

金星图解系列丛书 全国教育科学"十一五"规划教育部课题 图解策略提高教与学超越性和实效性的应用研究



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总策划 薛金星

总主编 钟 山

主 编 崔著珍

副主编 马玉钦 张维成



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全球权威心理学家、物理学家、生物学家及教育学家联合研究表明,图解的学习方法是最简单、最实用、最科学、最高效的学习方法。《图解新教材》丛书历经三年研发与打造,以图解的方式方法,创造性解决了目前学生陈旧低效的学习方式和繁杂抽象的学习内容等问题。《图解新教材》丛书将带领广大学子运用最便捷的方法思考问题,站在更高的层面上分析问题,运用最恰当的方式解决问题。

本丛书将会使您轻松成为学习高手

本丛书讲解与呈现方式引入风靡欧美数十年的被誉为"打开大脑潜能的万能钥匙"和"21世纪风靡全球的学习方法与思维工具——概念地图与思维导图",以图解方式科学地实现了知识的可视化,化深为浅,化繁为简,化抽象为形象,化理论为实例,实现基于脑神经生理特性的左右半脑互动学习模式,将高效的、可视化的学习策略、方法、技巧融入到日常学习中去,帮助你释放出难以置信的学习潜能,让你的学习、记忆、理解、应试更轻松,更快捷。

本丛书将会使您真正成为学考专家

本丛书立足于解决"如何学好、如何考好"两个学生最关心的问题,同步新课标教材,落实新课标学习与考试理念。内容讲解上,知识与考点融为一体,突出深入浅出的学习特点,全面挖掘历年考题在教材中的典型原型和影子,与考例直线链接,达到快速融会贯通,总结学法与考法清晰明确,助学助考事半功倍,例题与习题突出方法总结,实现授之以渔、举一反三,学生能力与素质分阶段培养落实,全程循序渐进、系统提升。

本丛书将会使您体验到学习的轻松快捷

人类80%以上的信息是通过视觉获得的,常言"百闻不如一见""一图胜过千言"就是这个意思。本书采用轻松直观的图文并茂的编排形式,各类图示变繁杂抽象为直观快捷,各种插画变深奥冗繁为浅显愉悦,各种表格变枯燥乏味为清晰明了,充分开拓学生与生俱来的放射性思考能力和多感官学习潜能。

全球超过2.5亿人使用的高效学习方法。
你不想试一试吗?



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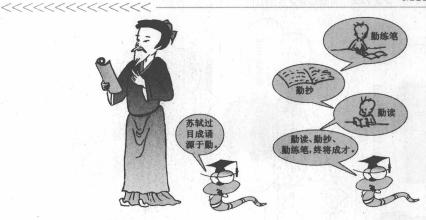
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教材问题答案

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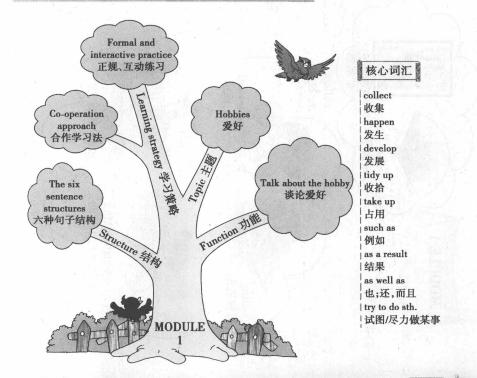
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MODULE 1 Hobbies



模块知识・方法・能力を解



学习

简明化

思维

至順化





Do you collect anything?

重点单词 fan; collect; interested; happen 重点短语 a bit; tidy up; play the violin



英汉对译 简明快捷

原文 再现>>

Listening and vocabulary

1. Listen and complete the chart.

Tony			
Tony's mum			
Tony's dad.			

2. Answer the questions. Use the words in the box to help you.

collect collection doll <u>fan</u>[®] hobby model stamp ticket tidy up untidy

- 1. Why does Tony's mum want him to tidy up chis room?
- 2. Whose hobby is expensive?
- 3. Which hobby do you think takes up the least space?

Now listen again and check.

3. Listen and read.

Lingling: Hi Sally! Come in and sit down. Sorry it's a bit untidy. I'll tidy up the table and chairs.

Sally: Hey! Look at all those fans! They're beautiful! You've got a wonderful collection.

Lingling: Yes, I've got fifty or sixty fans. Do

you <u>collect</u>[®] anything?

Sally: Yes, I have a collection of dolls. And mycbrother collects stamps.

汉语 译文>>

听力与词汇

1. 听录音,完成表格。

托尼				
托尼的妈妈	arty.	15. 16	1,000	60
托尼的爸爸	1			

2. 回答问题。用方框中的词语来帮你。

收集 收集 娃娃 扇子 爱好 模型 邮票 票 收拾 不整洁的

- 1. 托尼的妈妈为什么想让他收拾他 的房间?
- 2. 谁的爱好花费较多?
- 3. 你认为哪种爱好占用最少的空间?

现在再听一遍录音并检查答案。

3. 听录音并读一读。

玲玲:嗨,萨莉!进来坐下。不好意思,有点乱。我来收拾一下桌椅。

萨莉:嘿!看那些扇子!多漂亮啊! 你的收集真棒。

玲玲:是啊,我有五六十把扇子。你 收集东西吗?

萨莉:是的,我收集玩具娃娃。我哥 哥集邮。

9

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9 9 9

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3

国解新教机

原文 再现>>

Daming: And I collect tickets—you know, bus dickets and train tickets!

Sally: Do you really? But my real hobby is music. I play the violin[®] and I listen to music all the time.

Lingling: What made you so interested in music?

Sally: My father is a musician. I often listened to him play the violin. And he gave me my first violin eight years ago.

Lingling: And now music has brought you to Chi-na. When will you play next time?

Sally: At the end of this term. There's a concert at Radio Beijing.

Daming: So can you relax now?

Sally: Well, no. I'm going to school with you!

Lingling: Great!

Sally: But not next Friday...

Daming: What's happening on Friday?

Sally, I'm going to Radio Beijing. I'm giving an interview on Starsearch!

Daming: I've listened to that programme! People sing songs or play music, and the
listeners choose the best singer or musician.

Lingling: Wow! You're going to be really fa-

4. Write notes.

Lingling's hobby	
Daming's hobby	
Sally's hobbies	
Sally's plans	

Now listen again and check.

Everyday English

Hey! fifty or sixty

... you know,... Sorry it's a bit untidy.

汉语 译文>>

大明: 我收集车票——你知道的,公 共汽车票和火车票!

>>>>>>

萨莉:真的吗?但我真正的爱好是音乐。我一直拉小提琴,并且听音乐。

玲玲: 是什么让你对音乐如此感 兴趣?

萨莉:我父亲是位音乐家。我过去经常听他拉小提琴。八年前,他 送给我第一把小提琴。

玲玲:现在音乐把你带到了中国。下 次你什么时候演奏?

萨莉:这一学期末。北京电台有一场 音乐会。

大明:那么你现在是不是可以放松一下了?

萨莉:噢,还不行。我要和你们一起 去上学啊!

玲玲:太好了!

萨莉:不过下个星期五不行……

大明:周五有什么事吗?

萨莉:我要去北京电台,在《明星大搜寻》节目做个访谈!

大明:我听过那个节目! 人们唱歌或 演奏音乐,然后听众选出最好 的歌手或音乐家。

玲玲:哇! 你真要出名了!

4. 做记录。

玲玲的爱好	
大明的爱好	
萨莉的爱好	
萨莉的计划	

现在再听一遍录音并检查答案。

日常英语

嘿! 五六十

……你知道,…… 不好意思,有点乱。

原文 再现>>

5. Complete the sentences.

<<<<<<<

- 1. Lingling needs to tidy up her room be-Grause
- 2. Sally was six or seven when
- 3. Sally is going to school with her friends, so she can't
- 4. She's going to Radio Beijing to ______ next Friday.

Pronunciation and speaking

- 6. Look at the sentences and listen.
 - 1. Do you collect anything?
 - 2. What made you so interested in music?
 - 3. When will you play next time?
 - 4. What's happening on Friday?

Now say the sentences aloud.

- 7. Work in pairs. Ask and answer about your hobbies.
 - -Do you collect anything?
 - -Yes, I do. I collect.../No, I don't. My hobby is...
 - 1. What is your hobby?
 - 2. Why do you enjoy your hobby?
 - 3. When did you start doing it?
 - 4. How often do you...?
 - 5. Where do you...?

汉语 译文>>

- 5. 完成句子。
 - 1. 玲玲需要打扫她的房间,因为。
 - 2. 当 时, 萨莉六七岁。
 - 3. 萨莉要和她的朋友们一起去上学, 所以她不能。
 - 4. 下周五她将去北京电台____。

发音与会话

3

3

-3

20

3

- 6. 看句子并听录音。
- 1. 你收集东西吗?
 - 2. 什么让你对音乐如此感兴趣?
 - 3. 你下次什么时间演奏?
 - 4. 星期五有什么事情? 现在大声说出这些句子。
- 7. 结对练习。就你的爱好进行问答。 你收集东西吗?

是的,我收集······/不,我不收集。我的爱好是······

- 1. 你的爱好是什么?
- 2. 你为什么喜欢你的爱好?
- 3. 你何时开始做的?
- 4. 你多久……一次?
- 5. 你在哪儿……?







多元智能 知识点击

1. fan n. 扇子;迷



fan 扇子 He has a collection of fans.他收集扇子。



electric fan 电风扇 There is an electric fan on the table.桌子上有一台电风扇。

fan 迷; 爱好者 Her boss is a basketball fan.她的老板是一个篮球迷。

2. a bit 有点儿

用作副词短语,修饰形容词的原级和比较级,也可修饰动词。

The room is a bit dirty.房间有点脏。

a bit 后加介词of,可修饰不可数名词。

There is a bit of water in the cup.
杯子里有点儿水。

也可用作副词短语,修饰形容词的原级、比较级及动词。 It's a

It's a little hot today.今天有点儿热。

可直接作定语,修饰不可数名词。

He has a little money.他有点儿钱。

3. tidy up 收拾,整理

有点儿

a little

When are you going to tidy the classroom up? 你们什么时候打扫教室?

拓展

 $\operatorname{tidy}(adj.)$ 干净的,比较级和最高级分别为 tidier和 tidiest,反义词为 untidy,意为"不整洁的"。

4. collect v. 收集

collect sth. into sth.

把某物收集到某物中 She collected these old photos into the new album.

她把这些旧相片都收集到这个新相册中。

collection n.

收集:收藏品

He has a great sports collection.他有很多体育收藏品。

collect sth. for sb./sth.

为某人/物收集某物

They collected money for the poor.他们为穷人募捐。

collect

collect sth. 收集某物

I like collecting stamps.我喜欢集邮。

collector n.

收藏家

His father is a collector.他的父亲是一位收藏家。

collect sth. from sb.

向某人收某物

The bus conductor collected money from the passengers.

公共汽车售票员向顾客收钱。

[拓展]

collection n. 收集。常用结构: have a collection of sth. = collect sth. 收集某物





5. play the violin 拉小提琴

Can you play the violin? 你会拉小提琴吗?

[图解助记]





play the violin

play football

6. interested adj. 感兴趣的

interested感兴趣的,常用于描述人对某事/物感兴趣,常见结构有:be interested in 对······感兴趣。

interest v. 使……感兴趣 He is interested in music.他对音乐感兴趣。

interesting 有趣的,常用于说明事物。

This book is very interesting.这本书很有趣。

7. happen vi. 发生

happen to sb.

发生在某人身上 What happened to Lisa next?后来莉萨怎么样啦?

It (so) happens that ...

碰巧…… It so happened that I had no money with me.碰巧我身上没带钱。

happen结构 多又多 happen to do sth. 碰巧做某事

If you happen to see Linda ,please tell her to come to my office.

Bappen+副词/介词 要是你碰到琳达,叫她到我办公室来。

短语 在……发生

I happened on Peter in the park.我在公园巧遇彼得。

[辨析]happen 与 take place

happen

强调事情发生的偶然性。

What happened last night?昨天晚上发生了什么事?

发生

强调经过事先安排、计划而发生。

take place The May 4th Mayament took place

The May 4th Movement took place in 1919.五四运动发生于1919年。



Hobbies can make you grow as a person.

重点单词 camp; spend; try

重点短语 look after; such as; as well as; as a result









英汉对译 简明快捷

原文 再现>>

Vocabulary and reading

1. Say which hobbies you can see in the photos in Activity 3.

climbing dancing growing vegetables

looking after[®] animals mountain biking
painting playing volleyball sailing
singing writing

2. Work in pairs. Choose a word in the box to de-

creative	interesting	lazy	
relaxing	useful		

汉语 译文>>

词汇与阅读

3

3

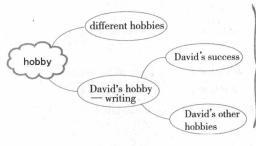
1. 说一下在练习 3 的照片中你能看到哪些爱好。

攀登 跳舞 种蔬菜 照看动物 骑山地自行车 画画 打排球 驾驶帆船 唱歌 写作

2. 结对练习。从方框中选择一个单词描述这些爱好。

有创造性的 有趣的 懒的令人放松的 有用的





Some advice on hobbies

原文 再现>>

3. Read the passage and answer the questions.

A special hobby

Many students have hobbies, such as creating, painting, growing vegetables in their gardens, and looking after animals. Some hobbies are relaxing and others are creative. Hobbies can make you grow as a person, developyour interests and help you learn new skills.

汉语 译文>>

3. 读短文并回答问题。

特别的爱好

很多学生都有爱好,比如阅读、绘画、在他们的花园里种菜、照看动物。有些爱好是休闲型的,其他的是创意型的。爱好可以使你成长,培养你的兴趣,并帮助你学习新的技能。

(主旨大意:人们有不同的爱好。)





原文 再现>>

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David Smith is a student, and his hobby is writing. During the summer of 2000, he spent four weeks on a summer camp[®]. As well as[®] the usual activities, such as sailing, climbing and mountain biking, there was a writing workshop with a professional writer. "She asked us to imagine that we were in a story. Then we wrote about our experiences at the camp."

(General idea: David's hobby-writing.)

In senior high school David wrote a story about teenage life, and it came out as a book in 2003. Many teenagers love his book, and as a result[®], David has become a successful young writer.

(General idea: David's writing makes him famous.)

David has been very lucky because his hobby has brought him enjoyment and success, but he is also interested in many other things. "I like playing volleyball, too," says David. "I spend some of my free time playing volleyball for my school team. Maybe I'll write more books in the future, but I'm not sure."

(General idea: David's other hobbies.)

It's sometimes difficult to remember that we shouldn't <u>spend</u> all our time on our favourite hobby. There are many other interesting things to do in life, and we should <u>try</u> to do something new or different.

(General idea: Some advice on hobbies.)

- 1. Why do people usually have hobbies?
- 2. Is writing a usual activity for a summer camp?
- 3. When did David become a successful writer?
- 4. How many hobbies does David have?
- 5. Which hobby is he interested in most?
- 4. Answer the questions about the words in the box.

free time skill

success

汉语 译文>>

3

3

3

9

3

3

3

大卫·史密斯是个学生,他的爱好是写作。在2000年夏天,他参加了一个为期四周的夏令营。除了普通的活动,如驾驶帆船、攀登和骑山地车外,还有一个专业作家主持的写作研习班。"她让我们想象我们身临其境,然后我们写在营地中的经历。"

(主旨大意:大卫的爱好——写作。)

在高中时,大卫写了一个关于青少年生活的故事,并于 2003 年成书出版。 很多青少年都喜欢他的书,大卫也因此成为一名成功的年轻作家。

(主旨大意:大卫的写作让他成名。)

大卫一直很幸运,因为他的爱好给他带来了快乐和成功,但他对很多其他事情也感兴趣。"我也喜欢打排球,"大卫说。"我的一部分业余时间就用来在校队打排球。也许我将来还会写更多的书,但也不一定。"

(主旨大意:大卫其他的爱好。)

有时候,我们很难记住不要把所有的时间都用在最喜欢的爱好上(这个建议)。生活中有很多其他有趣的事情可做,我们应该尝试做新的或不同的事情。

(主旨大意:关于爱好的一些建议。)

- 1. 为什么通常人们都有爱好?
- 2. 写作是夏令营中一项平常的活动吗?
- 3. 大卫什么时候成了一名成功的作家?
 - 4. 大卫有多少爱好?
 - 5. 他最喜欢哪项爱好?
 - 4. 回答有关方框中单词的问题。

空闲时间 技能 成功

国解新教机

原文 再现>>

- 1. What do you like to do in your free time?
- 2. Which new *skills* have you learnt through your hobbies?
- 3. Have any of your hobbies brought you great success?
- 5. Work in pairs and discuss the questions.
 - 1. What do you think of high school students writing books?
 - 2. Do you think David should write more books in the future? Why or why not?
 - 3. What can a successful hobby mean to a high coschool student?

Learning to learn

Many English words change when they have a different function in the sentence, but the meanings are similar.

Their hobbies are <u>drawing</u> and <u>painting</u>.

In their free time, they like to <u>draw</u> and paint.

Look for similar words in the passage and write them together in your notebook.

Writing

6. Look at these sentences.

As well as the usual activities...

... such as sailing, climbing and mountain biking,...

... as a result, David has become a successful young writer,...

Now rewrite these sentences using as well as, such as or as a result.

- 1. Some hobbies, for example, reading and painting, are very relaxing.
- 2. David likes writing. He also likes playing volleyball.
- 3. He has become a successful writer, and so his hobby has brought him enjoyment and success.
- Many teenagers enjoy sport, for example, control of the sport of the s

汉语 译文>>

- 1. 你在空闲时间喜欢做什么?
- 2. 通过你的爱好,你学到了哪些新技能?

>>>>>>>>>>>

- 3. 你的某项爱好给你带来巨大的成功 了吗?
- 5. 结对练习,讨论这些问题。
 - 1. 你认为高中生写书如何?
 - 2. 你认为大卫在将来会写更多的书吗?为什么会或为什么不会?
 - 3. 一个成功的爱好对一个高中生意 味着什么?

学法指导

很多英语单词当它们在句子中 有不同的功能时,就会有些变化,但 它们的意思相似。

他们的爱好是画画和绘画。

在空闲时间,他们喜欢画画和绘画。

在文章中找出类似的单词,把 它们一起写在你的笔记本上。

写作

6. 看这些句子。

除了普通的活动 ……

……例如驾驶帆船、攀登和骑山地车,……

……结果,大卫成了一位成功的年轻 作家,……

现在用 as well as, such as 或 as a result 重写这些句子。

- 1. 有些爱好,例如阅读和绘画,非常 令人放松。
- 2. 大卫喜欢写作。他也喜欢打排球。
- 3. 他成了一位成功的作家,因此他的 爱好带给了他快乐和成功。
- 4. 许多青少年喜欢运动,比如足球和 篮球。





原文 再现>>

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7. Work in pairs. Find out about your partner's hobby. Make notes. Now write a short passage called My classmate's hobby. Use as well as , such as or as a result.

My classmate's hobby is playing music in a band, as well as listening to music. His favourite music groups are... such as... As a result, his band is now...

汉语 译文>>

7. 结对练习。弄清楚你同伴的爱好,并做记录。现在,写一篇题目为《我同学的爱好》的短文,用上 as well as, such as 或 as a result。

我的同学的爱好是听音乐,并且在乐队里演奏音乐。他最喜欢的音乐组合是……例如……结果,他的乐队现在……



多元智能 知识点击

1. look after 照看,照顾

照顾/料,关心 care for take care of

look after

You must look after/take care of /care for your younger sister. 你必须照顾你妹妹。

2. such as 例如

We dislike people such as him. 我们不喜欢像他这样的人。

「辨析」such as 与 for example

例如

such as 用于列举同类事物或人,不需要用逗号与其他成分隔开。

I like vegetables such as carrots and tomatoes.我喜欢蔬菜,例如胡萝卜和西红柿。

用于举例说明,一般用逗号与其他成分隔开。

for example He, for example, is a good student.例如,他是一个好学生。

3. camp n. 营地,野营; v. 露营,野营

The children spent twenty days on the summer camp. 孩子们花了 20 天参加那次夏令营。



go camping 去野营 summer camp 夏令营

4, as well as 和,既……又……,及

He danced as well as singing at the party. 在舞会上他唱了歌还跳了舞。

当as well as连接两个动词时,通常后一个动词用见--ing形式;但是当前一个动词之前有不定式或情态动词也则后一个动词用原形。

You should take notes as well as listen. 你不仅要听,还要记笔记。 作连词词组,用于连接多种句子成分,其重 点在前面。当连接两个主语时,谓语动词与 前者在人称和数上保持一致。

The teacher as well as her students likes this cat. 那位老师和她的学生都喜欢这只猫。



