

新课程·新目标·新思维

随堂

经典解析

课时练习

综合测试

1+2

讲·练·测

高中英语

新 课 标 江 苏 版

必修

5

新课标·江苏版

随堂·1+2

讲·练·测

高中英语·必修5

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编者的话

江苏美术出版社出版的《随堂1+2——讲·练·测》丛书,由江苏13个城市重点名校的名师编写。他们历时一年多,经过深入研讨,根据“新课程标准”精神,推出了这套丛书。这是他们为同学们在“新”背景下的考试中能够取得好成绩而做出的一份努力。在如今浩繁的教辅用书中,《随堂1+2——讲·练·测》无论在编写理念还是编写体例上,都有其领先一步和不同凡响的地方,是学生巩固知识、培养能力的首选教辅书。

本丛书具有四大特点:全、轻、准、新。

全程同步:根据学科特点,《随堂1+2——讲·练·测》包含“重点难点点拨”、“同步讲解”、“典型题析”、“学海航标”、“资料链接”、“基础训练”、“巩固提高”、“课时练习”、“单元练习”、“综合练习”、“参考答案”等多种板块,与教材内容紧密同步。“单元练习”有两至三套试卷,可作为单元基础练习、拓展练习、复习练习;“综合练习”为期中、期末复习测试卷。

练习轻松:“课时练习”选题精要、典型,深入浅出,趣味生动。学生每天只需10~20分钟就可全面检测当堂的学习效果,从而真正达到减轻负担、提高效率的目的。

内容准确:以现行最新课本为依据,体现新课程标准精神,突出培养学生综合运用知识的能力和善于创新的思维。

新颖实用:充分吸收国内外最新教改成果的精华,博采众长,独树一帜。印装分为两个部分,其中“重点难点讲解”、“典型题析”、“课时练”等为16开本胶订,“单元练”、“综合卷”及“参考答案”为活页,方便了师生课堂使用和单元测试,充分体现了“讲、练、测”的优点,是精讲、精练、单元测试、期末复习的合订本。

★随着一费制在全省的实施,学生只需花一本书的钱就能购得三本书的内容,即精讲、精练、单元检测卷。该书一书三用,方便实用,是老师、学生、家长首选教辅用书,是书店最佳推荐图书。

丛书编写组

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Unit 1 Getting along with others

第一课时

一、教材解析

A. 【重难点剖析】

1. Almost everyone wants to make friends and develop friendships with others. 几乎每个人都想和其他人交朋友、发展友谊。

(1) *develop* *vt. & vi.* 发展, 养成, 培养; 成长, 壮大; 冲洗; 开发; 研制

develop the habit of making notes 养成做笔记的习惯

develop an interest in science 培养对科学的兴趣

a developing country 发展中国家

a developed country 发达国家

Fresh air and exercise develop healthy bodies. 新鲜空气和运动能使身体健康。

I think these photographs will look nice when they're developed. 我想这些照片冲洗出来会不错。

He is developing into a good soldier. 他在成长为一个好战士。

(2) *development* *n.* [U] 发展; 扩张; [C] 进展; 进展程度

The development of this project will take several years. 这项工程的发展要经过几年的时间。

What are the latest developments in medicine? 医学上有什么最新的发展?

the rapid development of industry 工业的迅速发展

the latest development in foreign trade 对外贸易方面的最新进展

with the development of 随着……的发展

be under development 在发展中

2. What do you think the proverbs tell us about friendship and getting along with others? 你认为关于友谊和跟别人相处的箴言告诉我们什么道理?

(1) *do you think* 为插入语。此句型结构为: 疑问词 + 插入语 + 陈述语序。

例如: When do you think is the proper time to leave? 你觉得什么时候离开合适?

(2) *friendship* *n.* [U] 友谊, 友好; [C] 一段友谊

I valued my friendship with John. 我珍惜和约翰的友谊。

Our friendship has lasted for years. 我们的友谊持续了多年。

His friendships never last very long. 他的那些友谊都不持久。

(3) *get along* 进展, 进行; 情况(如何); (勉强)生活, 过下去; 相处 (= get on)

My work is getting along much better now. 我的工作现在进展好多了。

How are you getting along with your English studies? 你的英语学习进展如何?



How did you get along in the examination? 你考试的情况怎么样?

He manages to get along without much money. 没有太多钱,他勉强生活。

I can't get along with them. They're so untidy. 我无法和他们相处,他们太脏了。

3. True friends have hearts that beat as one. 真正的朋友心跳一致。

beat 打,敲;打败,胜过 *vt.*; (心)跳动 *vi.*, (鸟翼)扑动 *vt.*

They beat him unconscious. 他们把他打得失去意识。

The waves beat the shore. 波浪拍打着海岸。

I can easily beat him at golf. 打高尔夫球我可以轻易地击败他。

His heart had ceased to beat. 他的心脏已停止跳动。

The bird beats its wings rapidly as it flies on. 鸟飞行时快速地拍打翅膀。

B. 【典型例题】

1. — It seems that I haven't seen Linda for years.

— _____ now?

A. Where she is do you suppose

B. Where do you suppose is she

C. Where do you suppose she is

D. Do you suppose she is

【解析】:选 C。此句型结构为:疑问词 + 插入语 + 陈述语序?

2. _____ you have seen both teams, _____ will win?

A. Since; who do you think

B. As; who you think

C. Since; you think who

D. When; whenever

【解析】:选 A。此处 since 作“既然”讲,因此排除 B、D 选项;疑问词 who 应置于句首,后接插入语 do you think。

3. _____ of danger in the street at night, she had to go home, with a friend _____ her.

A. Warned; followed

B. Warning; following

C. Having warned; following

D. Having been warned; following

【解析】:选 D。本题考查分词的用法。前半句分词短语作状语,逻辑主语为 she,表示被动含义并强调动作的先后,故用 Having been warned;后半句为伴随状语,与逻辑主语 a friend 是主动含义,故用 following。

4. With the door _____ on, the thief's heart _____ faster.

A. knocked; beat

B. being knocked; beat

C. being knocked; hit

D. beat; hit

【解析】:选 B。本题根据特定语境考查分词和词的用法。由题意“门一直被敲”,强调动作的持续被动进行;后半句心脏的跳动用 beat, hit 表示打、打击、击中或命中某人。

5. China sent up Shenzhou V manned(载人的) spaceship into space successfully, which shows science and technology _____ rapidly in China.

A. develop

B. develops

C. is developing

D. had developed

【解析】:选 C。本题根据特定语境考查时态的用法。表示“中国的科技正迅猛发展”, A、B、D 均不合题意。

二、随堂练习

A. 【单词拼写】

1. He lives by the _____ (格言), "Early to bed and early to rise make a man healthy, wealthy and wise."
2. The exhibition is well _____ (值得) a visit.
3. What are the _____ (特征) that distinguish the Chinese from the Japanese?
4. He gave me a practical _____ (解释, 说明) of what was to be done.
5. The child _____ (跟着) her mother about all day long.
6. I am not an easy man to g _____ on with.
7. We must d _____ the natural resources of our country.
8. The police have caught some of the t _____ who stole our money.
9. There are great f _____ between the two families.
10. After some thought he hit on a plan to b _____ his competitor.

B. 【背景导入】

International Friendship Day

August 6 is International Friendship Day for 2006, time to recognise your friends and their contribution to your life. Friendship helps to bring peace and positivity to the globe—a great reason to celebrate!

Friendship Day occurs on the first Sunday of August—only once a year—so make the most of it! Friends come in many shapes, sizes and guises: school friends, work colleagues, siblings, partners, parents, pets and neighbours. Pull out all the stops and let your friends know they are truly appreciated!

Celebration Ideas:

Write a nice card for your friend telling them how much you appreciate their friendship. Spell out your heart to them as though there is no tomorrow.

Buy or make them a small present—flowers, chocolates, friendship bands, a cake, a dream-catcher or anything that catches your imagination! Consider leaving the gift anonymously for added intrigue!

Hug someone, preferably your friend!

Make a point to call every one of your friends on Friendship Day to let them know you care
Longtime Friends:

Best Friends make your friend a tape of all the songs that define your friendship (or ones that you just happen to mutually like!)

Call all those old friends you haven't spoken to in ages. Remember the girl scout motto: "Make new friends and keep the old, one is silver and the other gold"!

Send your friend a greeting online using Happy Friendship Day Tribute or Care 2.

Make a special friendship book for your best friend. Include photos, quotes and poetry, telling your friends how special they are.



Invite your closest buddies over for a sleepover! Rent some movies and pig out on popcorn, chocolate and all forms of unhealthy food! Bring some blankets outside and watch the stars.

Plan a special day with your best friend or friendship group. A picnic is always a fun idea, and great for all ages. If you're physically-inclined, try an activity such as bowling, golf, rollerblading, cricket or going to the beach.

If you're all busy during the day, plan to go out to dinner with your friend(s). Dress up in your finest and have a fun night that's different from the norm.

Host a Friendship Dinner Party!

Have a sleepover!

Buy your friend a ticket to the theatre so you can enjoy a great show together. If you can't afford this, downscale to the movies!

C. 【阅读理解】

A friend of mine named Paul received an expensive car from his brother as a Christmas present. On Christmas Eve, when Paul came out of his office, a street urchin(顽童) was walking around the shining car. "Is this your car, Paul?" he asked.

Paul answered, "Yes, my brother gave it to me for Christmas." The boy was surprised. "You mean your brother gave it to you and it didn't cost you anything. Paul, I wish..." He hesitated.

Of course Paul knew what he was going to wish for. He was going to wish he had a brother like that. But what the boy said surprised Paul greatly.

"I wish," the boy went on, "that I could be a brother like that." Paul looked at the boy in surprise, then he said again, "Would you like to take a ride in my car?"

"Oh, yes, I'd love that."

After a short ride, the boy turned and with his eyes shining, said, "Paul, would you mind driving in front of my house?"

Paul smiled a little. He thought he knew what the boy wanted. He wanted to show his neighbours that he could ride home in a big car. But Paul was wrong again. "Will you stop where those two steps are?" the boy asked.

He ran up to the steps. Then in a short while Paul heard him coming back, but he was not coming fast. He was carrying his little crippled(残疾) brother. He sat him down on the step and pointed to the car.

"There he is, Buddy, just like I told you upstairs. His brother gave it to him for Christmas and it didn't cost him a cent. And some day I'm going to give you one just like it. "Then you can see for yourself all the nice things in the Christmas window that I've been trying to tell you about."

Paul got out and lifted the boy to the front seat of his car. The shining-eyed older brother climbed in beside him and three of them began an unforgettable holiday ride.

() 1. The street urchin was very surprised when _____.

A. Paul received an expensive car

B. Paul told him about the car



- C. he saw the shining car D. he was walking around the car
- () 2. From the story we can see the urchin _____.
- A. wished to give his brother a car
B. wanted Paul's brother to give him a car
C. wished he could have a brother like Paul's
D. wished Paul could be a brother like that
- () 3. The urchin asked Paul to stop his car in front of his house _____.
- A. to show his neighbours the big car
B. to show he had a rich friend
C. to let his brother ride in the car
D. to tell his brother about his wish
- () 4. We can infer from the story that _____.
- A. Paul couldn't understand the urchin
B. the urchin had a deep love for his brother
C. the urchin wished to have a rich brother
D. the urchin's wish came true in the end

第二课时

一、教材解析

A. 【重难点剖析】

1. Sometimes, other children say we are no fun because we are both very academic and like to study, but we like it that way. 有时,其他孩子说我们没趣,因为我们都是学术型的喜欢学习,但我们喜欢那样。

fun n.

(1) (玩得)高兴,有意思,乐趣[U]

We had great fun playing football on the playground. 我们在操场上踢足球玩得很高兴。

There's no fun in spending the evening doing nothing. 晚上什么也不做真是没有意思。

Have fun! 好好玩儿。

What fun we had! 我们玩得多高兴啊!

(2) 有趣的人或事[U]

Mr Jones is great fun. 琼斯先生真是有趣的人。

Sailing a boat is great fun. 航海很有趣。

△ for fun 为了高兴,为着好玩

△ make fun of 开……的玩笑,取笑

I only did it for fun. 我做这只是为了好玩。

The youngsters made fun of their teacher. 年轻人开他们老师的玩笑。

2. The next day, after class, my maths teacher told me that I had scored the lowest mark in



the class. 第二天课后,我的数学老师告诉我我得了全班最低分。

mark

n. (1) 分数

get a good mark 获得好分数

She got 80 out of 100 for geography. 她的地理得了 80 分。

(2) 痕迹,污点,斑

Who made these dirty marks on my new book? 谁把我的新书弄上了这些污迹?

vt. (1) 在某物上做(记号)

mark one's name on one's clothes/ mark one's clothes with one's name 在自己的衣服上标上自己的名字

Prices are marked on the goods. 商品上都标有价目。

(2) 表示,指明(某事物)

His death marked the end of an era. 他的死标志着—个时代的结束。

(3) 给(学生作业等)批分数,评成绩

I have fifty papers to mark tonight. 今晚我有五十份试卷要批。

(4) 作记号表示(某事物)

mark sb. absent/present 标出某人缺席/出席

Why have you marked the sentence wrong? 你为什么把那句话标为病句呢?

3. We went to wash our hands in the girls' toilet before lunch and I admitted how badly I had done. 吃饭前我们去女厕所洗手,我承认我做得有多糟。

admit vt. (-tt-)

(1) 许可某人(某物)进入 ~ sb./sth. into/ to sth.

That man is not to be admitted. 不准那个人进来。

Each ticket admits two people to the party. 每张票可供两个人入场参加聚会。

(2) 接受某人(入院入学等)

The school admits sixty new boys and girls every year. 这所学校每年招收六十名男女新生。

(3) (指一定范围内)可容纳

The theatre admits only 250 people. 这个剧院仅容纳 250 人。

(4) 承认,招供,坦白某事 ~ sth./doing sth./that...

The prisoner has admitted his guilt. 犯人认罪了。

He admitted having stolen the car. 他招认偷了那辆汽车。

I admit my mistake/that I was wrong. 我承认我错了。

It is now generally admitted to have been a mistake. 如今人们公认这是个错误。

4. She was really upset and swore that she hadn't told anyone. 她真的很伤心并郑重地说,她没有告诉任何人。

(1) *upset adj.* 苦恼的,心烦的

He was upset at/about not being invited. 人家没邀请他,他很不痛快。

(2) *swear vt.* (-swore-sworn)



a. 咒骂, 诅咒 ~ at sb./sth.

She bumped her head in the doorway and swore loudly. 她的头撞到门框上, 大骂了一声。

b. 极其认真、明确或郑重地说或允诺(某事)

I've never seen him before, I swear it. 我以前从未见过他, 我说的是实话。

I swore not to tell anybody about it. 我保证不把这事告诉任何人。

I could have sworn I heard a knock at the door. 我千真万确听到了敲门声。

B. 【典型例题】

1. We must _____ a lot of difficulties and troubles before we succeed in our study.

- A. agree B. refuse C. stand D. construct

【解析】:选 C。根据题意 stand 应解释为“经受, 忍受, 容忍”, agree to do sth. “同意干某事”; refuse to do sth. “拒绝干某事”。

2. — I think it is going to be a big problem.

— Yes, it could be.

— I wonder _____ we can do about it.

- A. if B. how C. what D. that

【解析】:选 C。本题考查名词性从句的连接词的用法。宾语从句中缺少一个宾语, 句子的意思为“我想知道我们能就此做些什么”。

3. Mr Taylor has _____ 8-year-old daughter who has _____ gift for painting—she has won two national prizes.

- A. a; a B. an; the C. the; a D. an; a

【解析】:选 D。8 是元音开头, 故用 an 修饰; 第二空泛指有某种天赋, 用 a 限制。

4. In order to change attitude _____ employing women, the government is bringing in new laws.

- A. about B. of C. towards D. on

【解析】:选 C。attitude to/towards sb./sth. “对……的态度, 看法”等, 是固定搭配。

5. I can't see any coffee in this cupboard. _____?

- A. Has it all been finished B. Was it all finished
C. Has it all finished D. Did it all finish

【解析】:选 A。句子的语言环境为现在时, 意思是: 我看不到碗柜里的咖啡了, 全喝光了吗? it 指咖啡, 应为被动, 排除 C、D。问句关心的是现在有没有咖啡, 不是过去某个点时间的情况, 所以不用过去时。

一、随堂练习

A. 【短语互译】

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. sound proud of myself _____ | 2. have a surprise maths test _____ |
| 3. score the lowest mark _____ | 4. feel like crying _____ |
| 5. laugh behind my back _____ | 6. tease sb. _____ |
| 7. sense something was wrong _____ | 8. overlook my studies _____ |
| 9. be sure to _____ | 10. keep one's word _____ |



- even in some very _____ cities such as Shanghai and Shenzhen.
- A. grown; developed B. growing; developing
C. grown; developing D. growing; developed
- () 14. — You _____ your teacher for help.
— Yes, a whole day was wasted.
A. must have asked B. should ask
C. could have asked D. had asked
- () 15. I wonder _____ a lot of time for me. He is the busiest man in the crowd.
A. his having B. at his having
C. him to have D. about him to have
- () 16. After his brother left school, he got employed in a construction company, and _____ there ever since.
A. worked B. has worked
C. had worked D. was worked
- () 17. Readers were pleased _____ that a scientist could write about his research in a way _____ ordinary people could understand.
A. to find; that B. finding; as
C. to find; what D. finding; that
- () 18. One morning an old man was found _____ near the park _____.
A. lying; dead B. lay; died C. laid; death D. lain; dying
- () 19. The papers were rotten and most of them became broken when _____.
A. turning B. to turn C. to be turned D. turned
- () 20. I'd like to arrive 20 minutes early _____ I can have time for a cup of tea.
A. as soon as B. as a result C. in case D. so that

第三课时

一、教材解析

A. 【重难点剖析】

1. He seemed absent-minded and as a result of his careless playing, we lost the game. 他似乎心不在焉, 由于他打得粗心我们输了比赛。

(1) *seem* *vi.* 似乎, 好像

I don't seem to lack anything. 我好像什么都不缺。

He seems to have caught a cold. 他似乎感冒了。

"She seems to be sleeping," said the father. "她好像正在睡觉," 爸爸说。

You seem to be in a great hurry. 你似乎很匆忙。

link *v.* 看来, 似乎是(什么样子)

a. *seem* 后跟形容词



The doctor seemed very capable. 医生看来很有能耐。

He seems (to be) quite happy. 他似乎很高兴。

b. seem 后跟分词

She always seems very pleased, happy and contented. 她总是看来很高兴、幸福、满足。

c. seem 后跟介词短语

You seem in high spirits, Mary. 玛利,你看来精神高涨。

It seems like years since I last saw you. 从我上次见你似乎好几年了。

d. seem 后接 that 从句或 as if 句型

It seems that nobody knew what had happened.

= Nobody seems to know what had happened. 似乎没人知道发生了什么。

It seems (as if) there will be an election soon. 似乎很快将进行选举。

It seems to me that someone is calling. 在我看来似乎有人在叫。

(2) *as a result* 结果……(作状语)

As a result, he had been given an excellent job. 结果他被给了一份不错的工作。

He slipped and broke his leg. As a result, he will have to be away from school for two or three months. 他滑倒摔断了腿,结果他将得离开学校两三个月。

as a result of 由于……的结果(多引起状语)

He was late as a result of the snow. 由于下雪他迟到了。

He is unable to go to work as a result of the fall from his horse. 由于从马上摔下来了他不能去工作。

2. He kept on saying really mean things to hurt me. 他一直说些真正刻薄的事来伤害我。

(1) *keep on doing sth.*

a. 老是[不断]做某事

Why do you keep on smiling? 你怎么老是笑?

You keep on making the same mistake. 你老是犯同样的错误。

He kept on wiping his eyes with the back of his hand. 他不断用手背擦眼睛。

△在很多情况下和 *keep doing sth.* 意思差不多,如:

That's why I keep coming back. 那就是我为什么一直回来(的原因)。

I noticed that Peter kept looking at me all the time. 我注意到彼得一直盯着我看。

在表示延续状态时,用 *keep doing* 这种结构时较多,如 *keep hoping/ thinking/ wondering* 等。

b. 继续(做某事)

They kept on working after dark. 他们天黑后仍继续工作。

(2) *mean*

a. 刻薄的;卑鄙的;吝啬的 *adj.*

You are meaner than I thought. 你比我想象的还卑鄙。

It was mean of you to take all the oranges. 你拿了所有的橘子真是自私。

b. 意思是,有……的意思(多作 *vt.*)

I can see what you mean. 我能懂你的意思。



When I say a thing I mean it. 我说到做到。

I mean the red one, not the green one. 我指的是红的,不是绿的。

c. 意味(着)(*vt.*)

That means a lot of work and responsibility. 那意味着大量的工作和责任。

I won't wait if it means delaying more than a week or so. 如果这意味着耽搁大约一个多星期我就不等了。

d. 有……意图,打算,想

Forgive me, please. I didn't mean it. 请原谅我。我不是故意的。

I meant no harm—I only meant to help. 我没有恶意,我只是想帮忙。

3. I cannot help wondering if he wants Peter to be his best friend instead of me. 我忍不住想他是不是想彼得做他最好的朋友而不是我。

(1) *can't help doing sth.* 禁不住做某事,不由得不做某事

She couldn't help smiling. 她禁不住笑了。

can't help but do sth. 不由得不……,不能不

You can't help but respect them. 你不由得尊重他们。

(2) *wonder*

a. 想知道,不知(*vt.*)

I wonder what they call these flowers. 我不知道他们怎么称呼这些花。

I wonder if you'd give me some advice. 我想知道你能否给我些建议。

I was just wondering how to do it. 我刚刚只是在想该如何做。

b. 感到奇怪,惊异(*vt./vi.*)

I wonder (that) he wasn't killed. 我很惊讶他竟没有遇害。

I don't wonder you were anxious about their safety. 你担忧他们的安全,我并不感到奇怪。

I wondered to see you here. 在这儿看到你我很奇怪。

I don't wonder at her refusing to marry him. 她拒绝嫁给他我并不奇怪。

c. [U]惊奇;[C]奇迹,奇景;[C]新奇的事物,令人惊奇的人

There was a look of wonder on his face. 他脸上露出惊奇。

The children looked at the strange pictures in/with wonder. 孩子们好奇地看着那些奇怪的画。

Television is one of the wonders of modern science. 电视是现代科学的奇迹之一。

She does everything well, what a wonder she is! 她什么事都做得很好,她真是个奇人。

B. 【典型例题】

1. Fireman said the fire was under control, but they warned that the change in the weather might _____ new fires.

A. lead to

B. bring in

C. result from

D. break out

【解析】:选 A。天气的变化可能会引起新的火灾。lead to“引起,导致”;bring in“引进,赚钱”;result from“起因于”;break out“爆发,发生”。

2. — I didn't go to my evening class yesterday because I lost my textbook.

— You _____ mine. I didn't have any class then.