

有效教·学·考丛书——有效学习系列

依据

新一轮基础教育课程改革所倡导的“有效教学”理念  
教育部最新颁布的普通高中“学科课程标准”



北京四中 黄冈中学 上海中学 苏州中学 扬州中学 联合编写

高一英语

# 有效学习

(第一次修订版)

**促进学习方式的变革  
使学习过程最优化和学习效果最大化**

学科主编：李俊和  
学科副主编：毕勤  
本册主编：周敏



中国轻工业出版社

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## 丛书修订说明

“有效教学”理念认为，教学与学习是否“有效”，最终主要是通过学生有无获得进步或发展来判定的。因此，本丛书在对教师教学方式给予指导的同时，尤其注重引导学生在自主学习、研究性学习的过程中积极思考，主动构建适合自己的学习方式和策略，实现有效学习。

《有效教·学·考》丛书出版以来，在教学领域和教育图书市场产生了一定的影响。本次修订广泛征求了全国近百名特、高级教师的意见，内容与教育部研制的普通高中课程方案以及各学科课程标准保持一致，成为全面贯彻和体现新课程基本要求的新型教育图书。丛书的主要特色如下：

### **立体涵盖了教学、学习、测试及复习四个维度的内容**

“有效教学”系列和“有效学习”系列互相配套，互为补充。“有效测试”系列已为北京四中、黄冈中学、南京师范大学附中及陕西师范大学附中等全国上百所中学选用。新增的“有效复习”系列以考点为细胞，兼顾知识网络，抓住知识的自然联系，为学生展现最简洁、最科学的知识体系。

### **系统设置了实用、有效的特色栏目**

本次修订对丛书栏目进行了调整，使各个栏目更为实用和有效。“有效学习”系列中的“有效学习指导”，侧重于对学习方法的指导与点拨，“典型例题解析”语言简洁、思路清晰，易于被学生接受；“有效复习”系列中的各个栏目，打破了章节及知识块顺序，立足考点，准确地划分各考点所包含的知识点，使学生在解决问题的同时，能迅速提取知识、运用能力，即知识点过关、考点过硬。

### **精心编制了不同难易度的特色测试题**

本次修订后，例题和习题更加新颖，能够体现各学科教学改革的最新趋势和高考命题变化规律。同时更为注意区分测试题的难易度，以适合不同基础的学生使用。

书中难免有不妥或错误之处，恳请读者批评指正，以便下一次修订时改正。

《有效教·学·考》丛书编委会

2004年6月

# 序 言

(第一次修订版)

本书是根据人民教育出版社新版统编教材高一《英语》第一册(上)、(下)和新《课程标准》的要求,并结合高中学生的实际情况精心编写而成的。本书不仅强调听、说、读、写能力的训练和英语基础知识的掌握,而且还重视智力的开发和学法的指导,因为掌握正确的学习方法比掌握一些具体的知识更为重要。

全书依据最新教材按单元编写。本册书共二十二个单元。每个单元分五部分:一、知识结构网络;二、课文精讲;三、重点难点解析;四、有效测试;五、拓展资料。学生在使用本书时可以在老师讲解之前把本书作为预习教程,也可以把它作为课后复习材料。本书在知识与难点分析方面,不但重视了理论的解释,而且更注重在实际交际中的应用。所给例句均出自名家之手。书后附有效测试练习的全部答案。拓展资料将使同学们在课文内容之外获得更多、更新、更有趣的信息。

本书由北京市著名重点中学北京四中英语教研室老师集体编写。周敏老师担任本书的主编。参加编写的还有李俊和、毕勤、张平、王木、柳明等。

恳切希望本书能对提高高中生英语水平和全面素质有所助益。



英语学科主编

2004年6月





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## Unit 1



## Good friends



## 一、知识结构网络

1. 口语练习 Attitudes
2. 阅读课文 Chuck's friend
3. 词汇与句型

make fire	生火
in danger	处于危险中
Nor do I.	我也不……
So is...	……也一样
be fond of	喜欢
so...that...	如此……以至于……
in order to	目的是
care about	关心，在意
make friends with	与……交朋友
for example	例如
tell lies	说谎
go outing	出游

## 4. 语法知识

直接引语和间接引语

5. 听力练习 Two friends arguing
6. 写作和其他练习



## 二、课文精讲

1. Chuck is a businessman who is always so busy that he has little time for his friends.

Chuck 是一个商人，他总是如此忙，以至于他几乎无暇与朋友们在一起。

so...that... 意为“如此……以至于……”。例如：

He is so tired that he cannot walk any farther.

他如此累，以至于走不动了。

It's so hot that I want to go swimming.

天气如此炎热，以至于我想去游泳。

2. In order to survive, Chuck develops a friendship with an unusual friend — a volleyball he calls Wilson.

为了生存下去，Chuck 交了一个奇特的朋友——一个被他称做 Wilson 的排球。



## 2 高一英语有效学习

in order to 意为“目的是，为的是”，后接动词原形。例如：

He got up early in order to catch the first bus.

他早起，为的是能赶上早班车。

He worked hard in order to earn more money.

他努力工作，目的是能够赚到更多的钱。

### 3. Even though Wilson is just a volleyball, Chuck becomes fond of Wilson.

尽管 Wilson 只是一个排球，Chuck 还是喜欢上了它。

even though 意为“尽管”，引导让步状语从句。例如：

Even though he is a child, he knows a lot.

尽管他只是一个孩子，却知道很多事情。

Even though he is very poor, he is always ready to help others.

尽管他很穷，却很乐于助人。

### 4. Chuck talks to Wilson and treats him as a friend.

Chuck 和 Wilson 聊天，并且像对待朋友一样对待它。

treat...as... 意为“把……当作……”。例如：

I treat him as my assistant.

我把他当作我的助手。

He treats me as his sister.

他对待我就像对待自己的姐姐一样。

### 5. The lesson we can learn from Chuck and all the others who have unusual friends is that friends are teachers.

Chuck 和其他拥有奇特朋友的人让我们学到这样一课：朋友就是我们的老师。

句中的 we can learn from Chuck and all the others who have unusual friends 是一个定语从句，修饰先行词 lesson；并且这个定语从句中又包含一个定语从句，即 who have unusual friends，修饰先行词 others；that friends are teachers 是一个表语从句。

### 6. Friendship helps us understand what kind of people we are, why we need each other, and what we can do for each other.

友谊帮助我们了解到我们是什么样的人，为什么我们需要对方，以及我们能为对方做些什么。

该句有三个并列的宾语从句作谓语动词 understand 的宾语，即 what kind of people we are, why we need each other 和 what we can do for each other。



## 三、重点难点解析

### 1. 词汇与句型

(1) not only... but also... 不但……而且……



例 Not only his parents but also his teacher \_\_\_\_ happy at the result.

A. are

B. is

C. will

D. have been

【解析】答案为 B。not only...but also... 连接两个主语，谓语动词符合就近一致原则，所以该题的谓语动词要与 his teacher 相一致。

(2) although 虽然……但是……

?

例 Although he worked hard, \_\_\_\_ he didn't succeed.

A. but

B. however

C. yet

D. so

【解析】答案为 C。两句完整的话由一个连词连接就够了，有了 although 就不能用 but 或 however，就像有了 because 就不能再用 so 一样。

(3) have fun 玩得开心，愉快

该短语中的 fun 为不可数名词。

?

例 \_\_\_\_ it is to swim on such a hot day!

A. How fun

B. What fun

C. What a fun

D. How funny

【解析】答案为 B。在感叹句中 what 修饰名词，并且 fun 不可数，不能加 a。how 修饰形容词或副词，funny 为好笑，不符合题意，故选 B。

## 2. 词语辨析

(1) especially, specially

especially 尤其，特别地

specially 专门，特地

【误句】I love all the seasons, specially summer.

【正句】I love all the seasons, especially summer.

(2) too much, much too

too much 修饰不可数名词

much too 修饰形容词

【误句】There is much too water on the ground.

【正句】There is too much water on the ground.

(3) loud, aloud

loud 大声地

aloud 出声地，大声地

【误句】Speak aloud so that others can hear you.

【正句】Speak loud so that others can hear you.

(4) every day, everyday

every day 每天，相当于一个副词

everyday 每日的，每天的，是形容词

【误句】He learns every day English.

【正句】He learns everyday English.

#### 4 高一英语有效学习

(5) in order to, so as to

两者均表“目的是……”，但是 so as to 不能放在句首。

【误句】So as to catch up with the other students, he works hard.

【正句】In order to catch up with the other students, he works hard.

### 3. 语法知识

#### 直接引语变间接引语

直接引语变间接引语时，如果间接引语的引导词为Sb. told/said, 则直接引语的时态要变；如果直接引语为疑问句，则变成间接引语时要变成陈述语序。时态的变化如下：

一般现在时→一般过去时

现在进行时→过去进行时

一般将来时→过去将来时

现在完成时→过去完成时

一般过去时→过去完成时

(1) He asked me, “When can I get there?”

He asked me when he could get there.

他问我他什么时候能到那儿。

(2) She asked Jack, “Where have you been?”

She asked Jack where he had been.

她问 Jack 刚才去哪儿了。

(3) His parents asked him, “Why do you do that?”

His parents asked him why he did that.

他父母问他为什么那样做。

(4) My father said, “I worked here twenty years ago.”

My father said that he had worked there twenty years before.

我父亲说他 20 年前曾经在那儿工作过。



例 He asked me, “When can I come here?”

He asked me \_\_\_\_.

A. when he can come there

B. when he could go there

C. when I could go there

D. when could he go there

【解析】答案为 B。直接引语变间接引语时，语序要变成陈述句，所以 D 不对，并且 can → could, come → go, here → there, 所以选 B。



## 四、有效测试

### 第一部分 双基能力

1. As your oral English improves, \_\_\_\_ your listening.

A. so does

B. thus will

C. so will

D. does so

2. It's puzzling that \_\_\_\_ few students have finished \_\_\_\_ much work.

- A. so, so                      B. so, such                      C. such, such                      D. such, so
3. You should \_\_\_\_ your teachers, for they do their best to help you.  
A. care about                      B. care                      C. take care                      D. care of
4. I learn several subjects, \_\_\_\_, Chinese.  
A. like                      B. as                      C. for example                      D. together with
5. He was \_\_\_\_ at home, but he didn't feel \_\_\_\_.  
A. alone, alone                      B. lonely, lonely                      C. alone, lonely                      D. lonely, alone
6. Reading \_\_\_\_ instead of reading silently will help you better understand it.  
A. loud                      B. loudly                      C. aloud                      D. louder
7. He said he \_\_\_\_ singing and he sang a lot.  
A. is fond of                      B. enjoys                      C. was fond of                      D. was enjoying
8. Sorry I don't know how to \_\_\_\_ this question.  
A. reply                      B. reply to                      C. answer to                      D. get a reply from
9. She \_\_\_\_ him as her best friend.  
A. treats                      B. regards                      C. considers                      D. all of the above
10. He was \_\_\_\_, so I ran there to help him.  
A. in danger of being killed                      B. in danger to be killed  
C. in the danger of being killed                      D. in the danger to be killed

## 第二部分 综合实践

### 第一节 完形填空

A girl of 14 with a height of five feet twenty inches, Natalie Simanouva looks at least 18 years old. She is 11 to be the youngest fashion model in Moscow.

Natalie, whose father was the manager of a big company in Russia, and mother, a scientist, was the only child in the 12, yet she was never spoiled(宠坏的). Instead, she 13 excellent family education. Natalie 14 the fashion circle when she and a classmate went to a 15 competition. Inexperienced as she was, Natalie 16 the champion(冠军). Soon a model company 17 to sign a contract(合同) with her. Later in another 18 on September 9, 1994, she defeated as many as girls and got the first 19.

Last year she was invited to 20 to put on a show, but the 21 was given up since the French law didn't 22 any employee staff(职员) under 16.

However, according to laws in America, Natalie is 23 enough to find a job. She entered for a New York fashion show of winter and fall 24. The audience were 25 to know that lovely girl was but 14 years old.

11. A. looked                      B. known                      C. believed                      D. appeared  
12. A. team                      B. school                      C. class                      D. family  
13. A. paid                      B. welcomed                      C. showed                      D. lasted  
14. A. entered                      B. left                      C. found                      D. cost  
15. A. model                      B. composition                      C. sports                      D. dance

- |                   |            |            |                 |
|-------------------|------------|------------|-----------------|
| 16. A. won        | B. failed  | C. lost    | D. liked        |
| 17. A. refused    | B. came    | C. stopped | D. wondered     |
| 18. A. lesson     | B. party   | C. country | D. competition  |
| 19. A. letter     | B. prize   | C. answer  | D. pay          |
| 20. A. Russia     | B. the USA | C. France  | D. her hometown |
| 21. A. food       | B. money   | C. plan    | D. dress        |
| 22. A. understand | B. know    | C. make    | D. permit       |
| 23. A. beautiful  | B. young   | C. old     | D. tall         |
| 24. A. games      | B. trips   | C. dresses | D. concerts     |
| 25. A. surprised  | B. sure    | C. pleased | D. sad          |

## 第二节 阅读理解

The first robots were invented in the 1920s. Robots have appeared in Hollywood films such as *Robocop* and *The Terminator*. The robots in these films are stronger, faster and more intelligent than people.

In real life, robots are mainly used in factories. They do many different jobs. Usually these jobs are too dangerous, difficult or boring for humans.

Robots also help disabled people and people who cannot look after themselves. For example, scientists are making a robot to help blind people. Nowadays many blind people have a dog to help them. This dog is called a guide dog. In the future, guide dogs might be robot dogs.

One robot guide dog is called Meldog. It has wheels. It walks in front of its owner. It is very clever. It knows the speed of its owner's walk. Meldog talks to its owner by radio. The owner wears a special belt. This belt sends instructions to the owner from Meldog such as "Stop here", "Turn left", and "Turn right".

In the US, another type of robot helps disabled workers. This robot, called Kilroy, helps disabled computer operators. The robot hears the sound of its owner's voice. It follows instructions such as, "Turn the page" and "Make a cup of coffee". This robot will bring its owner a paper tissue when he or she sneezes!

Robots are also used in American hospitals. They can do simple jobs. For example, they shave patients and brush their teeth. At one hospital, a robot with the nickname Roscoe takes meals from the kitchen to patients' rooms. Robots will never replace humans. They can, however, help people in many different ways.

26. Some robots in real life are \_\_\_\_.

- |              |           |               |                    |
|--------------|-----------|---------------|--------------------|
| A. dangerous | B. boring | C. film stars | D. factory workers |
|--------------|-----------|---------------|--------------------|

27. Some disabled people need help to \_\_\_\_.

- |                          |                      |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| A. make robots           | B. become scientists |
| C. look after themselves | D. do dangerous jobs |

28. Meldog is a \_\_\_\_.

- |                |                    |             |                    |
|----------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| A. a blind dog | B. robot scientist | C. real dog | D. robot guide dog |
|----------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------------|

29. Kilroy helps disabled computer operators. This robot can \_\_\_\_.

- |                       |                      |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| A. speak to its owner | B. give instructions |
|-----------------------|----------------------|

C. read books

D. make cups of coffee

30. The hospital robot called Roscoe can \_\_\_\_.

A. do simple jobs

B. carry messages

C. make maps

D. use computers

**第三节 单句改错**

31. I'm not sure that he will help me or not.

32. The plane lands in an island.

33. I don't like singing, so do I like dancing.

34. My little sister is not on classical music.

35. My habits are reading love stories and doing sports.

36. I fond of climbing mountains.

37. I don't like beef and mutton.

38. He has to learn what to hunt animals.

39. Even though he was ill, but he helped me with my work.

40. Most of friends are football fans.

**五、拓展资料****Tips for making online friends**

- (1) Never give out identifying information such as Name, Home, Address, School name, or Telephone number in a public message such as at a chat room or on bulletin boards. Never send a person a picture of you without first checking with your parents.
- (2) Never reply to message or bulletin board items that are: Suggestive/Obscene (下流的) /Ready to fight/Express intention to hurt/Make you feel uncomfortable.
- (3) Be careful when someone offers something for nothing, such as gifts and money. Be very careful about any offers that get you to meet or have someone visit your house.
- (4) Tell your parents right away if you come across any information that makes you feel uncomfortable.
- (5) Never arrange a face-to-face meeting without telling your parents. If your parents agree to the meeting, make sure that you meet in a public place and have a parent with you.
- (6) Remember that people online may not be who they seem. Because you can't see or even hear the person, it would be easy for someone to misrepresent (说假话) himself/herself.
- (7) Be sure that you are dealing with someone that you and your parents know and trust before giving out any personal information about yourself through E-mail.
- (8) Get to know your "online friend" just as you get to know all of your friends.

## Unit 2



## English around the world



## 一、知识结构网络

1. 口语练习 Communicative skills
2. 阅读课文 English around the world
3. 词汇与句型

make use of	使用
make yourself at home	随便一点，就像在家里一样
make a face	做鬼脸
in total	总共
except for	除了
more and more	越来越多
come about	造成，发生
have difficulty in	在……上有困难
turn down	关小
pick up	去取
be late for	迟到
more than	超过

## 4. 语法知识

直接引语和间接引语

## 5. 听力练习 House rules

## 6. 写作及其他练习



## 二、课文精讲

1. There are more than 42 countries where the majority of the people speak English.

在 42 个以上的国家中，大多数人都说英语。

There be 句型中包含一个定语从句 where the majority of the people speak English，修饰先行词 countries。该句中的 the majority of 意为“大多数”，只能修饰可数名词。例如：

The majority of doctors there are sent abroad to study.

那儿的大多数医生都被派往国外进修。

2. Except for Hong Kong, where many people speak English as a first or a second language, most Chinese students learn English at school as a foreign language.

大部分中国学生在校把英语当作外语来学。在香港则不是这样，那儿许多人把英语当作母语或第二外语来说。



句中 where many people speak English as a first or a second language 是一个定语从句, 修饰先行词 Hong Kong。它是一个非限定性定语从句, 在句中起解释说明的作用。

**3. Businessmen who come to China to do business and tourists who want to visit China's famous Great Wall often come here without being able to speak Chinese.**

来中国经商的商人和来中国参观长城的游客通常都不会说中文。

该句的主语为 businessmen 和 tourists, 这两个并列的主语分别由两个定语从句来修饰, 该句的谓语动词为 come, without being able to speak Chinese 是介词短语作伴随状语。

**4. With so many people communicating in English every day, we can see that it will be more and more important to have a good knowledge of English.**

随着越来越多的人每天用英语交谈, 我们看到学好英语变得越来越重要。

该句的 with 短语做伴随状语。more and more + 形容词意为“越来越……”。例如:

China becomes more and more beautiful.

中国变得越来越漂亮。

**5. For a long time the language in America stayed the same, while the language in England changed.**

有很长一段时间, 美语没有变化, 而英语却变了。

while 意为“然而”, 表示轻微的转折。例如:

He prefers coffee, while I like tea.

他喜欢喝咖啡, 而我喜欢喝茶。

**6. However, most of the time Americans and Englishmen do not have any difficulty in understanding each other.**

然而, 大多数时间英美人在相互理解上没有什么问题。

however 意为“然而, 但是”, 如果放在句首, 用法为大写开头字母, 其后接逗号; 如果放在句中, 用法为前面一个逗号, 后面一个逗号。例如:

The Englishmen, however, are friendly to me.

然而那些英国人对我很友好。

句中的 have difficulty in doing 意为“在……有困难”, difficulty 在此处为不可数名词。例如:

I have no difficulty in finding his house.

我没费什么劲儿就找到了他家。

I have no difficulty with English. (直接接名词要用 with, 而不用 in)

我学习英语没什么困难。

**7. How did these differences come about?**

这些区别是如何造成的呢?

come about 意为“造成, 发生”, 不用被动语态。例如:

How did the accident come about?

车祸是如何发生的?

Sometimes it is hard to tell how a quarrel comes about.

有时很难判断争吵是如何发生的。



## 三、重点难点解析

## 1. 词汇与句型

(1) not...but... 不是……而是……



例 Not his parents but his teacher \_\_\_\_ going to punish him.

A. is                      B. are                      C. will                      D. will be

【解析】答案为 A。因为 not...but... 连接两个主语，谓语动词符合就近一致原则。例如：

Not he but his brother should be responsible for it.

不是他，而是他哥哥应该对此事负责。

(2) widely 广泛地



例 The song is \_\_\_\_ sung by people all over the world.

A. wide                      B. widely                      C. high                      D. highly

【解析】答案为 B。wide 为具体的宽，而 widely 为抽象的宽，意为“广泛地”。high 为具体的高，highly 为抽象的高，意为“高度地”。例如：

We think highly of the movie.

我们对那部电影评价很高。

(3) Here you are. 给你

Here it is.

它在这儿。

There they are.

他们来了。

Here we are.

我们到了。



例 \_\_\_\_\_.

Yes, finally. What a beautiful scene it is!

A. Here you are                      B. Here it is  
C. There they are                      D. Here we are

【解析】答案为 D。从上下文可以看出两人最终到了某地，正在享受美景。

## 2. 词语辨析

(1) stop to do, stop doing

stop to do 停下来去做某事

stop doing 停止做某事

【误句】He stopped to talk to me. He went back to do his homework.