



教育改变人生

JIAOYU GAIBIAN RENSHENG
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XIN GAOZHONG KECHENG

— 三年级 全一册 —

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出版说明

根据教育部 2002 年颁布的《全日制普通高级中学课程计划》和《全日制普通高级中学各科教学大纲》的精神,《全日制普通高级中学教科书》已在全国使用。新教学大纲、新教材在教学思想、教学目的要求、教学内容方法等方面与老教学大纲、老教材相比都有明显的改进。为了帮助广大高中师生更好地贯彻新教学大纲、掌握新教材,解决好新教材中的重点、难点和关键问题,以期达到预定的教学目的要求,我们组织了一批重点学校一线骨干教师,在总结几年教学实践经验的基础上,几经修订,编写了这套丛书。

这套丛书根据新教学大纲和新教材的要求,参照教育目标分类理论、掌握学习理论和现代教育评价理论,紧密结合新高中课程教学实际,严格与课堂教学同步,着重加强学生的基础知识、基本技能和基本方法的训练。既考虑了大部分中等水平学生的学习需求,又考虑了一部分较高水平学生提高的愿望,抓住重点,突破难点,示范引路,开拓思维,举一反三,灵活运用,注重素质,培养能力。各册均按新教材中的课(单元)设课(单元),每课(单元)由“学习目标”、“学科素养”和“单元评价”等部分组成。

“学习目标”主要是使读者在每课(单元)开篇就有一个高屋建瓴的认识,明确为什么要学这课(单元),学什么,怎样学等,将大纲要求和教材要点具体化、细化,概述学习目的要求、内容结构体系,阐明本课(单元)的重点、难点和关键问题,帮助读者掌握知识要点,明确学习目标。

“学科素养”主要是针对本课(单元)的重点、难点和关键问题,对有关的知识、技能、注意事项、解题思路、解题技巧、学科素养等作出精要点评,有论述、有范例、有练习,帮助读者掌握学习方法,提高解题技巧。

“单元评价”是按新教学大纲要求、新教材内容编拟的检测本课(单元)学习成效的自测自评题,选择最新流行的各类题型,题目知识覆盖面大,应试性强,对各

课(单元)的基本点、重点、难点进行系统的全面的训练,帮助读者加深理解,巩固所学知识。

为了便于读者全面评价自己掌握知识的程度,书末配有“综合评价”,对全学期所学知识进行达标测验,同时书末配有参考答案,对书中的练习、单元评价、综合评价均给出了提示或解答。

本书由罗增礼、温玉玲、卜新文、曾海文、陈波文、彭定萍、胡文香、徐克奎、柳习锋、陈昌奇、曾正芬、肖秧竹、阳耀启、杨燕华、贺丽珍、刘友亮、胡娟红、曾瑞升等编写。由曾瑞升统稿,曾鹤鸣审定。

江西教育出版社

2006年7月

目 录

Unit 1 That must be a record	(1)
学习目标	(1)
学科素养	(1)
单元评价	(3)
Unit 2 Crossing limits	(9)
学习目标	(9)
学科素养	(9)
单元评价	(11)
Unit 3 The land down under	(16)
学习目标	(16)
学科素养	(16)
单元评价	(19)
Unit 4 Green worlds	(25)
学习目标	(25)
学科素养	(25)
单元评价	(29)
Unit 5 Getting the message	(34)
学习目标	(34)
学科素养	(34)
单元评价	(37)
Unit 6 Going west	(43)
学习目标	(43)
学科素养	(43)
单元评价	(47)
Unit 7 A Christmas Carol	(52)
学习目标	(52)
学科素养	(52)
单元评价	(55)

Unit 8 Learning a foreign language	(60)
学习目标	(60)
学科素养	(60)
单元评价	(64)
期中综合评价	(70)
Unit 9 Health care	(79)
学习目标	(79)
学科素养	(79)
单元评价	(80)
Unit 10 American literature	(86)
学习目标	(86)
学科素养	(86)
单元评价	(90)
Unit 11 Key to success	(95)
学习目标	(95)
学科素养	(95)
单元评价	(98)
Unit 12 Education	(103)
学习目标	(103)
学科素养	(103)
单元评价	(105)
Unit 13 The mystery of Moonstone	(111)
学习目标	(111)
学科素养	(111)
单元评价	(113)
Unit 14 Zoology	(118)
学习目标	(118)
学科素养	(118)
单元评价	(121)
Unit 15 Popular youth culture	(126)
学习目标	(126)
学科素养	(126)
单元评价	(129)

Unit 16 Finding jobs	(134)
学习目标.....	(134)
学科素养.....	(134)
单元评价.....	(137)
期末综合评价.....	(142)
参考答案.....	(151)

Unit 1 That must be a record

学 习 目 标

项目	内 容	要求
词 汇	beard voyager tightrope edition moustache brewery hire length athletic attempt certificate gradual blank commit- tee underline globe bush schoolmate grandparent recently familiar concentrate helmet truly tight conclude set down feat fade account suitable inspect confirm enthusiastic bid decade fascinate burst into sth. skillful administration permission familiar capture centre on/upon concentrate de- light energetic cautious outgoing register skim	四会
日 常 交 际 用 语	When did you first come to China? What do you think of our city? Do you have any plans for your stay here? What's your best record in...? What characteristics should a successful athlete have? Which do you prefer, A and B? It's ten meters long(wide, high...). A is taller(younger, bigger, lower, better...) than B. A is the tallest(youngest, biggest, lowest, best...) in...	运用
语 法	Review the Subject	掌握

学 科 素 养

一、背景知识

The Guinness Book of World Records

《吉尼斯世界纪录大全》分为勇气类、知识类、体育类、科技类、成就类、名气类、人体类、财富类、危险灾难类、流行文化类共十类。吉尼斯世界纪录自从 1951 年诞生起,就不停地记录着世界上各种各样奇怪的纪录。目前,《吉尼斯世界纪录大全》一年大约需要收集 6 万个世界纪录。

《吉尼斯世界纪录大全》以猎奇取胜,十分迎合西方读者的口味,并形成了一种“吉尼斯运动”。国外有许多人在千方百计创造各种离奇的纪录,以使自己的名字列入书中。这本书本身也列入了世界之最。在英国图书馆里,被人偷走最多的一本书就是《吉尼斯世界纪录大全》。《吉尼斯世界纪录大全》英文版现已在 70 多个国家发行,并且有 22 个非英语版本。目前,全球累计销量超过 9500 万册。

吉尼斯世界纪录还拥有自己的博物馆。1978 年在哥特林伯格的吉尼斯博物馆第一次对

外开放。它是目前仍在运营的最早的吉尼斯博物馆。在这里你能找到“披头士”最早期的物品等“世界之最”。吉尼斯还有其它方面的成就,如《吉尼斯英国热门金曲》于1977年首次发行,而今已发行第13版了。还有自20世纪90年代起开播的《吉尼斯世界纪录》电视,现在世界各地的35个国家播放。吉尼斯出版公司已经不仅仅是出一本书而已。因此,它在1999年7月更名为“吉尼斯世界纪录有限公司”。每年全球各地成千上万人申报吉尼斯世界纪录,仅在2001年就有6万人申报了纪录,成功的大有人在。目前从申报资料的统计结果来看,申报最多的国家依次为美国、英国、澳大利亚和印度。

二、结构认知

The Subject

主语是执行句子的行为或动作的主体,如“*I wrote a letter yesterday.*”中的“*I*”,就是主语,它做出“*wrote*”这个动作。“*wrote*”则是谓语,而“*a letter*”是接受谓语“*wrote*”这个动作的对象,它因此被称为宾语,有的语法书中也称它为“客体”或“受体”。

主语可以由这些词类或形式来担任:名词、代词、名词化了的动词、形容词、分词、副词或数词等、动词不定式或不定式短语、从句。

三、要点点拨

1. In 1951, the then director of the Guinness Brewery, Sir Hugh Beaver, wanted to settle an argument about the fastest bird in Europe.

句中的“*then*”在这里用作形容词,意为“当时的”,又如: *the then headmaster of this school*; *settle an argument* 在这里意为“*to conclude (a dispute for example) by a final decision* 决定,解决;以最终决定结束(如争论)”,另外, *settle sth. by argument* 意为:通过辩论解决……。例如:

We must settle this by argument not by fighting. 我们应当通过说服而不是用打架来解决问题。

2. After talking to his friends, he concluded that a book that answered such questions might be popular.

句中的“*conclude*”意为“*to reach a decision or form an opinion about* 决定;达成协议或形成观点”,后面可以直接跟名词、代词或 *that* 从句作宾语。

3. Instead, the editors of the book set down the records and keep track of them in other ways.

set down; *to put in writing*; *record* 记录;写下 例如:

We set down the facts. 我们记下事实。

keep track of: 追踪,保持联系,密切注意……的形势(发展)

4. Impressive as the record is, it fades next to the story of Armstrong's struggle against disease. 尽管阿姆斯壮的这个纪录给人印象很深,但比起他与疾病抗争的故事来却黯然失色。

“*Impressive as the record is*”本来为“*As the record is impressive*”,这里把 *impressive* 提前表示强调, *as* 在这里意为“尽管”,句中的 *fade* 意为: *to lose brightness, loudness, or brilliance gradually*; *dim* 意为“消退、逐渐失去亮度、响度或光辉;变得模糊”。例如:

The lights and music faded as we set sail from the harbor. 当我们从海港起航时,光线逐渐变暗,音乐声逐渐减弱。

5. No records that are dangerous to the person who is attempting it or to others are allowed.

句中的主语是 no records. that are dangerous to the person who is attempting it or to others 是定语从句, 修饰主语 no records, 并且这个定语从句中还有一个自己的定语从句 who is attempting it, 修饰 the person.

6. The editors will decide if your idea is suitable and then send you rules and the form you need to apply for the record.

apply; to request or seek assistance, employment, or admission 提出申请; 请求或寻求帮助、职业或入学 例如:

I want to apply for the job. 我想申请这项工作。

另外: apply oneself to 专心从事, 埋头于…… 例如:

I applied myself to my studies. 我专心于我的学习。

7. Skateboards have been around since the 1970s, but they have recently become popular again.

be around; be active and prominent in a particular field or profession 在某一特殊领域或职业非常活跃和突出

have been around; have gained knowledge and experience of the world 有生活和处世经验

8. Many teenagers have discovered the skateboard as a result of TV shows, films, and competitions such as the X Games.

discover; to be the first to find, learn of, or observe 发现, 观察到: 第一个找到、学会或观察到

discover...as... 发现……为……

discover, reveal, disclose 在一起比较, 一般的含义是“揭示出来”。

discover 是通用词, 在表示“发现”的时候, 它的内涵是被探索或被揭示物早就客观存在着。例如:

Alf's wife has never discovered that she married a dustman. 阿尔夫的妻子从未发现自己嫁了一个清洁工。

reveal 在表示“揭示”的时候, 它的内涵是通过或好像通过拉开帷幕把某物展现出来。例如:

In spite of this, many people are confident that “The Revealer” may reveal something of value fairly soon. 尽管如此, 许多人相信, 这架探测器不久便会探出有价值的东西来。

disclose 表示把未宣布的事情“透露”出来。例如:

She disclosed that she had been married for a month. 她透露自己已经结婚一个月了。

单元评价

I. 单项填空

1. —Susan, will you please go and empty that drawer?

—_____?

A. What for

B. What is it

C. How is it

D. How come

2. He's _____ with Buddhist ceremonies.
A. fascinated B. attracted C. addicted D. interested
3. All but one _____ here just now.
A. is B. was C. has been D. were
4. How can I _____ he said is true?
A. confirm, that B. confirm, what C. be sure, that D. be sure, what
5. Zhang's family _____ rather big, with twelve people in all.
A. is B. are C. being D. were
6. They tried to _____ the discussion on the main issues.
A. account B. depend C. centre D. turn
7. The number of people invited _____ fifty, but a number of them _____ absent for different reasons.
A. were, was B. was, was C. was, were D. were, were
8. When and where to build the new factory _____ yet.
A. is not decided B. are not decided
C. has not been decided D. have not been decided
9. He _____ the account number on a piece of paper and put it in his pocket quickly.
A. lay down B. set down C. settle down D. turn down
10. "News of victories _____ pouring in as our army advances," the company commander said.
A. keep B. keeps C. kept D. have kept
11. A library with five thousand books _____ to the nation as a gift.
A. is offered B. has offered C. are offered D. have offered
12. _____ we will succeed is difficult to _____.
A. If, being concluded B. Whether, concluded
C. If, be concluded D. Whether, be concluded
13. —Can I look at the menu for a few more minutes before I decide?
—Of course. _____, sir.
A. Make yourself at home B. Enjoy yourself
C. It doesn't matter D. Take your time
14. —This is _____ picture I told you about.
—I see. Isn't it _____ beautiful one?
A. a, a B. the, a C. the, the D. a, the
15. On the wall _____ two large portraits.
A. hangs B. hang C. hanged D. hanging

II. 完形填空

We've heard it before—we've heard it on the news, from teachers, from parents—children and teenagers today are growing up too fast. There are not too many people that will 16 with that statement. Teenagers are faced with serious problems and decisions at an early 17. In fact most teenagers' daily schedules(日程表) are as 18 as

those of an adult's.

I have been working since I was thirteen, and always in 19 in which I was working with adults(成年人). I have had to learn to think and 20 like an adult to be taken seriously. So, I count myself as one who has grown up too fast. I just graduated from high school, and have recently spent some time reflecting(反思) on the 21 eighteen years 22 thinking about myself, what I have gained, and what 22 I have yet to achieve.

We are expected to work hard, get excellent 23, be in a good relationship, and know what we want to do 24. The list goes on and on. But the 25 is clear: We live in a society today that is 26 our childhood. We no longer have many years to be careless and fancy-free. We are expected to 27 the strict school rules and to excel(擅长) in everything we do.

I've known these things for a long time, and knew that they 28 me. But, I never really admitted it until last night, when I learned a 29 lesson, taught to me by my boss where I work. We had finished a job at a remote(遥远的) site. It was about 11:30 at night, and we had 30 to his house. We were talking about the 31 he had been making to his home. One of the things he said was "I 32 my basketball hoop(篮球圈)." Then he threw a basketball to me.

I hadn't 33 a basketball in five years.

We proceeded to shoot hoops for about 40 minutes. Both of us were terribly bad at it, but we spent the whole time 34 like children. Then I realized something: I am still a child. Oh, the law says I'm an adult. But, we are still really and truly children. We all need to have 35 once in a while.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 16. A. argue | B. disagree | C. satisfy | D. discuss |
| 17. A. age | B. stage | C. year | D. grade |
| 18. A. certain | B. busy | C. careful | D. perfect |
| 19. A. companies | B. places | C. positions | D. offices |
| 20. A. study | B. speak | C. work | D. act |
| 21. A. last | B. other | C. rest | D. coming |
| 22. A. purposes | B. success | C. goals | D. jobs |
| 23. A. textbooks | B. grades | C. teachers | D. schools |
| 24. A. in life | B. in time | C. for ages | D. for ever |
| 25. A. information | B. message | C. notice | D. idea |
| 26. A. ruining | B. correcting | C. envying | D. shortening |
| 27. A. respect | B. accept | C. learn | D. follow |
| 28. A. inspired | B. disappointed | C. affected | D. frightened |
| 29. A. valuable | B. serious | C. important | D. useful |
| 30. A. walked | B. flown back | C. gone back | D. driven |
| 31. A. furniture | B. improvements | C. equipment | D. arrangements |
| 32. A. moved | B. fixed | C. sold | D. broke |
| 33. A. played | B. caught | C. touched | D. held |

34. A. laughing B. shouting C. running D. shooting
35. A. a rest B. a talk C. fun D. sports

III. 阅读理解

Magnesium(镁) is another mineral we now get by collecting huge amount of ocean water and treating it with chemicals, although man first got it from the treatment of rocks. In a cubic mile of seawater there are about four million tons of magnesium. Since the means used to get magnesium was developed about in 1941, production has increased a great deal. It was magnesium that made possible the wartime growth of the plane industry, for every plane made in the United States (and in most other countries, too) has about half a ton of magnesium metal. And it has many uses in other industries where a light-weight metal is most wanted, besides its long-standing utility (效用) as a material that does not carry electricity, and its use in printing inks and medicine.

36. What was the paragraph about which this passage follows?
A. The place where magnesium was found.
B. Unusual qualities of magnesium.
C. A different mineral collected from seawater.
D. The use of chemicals in treating seawater.
37. What is the main topic of this passage?
A. Uses of seawater. B. Treatment of seawater.
C. Chemical qualities of magnesium. D. Sources and uses of magnesium.
38. The new means of getting magnesium directly led to _____.
A. the development of using seawater B. increased plane production
C. improved medicine D. the development of cheap ink for printing
39. Why is magnesium important to industry?
A. It is strong. B. It conducts (传导) heat well.
C. It weighs little. D. It is inexpensive to produce.
40. During the past fifty years the demand for magnesium has _____.
A. slowed down greatly B. remained the same
C. increased slightly D. risen greatly

IV. 短文改错

- One day, I was traveling by train. Before I got on it, I _____ 41. _____
put tea into my glass and waited the attendant to pour water. _____ 42. _____
Then from the loudspeaker comes the announcer's voice, "Dear _____ 43. _____
passenger, may I have your attention, please? We are sorry to _____ 44. _____
tell you hot water is hardly not supplied in our train." I was _____ 45. _____
surprised at this. After a while, the attendant came with the _____ 46. _____
cart, shouted, "Soda water, eight yuan a bottle!" I was so _____ 47. _____
thirsty that I had to buy, but I felt very uncomfortable. At any _____ 48. _____
rate, the train should supply hot water, or the attendant _____ 49. _____
shouldn't make money from the passengers. _____ 50. _____

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参考词汇: hurdle *n. v.* 跨栏

亚锦赛 Asian Championships

Unit 2 Crossing limits

学 习 目 标

项目	内 容	要求
词 汇	evaluate various key origin equip puzzle wealthy Asian African ambassador wander motherland existence accurate navy treasure command royal embassy zebra in return volunteer radium dam bring up suggest accomplish sick- ness unable scare run out refer arise evidence chairman praise	四会
日常 交际 用语	1. What do you think...? 2. What is to be done? 3. What do you know about...? 4. What could have been possible reasons to...?	运用
语法	复习谓语动词	掌握

学 科 素 养

一、背景知识

郑和,回族,云南昆明人,生于1371年,殁于1433年。

郑和是中国历史上最杰出的航海家。郑和先后率领庞大船队七下西洋,航海足迹遍及亚、非30多个国家和地区。其规模之大,人数之多,组织之严密,航海技术之先进,航程之长,都是世界航海史上的一次空前创举。这一光辉业绩,充分体现了中国人民不畏艰险,勇于开拓的创新精神,也使中华民族的声望远播于海外,促进了与亚非国家人民的友好交往。

哥伦布生于意大利热那亚市,早年就立志航海,得到父亲的支持,加入舰队出海。他读过马可·波罗的《东方见闻录》,对富庶的中国和印度无限向往。哥伦布凭坚强的意志,横渡大西洋,前后航行四次。哥伦布经历了千难万险,却没有找到真正的中国和印度,但他发现了美洲新大陆,到达了巴哈马岛、古巴、海地、牙买加、波多黎各以及中南美洲沿岸地区。

二、结构认知

谓语是一个句子的核心,是构成句子成分的第一要素,是对主语进行陈述的部分。由动词充当谓语,它分为主动和被动两种形式。它的结构变化依赖于时间变化而变化。分为过去式,现在式和将来式。每一个时间段里面可分为“一般体,进行体和完成体”。在现在式,谓语动词随人称变化而变化。如:be动词变为am/is/are;have与has的区别,单数第三人称谓语动词的变化形式。在过去式,be动词变为was/were。在考题中多表现为“主谓一致”的问题。例如:Tom together with his parents is going to Guangzhou for the winter vacation. 汤姆打算和父母一起去广州过寒假。

英语中的谓语不同于汉语中的谓语,汉语中的谓语可用各种词性来充当,但英语只能用谓

语动词来充当。例如,汉语中可以说:我在家,但英语不能说成:I at home. 而应该说成:I am at home. 或 I stay at home. 。因此,在用英语表达思想时,要特别注意谓语动词的使用及其结构变化。从英语的句子结构来说,除了修饰名词的定语和修饰动词的状语外,在千变万化的句子中可归纳为五个基本句式,现归类如下:

1. S(主)+Vi. (不及物动词)

Time flies.

1)S+Vi. +adv.

Birds sing beautifully.

2)S+Vi. +prep. phrase

He went on holiday.

3)S+Vi. +Infinitive

We stopped to have a rest.

4)S+Vi. +Participle

I'll go swimming.

2. S(主)+Vt. (及物动词)(谓语)+O(宾语)

She wants bread.

3. S(主)+V(谓)(lv)(系动词)+P(表)

They are hungry.

4. S(主)+Vt. (谓)+InO(间接宾)+DO(直接宾)

The boss gave him money.

5. S(主)+Vt. (及物动词)+O(宾)+OC(宾补)

I make you clear.

1)S+Vt. +N/Pron. +N

We named our baby Tom.

2)S+Vt. +N/Pron. +Adj.

He painted the wall white.

3)S+Vt. +N/Pron. +Prep. Phrase

She always keeps everything in good order.

4)S+Vt. +N/Pron. +Infinitive

I wish you to stay.

I made him work.

二、要点点拨

1. In their work, scientists meet with...在他们的工作中,科学家们遇到……

meet with“遇到”例如:

Tom met with his old friend Rose when he took a bus yesterday. 汤姆昨天乘车时遇见了他的老朋友罗丝。

2. Evaluate them from various points of view...对各种观点做出评价…… 例如:

I can't evaluate his ability without seeing his work. 我没看到他的工作情况,无法评论他的能力。

3. ...he took possession of it...他占领了它…… 例如: