综合测试]

## II. 阅读理解

Young people in most countries like dance. Different peoples have different kind of dances.

Pretend that you are in Africa. You are visiting the Kikuyu tribe (部落).

Hear the drums beat! Listen to the flutes (长笛)! Almost 2,000 Kikuyus are meeting for the most important dance of the year.

First, the Kikuyus choose a large, flat place for their dance.

For hundreds of years, they have danced on a full night when the moon is full. The moon and the glow from small fires light the dancers.

Older people watch from the side while young men and women gather at the dancing place. The girls wear beaded (装饰) leather skirts and tops. The men wear fancy headdresses and carry spear. The dancers' skin and clothes are colored by light red chalk and the firelight make the dancers look like statues (雕像).

The dancers act out stories of good and deeds. The dancers tell stories of lion hunts and other adventures. In one dance, the girls stand on the boys' feet. The girls are pretending to be afraid of snakes.

All night the drums beat and the fires burn. But the dancers never seem to get tired.

- The place where the Kikuyu tribe likes to dance is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. flat B. a room C. a hill D. a square
- When the young dance, the old \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. dance together  
B. watch their dancing  
C. teach the young to dance  
D. stay at home
- The dancers' skin and clothes are covered with \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. paint B. feathers C. chalk D. fur
- On the whole, the main idea of the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the beat of drums B. African storytelling  
C. African custom D. an African dance

## [探究升级]

## III. 汉译英

- 真正的朋友对他的朋友总是很忠诚。  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 那些年轻人喜欢各种音乐,如流行音乐,摇滚乐和古典音乐。  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 他最喜欢的爱好是游泳,你最喜欢的爱好是什么?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 在那次事故中只有两个人幸存。  
\_\_\_\_\_



## Lesson 3



## 教材全解

## 重点1 ☆☆☆

Many people keep dogs as pets because dogs are regarded as loyal friends to people.

许多人把狗作为宠物来养,因为狗被认为是人们忠实的朋友。



## 在线课堂

(1) regard 的用法

① *v.* 看待,当作(常和 *as* 连用)

e. g. She regarded the boy as her own.  
她把这个男孩看成是亲生的。

② *v.* 注意,凝视,看待,注重

e. g. She regarded him with respect. 她敬重他。

③ *n.* 问候,致意(用其复数形式)

e. g. Please give my regards to your parents.  
请代我向你们父母问好。

☆(2) keep 在句中作“(为自用或出售)饲养(动物)”解,如 keep bees/goats/hens/cows 养蜂(羊,鸡,牛)。注意 keep 在下面各句中的不同含义:

He keeps away from drinking.

(戒酒, keep away from 远离)

She wasn't able to keep back her tears.

(keep back 忍住(泪水))

Rain kept him from going there. (keep... from 阻止)

I was kept in all day by the rain. (keep in 闭门不出)

Keep flies out. (keep out 不让……入内)

Keep off the grass. (keep off 远离)

Let's keep up our friendship. (keep up + *n.* 保持)

I can't keep up with the teacher. (keep up with 跟上)

## 随堂练习

1. —How does your neighbour make a living?

—He makes a living by \_\_\_\_\_ bees.

- A. having                      B. flying  
C. keeping                     D. playing

2. He had a large family \_\_\_\_\_, so he had to find two jobs to support his family.

- A. to keep                      B. to treat  
C. to survive                   D. to share

## 重点2 ☆☆☆

If you were alone on a deserted island, you would have to learn to hunt for water and food.

如果你独自一人呆在一个荒岛上,你就必须学会寻找饮用水和食物。



## 在线课堂

(1) 此句运用的是虚拟语气,表示与现在事实相反。

e. g. If I knew the answer, I would tell you.

如果我知道答案,我就会告诉你。

这句话的意思是说:我现在并不知道答案,如果我(现在)知道了答案,我就会告诉你。主从句中的时态都与过去有关,表示与现在的事实相反。

(2) 对一般现在时的虚拟,条件状语从句用过去式(*be* 用 *were*),主句用 *would* (*should, could*) + 动词原形。

e. g. If I were you, I would ask him for help.

如果我是你,我就去找他帮忙。

I am not free today. If I were free today, I would go and visit some of my friends.

我今天没有空,如果我今天有空,我就会去看望几个朋友。

(3) *alone adj.* 单独的,用作表语形容词; *adv.* 单独地,独自地(相当于 *by oneself*),或作“仅仅,只有”解。

e. g. He came here alone.

他独自一人来到了这儿。

Smith alone knows what happened.

只有史密斯知道发生了什么事。

(4) *lonely adj.* 孤独的,寂寞的(用来指人);偏僻的、荒凉的,人迹稀少的(用来指地方)。

e. g. She was lonely when she was among strangers.

她在生人面前甚觉寂寞。

He moved his family to a lonely mountain village.

他家搬到了一个人迹稀少的山村。

(5) *hunt* 在句中作“搜索,寻找”解,其用法相当于 *search*,可构成短语 *hunt for* = *look for* = *search for* 寻找。

e. g. He hunted many shops for a gift for his friend.

为了给朋友买一份礼物,他找遍了許多家商店。

I am hunting for the book I lost yesterday.

我正在寻找昨天丢失的那本书。

## 随堂练习

3. Crusoe lived \_\_\_\_\_ on a(an) \_\_\_\_\_ island.

- A. alone, alone                B. lonely, lonely  
C. alone, lonely               D. lonely, alone

4. —You looked worried. What's wrong?

—I lost my watch. I've \_\_\_\_\_ the ground but I could not find it.

- A. looked                      B. looked for  
C. hunted                       D. hunted for



**重点3 ☆☆☆**

If someone is quick in mind and action, we say he is smart.

如果一個人在思维和行动上敏捷,我们就说这个人聪明伶俐。

**在线课堂**

(1) quick *adj.* 迅速的,敏捷的,其副词为 quickly, be quick at/in 在……敏捷。

e. g. His physics is poor but he is quick at / in English.  
他的物理差,但英语学得好。

This little girl is very quick at learning. = This little girl is very quick to learn. 这小女孩在学习方面很敏捷。

(2) smart *adj.* ①鲜明的,新奇的,整洁的②(指智能)聪敏的,机灵的,有技巧的,有创造力的③轻快的、敏捷的

e. g. She is wearing a smart hat. 她戴着一顶别致的帽子。

Go and make yourself smart before we call on Jones.

我们去拜访琼斯之前,你先去打扮整洁。

Let's go for a smart walk after dinner.

晚饭后我们去进行一次轻快的散步吧。

Do what I say and don't get smart.

照我说的去做,别想什么鬼主意。

**随堂练习**

改正下面两句中的错误。

5. This white horse runs very quick.

6. The boy learns things very fast.

7. Though he was over 70 years old, he started out at a \_\_\_\_\_ pace.

A. clever B. wise C. smart D. bright

**重点4 ☆☆☆**

"Why were you so excited today?" Tom said to Bob.

汤姆对鲍勃说:"你今天为什么这样兴奋?"

**在线课堂**

so *adv.* 到这种程度;这么;那么;用在形容词或副词前面。

e. g. Last time I saw him he was so fat!

我上次见到他时他那么胖!

Don't look so angry. 不要这么生气!

The windows are so small as not to admit much light at all.  
窗户小得光线根本不能充分透进来。

与 so 对应的同义词为 such, 但 such 必须用在名词前面。

e. g. 比较下面几组句子。

- ① { It was such an interesting meeting. 会议很有趣。  
The meeting was so interesting.

- ② { It was such a shock. 真是令人吃惊。  
It was so shocking.

His courage was such that he dared to enter the dark hole.

- ③ { His courage was so great that he dared to enter the dark hole.

他很有勇气,敢进到那个黑洞里。

**随堂练习**

8. It was \_\_\_\_\_ that everybody put on their overcoats.

- A. so cold a day B. a so cold day  
C. such cold a day D. a such cold day

9. You can't imagine \_\_\_\_\_ a little boy eats \_\_\_\_\_ many oranges.

- A. such, such B. so, so  
C. so, such D. such, so

10. It was surprising to see so high a bridge over \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a so small river B. so small a river  
C. a such small river D. such small a river

**重点5 ☆☆☆**

I am honest and I like to have fun.

我诚实而又喜欢玩得开心。

**在线课堂**

fun(不可数名词)乐趣,娱乐。

e. g. You are sure to have some fun at the party tonight.

今晚的晚会你必定会玩得很开心。

There is no fun in spending the evening doing nothing.

晚上没事干很无聊。

fun 既可用作抽象名词作“玩笑,乐趣”解,也可用作具体名词作“有趣的人(事)”解,但不能用作抽象名词具体化,即 fun 总是一个不可数名词。

e. g. Tom is good fun, we all enjoy being with him.

汤姆是一位有趣的人,我们都喜欢跟他在一起。

(fun 在此用作具体名词,指具体的人,即 Tom。)

Skating is good fun. 滑冰很有趣。

(fun 指“滑冰”这一件具体的事情。)

What fun it will be when we all go on holiday together.

我们大家一起去度假那将多有意思啊。

**随堂练习**

11. Philip ran to his room with tears in his eyes, feeling that they were making \_\_\_\_\_ of him.

- A. a joke B. a face C. fun D. sure

12. You had a party yesterday in Mary's. The party was \_\_\_\_\_, wasn't it?

- A. funny B. pleasure C. fun D. excited