总主编 吴万用 王永珊

English

课标时代值学



本册主编 张 锐



l: 册

云南教育出版社

课标时代也学





上册

- 本册主编 张 锐
- 编 者 张 锐 沙丽影 韩彦瑾 包慧明



云南教育出版社

致读者

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。

何像

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!

nà-

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。



面自

跨入 21 世纪, 国家教育部领布的《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"学行么"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。

《课标时代 de 学》让学生高效学习。丛书体例设计符合学生的认知规律,学习内容与学习过程循序渐进,科学高效。"学什么"包括知识、能力、迁移、拓展,"怎样学"包括阅读、讨论与探究、总结与反思、强化练习,单元(章末)综合练习包括基础题、综合题、创新题、中(高)考题、竞赛题。

《课标时代 de 学》完全可以让学生获得好成绩。只要认真研读丛书,按照新的学习方式去学习,就会轻轻松松提高学习成绩。丛书还特别关注中(高)考的最新趋向,尤其是"迁移"、"拓展"栏目及"能力"中的"生活应用"都是中高考的命题点或命题方向,将对备考提供莫大帮助。





Unit I Good friends
Pari 1 2
Part 2 8
单元综合练习
Unit 2 English around the world 27
Pari 1
Part 2
单元综合练习
Unit 3 Going places
Part 1 52
Part 2 59
单元综合练习
Unit 4 Unforgettable experience 75
Part 1 76
Part 2
单元综合练习
Unit 5 The silver screen 99
Part 1 100
Part 2
单元综合练习
Unit 6 Good manners 121
Part 1 123
Part 2 127
单元综合练习

Unit 7 Caltural relics	141
Part 1	143
Pari 2	147
单元综合练习	154
Unit 8 Sports	164
Part 1	165
Part 2	165
单元综合练习	176
Unit 9 Technology	182
Part I	183
Part 2	188
单元综合练习	193
Unit 10 The world around us	202
Part 1	203
Part 2	208
单元综合练习	213
Unit 11 The sounds of the world	222
Part 1	223
Part 2	228
单元综合练习	233
Unit 12 Art and literature	242
- Part 1	243
Pari 2	250
单元综合练习	258
意考答案 ······	267





Unit 1 Good friends

知识链接

直接引语与间接引语

直接引语

Direct speech

间接引语 Indirect speech "I like reading adventure stories," said John.

"Ann, have you seen my blue notebook?" Peter asked.

"How could you do that?" Mary said to Ann.

"What difference does it make?" Peter asked Jim.

John said be liked reading adventure stories.

Peter asked Ann if she had seen his blue notebook.

Mary asked Ann how she could do that.

Peter asked Jim what difference it made.

2. 常用词组:

argue with "/about"; be fond of; bunt for; in order to; on board; treat "as; care about; even though



- 1. 掌握直接引语变间接引语。
- 2. 探到理解课文并掌提所用词汇。
- 3. 学会通过发 E-mail 交朋友。

(Part 1)
Warming up, Listening, Speaking,
Writing & Integrated skills





1. listen to the two friends arguing 听两个朋友在争论

argue 是动词,常用于 argue with sb. about/over sth. "与某人争论某事"和 argue for/ against... "提出理由以支持或反对……"结构中。例如:

Don't argue with me about it, my decision is final.

不要再为这件事与我争论了,这是我的最终决定。

You can argue either way, for or against. 你可以在正反两面择一辩护。 argue 的名词为 argument, 其后面所接的介词及其含义与动词相同。例如:

an argument with the referee 与裁判员之争论

2. What do you think they should do to solve their problems? solve 是及物动词,意思是"解决"其名词为 solution "解决方法"。例如:

We must find ways to solve the problem. 我们必须得找到办法解决这个问题。

The only solution is to change the plan. 唯一的解决方法是改变计划。

3. Read the following self-introduction and fill in the form.

阅读下面的自我介绍、填上表格。

1) "self-" 是词的前缀,表示"独自、独立"。常见的以"self-" 为前级的词如:

self-respect 自尊; self-educated 自学的; self-employed 非受雇的; self-made 靠自己成功的, 白手起家的; self-service 自助餐厅, 顾客自行加油的加油站; self-defence 自卫; self-control 自制, 克己; self-examination 自省, 自我检讨。

2) form 用作名词、表示"表格、形式"(常和 in 连用);用作动词时表示"形成、养成"。例如:

He doesn't like fighting in any form. 他不喜欢任何形式的争斗。

The idea formed in his mind. 这想法在他头脑中形成了。

4. I like reading, especially stories about people from other countries.

我喜欢读书、尤其喜欢阅读关于外国人物的故事。



especially 是副词、表示"特别地"、"尤其" 例如:

She likes the country, especially in spring, 她喜欢乡村,尤其是在春大时

especially 和 specially 的区别在于前者有表示突出或强调的含义、后者表示"特别地、专门地"、常指有专门目的一例如:

I like sports, especially basketball, 我喜欢体育。尤其是篮球。

I came here specially to see you 我是特意来看你的

5. I'm fifteen and I'm fond of singing. 我 15 岁、喜欢唱歌。

be fond of + n. /doing sth. 表示"喜欢、爱好",相当于 like 例如:

My family are fond of sports. 我们全家都喜欢体育

My father is fond of playing football. 我父亲喜欢踢足球。

6. Yes, it might be dangerous, but we have to try.

是的,那或许危险,但我们必须得试--试

might 表示"或许、可能",口气不确定,might 与 may 相似,但口气比 may 要弱。 may/might have + p. p. 用来表示对于过去发生的事情进行猜测。例如:

This medicine may/might cure your cough. 这种药可能治好你的咳嗽。

He may/might have missed his train. 他或许没有赶上火车



培养交际能力

1. -Do you need a new tie to go with your new suit?

---No. ____ .

- A. I'm having plenty of ties
- B. I have lots of ties to do it
- C. I think I have several that will do
- D. There are lots of ties to do it

答案为 C、此句考查 do 的功能,这里 do 表示"适合、可以",相当于 go with my suit-

2. —Do you think it is going to rain over the weekend?

A. I don't believe

B. I don't believe it

C. I believe not so

D. I believe not

答案为 D。孝题考查 not 和 sn 的替代功能。可以用 so 和 not 来替代从句的内容, D 项相当于 I helieve it is not to going rain over the weekend.

1. Let Harry play with your toys as well, Clarc. You must learn to

A. support

B. care

C. spare

D. share

本题检测常用动词的辩析

support: help somebody in a particular way (支持)

care: feel anxiety, interest or worry(关心)

space: get without (抽出……)

share; use together(分享)

本题所提供的语境涉及不到 support 或 care — spare 和 share 两词在本题 情景中更为接近;玩具可以分享,也可以让出 但从上半的"让事利也玩玩 你的玩具"看出,说话人在这里是要表示"分享"的意思. 故 C 正确。

I ___ my homework last night, but I went to the cinema.

A, should do

B. should have done

C. must do

D. must have done

本题考查情态动词后加动词原形和完成形式的区别.

should do sth 表示"应该去做……"(没发生); should have done sth 表示"本应该去做……" (可是实际上没做); must have done sth 表示对于发生性的事进行肯定推测"一 定……"。本句的意思是:昨晚我本应该在家做作业,但 是,我都去看电影了(这里表示自责)。故 B 正确、





What do you think they should do to solve their problems? 你认为他们要怎样做才能解决问题?



句中 do vou think 是插入语。插在特殊疑问句的中间,前后不必用逗号分开。

1. 如果选择题中出现类似于 do you think 的插入语、可以暂时忽略此插入语而进行选择,例如:

答策为B。

happened to her?

不着 do you think, 勾子为 What has

What do you think

to her?

- A. happened
- B. has happened
- C. happening
- D. was happening
- 2. 类似于 do you think 的插人语所在的句子应用陈述句的顺序、例如:

Why do you think we can't cut down all the trees?

注意 句中 we can't 的顺序不可写为 can't we、类似的可以作插入语的有 I think. I hope. I'm afraid, I believe, you know 等。

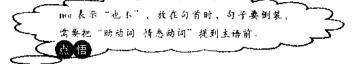




阅读下列句子

1. I can't jump high, nor cun I run fast. 我跳得不高、跑得也不快、





- 2 Tom likes sports, and so do L. 汤姆喜欢体育、我也喜欢
 - -I won't go to the party. 我不会去参加晚会
 - -Neither will 1. 我也是

〔庶幡 neither 或者 sn 就在向首、引导倒装向。表示上文所说的情况也适合于此句的主语、〕

讨论与探究

(What's sth like? 表示什么意思? (What's sh like? 表示什么意思?

5

島田

What's sth like? 相当于"What do you think of _ ?'/How do you like _ ?'/How do you lind _ ?",是问对某事或某物的看法、评价的。连用描绘性的形容词回答。例如:

- -What's the meeting like?
- -Very successful.

但 What", sh like?可以有两种含义。它可以指对某人的评价, 也可以同 的是相貌, 此时等于 What those sh look like?例如:

-What's your partner like?

茶羹可以是 She is a kind girl. 点 She has a round face and small eyes.

(3) 旋结与反應

本课我们学习了 admit 这个非常重要的词, admit 的具体用法是什么? 试看下句正确 与否:

She admitted had stolen the bicycle.

admit 常用的结构为 admit + n. 或 admit + doing sth. 另外 admit 还可 用于 he admitted into/to + n. 结构中、被此句应致为 She admitted having volen the hieyele.

@@~

遊化练习

1 -	Wentel	ven.	rome	tomarrow?
* .	M. CHILL	3 2277	COURSE	DOTHER LEASE.

-H Mary comes, ____.

A. so do I

B. so will I

C. so would I

D. sa I will

2. Edison made a lot of inventions, of great importance.

A, which I think are

B. which I think they are

C. which I think they

D. I think which are

3. - What's the meeting like?

A. It is about pollution

B. I enjoyed it

C. Very successful

D. Many people attended it



4. - Do you think he will pass the exam?

A. I hope so:

C. I not hope so

5. He said just now that

A, what a nice weather was

C. how nice was the weather

B. I hope to

D Hope so

B, what nice weather it was

D. how nice the weather is

(Part 2) Reading & Language study





- I. Imagine that you were alone on an island. 设想你独育呆在一个岛屿上
- imagine 是动间、表示"想象"、常用于 imagine + n /doing sth.: imagine + 宾语 + doing 或 imagine + that-clause 结构中 例如:

I can imagine the scene quite clearly. 我能很清楚地想象出那情景。

Can you imagine George cooking the dinner?你能想象乔治烧饭吗?

It's hard to imagine living in a place where there are no cars.

生活于一个没有汽车的地方是难以想象的

imagination 是名词、想象力; imaginury 是形容词、假想的、虚构的。

2) 此句中 you were... 是虚拟语气的用法。当句子表达的是一种与事实不相符的假设情况时, 就要运用虚拟语气。如果假设的情况发生在过去。句子中动词用 had done: 假设的情况发生在现在, 句子中动词用 did/were: 假设的情况在将来, 句子中动词用would/might do 的形式。例如:

How I wish I were as young as you.

我多么希望像你们一样年轻。(In fact, I am old.)

I wish I had told you the news earlier.

我真希望我早一些告诉你这个消息 (In fact, I didn' i do that.)

2. Chuck survives the crash and lands on a deserted island where there are no people.

查克在飞机失事中幸存下来, 降落到一个没有人的荒岛上。

1) survive 是不及物动词、幸存、残存; 经历……之后还存在。例如;

Her parents died in the accident, but she survived.

她父母死于车祸。但是她幸存下来了。

Few huildings survived the line. 这次火灾中没有几所建筑物幸免于难。 survival 名词,幸存; survivor 名词,幸存者, 生还者。

2) crash 动词,表示"(使)猛撞。(使)撞毁"例如:



John crashed his ear last night, 约翰昨晚撞毁了他的汽车。

The plane crashed shortly after take-off. 飞机起飞后不久便坠毁了。 erash 用作名词时,表示"(汽车)撞车事故,(飞机)失事"。例如:

There was a serious plane crash this morning. 今晨发生了一起严重的飞机失事

3) deserted 是形容词、荒废的、被遗弃的。例如:

I saw a deserted car in the bash. 我在树丛中见到一辆废车

3. He has to learn how to collect water, bunt for food and make fire.

他必须学习怎样收集水、寻找食物和生火

hunt 可以是动词或名词、和 for 连用时表示"寻找、搜索"。例如:

I have hunted everywhere for my dictionary. 我到处寻找我的字典。

The bunt for these terrorists still continues。对这些恐怖分子的搜索仍在进行中

4. He talks to Wilson and treats it as a friend. 他和威尔逊聊天, 把它当朋友对待treat 作及物动词, 常表示 『把……看作(treat...as...);②对待; ③治疗; ④款待, 请客、例如:

Don't treat me as a child, 别把我当孩子对待

The teacher treats all his students the same. 这位老师对待学生一视同仁

Which doctor is treating you for your disease? 哪位大夫医你的病?

He treated me to an ice-cream. 他请我吃冰淇淋

treatment 为名词,表示"对待,治疗"

5. He also learns that he should have cared more about his friends.

他也懂得他本该更多地关心朋友

1) 注意区别 care about 和 care for 意思上的不同—care about 表示 "关心", care for 表示"喜欢, 照顾"—例如:

He doesn't care much about his clothing. 他对服饰不太关注

He doesn't care for television. 他不喜欢看电视

Who will care for the children if their mother dies?

如果这些孩子的母亲死了,谁会照顾他们呢?

2) 句中 should have done 表示"本应该……",是虚拟语气、表示与事实情况相反的假设情况。类似的结构有 ought to /could/needn't + have done,它们都表示与过去发生的事实相反的假设情况。例如:

I could have done it better, but I was careless.

我本能做得更好,但我太大意了(实际没做好)

I needn't have come here, but I wasn't told.

我本不需要来的,但别人没告诉我(实际我来了)

You ought to /should have been here earlier.



你本该早点到这儿(实际你没早些来)

6. Many people keep dogs as pets because dogs are regarded as friends to people.

很多人把狗当宠物养、因为狗被认为是人类的朋友

regard...as...表示"把·····视为/看作·····" 例如:

She is generally regarded as one of the best writers in the country.

人们普遍认为她是国内最优秀的作家之一

类似的表示"把……视为/看作……"的常用短语有;

treat...as ...; look on...as...; consider...as + n. / (to be) + adj. 例如;

I consider you as/(to be) my friend. 我把你看成是我的朋友,

- 7. 在 Grammar 部分,涉及到把直接引语变成间接引语的练习,下面看一下,怎样把直接引语的句子变成间接引语。
- 1) 陈述句 如果直接引语是陈述句,在变为间接引语时是 that 引导的宾语从句 在转变过程中注意人称、时态、时间状语及地点状语的变化
 - ①人称的变化:根据转述人的立场作相应的变化。

He said, "I like it very much."他说: "我非常喜欢它。"→He said he liked it very much. 他说他非常喜欢它。

- ②时态的变化, 当引述动词为过去时形式时, 间接引语的动词作如下变化;
- 一般现在时-→一般过去时

现在进行时→过去进行时

现在完成时→过去完成时

- 一般过去时 →过去完成时
- 一般将来时→过去将来时

过去完成时→不变

例如:

He said, "I saw the film yesterday."

→He said that he had seen the film the day before.

客观真理具体时间的状语,间接引语中的时态不变。例如:

He said, "Light travels much faster than sound."

- He said that light travels much faster than sound.
- →He said, "I was born in 1984."
- →He said that he was born in 1984.
- ③指示代词,时间状语,地点状语和表示"方向"动词的变化。



引訴 用词	直接引造	间接引造
指示代词	this 这个 these 这 ^此	that 那个 those 那些
时 间 状 语	now 现在 today 今天 tomorrow 明天 next week 下間 last night 昨天夜里 ago(至今以前)	then 那时 that day 那天 the next(following)day 第二天 the next week 第二周 the night before 前一天夜里 before (那时以前)
地点状语	here 这里	there 那里
动间	come 来	go 去

例如:

He said, "My sister was here three days ago, but she is not here now."

→He said that his sister had been there three days before, but she was not there then.

注意:如果在当地转述, here 不必改为 there. 动词 come 不必改为 go 如果在当天转述, yesterday, tomorrow 等时间状语也不必改变

- 2)疑问句 直接引语如果是疑问句,变为间接引语时,要把疑问语序变为陈述句语序,句末用句号,句中的人称、时态和状语也同样作相应的变化。
- ①一般疑问句:直接引语如果是一般疑问句,变为间接引语时,要用连词 whether 或 if 引导。主句中的谓语动词要改为 ask,没有间接宾语时,可以加上一个问接宾语(me, him 或 us 等)。例如:

He said, "Are you ready?"

→He asked(us) if we were ready.

He said, "Did you see him last night?"

- →He asked whether I had seen him the night before.
- ②特殊疑问句: 直接引语是特殊疑问句, 变为间接引语时, 仍用原来的疑问词引导。例如: She said: "Where have you been, Mike?"
 - -- She asked Mike where he had been.
 - "What do you want?" he asked me.
 - →He asked me what I wanted.
- 3)析使句 直接引语是祈使句,变为间接引语时、要用 tell/ask/order sb. (not) to do sth 这个句型。例如:

She said to us, "Please have a rest."

→She asked us to have a rest.

-11