



宁夏六盘山高级中学课堂行动研究课题组◎编

THE GUIDANCE TO CLASS

课堂导用

适合普通高中课程标准实验教科书（人教版）

高中英语

必修 1



黄河出版传媒集团
宁夏人民出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

课堂导用. 英语. 1:必修/宁夏六盘山高级中学课堂行动研究课题组编. —银川:宁夏人民教育出版社,2008.8(2011.8 重印)

ISBN 978-7-80764-031-8

I. 课… II. 宁… III. 英语课—高中—教学参考资料 IV. G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2008)第 124957 号

课堂导用 高中英语(必修 1)

宁夏六盘山高级中学课堂行动研究课题组 编

责任编辑 虎雅琼 田 燕

封面设计 一 丁

责任印制 刘 丽

黄河出版传媒集团
宁夏人民教育出版社 出版发行

地 址 银川市北京东路 139 号

印 刷 宁夏雅昌彩色印务有限公司

开 本 787mm×1092mm 1/16

印 张 10

字 数 200 千

版 次 2008 年 8 月第 1 版

印 次 2011 年 8 月第 3 次印刷

印 数 7341~11360 册

书 号 ISBN 978-7-80764-031-8/G·974

定 价 13.00 元

版权所有 翻印必究

《课堂导用》编写委员会

主 任 金存钰

副 主 任 邓树栋 曹效琴 王生银

编 委 (按姓氏笔画排序)

于绪排	马绍云	王文成	王宁忠	王俊昌
王晓东	石学军	朱振华	孙宇科	李根红
杨惠军	贾永宏	曹天祥	梅继红	路 菊
路满雄	蔺立昌	瞿 军		

策 划 邓树栋

执行编辑 贾永宏 王俊昌

本册编者 张巧玲 曹天祥 吕晓雅 陈建伟

修 订 康 凤 张秀兰

编者的话

◎编写说明

随着普通高中课程标准的颁布,新课程教改实验在宁夏、山东、广东、海南等实验区逐步推开。耳目一新的教学材料、充满个性的教学活动、丰富多样的学习方式等使新课程标准下的课堂教学焕发出了生机。同时教材的多样化和教学活动的个性化也对教师的教学行为和学生的学习行为提出了更高的要求。

如何实现教学活动的规范化、有序化和有效化,是课堂教学改革的关键,是课改以来我们一直重点关注的问题。为此,我们成立了“六盘山高级中学课堂行动研究课题组”,致力于研究解决新课程标准下课堂教学实践中出现的新问题,寻找理论与实践的结合点,推进课堂教学改革。在总结实践经验的基础上,我们编写了对教师教学行为和学生行为具有引领、指导和规范作用的教学操作方案——《课堂导用》系列丛书。

在《课堂导用》系列丛书的编写过程中,我们力求运用新课程的基本理念,全面贯彻和落实课程标准的精神,注重改变学生的学习方式,整体考虑知识与能力、过程与方法、情感态度与价值观的和谐发展,从实际出发,落实基础,强调能力,突出创新。该系列丛书的出版,对于实现新课程标准下教学活动的规范化、有序化,促进学生学习方式的转变,提高教学质量具有重要意义。

◎丛书体例

本套丛书通过建构系统化的知识结构、提供多样化的学习材料、精心设计研讨式的探究问题,帮助学生理解课程内容,培养学生的探究意识、创新精神和实践能力,提升学生的综合素质。英语分册设置以下五个板块:

词海拾贝 将每单元中的重点词按其词义、习惯用法、固定搭配进行科学、系统的归纳和拓展,建立了一个相互联系的“知识场”,举例分析,精讲巧练,使学生们在学习词汇时不仅夯实基础而且获得举一反三的能力,从而扩大词汇量。

互动课堂 深入剖析本单元课文中的重难点,联想拓展相关知识点,归纳整合。通过精讲精练、师生互动,使学生学会自主学习、合作学习、探究学习。

语法解读 从基本概念入手,将每个语法项目系统化、条理化,符合学生循序渐进的认知规律,并利用高考真题来提炼知识点,揭示高考命题趋势,帮助学生快速高效地提高运用英语的能力。最后配有针对性练习,用以检测学生的实际解题能力。

写作点拨 按照高考常见的 11 种文体的写作方法和技巧进行编写,强调实用性,突出指导性。经典范文填空并背诵部分,开拓了学生视野;模拟写作部分,使学生达到写作练习和自我检测的目的。

达标测评 本部分把单元的词汇、句型和语法等知识点,落实到单项填空、完形填空、阅读理解、短文改错和书面表达等题型中,从不同角度、不同思路对学生进行有针对性的训练,以促进学生的应考综合能力的培养和提高。

为了及时巩固和检测学生的实战能力,本书每个单元还提供了一套期中(期末)综合测试题。

◎ 使用建议

自主学习 新课程倡导积极主动的学习态度,倡导自主、合作、探究的学习方式。本套丛书各板块的设置特别关注调动学生学习的积极性、发挥学生的主体作用、培养学生的学习兴趣、挖掘学生的学习潜能。希望同学们借助这些板块,在学习中主动观察、思考、表达、探究,逐步形成积极主动的学习习惯。

循序渐进 丛书力求遵照同步学习的客观规律,在板块设置、内容安排、方法应用、能力考查等方面都充分考虑了梯度性和渐进性,逐步从基本要求向较高要求递进。学习中要充分关注这一特点,以学习板块为顺序,由浅入深,循序渐进。这样,才能保证理想的学习效果。

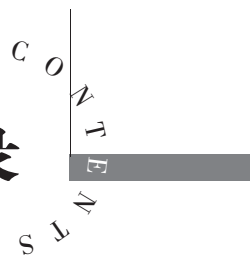
学以致用 各板块的设置和习题的选取,充分考虑了其实用性、新颖性和探究性,选用了大量与实际生产、社会生活、中外时事和科技发展相关的问题。学习过程中要以此为契机,关注社会,关注生活,实现书本、课堂向社会、生活延伸,使对学生的创新意识和实践能力的培养落到实处。

但愿本套丛书成为你学习的好帮手。

受水平所限,本丛书的疏漏和错误在所难免,恳请各位读者提出宝贵意见,以使《课堂导用》系列丛书的质量不断提高,日臻完善。

《课堂导用》编委会

目录



Unit 1 Friendship	1
Unit 2 English around the world	24
Unit 3 Travel journal	49
Unit 4 Earthquakes	73
Unit 5 Nelson Mandela — a modern hero	100
 高一年级第一学期期中测试卷	 125
参考答案	134

目标导航

类别	课程标准要求掌握的项目
话题	Friends and friendship; interpersonal friendship
词汇	upset ignore calm concern loose Netherlands German series outdoors dusk thunder entire entirely power curtain dusty partner settle highway recover pack suitcase overcoat teenager exactly disagree grateful dislike tip swap item add up / calm down / have got to / be concerned about / walk the dog / go through / set down / a series of / on purpose / in order to / at dusk / no longer / face to face / suffer from / get (be) tired of / pack up / get along with / fall in love with / join in
功能	同意和不同意(agreement and disagreement) I agree. / Yes, I think so. / So do I. / Me too. / Exactly. / No problem. / Sure. Certainly. / Of course. / All right. / You're right / correct. / Good idea. / I think that's a good idea. / I don't think so. / Neither do I. / That's not right. / Yes, but... I'm afraid not. / No way. / I'm sorry, but I don't agree. / Of course not. / I disagree.
语法	直接引语和间接引语 (I): 陈述句和疑问句 1. 陈述句 “I don't want to set down a series of facts in a diary,” said Anne. (Direct speech) → Anne said that she didn't want to set down a series of facts in a diary. 2. 一般疑问句 “Does a friend always have to be a person?” the writer asks us. → The writer asks us if a friend always has to be a person. 3. 特殊疑问句 “What do you call your diary?” Anne's sister asked her. → Anne's sister asked her what she called her diary.

Section I Vocabulary

词海拾贝

1. add vt. & vi.

- add up 合计 add up to 总计是
- add to 增加; 增添 add ... to 给 添加
- add that ... 补充说道



●用以上短语的适当形式填空

- (1) The little baby's coming _____ the family's happiness.
- (2) Mix the flour and butter together, then _____ the sugar _____ it.
- (3) The cost of this trip _____ 1000 yuan.
- (4) Please _____ all these numbers together.
- (5) He _____ he did nothing wrong.

2. upset vt. & adj.

upset oneself about sth. 使某人心烦

be upset about sth. 为某事难过

be upset that ... 为某事伤感

●完成下列句子

- (1) The news _____ (使他心烦).
- (2) You needn't _____ (为此事难过).
- (3) There is no point _____ (为此事难过).

3. calm adj. & vt.

calm down 使镇静下来; 使平静下来

●翻译或完成句子

- (1) Calm yourself down to take the exam.

- (2) We tried to _____ (使他平静), but he kept shouting and swearing.
- (3) The water in this river is very _____ (平静).

4. concern vt. & n.

be concerned about 关心; 挂念

be concerned with 与某事有关; 涉及某事物

so / as far as ... is concerned 就 ... 来说; 就 ... 而论

●用以上短语的适当形式填空

- (1) He is very concerned _____ his mother's health.
- (2) This story is concerned _____ a Russian family in the 19th century.

5. share vt. & vi. & n.

share in 分享; 分担;

share sth. with sb. 与 ... 合用; 与 ... 分享 / 共用

share out 分给

●完成下列句子

- (1) The whole class _____ the happiness of winning the match.



(2) There is only one room we will have to _____ .

(3) People like _____ (与好朋友一起分享快乐).

6. dare vt. & vi. & v.aux

实义动词 { dare to do sth. 敢做某事
don't / doesn't / didn't dare to do sth. 不敢做某事

情态动词 dare do sth. 敢做 …… dare not do sth. 不敢做 …… (一般用于疑问、否定或条件句中)

●一句多译

(1) 我不敢和他说话。

I dare not _____ to him.

I _____ speak to him.

(2) 她晚上不敢一个人出去。

She _____ go out alone at night.

She _____ go out alone at night.

7. suffer vt. & vi.

suffering(s) n. 痛苦; 苦难的遭遇 sufferer n. 受苦者; 患病者

suffer from / with / for 受 …… 苦; 患 …… 病

●将下列句子译成汉语

(1) He has suffered a lot since his son was killed in that accident.

(2) Our business has suffered from lack of investment.

(3) He suffered terribly all through his illness.

(4) It is said that she seems to have suffered from a strange illness.

8. advice n.

follow sb.'s advice 听从某人的建议

take sb.'s advice 遵从某人的建议

ask sb. for advice 向某人征求意见

give sb. some advice 给某人一些建议



●完成下列句子

- (1) He _____ (给了我一些建议) on how to learn math well.
- (2) If I hadn't _____ (遵从他的建议), I would not have been in such bad situation.
- (3) She likes going to the teacher's to _____ (征求建议).
- (4) The expert _____ (给我们一些建议) on how to use the computer.

9. situation n.

in a ... situation 处于……状态

get into / out of ... situation 陷于 / 摆脱……状态

●完成下列句子

- (1) If the _____ (情形) had been different, their plan might have succeeded.
- (2) He found himself in a _____ (困境).
- (3) The _____ (位置) of the shop is at the left of the house.

10. communicate vt. & vi.

communicate with 与……交流; 与……通信

communicate sth. to sb. 把……传达给……

●完成下列句子

- (1) Nowadays people _____ (用电脑彼此交流).
- (2) The officer _____ (把他的命令传达给) the men by the radio.

词汇练习与巩固

I. 根据汉语或首字母提示完成单词

1. As good friends, we are always c_____ about each other.
2. The heavy fog caused a s_____ of car accidents in the area.
3. Please a_____ your daughter's name to this list.
4. Air pollution is one of the problems that we can't i_____.
5. There are five important p_____ in her speech.
6. Can you explain the _____ (理由) behind the decision?
7. Jane is good at _____ (交流) with animals.
8. We can't do it best if we don't _____ (完全地) put our heart into it.
9. Tom had become seriously ill, _____ (遭受) great pain.



10. Li Ping was caught _____ (作弊) in the exam and was punished by the school.

II. 用所给短语的适当形式填空

walk the dog	face to face	in order to	join in	set down
hide away	add up	be concerned about	go through	fall in love

1. Tom's father goes out to _____ every morning.
2. Kate got up early _____ catch the first bus.
3. The old man _____ two world wars.
4. Teenagers often _____ their real feelings to their parents.
5. It is necessary to _____ some important points in class.
6. They _____ at the first sight and got married soon.
7. Good friends should _____ each other all the time.
8. Please _____ all the money and see how much we will spend.
9. Talking _____ is a good way to deal with the gap between parents and their children.
10. Would you like to _____ the games?

III. 翻译下列句子

1. 你必须听从老师的建议。(follow one's advice)
_____.
2. 我们应该养成良好的学习和生活习惯。(form ... habit)
_____.
3. 球迷们如此兴奋以至于无法安静下来。(calm down)
_____.
4. 不必为此事难过。(get upset about sth.)
_____.
5. 以友好的方式和朋友沟通,这很重要。(communicate with)
_____.

Section II Learning about the text

背景阅读

I often wonder what friendship is. Friendship is too big a topic to talk about either specifically or generally. I guess most of us are still in a puzzling state about what friendship is, and I myself should be included. Maybe people who define friendship according to his own life experience will say that they have a good concept of friendship, which I think is too narrow to get an objective definition



of it. But how hard it would be to talk about friendship without mixing personal feeling in it, especially when it comes to the matter of CLOSEST friend. So here I would like to share my views with you about friendship, about my closest friend. I have had friends since I was born, some of whom have come along with me through my life, and it is impossible to always keep your friends around you since departure is one part of life that everybody must experience. Though some of you may oppose me by exaggerating the connotation of the concept of being together that is friends may not stay together physically but they can stay together always psychologically, I still hold that departure is an absolute thing. How could it be possible that your friend (even your closest friend) always keeps you in heart as he/she had, is having and will have different experiences from yours? Somehow different experiences make up of different hearts. Man's heart is a quite strange thing. Never think that one can wholly touch it. Sometimes our heart is so abstract that you don't even know how to get to them. If we take heart as a cube, and closest friend a gentle breeze, this breeze can only blow one facet of this cube from one direction and can rarely reach any other sides of your heart. I'm not sure whether I have put it very clearly but believe me that there are no fixed closest friend in your life. With different time, place, space, emotion and situation, you have different closest friends. When I play basketball, I have a closest friend who knows how to cooperate with me and together give our opponents a deadly attack; when I am alone and feel so lonely, I have a friend who can always comfort me by saying that he is my friend; when I am in need of money, the one who comes all the way and lend his money to me without any hesitation is my closest friend; when I am proud and a friend dares to stand out to warn me that I should keep modest, he is my closest friend; and, when I read *Old Man and the Sea*, I think Hemingway is my best friend. You see then, how many closest friends I have. But I must say, though I always want to keep all of them in my heart, they are not actually always in my heart. They have their own friends and their own life. Winston Churchill once said that there's no perpetual friend, nor perpetual enemy, only perpetual interest. I guess he's right in some way. Personally, I think it is a shame for people who take a pet as his closest friend as this is a sheer insult to human being and an absolute indignity for the word FRIENDSHIP. If a dog is his closest friend, what is human to him? You can imagine how would a person with his ANIMAL closest friend do to PEOPLE. And maybe sometimes a dog can give him mental comfort, but what a dog likes best is just a bone. Friendship is indeed an inborn desire of mankind, and it is relationship between people, not between people and animals. If you seek friendship, please seek it from people, from people around you. Actually I have much more to say but... your criticism welcome.

Life's bad; life's good; life's perfect. What is friendship? Friendship is an in-depth relationship. Friendship is comfortable and relaxed. Friendship requires meeting the needs of both friends.



Building a friendship from casual friends. Building friendships takes time. Friendships require self-disclosure. So any friendship has risks, Talking and listening builds friendships. Friendships require equality and loyalty from friends. Maintenance of friendships is crucial. Friendships can not be neglected. One-on-one contact is a prerequisite of friendships. Friends must be flexible. Conflict must be resolved for friendships to continue. Friendships do end. Friendships may not last. Friendships can lose importance and die gradually. Some friendships end abruptly with unresolved conflict. The worst enemy of friendships is change by one or both friends. There is usually pain with the loss of friendship. Setting Limits in Friendships Friendships as well as all other relationships must have limits.

互动课堂

1. Your friend comes to school very upset.

upset 此处为形容词,作主语补足语,用来补充形容主语的状态。

●完成下列句子

- (1) He arrived home, _____ (又累又饿).
 (2) The girl lay in the bed, _____ (醒着).

2. You had to pay to get it repaired. (句中 get 为使役动词。)

类似的使役动词还有 have, get, make, let。

●完成下列句子

- (1) I got him _____ (help) me.
 (2) We will get a party _____ (go) with some music.
 (3) We shouldn't have water _____ (run) all the time when we are washing.
 (4) He always has the little boy _____ (clean) the floor.
 (5) The workers are let _____ (work) for 14 hours a day.
 (6) Zhang Hua was late because his bike was broken and he had to _____ (修理自行车).

3. Do you want a friend *whom you could tell everything to*? (句中画线部分为定语从句。)

●将下列句子译成汉语并画出定语从句

- (1) She is the girl *whom you are looking for*.

 (2) He is the boy *whom you are talking about*.

 (3) This is the book *which I bought yesterday*.



4. It's because I haven't been able to be outdoors for so long *that* I have grown so crazy about everything.

强调句型结构 It is / was + 被强调部分 (物) + that + sentence.

It is / was + 被强调部分 (人) that / who + sentence.

可强调句中的主语、宾语、表语、状语 除了谓语动词不能强调。

●照例强调句中画线部分

(1) He went to see a film in the Star Cinema yesterday. →

It was he that / who went to see a film in the Star Cinema yesterday.

It _____ he went to see in the Star Cinema yesterday.

It _____ he went to see a film yesterday.

It _____ he went to see a film in the Star Cinema.

(2) She studied at Liupanshan High School last year.

It was _____.

It was _____.

It was _____.

5. She and her family hid away for nearly twenty-five months before they were discovered.

before conj. 意为“在……之前”,常引导时间状语从句,译法灵活。

●翻译下列各句

(1) He left before I could say goodbye.

_____。

(2) He asked a second question before I could answer the first.

_____。

(3) It won't be long before we meet again.

_____。

6. It was the first time that I *had seen* the night face to face.

It is the first / second / ... time + that + 现在完成时态.

It was the first / second / ... time + that + 过去完成时态.

●完成下列句子

(1) It is the second time that he _____ (看这部电影).



(2) It was the second time that he _____ (看这部电影).

7. I do want to change this situation. (句中 do 起强调作用, 无实义)

She **did write to** you yesterday. (did 在句中无实义, 起强调作用)

●完成或翻译句子

(1) _____ (务必参加) our games.

(2) She _____ (的确唱得好).

(3) 务必把教室打扫干净。

_____.

语言点练习与巩固

I. 完成下列句子

(1) Have you ever considered _____ (换个工作)?

(2) I have to _____ (理发).

(3) _____ (正是我) who help him with his English.

(4) _____ (正是上周) that we saw a film.

(5) Please do _____ (按照我说的去做).

(6) It was the third time that he _____ (迟到了).

(7) She _____ (的确完成作业了) yesterday.

II. 单项选择

1. You'd better _____ the telephone number so you can communicate with each other.

- A. set down B. point out C. pick up D. make up

2. The old man has _____ a lot since his son was killed some years ago.

- A. given up B. asked for C. thought of D. gone through

3. I _____ to hear that they would get married soon, which surprised me greatly.

- A. expected B. decided C. happened D. pretended

4. In autumn, farmers are seen _____ their tractors _____ from dawn to dark.

- A. to have; working B. to have; work C. have; working D. have; worked

5. If you _____ treat me like that again you will be sorry sooner or later.

- A. need B. dare C. must D. may

6. In order to finish her novel, the writer _____ for ten months, because he didn't want to be troubled by the reporter.

- A. hid away B. were hiding C. hide sway D. was hid away

7. Do you know the girl _____ your mother is talking to?

- A. which B. whose C. whom D. when



8. Please _____ all the figures to see how much they _____.
A. add; add up to B. add up; add up to C. add up; add up D. add; add to
9. It would be a mistake _____ my advice.
A. to ignore B. to pass C. to be ignorant D. to inform
10. The reason _____ his going to France was _____ he got a new job there.
A. for; because B. for; that C. of; because D. of; that
11. All his friends _____ his happiness when he won the match.
A. shared B. shared from C. shared with D. shared like
12. It is obvious that Jerry was crazy _____ Susanne.
A. with B. in C. to D. about
13. The old lady _____ great pain when her only son was killed in a traffic accident.
A. took B. suffered C. suffered from D. stood
14. The police _____ with each other by radio.
A. inform B. communicate C. remind D. announce
15. Once you _____ into the habit of smoking, it is hard for you to _____.
A. get; give it up B. get; give up it C. form; give it up D. fall; get out of

Section III Grammar

语法解读

直接引语和间接引语 (I)

直接引语就是直接引用别人的话,一般放在引号内;间接引语就是用自己的话转述别人的话,不加引号。直接引语变成间接引语时,间接引语通常以宾语从句的形式出现。直接引语变成间接引语时还要注意人称、时态、指示代词、时间及地点状语的变化,去掉直接引语中的引号。

1. 直接引语是陈述句变为间接引语的方法

(1)如果直接引语是陈述句,在变为间接引语时,由连词 that 引导(that 可省略)。主句中如果有 say to somebody (对某人说),通常变为 tell somebody (告诉某人)。

He said, "I get on well with people here." → He said that he got on well with people there.

Susan said, "We can finish the work tomorrow." → Susan said that they could finish the work the next day.

John said to me, "I told her all about it three days ago." → John told me that he had told her all about it three days before.



【注意】如果直接引语是两个并列的陈述句,变为间接引语时,第一个宾语从句前的 *that* 有时可省略,但第二个宾语从句前的 *that* 不可省略。

He said, “I like swimming and I want to go swimming with you.” → He said (that) he liked swimming and that he wanted to go swimming with us.

(2)直接引语在改为间接引语时,时态需要做相应的调整。现在时需改为过去时态;过去时态改为完成时态;过去完成时则保留原来的时态。如:

She said. “I have lost a pen.” → She said she had lost a pen.

She said. “We hope so.” → She said they hoped so.

She said. “He will go to see his friend.” → She said he would go to see his friend.

【注意】直接引语如果是客观真理,变为间接引语时,时态一般不变化。如:

“The earth moves around the sun and the moon moves around the earth,” the teacher told me.

→ The teacher told me the earth moves around the sun and the moon moves around the earth.

2. 直接引语是一般疑问句变为间接引语的方法

直接引语如果是一般疑问句,变为间接引语时,要用连词 *whether* 或 *if* 引导,同时把原来的疑问句语序变为陈述句语序。主句中的谓语动词是 *said* 时,要改为 *asked*,没有间接宾语时,还可根据具体情况加一个间接宾语,如 *me*, *us*, *him* 等。如:

The teacher said, “Will you be back today?” → The teacher asked (him) if / whether he would be back that day.

He asked, “Has the bell rung?” → He asked if / whether the bell had rung.

“Shall (Should) I tell her your telephone number?” he asked me. (表示询问、征求意见) → He wanted to know if / whether he should tell her my telephone number.

【注意】“Would you like to ...?” 和 “Would you please ...?” 表示的是请求,变为间接引语时,常用动词不定式形式。如:

“Would you like to help me with my lessons?” she asked me. → She asked me to help her with her lessons.

3. 直接引语是特殊疑问句变为间接引语的方法

直接引语如果是特殊疑问句(即 *what*, *which*, *who*, *whom*, *whose*, *how*, *why*, *when*, *where*, *how many*, *how long* 等引导的疑问句),变为间接引语时,仍用原来的疑问词引导,但要把原来的疑问句语序改为陈述句语序。如:

He asked, “Who can carry the box?” → He asked who could carry the box. (*who* 作主语,语序不变。)

He asked, “Who is the man near the window?” → He asked who the man near the window was. (*who* 作表语,要改为陈述句语序。)

“Which one do you like best here?” he asked her. → He asked her which one she liked best there.