



# 名师一号

丛书策划 梁大鹏  
丛书主编 王俊杰

101  
famous teachers

名师的视野  
总比别人看得高远  
一号的脚步  
总比别人遥遥领先

2006

高中新课标十省区教材

配外语教研版

高中英语 (必修1)  
本地版专用



光明日报出版社

# NO.1

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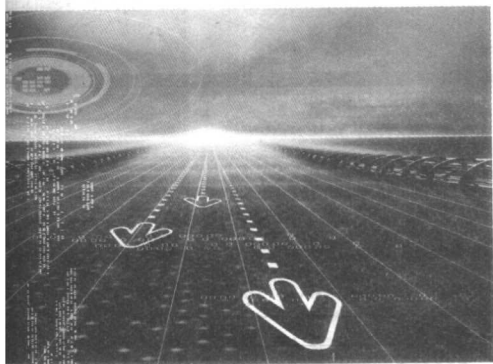
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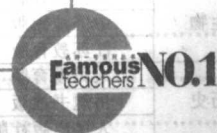
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# 高中新课标



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取材新——启动原创新界面  
课案新——揭开教改新篇章  
教法新——实现课堂新目标

名师的视野 总比常人看的高远  
一号的脚步 总比他人遥遥领先



新课标 实验省区标准范本  
新课改 师生互动探究  
新课程 情景导入合作讨论  
新学案 教室内外知能贯通

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# 新课标 新理念 新设计 新教案

2004年,广东、山东、海南和宁夏四省区率先使用新课标。

2005年,江苏省全面启动高中新课标实验。

2006年,福建、浙江、安徽、辽宁和天津四省一市投入新课标改革。

2007年,权威消息报道:全国统一新课标。

**届时,新课程改革将覆盖中国半壁江山。**

随着新课标在全国范围内的普遍推广,以打造教辅旗舰,造就千万学子为己任的河北考源书业,深深感到:与时俱进,跟踪新课标,责无旁贷,义不容辞。为此,考源书业邀请具有丰富经验的一大批特、高级教师,吸收各实验省区近千名一线名师的教案、课件和讲义中的精华部分,融汇发表在各大权威教学期刊上的最新课改成果,秉承“把教材读厚,把教辅编薄”的设计理念,重磅推出《名师一号》高中新课标系列丛书。

“芳林新叶催陈叶,流水前波让后波”。《名师一号·高中新课标》系列丛书,以思维为焦点,以方法为主线,以课堂为核心,以能力为宗旨,深入探究新课改教学规律,在题材选取上,更多考虑到未来高考的需要,更深更广地与新课标命题接轨,因此,本套丛书名副其实地代表着新一轮新课标教辅的颠峰和方向。

名师专家,以最独特的视角,最鲜活的素材,最科学的理念,最巧妙的设计和最灵活的思维启迪,把《名师一号·高中新课标》系列丛书演绎得尽善尽美,把新课标的精神表现得淋漓尽致,本套丛书的前卫和实用的特色,将使其成为新课标理念实践化的卓越的教辅典范。

《名师一号·高中新课标》系列丛书,是一套展现课改实验省区优秀教案的研究性教材,值得向各省区走向新课标的广大师生特别推荐。

河北考源书业有限公司

2006年8月于北京



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## Module 1

## My First Day at Senior High



## 课前预习

## 1. 课文深解

名师导学:为了收到良好的阅读效果,请同学们先将课后的生词(P<sub>113</sub>)快速预习一下,然后根据规定的时间完成下列题目。因同学们现在已是高中学生,在阅读时,从现在开始,就该养成限时阅读的良好习惯,以期提高自己的阅读速度。

## A Reading

Words:150 Minutes:3'

1) Which of the following sentences is right according to the text?

A. Half of the students in Li Kang's new class are girls.

B. Ms Shen doesn't think spelling is important, but she thinks reading comprehension is very important.

C. The teachers can use computers to give classes to the students.

D. Mr Shen's teaching methods are very bad, because they make some students feel embarrassed.

2) Why is Li Kang's new school is very good?

A. Because the homework is less, he only needs to write a description.

B. Because the teachers are very enthusiastic and friendly.

C. Because there're not teachers but computers.

D. Because you can speak a lot and have fun in every class.

3) Li Kang has graduated from \_\_\_\_\_.

A. college

B. Senior High School

C. Junior High School

D. University

4) According to the text what has Li Kang done today?

A. Having English class

• B. Finishing his homework

C. Doing morning exercises

D. Seeing a film on a computer.

## B Cultural Corner

Words:50 Minutes:1'

5) What's the main idea of the passage?

A. An American boy's School life.

B. After-School activities.

C. Something about American School system.

D. The difference between American School system and Chinese school system.

6) How long is the secondary School?

A. six years

B. three years

C. seven years

D. eight years

## 2. 重点词汇

名师导学:进入高一后,情况已迥异于初中,时间紧、教材多、词量大、标准高。为此,同学们必须搞好词汇预习。纵观这些年的高考,词汇方面的命题很广且越来越灵活,在预习词汇,根本之一——生词时,希望同学们做好如下工作:

A. 借助音标和录音设施将每个单词读准。这是搞好词汇学习的最基本前提。

B. 熟记每个生词的词形及其拓展词型。

C. 记牢每个生词的不同词性及其拓展词性。其中名词务必要分清可数与不可数;动词绝对要理清及物与不及物。

D. 记准记全其相应的汉意。

E. 要准确灵活地运用好在不同语境下每个词的曲折变形。全方位、多层次处理好其具体的曲折变化形式。

在全面掌握的基础上,本模块应记好如下单词,并请在5分钟内快速而又准确地写出下列单词,并口头造句。

1) 学术的 *adj* \_\_\_\_\_

2) 省 ☐ \_\_\_\_\_

3) 热心的 *adj* \_\_\_\_\_

4) 令人吃惊的 *adj* \_\_\_\_\_

5) 信息 ☐ \_\_\_\_\_

6) 理解 ☐ \_\_\_\_\_

7) 说明、指示 ☐ \_\_\_\_\_

8) 方法 ☐ \_\_\_\_\_

9) 尴尬的 *adj* \_\_\_\_\_

10) 态度 ☐ \_\_\_\_\_

11) 行为举动 ☐ \_\_\_\_\_

12) 从前的 *adj* \_\_\_\_\_



13) 记述、描述 [C] \_\_\_\_\_

14) 技术 [C; U] \_\_\_\_\_

15) 使印象深刻 *vt.* \_\_\_\_\_

16) 失望的 *adj.* \_\_\_\_\_

17) 令人失望的 *adj.* \_\_\_\_\_

18) 消失 *vi.* \_\_\_\_\_

19) 改正, 纠正 [U] \_\_\_\_\_

20) 流利, 流畅 [U] \_\_\_\_\_

### 3. 重点短语

**名师导学:** 短语是句子的灵魂, 也是构成规范句式的根本, 而规范句式又是写好英语作文的关键。在掌握短语时, 一定要养成良好的习惯:

A. 一定要从文章中独自、主动地总结出, 而不是被动消极地接受。

B. 要灵活运用, 而不是呆板记忆。在识记过程中, 某短语如果是主动的形式, 那么自己应积极地想出其被动的形式, 反之亦然; 某短语若是肯定的形式, 那么自学时应努力掌握好其否定的形式, 反之亦然。只有这样, 短语才能够掌握得扎实。

请在 5 分钟内写出下列短语。之后搞好口头造句。

- 1) 相似于 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) 一点不像 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) 讨厌谁的课 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) 用……的方式 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) 某人对某事的态度 \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) 不同于…… \_\_\_\_\_
- 7) 换句话说 \_\_\_\_\_
- 8) 期待 \_\_\_\_\_
- 9) 在……开始的时候 \_\_\_\_\_
- 10) 在……结束的时候 \_\_\_\_\_
- 11) 上大学 \_\_\_\_\_
- 12) 被分成 \_\_\_\_\_
- 13) 参加 \_\_\_\_\_
- 14) 举例 \_\_\_\_\_
- 15) 做活动 \_\_\_\_\_
- 16) 在这段时间内 \_\_\_\_\_
- 17) 在世界上 \_\_\_\_\_
- 18) 搬家到…… \_\_\_\_\_
- 19) 犯错误 \_\_\_\_\_
- 20) 发生 \_\_\_\_\_
- 21) 各种各样的 \_\_\_\_\_
- 22) 进行一次对话 \_\_\_\_\_
- 23) 做某事有乐趣 \_\_\_\_\_



## 学习策略

1. 通过对本模块的学习, 要努力掌握好形容词词缀 -tion, -sion, -ic 等的用法。在此基础上尽可能扩大自己的词汇量。

2. 本模块的重点语法是一般现在时的用法, 要掌握好一般现在时的条文, 并做一定的适应性练习, 继而达到灵活

运用之目的。

3. 在掌握好有关形容词词缀的基础上, 务必搞好以-ing 与-ed 结尾的形容词的用法。这种用法在高中阶段, 特别在高考命题中, 命题者常用以设题, 望同学们引起高度的重视。



## 课题导入

### First Day of High School

Today was my first day of high school. It was the most exciting day of my life. When I walked into the school, I became nervous. It was so big that I was afraid I might get lost. I didn't know anyone and I felt lonely.

I was happy that I was wearing new jeans and a nice shirt. When you watch TV, you learn that teenagers should wear the right clothes to be popular. But I'm not sure which are the right clothes and which are the wrong clothes. I saw a girl in the hallway who looked very cool and she was talking to a group of kids. She was wearing the same jeans as mine, so I guessed my clothes were okay. I felt more confident. I looked at my timetable and went to find my first class.

My first class was math. I really like math. Some people think girls aren't good at math, but I always get good marks in math. It's easy for me. I went into the classroom and sat down at the second desk right near the door.

There was a girl sitting in front of me. Her name was Pat. She was very friendly. She also was very forgetful. She forgot her pen, so she borrowed mine. She forgot her paper, so I gave her a sheet of paper. She forgot her wallet, so I lent her money to buy a drink. The one thing she didn't forget was my name. We felt like friends already! At the end of the class she said, "It's nice to meet you, Jenny. We'll be classmates!" I didn't feel so nervous any more.

I left math class and began looking for Room 211. That was the science classroom. It was upstairs. I looked and looked, but I couldn't find the stairs. I was worried that I would be late for class. It would be terrible to be late for my first class. I hurried down the hall and finally saw the stairs. I ran quickly up the stairs. Suddenly I tripped and my binder fell down. Many papers flew all around. I was so embarrassed. Just then, Pat came up the stairs with two friends. She saw me and said, "Hi Jenny." Her two friends picked up all the papers and handed them to me.

"Thank you," I said.

"No problem," they answered.

I was so impressed. They were very kind. They didn't make me feel clumsy. I didn't feel embarrassed any more.

You know, it is hard to be a teenager. When I was a

People generally **quarrel** because they cannot **argue**. (Chesterton) 人们通常因为不能辩论而争吵。



quarrel 争吵



argue 争论

child, life was easier. I just played and had fun with Danny and other friends. I didn't worry about things. But now I am a teenager and I have more things to think about. I must study hard and get good marks. I must get used to my new school, new teachers, and new classmates. I want to make new friends. I want to discover what I will do when I become an adult. It's hard to make that decision. I will try to make the best decision I can.

I am going to sleep now and I feel happy. My school is good. I know where the stairs are now, and I met a new friend named Pat. I wonder what tomorrow will bring.

今天是我们进入高中的第一天。我们上学是为长大后的工作做准备。学习母语是为了明确告诉别人自己要干什么。自己知道什么并理解别人的话。学习外国语是为了从其他国家人士的著作和言语中获益并让他国人士了解自己说话的含义。学数学是为了日常计量和计数,学习地理是为了了解周围的世界,学习历史是为了了解他们每天遇见的每个人。在学校里学的一切在日常生活中都有现实应用,但这并不是上学的唯一理由。教育不仅仅是学习本身。我们上学是为了学会如何学习。这样,当我们离开学校后,能继续学习,一个懂得学习的人总是一个有成就的人,因为不管他何时做以前从未做过的事,他都会教自己如何以最好的办法来做。所以,学校的目的不仅仅是教语言、数学、地理等知识,也教学习的方法。



### 名言启迪

1. A year's plan starts with spring; An hour in the morning is worth two in the evening.

一年之计在于春;一天之计在于晨。

2. A good beginning is half done.

良好的开端是成功的一半。

3. Early start makes easy stages.

早开始,早成功。

4. The first step is as good as half over.

第一步是至关重要的一步。

5. A bad beginning makes a bad ending.

不善始者不善终。



### 本章概览

语言知识目标	语音	掌握含有-ed 结尾的词的发音规则并能准确读出。
	词汇	见[课前预习]部分
	语计	1. 复习一般现在时的三种不同用法: a permanent state of affairs; a habit or something you do regularly; something which is always true. 2. 学习以-ing 和-ed 结尾的形容词。

语言技能目标	听	听懂有关学校介绍的内容并获取信息;听懂其他材料介绍的学校。情况并获取信息;识别所学生词、词语和含有-ing、-ed 的派生词,听懂它们所在句子和段落的意义并获取信息。
	说	能说出 EVERYDAY ENGLISH 介绍的使对话继续进行的表达方式;熟练地和同学讨论本模块布置的话题;熟练地介绍学校或班级情况;流利说出含有本模块生词、短语和含有-ing、-ed 的句子及段落。
	读	理解所学生词、短语和含有-ing、-ed 的句子和段落并获取信息;理解模块、同学提供的介绍学校的材料并获取信息。
	写	熟练写出含有一段现在时的句子和段落;熟练完成模块所要求的各种书面练习;比较自如地写出介绍学校情况的文章。



### 要点扫描

完成句子:

1. His words are strongly \_\_\_\_\_ my memory. 他的话使我深深铭记心头。

2. He \_\_\_\_\_. 他似乎不高兴。

3. The boss gave me \_\_\_\_\_ at one time that I got puzzled. 老板一下子给了我那么多指示,把我弄得糊里糊涂。

4. \_\_\_\_\_ to hear that you were leaving. 听到你要离开的消息,我大吃一惊。



### 阅读链接

School system in America is a little the same with Britain. They also go to the primary school first. Some children go to kindergarten for two years before the primary school. But children in America take compulsory education from 6 to 18. And there are four kinds of primary schools.

School name	Age level	Next school
Elementary Schools (Grades 1-4)	Study from 6 to 10	Move to Middle Schools (Grades 5-7)
Elementary Schools (Grades 1-5)	Study from 6 to 11	Move to Middle Schools (Grades 6-8)
Elementary Schools (Grades 1-6)	Study from 6 to 12	Move to High Schools (Grades 7-12)
Elementary Schools (Grades 1-7)	Study from 6 to 13	Move to Junior High Schools (Grades 8-9) or High Schools (Grades 8-12)

You go to Middle School, you will study there for 3 years. If you go to High School, I will study there for 6 years. It's a secondary school, especially for children over age of 14. You can go to college after that. You can also go



to Junior High schools 2 or 3 years first and then go to Senior High schools for another 3 or 4 years. America,

students are classified by their grades. So you may be called seventh-grade dents or even twelfth-grade students.

## 第一课时



### 学程导航

词汇: enjoy, amaze, information, attitude, impress, encourage, that

短语: be similar to..., write down, far from, nothing like, by oneself, Look forward to...



### 疑难诠释

#### 1. 知识要点: enjoy 的用法

课文出处: I like Chinese because I enjoy reading stories and poems.

我喜欢中文,因为我喜爱阅读故事及诗词。

#### 用法诠释

1) enjoy + doing 喜欢做某事。例如:

I enjoy swimming. 我喜欢游泳。

I enjoy going to the movies. 我喜爱看电影。

2) vt. 享有(良好的事物)。enjoy oneself 过得快乐,玩得痛快。例如:

I enjoyed good health until the traffic accident. 我在发生车祸之前,身体一直健康。

Did you enjoy yourself last weekend? 上个周末你玩得愉快吗?

3) vt. 欣赏,享受,喜爱。

enjoy + n. 喜欢某事。例如:

—How did you enjoy the movie? 你认为这部电影怎么样?

—I enjoyed it very much. 我非常喜欢。

#### 归纳拓展

enjoyment *n.* [U] 享乐;愉快;享受 [C] 乐趣;乐事

enjoyable *adj.* 愉快的;快乐的

enjoy oneself = have a good time 玩得快活

(在不定式和动名词之间)

enjoy 只能接动名词做宾语。

1) His sister enjoys dancing. 他姐姐喜欢跳舞。

2) We are in the enjoyment of a happy life. 我们享受着幸福的生活。

3) Did you enjoy yourself last week? 上个周末你过得愉快吗?

#### 能力升华

#### 单项填空

1) I don't like swimming, but I enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ and

A. to skate, ski

B. skating, skiing

C. to skate, skiing

D. skating, ski

2. Most students enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ questions in English.

A. to ask

B. asking

C. ask

D. asked

#### 2. 知识要点: amaze

课文出处: ... the classrooms are amazing

……教室令人感到惊讶。

#### 用法诠释

amaze *vt.* 使惊奇;使惊愕

amazing *adj.* 令人惊奇的(主语多为物)

amazed *adj.* 感到惊奇的(主语多为人)

be amazed at 对……感到惊讶)

be amazed to do... 因做……而大感惊讶

be amazed that... 因……而大感惊讶

#### 归纳拓展

表示心理活动的动词都有如下的变化及意义:

interest(令……感兴趣) interesting interested

excite(令……激动) exciting excited

surprise(令……吃惊) surprising surprised

disappoint(令……失望) disappointing disappointed

worry(令……担心) worrying worried

1) I am amazed by what you have done. 我对你所做的

事感到惊奇。

2) We were amazed to find the news. = We were amazed at the news. 我们对这个消息感到非常惊讶。

3) I find it amazing that you can't swim. 你不会游泳可

使我大吃一惊。

#### 能力升华

用 amaze 的正确形式填空

1) We were \_\_\_\_\_ to hear the news.

2) His idleness \_\_\_\_\_ me.

3) I was \_\_\_\_\_ that he had made such rapid progress in English.

4) The flowers in the garden are in \_\_\_\_\_ colours.

#### 3. 知识要点: information

课文出处: The screens also show photographs, text and information from websites.

屏幕上还显示图片,课文和从网上下载的信息。

#### 用法诠释

information *v.* [U] 消息;情报

#### 归纳拓展

a piece of information 一则消息

ask for information on sth. 打听关于某事的消息

是非明辨

[译]他一向忠诚于我。

[误]He is always honest to me.

[正]He is always honest with me.

[注]"对(某人)诚实、忠诚"用 be honest with sb.



official information 官方消息

first hand information 第一手资料

inform *vt.* 通知, 报告, 告知(常与 of, about 连用, 后面可接双宾语结构。)

inform sb. of sth. 通知/告诉某人某事

1) He returned to the room and informed me of the decision. 他回到家告诉了我这个决定。

2) That's a useful piece of information. 这是一条有用的消息。

能力升华

单项填空

I opened the letter and there was inside \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. important informations
- B. some important information
- C. many important informations
- D. an important information

4. 知识要点: attitude

课文出处: Describe your attitude to studying English. 描述一下你学英语的态度。

用法诠释

attitude *n.* 态度 表示“对……的态度”时用短语 attitude to, to 为介词, 后面跟名词或动名词, 且可用 towards 代替。

What's your attitude to/towards learning English at school?

你对在中学学英语是什么态度?

She shows a very positive attitude to her work.

她工作态度非常积极。

Don't take that attitude with me, young man!

别用这种态度对待我, 小伙子!

归纳拓展

attitude/manner

attitude 一般表示对某事的一时的看法和态度。

manner 则指已成为个人的习惯、特征的态度和举止。

I don't like to talk to him; he has a very rude manner.

我不喜欢和他交谈, 他态度粗野。

能力升华

单项填空

Do you know his attitude \_\_\_\_\_ this question?

Sorry.

- A. for
- B. in
- C. to
- D. at

5. 知识要点: impress

课文出处: Li Kany is very impressed with the teachers...

李康对老师的印象极深

用法诠释

impress *vt.* 使印象深刻; 印, 压印

impressive *adj.* 给人深刻印象的

impress sth. 印上某物

impress sth. on/upon sb. = impress sb. with sth. 使某人对……印象深

be impressed with sth. 使……感动

归纳拓展

impression *n.* 印象

get an impression 得到印象

have/make an impression on sb. 给某人留下印象

能力升华

单项填空

1) The headmaster \_\_\_\_\_ a very good impression on the parents at the meeting.

- A. got
- B. took
- C. made
- D. did

2) She is a famous pianist. Her performance last night was indeed very \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. impressive
- B. impressed
- C. impress
- D. impression

6. 知识要点: be similar to

课文出处: Are Senior High teachers similar to Junior High teachers?

高中教师和初中教师相似吗?

用法诠释

similar *adj.* 相似的

be similar to 与……相似

be similar in 在……方面相似

Your ideas on education are similar to mine.

你在教育方面的观点和我的相似。

My wife and I have similar tastes in music.

我和妻子在音乐方面的口味相似。

A computer's memory is similar to human memory in some ways.

电脑的存储器在某些方面与人的记忆相似。

归纳拓展

be similar to 的反义词为 be different from.

similarly *adv.* 相似的

similarity *n.* 相似; 类似

My idea is different from yours. 我的想法和你的不同。

The two boys dress similarly. 这两个男孩穿得差不多一样。

注: be similar to/the same as

the same as 和……一样

The house is just the same as it used to be.

这房子还和过去一样。

He is doing the same work as I am (doing).

他正在做着和我同样的工作。

7. 知识要点: write down

课文出处: I'm writing down my thoughts about it.

我在记下我对此的看法。

用法诠释

write down 意为“记下”, 宾语可放在两个词之间也可





放在短语之后,但宾语如是代词则只能放在两个词之间。

You'd better write down the address before you forget it.

你最好记下这个地址以免忘了。

I wrote down her telephone number in my notebook.

我在笔记本上记下了她的电话号码。

I won't forget it and I still remember I wrote it down before he left.

我不会忘的,我仍记得在他离开前我记了下来。

#### 归纳拓展

同义词: put down; make notes/a note of

Please put down his address so that we can send his clothes to the office.

请把你的地址记下以便我们可以把衣服送到他的办公室。

He always takes notes while listening to the teacher in class.

他在课堂上听课时总是记笔记。

#### 8. 知识要点: encourage vt. 鼓励; 促进

##### 归纳拓展

encouragement n. 鼓励; 激励

encourage sb. to do sth. 鼓励某人做某事

encourage sb. in sth. 鼓励/助长某人……

1) The good news encouraged him. 那个好消息激励了他。

2) My parents encouraged me to study abroad. 我父母鼓励我出国留学。

3) Don't encourage him in his laziness. 不可助长他的惰性。

#### 能力升华

##### 单项填空

My advisor encouraged \_\_\_\_\_ a summer course to improve my writing skills.

- A. for me taking      B. me taking  
C. for me to take      D. me to take

#### 9. 知识要点: far from

课文出处: ... a city not far from Beijing.

……一座离北京不远的城市。

##### 用法诠释

far from 远非, 远离

##### 归纳拓展

so far 到目前为止(与完成式连用)

as/so far as... 就……而言; 直走到……

by far... 得多

far into the night 深夜

1) He is far from a fool. 他绝不傻。

2) As far as I know, he is an honest man. 据我所知, 他是个城市的人。

3) He is doing things no one has so far attempted. 他正在做以前没有人尝试过的事情。

4) He is by far the biggest wrestler. 他显然是身材最高的摔跤选手。

#### 能力升华

##### 单项填空

The weather has been cold \_\_\_\_\_ this spring.

- A. by far      B. so far  
C. the other day      D. at one time

#### 10. 知识要点: nothing like, that

课文出处: ... Ms Shen's method of teaching is nothing like that of the teacher's at Junior High School.

申老师的授课方法和初中教师的授课方法大有径庭。

##### 用法诠释

nothing like 什么也不如; 完全不是, 不会

##### 归纳拓展(1)

something like 大约, 有点(像)

1) There is nothing like a hot bath when you are tired. 当你累了的时候, 什么也比不上洗个热水澡。

2) This is nothing like what I wanted. 这完全不是我要的。

3) I walked something like 10 kilometers. 我走了大约10公里。

#### 能力升华

##### 完成句子

1) 学习那门课程不会只需两个小时。

Studying that course should take \_\_\_\_\_ two hours.

2) 她看上去有点像你妹妹。

She looks \_\_\_\_\_ your sister

另外, 本句应注意 that 的用法。that 在此为代词, 代替前面的 method of teaching.

##### 归纳拓展(2)

1) that 即可代替单数可数名词, 也可替代不可数名词, 相当于 the one, 其复数为 those.

2) one 代替单数名词, 表泛指, 其复数为 ones.

3) the one 替代单数名词, 表特指, 往往有后置定语修饰, 其复数为 the ones.

4) it 代替单数名词, 与前面提到的名词为同一对象, 其复数为 they/them.

#### 能力升华

##### 单项填空

1) —Can I help you?

—I'd like to buy a present for my mother's birthday, \_\_\_\_\_ at the proper price but of great value.

- A. that      B. one  
C. everything      D. anyone

2) —Why don't we take a little break?

--Did't we just have \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. it      B. that  
C. one      D. this

3) —Do you want the bike?

Yes, I want \_\_\_\_\_

[译]只有少数战士从那次战斗中逃出。

[误]Only a few soldiers survived from the battle.

[正]Only a few soldiers survived the battle.

[注]survive 本身已表示“从……中逃出, 幸免于”, 因而不要再加多余的 in 或 from.

- A. it B. that  
C. one D. this

## 11. 知识要点: by oneself

课文出处: Ms Shen gave us instructions and then we worked by ourselves.

申老师给我们整体讲解, 然后我们自学。

## 用法诠释

by oneself 独立

## 归纳拓展

be oneself 独自, 独立

for oneself 亲自, 亲身, 为自己

of oneself 自己, 自行

beside oneself 得意忘形

to oneself 独占, 垄断

1) She used to sit by herself and read. 她从前常常独自坐着看书。

2) The door opened of itself. 门自动开了。

3) You should go to see it for yourself. 你应该亲自去看看。

## 能力升华

运用以上短语填空:

1) She was \_\_\_\_\_ with joy.

2) The old man likes fishing \_\_\_\_\_ by the river.

3) The teacher requires us to do our homework \_\_\_\_\_.

4) This room is \_\_\_\_\_. No one can enter it without permission.

## 12. 知识要点: look forward to

课文出处: I'm looking forward to doing it!

我正盼着做它呢?

## 用法诠释

look forward to + n. / doing sth. 盼望, 期望

## 归纳拓展

动词 + 介词 to

lead to 导致; 通向; turn to 转向, 求助于

be/get used to 习惯于; refer to 参考, 查阅

pay a visit to 拜访

prefer... to... 更喜欢... 而不...

point to... 指向; stick to 坚持; 粘住

tie... to... 把... 拴/系到...

pay attention to 注意到

get down to 着手做某事; devote... to 献身于

## 能力升华

动词的适当形式填空

1) Now I am looking forward to \_\_\_\_\_ (receive) her letter from abroad.

2) I used to \_\_\_\_\_ (get) up early, but now I am used to \_\_\_\_\_ (sleep) until 11 a. m.

3) I prefer \_\_\_\_\_ (go) out for a walk to \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV after supper every day.

4) She is an expert on this subject. If you have any difficulty, you can turn to \_\_\_\_\_ (ask) her for some advice.

## 单项填空

5) She wanted the man she was looking forward \_\_\_\_\_ stay with her.

A. for to B. to with

C. to to D. with to

6) The letter I looked forward to \_\_\_\_\_ me yesterday.

A. reach B. reaching

C. reached D. reaches



## 高考经典

## 试题解析

1. He got well-prepared for the job interview, for he couldn't risk \_\_\_\_\_ the good opportunity.

(2005 · 上海卷)

A. to lose

B. losing

C. to be lost

D. being lost

解析: 本题考查 risk 后跟动名词作宾语语的用法, 类似用法的动词还有: enjoy appreciate (感激) avoid (避免), miss (错过), consider (考虑), escape (逃避), admit (承认) 等。

答案: B

2. —How far apart do they live?

—\_\_\_\_\_ I know, they live in the same neighbourhood. (2003 · 上海)

A. As long as

B. As far as

C. As well as

D. As often as

解析: 就我所知, 故用 as far as.

答案: B

注意: far 不用来表示确切的距离, 因此不可说 He lives two miles far from here. (应去掉 far)

这房子离我就读的学校有两千米远。

误: The house is two kilometers far from the school I attend.

正: The house is two kilometers (away) from the school I attend.

解析: far 不能用在表示具体距离的量词 (foot, meter, kilometer) 之后, 而且 far 主要用于疑问句和否定句中, 如: Is it far from here? 在肯定句中用 a long way 而不用 far.

3) When first \_\_\_\_\_ to the market, these products enjoyed great success. (2004 · 全国)

A. introducing

B. introduced

C. introduce

D. being introduced

解析: 按照主被动关系, 应该是产品被引入市场, 用被动形式。

答案: B

## 举一反三

—The Browns are considering \_\_\_\_\_ their summer

连  
锁  
记  
词

coin[kɔɪn] n. 硬币 v. 铸币; 造新字

join[dʒɔɪn] v. 加入

cook[kuk] vt. 烹调 n. 厨子 (cooking n. 烹调术)

book[buk] n. 书

coast[kəʊst] n. 海岸

boast[bəʊst] v. 夸口

corn[kɔ:n] n. 谷物

corner['kɔ:nə] n. 角



holiday in north Canada.

—I can't \_\_\_\_\_ their spending the holidays in such a cold place.

- A. spending; expect      B. spending; imagine  
C. to spend; suppose      D. to spend; imagine



### 学苑花絮

Mark taught himself English and he now speaks so well that no one in America knows that he is not American. How has he managed to reach such a high level of English?

"I was very determined to achieve my goal of speaking English fluently and well, and also understanding native speakers easily. What I did was this: I studied in class with all the other students and completed my assignments diligently. Then, I used every opportunity I had to listen to, read and speak English."

I **disciplined** myself to read English at least three times a day for ten minutes at a time. I read lots of interesting articles in newspapers, magazines, pages from novels, **leaflets**, in fact anything and everything written in English that I could find. Sometimes it was very hard to find material to read because the English version of magazines and newspapers was always expensive. However, being determined, I always found something interesting to improve my English.

I also listened to as much English on the radio as I could. It can be hard to understand because native speakers often talk very fast and use words that you are not familiar with. Listening to native speakers always improves your ability to communicate in another language, though. It gives you a feeling for the pace and rhythm of the language. I found that after a certain amount of time, I could **mimic** the sounds and intonation that was used.

I also watched as much of the English language channels on television as possible. No one else in my family was interested in learning English and did not understand it, so I used to pick times when they were busy preparing dinner or out in the park.

Another secret of success was that whenever I met a native speaker of English, I exchanged a few words with him. That was one of the most valuable ways in which I improved my English. Once you are in conversation with a native speaker, you have to find ways to understand and to make yourself understood. I always did, however difficult

it was sometimes!



### 反思平台

I. 最大收获: \_\_\_\_\_

II. 欠缺及补救: \_\_\_\_\_



### 课后强化

#### I. 单项选择

- Don't you feel like \_\_\_\_\_ there or shall we take a bus?  
—I'd like to walk. But since there isn't much time left, I'd rather you \_\_\_\_\_ a taxi.  
A. walking; hire      B. to walk; hire  
C. to walk; hired      D. walking; hired
- Mr Green failed to catch the plane to Mexico, so he escaped \_\_\_\_\_ in the plane crash.  
A. to be killed      B. killing  
C. killed      D. being killed
- The headmaster \_\_\_\_\_ a very good impression on the parents at the meeting.  
A. got      B. took  
C. made      D. did
- The door opened \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. for itself      B. by itself  
C. of itself      D. itself
- My parents always let me have my own \_\_\_\_\_ of life.  
A. way      B. method  
C. manner      D. fashion

#### II. 介词、副词填空

在下列各句的空白处填入恰当的介词或副词。

- The thief had left an impression \_\_\_\_\_ his feet in the garden.
- What do you think \_\_\_\_\_ the lessons they attended?
- Mary couldn't go to work because \_\_\_\_\_ an illness. So the boss asked Jane to cover \_\_\_\_\_ her.
- Our class is divided \_\_\_\_\_ four groups.
- There are two buildings, the larger \_\_\_\_\_ which stands nearly a hundred feet high.
- If you go to the party, \_\_\_\_\_ will I.



## 第二课时



### 学程导航

词汇: matter, find, method, fun, introduce, appear

短语: more than, as, as, in other words

语法: 否定的转移, 倍数表达法, 过去分词作后定



### 疑难诠释

#### 1. 知识要点: 否定的转移

课文出处: I don't think I will be bored in Ms Shen's class!

#### 用法诠释

英语中有些动词如 think, believe, suppose, expect 等, 当后面跟一个宾语从句, 并且从句为否定含义时, 通常把主句的动词 think, believe, suppose, expect 等变为否定形式, 而从句用肯定形式, 这种现象叫否定转移。例如:

I don't think your plan is good 我认为你的计划不好。

I don't suppose he will come 我猜想他不会来。

#### 归纳拓展

在肯定或否定回答中, 应用 so 或 not 来代替前面重复的部分。例如:

--Do you think she will succeed? 你认为她会成功吗?

--Yes, I think so.

--I think she will succeed. 是的, 我会。

--No, I don't think so.

--I don't think she will succeed.

--I think not. 不, 我想不会。

以上句子用在反疑问句中, 附加问句部分的主语和谓语要随这些动词后的从句中的主语与谓语发生变化, 并且要用肯定形式。例如:

I didn't think she was happy, was she? 我认为她并不幸福, 是不是?

I don't believe that he has failed the English exam, has he? 我认为他英语考试没有不及格, 是不是?

注意: hope 不存在否定前移, 并且否定前移现象一般用于第一人称。例如:

I hope you weren't ill. 我希望你没有生病。

#### 能力升华

#### 单项填空

1) --Do you think it will snow tomorrow?

--\_\_\_\_\_.

A. I don't think

B. No, I don't think

C. I don't think so

D. No, I don't so

2) I don't suppose he will come, \_\_\_\_\_?

A. do I

B. don't I

C. will he

D. won't he

#### 2. 知识要点: matter

课文出处: ... he said it didn't matter if we made mistakes.

……他说我们出差错没关系。

#### 用法诠释

matter 用作动词, 意为“有关系, 重要”, 是不及物的, 主要用于疑问句和否定句。

#### 归纳拓展

matter 表示事情有关系, 只作不及物动词。

mind 表示人介意, 可以及物, 也可以不及物。

care 表示人在乎, 可以及物, 也可以不及物。

#### 能力升华

#### 单项填空

1) Does it \_\_\_\_\_ much whether he'll come or not?

A. mind

B. care

C. matter

D. consider

2) The thing that \_\_\_\_\_ is not whether you fail or not, but whether you try or not.

A. matters

B. cares

C. considers

D. minds

#### 3. 知识要点: method

课文出处: ... and Ms Shen's method of teaching is nothing like that of the teachers at my Junior High School.

沈老师的教学方法与我初中的老师们的完全不同……

#### 用法诠释

n. a planned way of doing sth 方法。

1) “method of + 名词/动词-ing 形式”表示“……的方法”。例如:

the method of payment 付款的方法

He invented a new method of teaching English. 他发明了一种新的英语教学方法。

2) with a... method 用……方法。例如:

He solved the problem with an easy method. 他用一个简单的方法解决了这个问题。

#### 归纳拓展

way 的用法

way 也可以表示“方法, 方式”, 但常有以下用法:

1) 跟不定式。例如:

There are a lot of ways to make friends. 交朋友的方法很多。

I've thought of a very simple way to work out the problem. 我想出了解决这道题的一个非常简单的方法。

2) 跟“of + doing”结构。例如:

I don't like his way of talking. 我不喜欢他谈话的方式。

#### 表示“人类”的词

the human race 全人类(抽象意义)

man 人类(单独用, 不加冠词, 无复数)

mankind 人类(无冠词, 可单数或复数)





The best way of learning English is to go to an English-speaking country.

学英语的最好方法是到讲英语的国家去。

3)跟从句,其后的从句是定语从句,一般用 in which 来引导,并在从句中作状语,可以换成 that,也可以省略。例如:

People liked the way in which/(that) he wrote. 人们喜欢他写作的方式。

I don't like the way in which/(that) you laugh at her. 我不喜欢你那样嘲笑她。

4)in...way 用……方法,常可用作状语,in 有时可以省略。例如:

They both answered in the same way. 他们都以同样的方式回答。

You can't do it in this way. 你不能这样做。

He talks in a funny way. 他说话的样子可笑。

能力升华

单项填空

I don't like \_\_\_\_\_ you speak to her.

- A. the way                      B. the way in that  
C. the way which              D. the way of which

4. 知识要点:fun 的用法

课文出处:And we have fun.

用法诠释

1)fun 为不可数名词,表示“有趣的事物或人”,常用 be fun 结构。例如:

It's great fun playing golf. 打高尔夫球很有趣。

David is good fun. 大卫很有趣。

2)fun 为不可数名词,表示“娱乐,乐趣”,常用短语 have fun,意为“玩得开心、痛快”。例如:

We had a lot of fun at the party. 我们在聚会上玩得很开心。

注意:fun 是名词,它的形容词形式为 funny,表示“滑稽的,好笑的”。

归纳拓展

1)for fun 为了高兴,闹着玩儿地。例如:

I did it just for fun. 我做那件事只是为了好玩而已。

2)make fun of...取笑……,拿(某人)开玩笑。例如:

They made fun of her because she wore such strange clothes. 他们取笑她穿着如此怪异的衣服。

能力升华

1) - We are having a party this evening.

\_\_\_\_\_!

- A. For fun                      B. Make fun  
C. Have fun                      D. Get a fun

2)\_\_\_\_\_ it is surfing the internet!

- A. How fun                      B. What a fun  
C. How a fun                      D. What fun

5. 知识要点:introduce

课文出处:Today we introduced ourselves to each other.

We did this in groups.

用法诠释

知识点 1 introduce 的用法

1)vt. 介绍。常用以下结构:

(i)introduce sb 介绍某人。例如:

Please introduce yourself. 请介绍一下你自己。

(ii)introduce sb to sb 向某人介绍某人。例如:

May I introduce my friend George to you? 让我向你介绍我的朋友乔治好吗?

2)vt. 使认识……,使了解……,启蒙。introduce sb to sth 使某人了解某事。例如:He introduced me to the Tang. 他是我学探戈时的启蒙老师。

3)vt. 把(新事物)引进(到……);引入;采用。introduce sth(into/to...)某事被引进……。例如:

Many new designs have been introduced. 许多新的设计被采用了。

Coffee was introduced into England from the European Continent. 咖啡是从欧洲大陆传入英国的。

注意:introduce 后面不能接双宾语。

让我把我的朋友介绍给你。

[误]Let me introduce you my friend.

[正]Let me introduce my friend to you.

能力升华

Would you please \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. introduce me your friend Tom  
B. introduce your friend Tom me  
C. introduce me to your friend Tom  
D. to introduce your friend Tom to me

6. 知识要点:more than 的用法

课文出处:There are sixty-five students in my class more than my previous class in Junior High.

用法诠释

more than 表示“多达……,不止……,……以上”,后接数词,其后也可接名词、形容词、副词等。表示“不仅仅是……”例如:

There are more than 100 people at the party. 有 100 多人参加聚会。

Her performance was more than good. It was perfect. 她的表演非常好,可以说是完美的。

归纳拓展

more...than...的用法

more...than... 这一结构可用来连接两个相同的结构,如名词、形容词、副词等,表示“与其说……,还不如说……”,这一结构强调的是前者,而汉语强调的是后者,因此要注意英汉之间的差别。例如:

She was more sad than angry when her son lied again.

当她的儿子再次说谎时,她与其说是愤怒,还不如说是悲伤。(强调她更悲伤)

He is more a scholar than a teacher

与其说他是教师,还不如说他是学者。(强调他是个