

# 课标时代值兴



本册主编 刘大韬 黄艳辉



云南教育出版社

## BSDD

# 课标时代也当





上册

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#### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

课标时代 de 学、高二英语、上册/刘大韬,黄艳辉主编、一昆明:云南教育出版社,2004.5

I. 课··· Ⅱ. ①刘···②黄··· Ⅲ. 英语课一高中—教学参考资料 Ⅳ. G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2004)第 032773 号

#### 课标时代 de 学

#### 高二英语 上册

责任编辑:何 醒 韩小露

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可铭堂艺术工作室+凌子

出版发行:云南教育出版社

杜 址:昆明市环城西路 609 号

经 销:全国新华书店

印 刷:辽宁美术印刷厂

开 本:890mm×1240mm 1/32

印 张:10.5

字 数:336 千字

版 次:2004年6月第1版

印 次:2004年6月第1次印刷

印 数:1-15 000 册

书 号:ISBN7 - 5415 - 2552 - 9/G · 2055

定 价:13.00元

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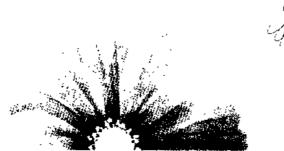
一直有个浓浓的愿望,想给我们可爱的中学生朋友出版一套可以对学习有帮助又对成长有启示的书,让大家既学到知识,又学会思考,学会交流,学会应用,学会实践,在感受到学习是愉快的而不是负担的同时,收获丰硕的学习成果……这套《课标时代 de 学》将让这个美好的愿望成为现实。



学习需要悟性,当你会学的时候,一切都变得轻松简单,让我们远离题海战术,一起尝试新的学习方式吧!



读了这套丛书, 你将在获得知识的同时, 学会学习, 一生受益, 成为一个有价值的人。



6. (4.269)

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跨入21世纪,国家教育部颁布的《国家基础教育课程改革指导纲要》及制订的各门课程的课程标准,以其先进的教育理念宣告我国基础教育进入新的时代——"课标时代"。"课标时代"对教学的目标要求是:加强课程内容与学生生活及现代社会科技发展的联系,关注学生的学习兴趣和经验;使学生获得终身学习必备的基础知识和基本技能的过程,同时成为学会学习和形成正确价值观的过程;倡导学生主动参与,乐于探究,勤于动手;培养学生搜集和处理信息的能力、获取新知识的能力、分析和解决问题的能力,以及交流与合作的能力、《课标时代 de学》正是基于实现这一教学目标而组织编辑出版的,它是出版工作者与全国众多优秀教师集体智慧的结晶,是为推进这种先进教育理念的深入和课程思想的实现而做的大胆而有益的尝试。

《课标时代 de 学》体例设计先进、科学,具有鲜明的时代特征。



《课标时代 de 学》让学生学会学习。丛书依据"学习内容"和"学习过程"将每节课设计成"学什么"和"怎样学"相辅相成的两大板块、它摒弃机械灌输的知识传授模式,将学习探究过程引入助学读物、让学生在学会知识的同时学会学习

《课标时代 de 学》让学生自主学习。丛书突出学生的主体地位,作者只是引导读者走进学习乐园的向导 丛书通过"点悟"、"点评"、"提示"等画外音与学生互动交流,点到为止,授人以渔。

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#### 导读示意图

辦化知识內涵。 期起推中回。火破考试 推点 探 经知识类比价 变: 启示如何举一反 二. 真而中商考

梳理本节知识,点击 旋难问题,讲解深入浅 出。一看就懂



(a)

以典型示例揭示能 力培养导向、特别关注生 活应用,一看就会





通过"点框"示范。学 会春书, 奥定肖学能力的 基础



通过数材果烷题与 锤條理性思维的综合应 用训练, 经松获得好成绩









提供核囊与交流的 兼材、构建压动平台、学 全研究性学习 以提纲方式指出归纲 与思考的方向。提升收效思 维能力,学会百我意志

# KBSDD)



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#### Unit 1 Making a difference



#### Grammar:

The Infinitive

Some things need to be believed to be seen.

Nothing in this world is to be feared.

It's hard to say.

Readers are pleased and surprised to find that a scientist could write about his work in a way that ordinary people could understand.

Hawking explains what it means to be a scientist and how science works.

In order to get married, I need a job, and in order to get a job, I needed a PhD.

He traveled around the world to give lectures.

People who listen to Hawking's lectures sometimes find it difficult to understand him.

To explain what they have seen, they build a theory about how things happen and the causes and effects.

Useful expressions:

hope for

go by

There is no point in doing sth.

in fact

stop sh. from doing sth.

in the 1970s

mean to do sth.

according to ...



on the other hand turn out to be ...

a number of build a theory about . . .

the causes and effects test the theory

A matches B use up

search for take measures to do sth.

every 76 years be known for/as

There is no doubt that . . . dream of

It is reported/thought/ hoped/ known/said/believed/ that . . .

in our lives in order to

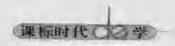
believe in be punished for . . .

scientific spirit solve problems

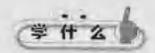
experiment with ...



- 1. 掌握动词不定式的用法。
- 2. 探切理解课文并掌握重点词及短语的用法。
- 3. 学会用恰当的词描写入物。



#### Part I Warming up, Listening, Speaking, Writing & Integrated skills





1. Some things need to be believed to be seen.

此处 to be believed 和 to be seen 都用了不定式的被动语态。

动词 need, want, require 后接引名词时与主语构成逻辑上的被动关系, 跟不定式时则与主语构成逻辑上的主动关系, 例如:

- 1) The bike wants repairing. ——The bike wants to be repaired. 这辆自行车需要修理。
- 2 I want to buy a new bike. 我想买 -辆新自行车
- ③ Your house needs a thorough cleaning. 你的房子需要彻底的清扫。
- I You don't need to go now. 你不必要马上走。
- 2. It takes a very unusual mind to undertake the analysis of the obvious.
- 分析明显存在的事物需要非凡的头脑。

undertake 的用法:

- 本担,担任。例如: A local firm undertook the building, 当地的一家公司承担了这项建筑工程。
- 2) 许诺、保证 例如: She undertook to pay the rent without delay.

她答应推时支付房租。

- 3) 着手, 从事。例如: He undertook repairing the house. 他开始着手修房子。
- 3. Nothing in this world is to be feared . . . only understood.
- 世上没有可怕的事情,只有需要了解的事情。
- to be feared 用了不定式的被动语态。
- 4. What are they known for?

Both Zhang Heng and Galileo are known as scientific pioneers who helped as better understand the world.

be famous / known 后接不同介词所表示的意思不同 be famous 和 be known 都有"著名"; "为众人所知"的意思 后面可接介词 for 表示成名的原因。接介词 as 表示以什么身份而成名。接介词 as 表示为哪些人所知。试比较;



41. Switzerland is famous/known for its mountains.

瑞士以它的由而闻名。

2 He is known for his readiness to help others.

大家都知道他总是乐于帮助别人

③ He is known/famous as a writer rather than a poet.

他是作为一名作家, 而不是作为一名诗人而闻名,

① She is known as a great singer.

大家都知道她是个大歌星

5) He is known to every one of us.

我们每人都知道他。

6 It's known to all that they do an important and necessary job.

大家都知道他们干的是重要的并且是必要的工作。

【注】famous 后面一般不接 to sb.

【注】well-known 是复合词,只能作定语。例如:a well-known doctor (一个有名的医生)。当 well 修饰作表语的 known 时,两词不能连写一如:He is well known. (大家都知道他。It's well known that... (众所周知)。well 不能用来修饰 famous。

5. The scientist's name is <u>similar to</u> the English word for something not short. similar 相似的, 类似的。

A is similar to B 意思为"A 与 B 相似"。例如:

His coat is similar to mine. 他的外套与我的相似。

6. What do these three great minds have in common?

这三位伟人的共同之处是什么呢?

in common 共同、共用。

They have nothing in common with one another.

他们彼此毫无共同之处。

2 In common with most educated people he prefers classical music to jazz.

如祠大多数受过教育的人,他也喜欢古典音乐而不喜欢爵士音乐。

3 The two brothers have little in common in their manners.

这兄弟俩的举止极少有相似之处。

- ④ They had everything in common. 他们什么都共用。
- 7. Write a short paragraph about what you would like to invent, discover, or to be...

写一篇关于你想要发明、发现或要做的什么事的短文。

- 1)would like to do sth. 想要或愿意做某事
- -Would you like to go with me?



Yes. I'd like/love to.

你愿意和我一起去么? 我愿意

would like sb. to do sth. 想要或愿意某人做某事

Would you like me to go to your house? 你愿意让我去你家玩么?

would like sth. 想要某物

Would you like some milk?喝点牛奶好么?

- 2) invent ut. 发明, 创造 invention u. 发明, 创造 inventor 发明家, 创造者
- 3) discover at. 发现, 发觉
- ① Who discovered electricity? 谁发现了电?
- ② She discovered she had lost her purse. 她发觉钱包丢失了:
- 8. Each member represents a branch of science.
- Drepresent vt. 代表, 代理
- ① He represented his school in the swimming match.

他代表他们学校参加游泳比赛、

2 She represents this town in parliament.

她在国会里代表这个城镇。

representive 代表; 代理人

2)branch n. ①树枝

Many birds are on the branches. 许多乌栖息在树枝上。

②支流,支线,支路、支族,支部等

The river has a lot of branches. 这河有许多支流.

 You're going to <u>debate</u> each other to see which branch of science is the most important and useful for society.

debate n. & v. 辩论, 议论。例如:

① The question under debate was that who should be responsible for the war.

争论的问题是谁应该对这次战争负责。(这里的 debate 为名词)

- ② They debated the problem. 他们讨论了那个问题。(这里的 debate 为动词)
- 10. Prepare your role card and let the debate begin.

prepare sh for . . . 使某人对……进行准备

① You should prepare the children for the examination.

你应该让孩子们对考试有思想准备。

2 He prepared himself for defeat.

他已经做好了失败的准备。

3 Prepare yourself for a shock.



准备好、听一个使你震惊的消息

(4) We have to prepare the students for that work step by step.

我们要一步步培养学生为那项工作做好准备。

也可以用 prepare sb to do sth 表示"使某人对做某事进行准备。"

(1) This university prepares students to become interpreters.

这所大学培养学生当翻译

(2) The nurse is preparing the child to go on a journey,

保姆正在为孩子出去旅游作准备。

3 Jack is preparing himself to sit for the examination for Harvard.

杰克正在为哈佛大学的人学考试作准备:

(4) We'd better tell her what we've heard. It will prepare her to get ready for the worst.

我们最好把听到的告诉她、使她为最坏的情况作好准备。

prepare to do sth 和 be prepared to do sth 这两种用法有所不同、前者着重动作、意为"为某事作准备"。后者是系表结构,着重状态、表示"已准备好做某事"。请仔细阅读下面例句,体会这两种表达方法的差异。

(I) Mother is preparing us a meal.

母亲正在给我们做饭。

(2) We are prepared against their attack.

我们作好了应付他们进攻的准备。

3 The teachers are preparing lessons for students.

老师们正在为学生准备功课。

These men are prepared to risk their lives.

这些人作好了冒生命危险的准备。

(5) The foreign teachers are busy preparing to go on holiday.

外籍教师正忙着准备休假。

6 They were prepared to pay the price.

他们准备付出这个代价。

【注】be prepared 也可以跟 against 短语、表示"对……作好准备"。例如:

① We must be prepared against natural disaster.

我们应准备抵御自然灾害

2) We are fully prepared against any aggression.

我们对任何侵略都作好了充分的准备

【注】prepare 后的 against 有"抵御"、"排拆"、"与·····作斗争",之意、而 for 则无此意。



备)

其他短语: in preparation (处于准备之中) make preparations for sth. (为……做准

11. There's no doubt that ... (毫无疑问……) /I doubt that .... (我怀疑……)

There's no doubt that ..., doubt 在这里作名词用。例如:

(1) I have no doubt that you will succeed.

我相信你会成功的。

② There is no doubt at all about it.

这件事是确实的。(没有疑问的)

(3) There is no room for doubt.

没有怀疑的余地。

There is not much doubt about his guilt.

几乎可以肯定他有罪。

doubt 也有复数形式, 意为"疑虑"。例如:

(1) Please dismiss all doubts about it.

请打消对这件事的一切顾虑。

2 She had her doubts whether he would come.

她怀疑他是否会来。

3 I have my doubts about this being true.

我怀疑这事是否真实。

在词组 in doubt (怀疑、不肯定) 中, doubt 前没有冠词; 在词组 without (a) doubt (毫无疑问, 一定地) 中, doubt 前可有不定冠词 a。例如:

① When in doubt about the meaning of a word, look it up in a dictionary.

拿不准词义时,查查字典。

2) The outcome of the match was in doubt then.

比赛的结果当时还看不准。

3 He is in doubt about what to do.

他尚未确定做些什么。

(4) Don't worry. He will come back without (a) doubt.

不要着急,他一定会回来的。

(5) Without (a) doubt, she can speak and write very good English.

毫无疑问,她的英语口语和书面表达都是很好的。

I doubt that ..... doubt 在这里作为动词用。doubt 作动词时,在否定句和疑问句中,常跟 that 引起的宾语从句,在肯定句中,常跟 whether 或 if 引起的宾语从句。如:

① I don't doubt that he is honest.



我确信他是诚实的

2 Can you doubt that he will win?

你怀疑他将得胜吗?

(3) Do you doubt that he will keep his promise?

你不信他会遵守诺言吗?

(4) He doubted whether such a thing was possible.

他怀疑这样的事是否可能。

(5) She doubted if that was what be wanted.

她不知道是否这就是他所需要的

6 I doubt very much whether I shall be able to come.

我拿不准是否能来。

TWe don't doubt that he can do a good job of it.

我们并不怀疑他能把这件事干得很好。

(8) I doubt if it's true.

我看这未必是事实

12. It's not necessary to be a great scientist to make a difference in this world.

It's + ady. + to do sth. 做……是……的。

It's important to study English well. 学好英语很重要:

make a difference 有区别, 有很大关系(影响)

It makes no difference to me which side may win. 无论哪一边取胜、对我都没有区别

13. The Italian astronomer Galileo Galilei was so <u>curious</u> that he invented both a microscope and a telescope in order to be able to take a closer look at things great and small,

so that 用来引导状语从句,引导目的状语从句时作"为了"、"以便"、"为的是"解释。此时,从句中都带有情态动词。如:

① They stopped at Suzhou so that they could visit Tiger Hill.

他们在苏州停留,以便游览虎丘...

2 They decided to go to Beijing by air so that they could save time.

他们决定乘飞机去北京,以便节省时间。

3 He sent the letter by air mail so that his mother might get it in good time.

这封信他用航空寄,以便他母亲能及时收到。

so that 也可引导结果状语从句,此时从句中多数没有情态动词。如:

① It was very cold so that the river was frozen.

天气很冷,河冻住了。

2) He didn't plan his time well, so that he didn't finish the work in time.