

英语

教学参考书

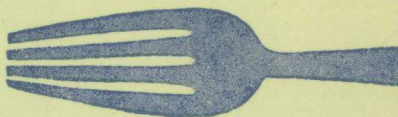
第一册

y, sin
at pr
during
以用 earlier, preceding,
fore, earlier, first, formerly, p
at, before then 等表示。等等

ENGLISH

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you must beat the eggs before
the pan.
→...before pouring them into th
When/After you have beaten the
into the pan.
→Having beaten the eggs...
After having beaten the
“关系的过渡性词语”



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高级中学课本

英 语

第一册

教学参考书

上海中小学课程教材改革委员会

1-3

上海外语教育出版社

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英 语
第 一 册
教学参考书
上海中小学课程教材改革委员会

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前 言

《高级中学课本英语第一册》为我国发达地区中小学英语系列教材之一。全套教材包括学生用书 20 册,教学参考书 20 册,及配套录音、录象磁带和教学挂图等,供小学三年级至高中三年教学使用。本书为《高级中学课本英语第一册》的教学参考书。

本书共十六个单元;每个单元安排学生用书中相应单元的补充讲解注释、例句,听力材料及补全对话的参考答案。每四个单元之后附有复习练习及答案。本书末附有学生用书中全部练习的答案及课文参考译文。本书供教师教学参考,希望广大教师提出建议及意见,以便今后改进。

编者

1992 年 11 月

To the Teacher

Each unit should be taught in one week, ie, three class periods. The time can be allotted as follows:

Dialogue (Language Structure / Language Function):
about half a class period

Text: about one and a half class periods

Guided Writing / Listening Comprehension and consolidation: one class period

The exercises can be done in or after class at the discretion of the teacher.

The teaching allotment can be more flexible if there are more than three class periods in a week.

For every two units, there is an appended passage for outside reading. The teacher can assign the students to read it.

CONTENTS

Unit 1..... 1

Dialogue

Language Structure: The Past Continuous Tense

Text: A New Beginning

Guided Writing: Word Order

Unit 2..... 6

Dialogue

Language Function: Inquiring about the Weather

Text: A Letter from London

Listening Comprehension: Weather

Unit 3..... 9

Dialogue

Language Structure: The Past Perfect Tense

Text: Help! Help!

Guided Writing: Word Order

Unit 4..... 13

Dialogue

Language Function: Inquiring about Health

Text: Too Many Helpers

Listening Comprehension: Mike Was Ill

Revision Exercises (Unit 1—Unit 4) 17

Key to Revision Exercises (Unit 1—Unit 4) 26

Unit 5..... 30

Dialogue

Language Structure: The Future Passive

Text: The Olympic Games

Guided Writing: Word Order

Unit 6..... 34

Dialogue

Language Function: Making Inquiries in the Post Office

Text: Be Careful in the Street

Listening Comprehension: Olympic Report

Unit 7..... 38

Dialogue

Language Structure: The Future in the Past Tense

Text: A Modern Painting

Guided Writing: Word Order

Unit 8..... 42

Dialogue

Language Function: Asking for Street Directions
Text: You Can't Miss It
Listening Comprehension: Asking the Way

Revision Exercises (Unit 5—Unit 8) 46

Key to Revision Exercises (Unit 5—Unit 8) 55

Unit 9..... 59

Dialogue

Language Structure: The Relative Clause (I)

Text: English—An International Language

Guided Writing: Sentence Combination

Unit 10..... 65

Dialogue

Language Function: Making Inquiries on the Bus

Text: Good Translation

Listening Comprehension: Numbers

Unit 11..... 69

Dialogue

Language Structure: The Relative Clause (II)

Text: On the Train

Guided Writing: Sentence Combination

Unit 12..... 75

Dialogue

Language Function: Making Inquiries at the Railway Station

Text: English Manners

Listening Comprehension: Traveling on Business

Revision Exercises (Unit 9—Unit 12) 79

Key to Revision Exercises (Unit 9—Unit 12) 87

Unit 13..... 90

Dialogue

Language Structure: A Revision of the Infinitive (I)

Text: A Mountain Trip

Guided Writing: Sentence Combination

Unit 14..... 95

Dialogue

Language Function: Making Inquiries about Airline Tickets

Text: The Work of Children

Listening Comprehension: Everybody's Jogging

Unit 15..... 98

Dialogue

Language Structure: A Revision of the Infinitive (II)

Text: Colours in Nature

Guided Writing: Sentence Combination

Unit 16	103
Dialogue	
Language Function: Asking about TV Programmes	
Text: Yours Is a Busy Body	
Listening Comprehension: Traffic Lights	
Revision Exercises (Unit 13—Unit 16)	107
Key to Revision Exercises (Unit 13—Unit 16)	115
Key to Exercises (Unit 1—Unit 16)	119
Key to Revision Exercises	131
Key to Supplementary Reading Exercises	137
课文参考译文	139

UNIT ONE

Main Teaching Points

1. Dialogue

Language Structure: The Past Continuous Tense

2. Text: A New Beginning

3. Guided Writing: Word Order

Dialogue

A. Language Structure: The Past Continuous Tense

The past continuous tense is used to express an action which was going on at a point of time or at a period of time in the past.

Examples:

1. I was waiting for you at the school gate at half past seven yesterday morning. (a point of time)
2. We were singing there all afternoon / from two to four. (a period of time)
3. She was looking at the time-table while we were chatting. (a period of time)

The past continuous tense is often used to describe an action that was in progress when another action hap-

pened.

Example:

I was talking to a new classmate when Mary came in.

B. Questions for Oral Practice

Example:

What were you doing at seven this morning? (read)

I was reading the dialogue aloud.

1. What was Bob doing at twelve yesterday? (have lunch)
2. What were Tom and Paul doing (at) this time yesterday? (have an English class)
3. What was Sue doing the whole evening? (watch TV)
4. What were they doing last Saturday afternoon? (play basketball)
5. What were you doing when the teacher came in? (talk with)
6. What was Peter doing when you went to see him? (write a letter)
7. What were your classmates doing from two to three on Monday afternoon? (sing)
8. Where were they singing? (in the music room)
9. What were you doing (at) this time last year? (study in a junior middle school)
10. Where were you studying? (study in ... Middle School)

Additional Notes to the Text

1. high school

美国人常把“中学”称作high school, 英国人则常作secondary school, 在美国, 小学六年和初中两年常集中在一个学校里, 高中则一般为四年, 分别称为 senior one, senior two, senior three 和 senior four

2. After looking around ...

After introducing ourselves

介词与动名词连用, 相当于一个时间状语从句。这种结构在英语中较为普通, 可以引导学生作如下的对应操练, 但不必多讨论动名词。

After I drank the milk, I went to school.

After drinking the milk, I went to school.

After he handed in his exercise, he left the classroom.

After handing in his exercise, he left the classroom.

After she finished the novel (小说), she returned it to the library.

After finishing the novel, she returned it to the library.

3. a surprise 一件令人惊奇的事

例如:

I won't tell you what my present is, so that you'll have a surprise.

4. The classroom grew quiet.

We all felt a little nervous.

可结合其它连系动词如look, get等一起造句。

5. at the end of the class

与此相对的是 at the beginning of the class

注意介词和end的搭配in the end = at last

Guided Writing

Word Order

Word Order is one of the basics in studying a language. Though the word order of the English language and the Chinese language is about the same, and though the students of senior high schools can speak some English, it is still necessary to further stress this point in writing, as reading is one thing and writing is another. It is for this reason that we put "Word Order" to begin the writing section, Guided Writing, in the senior high school English studies. We devote four Units to this to make sure that the students are more used to writing English, as they have not yet had any writing at all.

Reference Answers

1. The teacher gave us many new books and exercise books.
2. Last Tuesday we all felt very happy at the party.
3. John and his friends were doing their homework this time yesterday.
4. The students of that class will have a meeting next Wednesday.
5. The weather has been fine for two weeks now.

Spelling

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. senior | 2. district |
| 3. different | 4. hall |
| 5. introduce | 6. chat |
| 7. happily | 8. nervous |
| 9. charge | 10. pleasantly |
| 11. comfortable | 12. beginning |

Dictation

Everything was new and strange when I first went into the school. All the other students felt the same as we came from all over the city. But soon we had new friends and we chatted together happily, and we did not feel nervous. This was our first day in senior high school and we were all glad to have this good beginning.

UNIT TWO

Main Teaching Points

1. Dialogue

Language Function: Inquiring about the Weather

2. Text: A Letter from London

3. Listening Comprehension: Weather

Dialogue

A. Additional Expressions

1. It's fine / clear / hot / warm / cold / cool.

It's windy / cloudy / foggy.

2. How is the weather today?

What will the weather be like tomorrow?

How will the weather be tomorrow?

3. It's overcast.

4. The low will be -2°C (two degrees below zero centigrade)

B. A Dialogue in Full (for reference)

A: Nice weather today, isn't it?

B: Yes, much warmer / cooler / better than yesterday.

A: What did the weatherman say about tomorrow?

B: He said it would be windy / foggy / rainy / sunny / fair to cloudy.

A: What about the temperature?

B: The high would be 22°C and the low would be 14°C.

“would be” is used here to express the future in the past. The teacher can help the students to make more dialogues by using the useful expressions given.

Additional Notes to the Text

1. London伦敦, 英国首都, 英联邦的政治中心。位于泰晤士河的北岸, 是英国的一个主要港口。名胜古迹有伦敦塔 (Tower of London)、威斯敏斯脱教堂 (Westminster Abbey)——英国王室加冕之处, 也是英国议会所在地。文化中心有伦敦大学、不列颠博物馆、国家美术馆等。
2. I have had no time for writing letters
句中for writing letters也可改成to write letters
3. on the street
也可以说in the street
4. as there are no high mountains in England
也可以说as there are not any high mountains。用no比not any的语气更强, 这句可以译成“因为在英格兰根本没有高山”。

Listening Comprehension

Listen and fill in the blanks.