

教案·学案一体化



教与学

整体设计

JIAO YU XUE ZHENG TI SHE JI

第三版

教师用书

北京全品教育研究所 组编



高中英语

第一册 (上)

高一上学期用



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走进课堂 师生互动 增强实效

——代前言

《教与学整体设计》系列丛书是一套影响较大的教辅用书,该书通过教与学整体设计,展示了课堂教学中师生互动模板,并提供了同步教辅中少有的资料和精到的习题,赢得了广大读者的喜爱。《中国教育报》曾以专题报道的形式,介绍该套丛书,称该套丛书“发现一种提高课堂教学效率的有效载体”。2004年秋季,在我国基础教育新课程理念指导下,作了一次较大规模的修订,它将以全新的面貌,迎接新课程理念的挑战。其指导思想表现在以下几个方面:

一、课程与教学的有机整合

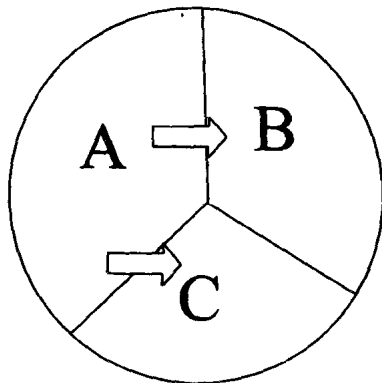
教育学上关于课程与教学的关系有个不断争论、不断发展的过程。多年来的争论是:是教学论包括课程论(以夸美纽斯的“大教学论”为代表),还是教学论从属于课程论(以西方教育发达国家的“大课程观”为代表)?

1985年中共中央发布了《关于教育体制改革的决定》,课程问题受到越来越多的重视。近年来我国学者进一步认识到,课程是教育的目的和培养基本目标的基本体现,教学则是以课程为依据而展开的。从当代发展情况看,原来占主导地位的大教学观已经衰落,而“课程包含教学”的大课程观正被广泛认同。这次基础教育课程改革体现的就是大课程观的理念。

《教与学整体设计》系列丛书设计的是“运作的课程”,即课堂上实际实施的课程,也可称作“体验课程”,《教与学整体设计》系列丛书设计的教学内容不再只是特定知识的载体,而是教师和学生共同探求新知的过程,教师和学生是课程的有机构成部分并作为相互作用的主体。教师即课程,教师不是孤立于课程之外,而是课程的有机构成部分、课程的创造者、课程的主体;学生同样是课程的创造者和主体。《丛书》强调师生互动,并创制了有效的互动教学平台。教学与课程相互转化,相互促进,彼此有机地融为一体。课程也由此变成一种动态的、生长性的“生态系统”和完整文化。

二、对课堂教学的有效控制

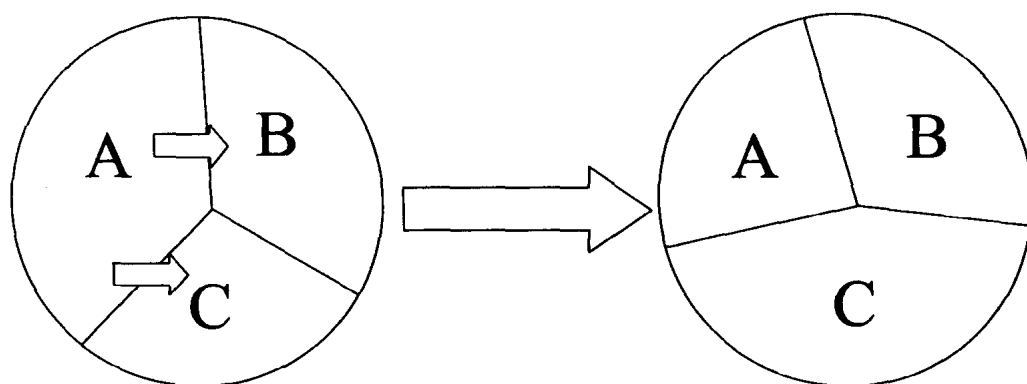
在课堂中,课程的接受知识大体包括三个方面(如下图):A型,教科书及教学参考书提供的知识;B型,教师个人的知识;C型,师生互动产生的新知识。按新课程理念的要求,教科书提供的知识要最大限度引发向教师个人知识及师生互动产生新知识的变化。从而使课程授受知识的A型、B型C型三者的比例发生了变化。其中决定因素是教师的控制方式。



(A:教科书提供的知识;B:教师个人的知识;C:师生互动产生的新知识)

《教与学整体设计》系列丛书,将为教师设计采取“非结构”“开放式”的控制方式,

特别注重学生的创新品质的培养,因而,A 的比例相对较少,B + C 比较大。这样一种“控制方式”是对传统“权力型社会控制方式”的挑战,是生成式、可持续发展的。(如下图所示)



三、个性化教学的平台

世界上没有两片相同的树叶,也没有两个完全相同的学生。传统“一元化的教育”,用相同的课程和教材来教学生,用统一的标准化的试题来考核评价学生,漠视学生个性和发展潜能。

学校应为学生的个性发展从课程设置方面提供帮助。在教学方面要强调每个学生都有独特的心理结构,都有自己的智力强项,都有自己学习网络。《教与学整体设计》系列丛书就为教师根据不同的学生的智力特点设计了有效的课时教学方案,最大限度地提高课堂教学的效率,从而实现课堂教学方式的最优化。

同时,今年的《教与学整体设计》丛书在形式上大胆创新,分《教与学整体设计》(教师用书)、《教与学整体设计》(学生用书)、《教与学整体设计》(学生练考卷)三部分。

教师用书修订本着“创新一点,实用一点”两点总原则,增加新教材教师培训的内容。该内容包括充实了相关的教学论文、教研信息、材料,每一单元后增加教学反思、评估的内容,即为教师提供在本单元、本章节教学中教学目标如何达成,如何制作量表、如何检测学生学习能力达成的情况,以及如何指导学生撰写小论文等栏目。教师用书修订过程中还补充了新题型、新情景、新材料,修正原书中存在的问题,并把教材最新补充部分得到充分体现。

从而更加注重优化教学过程,凸现高中新课程的思想理念。

学生用书是在《教师用书》修订完后,分离出来的。学生用书同步于教师用书,同时又能独立成书,保持了学生用书的完整性。同时,学生用书保留了原丛书的核心内容,例如师生互动栏目,在教师用书中,以教师为中心展开。在学生用书中则以学生听课笔记的形式展开,强调学生“学”的过程,可把相关材料转化为提问、填空,或其他相关情景。其余栏目则是同步替下,如课时作业、单元资料。其中背景资料部分,教师用书更加充实,学生用书则更加精简。

《综合测试卷》包括单元卷、月考卷(阶段性测试卷)、期中期末卷。总量控制在 20 套以下。经过作者精心创作,充分体现试卷的科学性、实用性、新颖性、原创性等几大要素。

该套丛书由江苏省启东中学一线资深教师开发研制,有很强的前瞻性、实用性和针对性。同时,由于时间及作者本身认识和教学实践水平所限,本丛书定有不足和疏漏之处,恳请广大读者提出批评和修改意见。

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Unit 1 Good friends

本单元学习目标

(一) 单词和词组

honest, brave, loyal, wise, handsome, smart, argue, classical, be fond of, saw, cast, movie, deserted, hunt for, in order to, share, sorrow, feeling, board, airplane, lie, speech, adventure, admit, opinion, scared, survive, rope, hammer, gun, morrow, match, solution

(二) 日常交际用语

1. I think I'm/he's/she's...

2. I'm sure...

I'm not sure if...

Perhaps...

(三) 语法

复习陈述句和疑问句的直接引语转为间接引语

(四) 语言运用

运用所学语言,通过对课文的学习,完成教科书和练习册中所规定的听、说、写的任务,阅读课文“My Friend Wilson”,确切理解,并完成有关课文内容的练习,掌握英语中如何转述别人的话,学习发送 e-mail。



Period 1

一、聚焦重点难点

(一) 重点

A. 词汇用法

quality, kind, honest, brave, loyal, wise, handsome, funny, describe, especially, enjoy, nor / so, boring, be fond of, all the time, interest, in different ways, alone, imagine, survive

B. 句型结构

I think...

I'm sure...

I'm not sure if...

(二) 难点

so / nor

二、剖析重点词汇、词组、句型

1. quality

(1) (人的) 品质(C)

He has all the qualities of a successful businessman.
他具备成功商人的所有品质。

She has a quality of kindness.

她有善良的品质。

大胆勇敢是一个好士兵的品质。

Courage is one of the qualities of a good soldier.

(2) 质量(与数量 quantity 相对)(U)

Quality is more important than quantity.

质量比数量重要。

We aim at quality rather than quantity.

我们的目标是质量而不是数量。

They're of high quality.

它们质量很高。

(3) 特点, 特性(C)

One quality of wood is that it can burn.

木头的一个特点就是能燃烧。

The quality of sugar is sweetness.

糖的特点是甜。

2. describe

描写, 描绘, 描述

describe something to somebody 向某人描述某(事)物

describe (to somebody) that... 向某人描述

describe as 说(某人如何), 认为

I can't describe to you how I felt at that moment.

我无法向你描述我当时什么感受。

无法用语言来描述景色的美丽。

Words can't describe the beauty of the scene.

Try to describe exactly what happened before the accident.

尽量确切地描述事故发生前的情况。

He describes himself as a doctor.

他说自己是个医生。

He described the party as a failure / unsuccessful.

他认为这聚会是失败的。

n. description(u/c)

give (somebody) a description of... 向某人描述某事

beyond description 无法描述

他把他看到的事情作了描述。

He gave a description of what he had seen.

This book gives a good description of life on the farm.

这本书具体地描述了农场的生活。

He's not good at description.

他不善描述。

Her beauty was beyond description.

她的美真是无法描述。

The play was boring beyond description.

这个剧枯燥得无法描述。

adj. descriptive 描绘性的,生动的

Your words are very descriptive; I understand exactly.

你说的话很生动,我完全理解了。

3. kind

(1)n. 种类

This kind of flowers is beautiful.

这种花很美。

Flowers of this kind are beautiful.

这种花很美。

【注意】上面两句表达都可以,但谓语动词不同,一般根据前面的词决定。

Different / Many / All kinds of cards can be seen in this shop.

商店里可以看到不同/很多/各种各样的卡片。

(2)adj. 好的,仁慈的

be kind to somebody 对某人好的

It's kind of somebody to do something. = Somebody is kind to do something.

某人做某事真好。

(注意:kind 表 somebody 的特性、品质,此形容词后用 of,类似形容词有:brave, kind, nice, wise, clever, foolish, stupid, honest 等)

adv. kindly

n. kindness

4. brave adj. 勇敢的

It's brave of you to raise objections at the meeting.

= You are brave to raise objections at the meeting.

你在会议上提出反对意见,真勇敢。

n. bravery 勇敢

我敬佩他的勇敢。

I admire him for his bravery.

adv. bravely 勇敢地

这些战士勇敢地打击侵略者。

These soldiers fought against invaders bravely.

5. beautiful

(1)adj. 美丽的,漂亮的(既可修饰人,也可修饰物)

那件外套很漂亮,但对我来说太贵了。

That's a beautiful coat, but it's too expensive for me.

The scenery is very beautiful.

景色很美。

I've never seen so beautiful a girl.

我从来没见过这么漂亮的女孩。

(2)(口语)非常好

这婴儿睡得很甜。

The baby is in such a beautiful sleep.

You did a beautiful job of cleaning the kitchen.

你把厨房打扫得很干净。

adv. beautifully 优美地,极好地,完美地

她演奏得很精彩。

She plays beautifully.

This colour goes beautifully with black.

这颜色跟黑色很配。

It suits you beautifully.

(它)非常适合你。

vt. beautify 美化

Planting flowers and trees along the streets will help to beautify the city.

沿街种花树美化城市。

n. beauty

(1)美(U)

我们欣赏大自然的美。

We enjoyed the beauty of nature.

I shall never forget the beauty of nature.

我将永远忘不了大自然的美。

(2)漂亮的人/东西(C)

Your daughter is quite a beauty.

你的女儿真是个美人。

他们参观的那花园很美。

The garden that they visited was a beauty.

(3)好处,精彩之处(和 the 连用)

One of the beauties of the plan is its simplicity(简练).

这计划的妙处就是它的简练。

6. enjoy

(1)v. 欣赏,喜欢

enjoy something/doing something 喜欢(做)某事

How did you enjoy your Christmas?

你圣诞节过得怎么样?

我觉得大家都很欣赏你的精彩的晚会。

I think everyone enjoyed your wonderful party.

I've enjoyed seeing you and talking about old times.

我很喜欢见到你和你谈谈过去的时光。

(2) 享有, 享受

enjoy good health 享有健康的身体

enjoy free medical care 享受公费医疗

enjoy one's meal 津津有味地吃饭

Our doctors enjoy high social respect.

医生享有很高的社会地位, 受人尊敬。

They enjoyed no liberty.

他们享受不到自由。

你在北京这段时间过得愉快吗?

Did you enjoy your stay in Beijing?

enjoy every minute/hour of... 从头到尾都欣赏/喜欢

.....

It's a wonderful film. I enjoyed every minute of it.

这是部精彩的电影, 我从头到尾都很欣赏。

I enjoyed every minute that I spent there.

在那儿的每一时刻都很开心。

enjoy oneself = have a good time 过得愉快

n. enjoyment (U) 乐趣, 喜欢

He found great enjoyment in his work.

他在他的工作中找到很多乐趣。

7. loyal adj. 忠诚的, 忠实的

be loyal to... 对... 忠诚的/忠实的

loyal friends 忠诚的朋友

我们应当对祖国忠诚。

We should be loyal to our country.

He realized that what a fine loyal character she was.

他意识到她是一个多么忠诚的人。

She was a kind woman, loyal to her friend, intelligent and amusing.

她是一个很好的女人, 对朋友忠诚, 聪明, 有趣。

adv. loyally

n. loyalty (U)

This showed their love and their loyalty to the party.

这表明他们对党的热爱和忠诚。

8. handsome adj. (主要指男人) 英俊的, 潇洒的

He certainly was handsome.

他当然很潇洒。

He looked terrible tall, handsome and healthy.

他看上去个子很高, 很英俊健康。

He is not handsome but very pleasant-looking.

他不潇洒但是长得挺耐看。

good-looking 长相好的/长得好看的

ordinary-looking 相貌普通的

9. argue 辩论

argue with somebody about something 和某人关于某事

辩论

I won't argue with you about the matter.

我不跟你在这件事上辩论。

你们在辩论什么?

What are you arguing about?

They argued about/over who should pay the bill.

他们在辩论该谁付款。

argue that... 辩论说

He argued that she shouldn't go.

他辩论说她不应该去。

argue against...

(1) 据理反对

He argued against the use of this medicine.

他据理反对使用这种药。

(2) 证明... 是不能成立的

All the facts argued against the theory.

所有的事实都证明这理论是不能成立的。

argue... into doing/ out of doing 通过争论使(某人)

(不) 做某事

She argued us into going together with her.

她争论要我们跟她一起去。

She argued him out of his decision

她争论要他放弃他的决定。

他们试图争论说服他加入他们。

They tried to argue him into joining them.

n. argument

(1) (C) 辩论, 争论 (表具体一场争论/辩论)

They got into quite a heated argument.

他们开始了激烈的争论。

We got into an argument about whether to go by sea or by air.

我们就坐船还是飞机去进行了激烈的争论。

What is this argument all about?

这争论是为了什么呀?

(U)

They spent hours in argument about where to go.

他们花了几小时就去哪儿进行了争论。

We should settle this affair (事务) by argument not by fighting.

我们应该通过争论而不是打架来解决事务。

(2) (C) 论点, 论据

The reader may grasp (掌握) his argument, but I certainly do not.

这个读者也许掌握他的论点, 但我不知道。

10. boring 令人厌倦的 = tiring

bored 厌倦的 (表示主语的状态)

a boring film 一部令人厌倦的电影



a boring story 令人讨厌的故事

a boring job 令人讨厌的工作

a boring day 令人厌倦的一天

be bored with 对……讨厌/厌倦 = be tired of = be fed up with

Everybody was bored with such a boring film.

每人都对如此令人厌倦的电影讨厌了。

这孩子对每天吃同样的菜厌倦了。

The child felt bored with the same dish every meal.

v. bore 使厌倦

bore somebody 使某人厌倦

Will it bore you to hear this story again?

这个故事再听一遍会令你厌倦吗?

I'm bored with the subject anyway.

不管怎么样我讨厌这话题/科目。

bore... to death 使烦死了/烦透了

11. solve v.

(1) 解决(问题、困难等)

Perhaps time will solve the problem.

也许时间将会解决这个问题。

He finally solved the difficulty of transportation.

他最后解决了交通难的问题。

(2) 解(题), 猜(谜)

我们解答出了这道数学难题。

We solved the maths problem.

The clever child solved the riddle(谜) quickly.

这个聪明的孩子很快就猜出了谜底。

n. solution 解决(U) / 解决办法, 答案(C)

Solution of the problem proved more difficult than we had hoped.

解决这个问题比我们预料的要难。

That problem was hard. Its solution required many hours.

那问题很棘手。需要几个小时才解决。

我知道解决这个问题的办法。

I know the solution to the problem.

Let's put our heads together and find a solution of the difficulty.

让我们大家动脑筋找到一个解决这个问题的办法。

12. alone/lonely

alone = by oneself, 作形容词(常作表语, 意思为“独自一人”)或副词(意思为“单独一人”“单独在一起”); lonely 作形容词, 可作表语或定语, 意思为“孤独的”“寂寞的”“荒凉的”“偏僻的”。

The old man lives alone but he doesn't feel lonely.

这个老人独自一人居住, 可他并不感到孤独。

They were alone; so they could speak frankly (坦率

地)。

他们单独在一起了, 因此他们可以坦率地说了。

It was terrible to find oneself alone in such a lonely place.

在这么偏僻的地方发现自己独自一人是挺可怕的。

My mother was sitting alone when we came in.

我们进来时妈妈正独自一人坐着。

你不应该让她独自一人晚上出去。

You shouldn't let her go off alone at night.

alone 作 adv. = only “仅仅”“只有”(常放在相关词后面)

Tom alone has done so much work in a day.

仅仅汤姆一个人就在一天里完成了这么多的工作。

leave/let... alone 别打扰(管, 惹, 理)某人, 让……—人呆着

Leave the dog alone. It will bite you if you pull its tail.

别惹这只狗。如果你拉它的尾巴, 它会咬你的。

Some people can never leave things alone.

有些人从来就是要管闲事。

let alone 更不用说

He won't even thank you, let alone pay you..

他谢都不会谢你, 更不用说付你钱。

13. honest adj. 诚实的, 老实的/坦率的, 真诚的

All my life I've tried to be an honest man.

我的一生中我一直尽量做个诚实的人。

Give me an honest answer.

给我一个坦率的答案。

He was honest in telling me the story.

他很坦率地告诉我这个故事。

adv. honestly 诚实地, 正当地, 说真话

He got the money honestly.

他这笔钱是正当的。

Honestly (speaking), I think you are too proud.

说真话/老实说来, 你太骄傲了。

n. honesty 诚实, 正直

Honesty is his best quality.

正直是他最好的品质。

to be honest = honestly (speaking) 老实说来

14. fun

(1) 有趣的事或人 n. [U]

It's great fun playing golf.

打高尔夫球是很有趣的事。

David is good fun.

大卫是很有趣的人。

(2) 玩笑

He is full of fun.

他很会开玩笑。

(3) 娱乐

We had a lot of fun at the party.

我们在这聚会上很开心。

What fun!

真有趣!

for / in fun 开玩笑地,不是认真的

I'm not saying it in fun.

我讲这话不是开玩笑的。

make fun of 取笑

Don't make fun of other students when they make mistakes in their spoken English.

其他同学在英语口语出错时,不要嘲笑他们。

funny adj. 滑稽的

It's funny that he said such a thing.

他这样说很滑稽的。

a funny story 一个滑稽的故事

15. **classical adj.**

(1) 古典的,经过时间考验的,优秀的

She likes classical literature and music.

她喜欢古典文学和古典音乐。

(2) 传统的

Classical scientific ideas about light were changed by Einstein.

爱因斯坦改变了传统的关于光的科学观点。

(3) 有关希腊罗马(文化)的

Latin is a classical language.

拉丁语是希腊语。

He was given a classical education.

他受到希腊文化教育。

classic

(1) *n.* 古典作品,古典作家/艺术家(C)

Shakespeare's plays were all classics.

莎士比亚的戏剧都是古典作品。

Shakespeare was a classic.

莎士比亚是个古典作家。

(2) *adj.* 古典的,典范的,传统的,典型的

The suit was a classic style.

这套衣服是古典风格。

The building has been considered an example of classic design for over a century.

一个多世纪以来,这幢楼一直被认为是古典设计的典范。

16. **especially adv.** 特别地,格外地

It is colder in the north, warmer in the south, drier in the east and wetter in the west. Ireland is especially wet.

北部比较寒冷,南部比较温暖,东部比较干燥,西部比较潮湿,爱尔兰特别潮湿。

It's especially cold today.

今天天气特别冷。

"Do you like chocolate?" "Not especially."

"你喜欢巧克力吗?" "不特别喜欢。"

【注意】

especially 和 **specially**

especially 意思是“特别地……”;“不寻常地”,强调程度,在进一步补充说明前面所叙述的事的时候,前面一般用逗号隔开,一般用来修饰形容词、介词短语或状语从句。**specially** 意思是“特意地”;“专门地”,强调目的,一般用在表示目的的不定式或介词 for 短语前面。试比较:

It has been especially hot this summer.

今年夏天特别热。

She likes the country, especially in spring.

她喜欢乡村,尤其是在春天。

Cooking is a great burden to me, especially when we have guests.

做饭对我来说是一个很大的负担,特别是有客人来时更是如此。

Though the weather was especially cold and windy, I came here specially to see you.

我是专程来这里看你的,尽管天气特别冷,风特别大。

This robe was made specially for the king.

= This robe was specially made for the king.

这件长袍是专门为国王做的。

I made this cake specially for you.

这蛋糕是我专门为你做的。

17. **So + be/have/助动词/情态动词 + 主语** 与 **So + 主语 + be/have/助动词/情态动词**

句型 I: “**So + be/have/助动词/情态动词 + 主语**”的结构中,“so”代替上句中的某个成分。如果上面一句是否定句,则使用“**Neither/Nor + be/have/助动词/情态动词 + 主语**”的结构。

My brother is a student. So am I.

我弟弟是学生,我也是。

Mr White visited the farm yesterday, and so did Miss Black.

昨天怀特先生参观了那个农场,布莱克小姐也是。

I have never been to Macao, neither has my husband.

我从未去过澳门,我丈夫也没去过。

Jenny hasn't arrived yet. Neither / Nor have her sisters.

詹妮还没有到。她的姐妹们也是如此。

【注意】

此类结构采用倒装语序,其中所用的“be/have/助动词/情态动词”是与上句中对应的。如果上句中的谓语是行为动词,则“so”后面用助动词“do”的适当形式。so 引

导的句子中的连系动词、情态动词或助动词的时态一般要和前一句中谓语动词的时态一致,但在下面的例句中,前一分句是 if 引导的条件状语从句,从句中用一般现在时表示将来,因此后面 so 引导的主句要用助动词 will 或 shall。

If you go to the seaside for your holiday, so shall I.

如果你去海边度假,我也去。

It you don't stop to rest, nor will they.

如果你们不停下来休息,他们也不停下来。

句型 II: "So + 主语 + be/have/助动词/情态动词" 结构中的主谓是正常语序,so 相当于 indeed, certainly, 表示说话人对前面或对方所说情况的肯定、赞同或证实,语气较强,意思是“确实如此”。

—You've dropped a word here.

—Yes, so I have.

—你这儿掉了个词。

—噢,是的。

—They have finished their work. 他们已完成了工作。

—So they have. 他们确实如此。

【注意】

so + 主语 + 助动词,除表示赞同外,有时还带有惊异的意味。

—You left your keys at home when you went out.

—Good Heavens. So I did.

—你出去的时候把钥匙丢在家里了。

—天哪,可不是吗?

句型 III: “主语 + do/does/did + so” 结构指的是按上句的要求做了。此句型中 do so 代替上文中要求做的事,以免重复。

My Chinese teacher told me to hand in my composition on time and I did so.

(= I handed in my composition on time.)

语文老师叫我按时交作文,我照办了。

I asked him to open the window. He did so.

我要他打开窗,他打开了。

句型 IV: So it is with... 或 It is the same with... 句型表示“……(的情况)也是如此。”当前面的句子中有几种不同形式的谓语时,要表示相同情况,必须使用本句型,不能使用 so 引起的倒装句。

She doesn't play the piano, but she likes singing. So it is with my sister.

她不弹钢琴,但喜欢唱歌,我姐姐也是如此。

Tod's father is an honest man and he works hard; so it is with Tod.

托德的父亲为人诚实,工作努力,托德也一样。

18. be fond of 作“喜爱”、“爱好”解,后跟名词、代词或动词的-ing 形式。

例如:

He's fond of swimming.

他喜欢游泳。

Are you fond of fresh vegetables?

你喜欢新鲜蔬菜吗?

His grandfather is fond of telling him old stories.

他爷爷喜欢给他讲老故事。

She is fond of sweet food.

她喜欢吃甜食。

He is fond of his research work.

他喜爱他的研究工作。

【注意】

like, enjoy, be fond of, love 都有“喜爱”、“喜欢”的意思,但在用法和喜爱的程度上有所不同。

like 是一般用语,用得最广泛,后面的宾语可以是名词、不定式或动词-ing 形式。

enjoy 喜爱的程度比 like 稍强一点,后面只可以跟名词或-ing 形式,而不跟不定式。

love 在这三个词中表达喜爱的程度最大,语气最强,感情色彩最强烈,有“热爱”之意,后面的宾语可以是名词、不定式或动词-ing 形式。

be fond of (= like very much), 在喜爱的程度上比 like 强,但比 love 弱,后面只可以跟名词或-ing 形式。

例如:

I like to swim/swimming in the sea.

我喜欢在湖里游泳。

He enjoys swimming in the river.

他喜欢在河里游泳。

I'm very fond of light music (= I like light music very much).

我很喜爱轻音乐。

但不说: I very like light music.

Some boys and girls are fond of collecting coins.

有些男孩子和女孩子喜欢收集硬币。

She likes him, but doesn't love him.

她喜欢他,但并不爱他。

We all love our motherland.

我们热爱祖国。

19. interest vt. & n.

(1) n. 作“兴趣”解,常与动词 have, take, feel, find, show, lose 搭配,后面接介词 in, 表示“对……有兴趣/失去兴趣”。例如:

Mr White has (takes, feels, finds) no interest in politics.

怀特先生对政治不感兴趣。

As a boy Edison showed a special interest in science.

爱迪生小时候对科学有特殊的兴趣。

He lost interest in such things.

他对这样的事情失去了兴趣。

(2)n. 还可作“利益”解,常用复数形式。例如:

He always seeks his own interests.

他总是追求他自己的利益。

Come into my office and you will hear something to your interest.

到我的办公室来一趟,你会听到对你有用的话的。

(3)n. 当“利息”解时,是不可数名词。例如:

He lent me the money at 8% interest.

他以百分之八的利息借给我这笔钱。

(4)interest 作动词用时,是及物动词,意思是“使,(某人)发生兴趣”。例如:

The teacher tried to interest them in the subject.

老师尽力使他们对这个科目感兴趣。

Football doesn't interest me at all.

足球一点也提不起我的兴趣。

He interested me in outdoor sports.

他使我对户外运动发生了兴趣。

【注意】

a place of interest 是固定搭配,意思是“名胜”,这里 interest 没有复数形式。

During the summer vacation they visited several places of interest.

暑假期间,他们参观了几处名胜。

20. in different ways 用不同的方法

We can work out the maths problem in different ways.

我们可以用不同方法解出这个数学题。

way n. (1)方法;方式

way of life

生活方式

Can you work out the problem in another way?

你能用另外一种方法解出这道题吗?

The right way to do it (of doing it) is to leave it in the open air.

正确的方法是把它留在室外。

【注意】

①表示“用……方法”时,常可省略介词。例如:

I think you're putting it together(in) the wrong way.

我认为你把它装错了。

Do it any way you like.

你爱怎么干就怎么干。

②当 way 作先行词时,其后的定语从句常用关系代词 that 引导,也可用 in which 或省略。

例如:

They didn't do it (in) the way (that) we do now.

他们以前不像我们现在这样做。

I like the way (that/in which) he organized the meeting.

我喜欢他组织会议的方法。

③way 后面可跟“带 to 的动词不定式”结构,也可跟“of + -ing”结构。两者之间没有重要区别。例如:

There's no way to prove he was stealing money.

无法证明他在偷钱。

There's no way of proving he was stealing money.

无法证明他在偷钱。

(2)路;路程,距离

He met his friend on the way home.

在回家的路上,他遇见了他的朋友。

We have to go a long way to school.

我们上学得走很长的路。

He lives a long way from here.

他住得离这儿很远。

(3)方向,边

Will you come this way?

你上这边来,好吗?

(4)方面

In some ways you are right.

在某些方面你是对的。

(5)愿望;意愿

He will have his own way all the time.

他始终是为所欲为的。

all the way 全程;一路上

by the way 顺便说(问)一下

by way of 取道;经由

in a (one) way 在某种程度上;在某个方面

in the way (of) / in one's way 挡道;阻碍

fight one's way

奋勇前进,打开一条道路

feel one's way

摸索着前进;谨慎小心地进行

force one's way

挤(出去),冲(出去)

push one's way

挤(出去),冲(出去)

21. survive

(1)vi. 活下来(没死掉),存留下来,保存下来

Of these wounded in the battle, only three survived.

在战斗中受伤的人里,只有三个活了下来。

Some animals can survive in the desert on very little water.

一些动物在沙漠里靠很少的水生存下来。

He didn't survive long after the accident.

事故以后他没活多长时间。

这些植物离开了太阳存活不了。

These plants won't survive without the sun.

这个国家有多少早年的风俗习惯保存了下来?

How many of the country's early customs survive?

这首曲子经过这么多年流传了下来。

This piece of music has survived through the years.

(2) vt. (经过……) 活下来, 幸存/比……活得长/死了但仍然活着

Only a few soldiers survived the battle.

只有几个战士经过这场战斗活了下来。

她九十岁了, 是她家族里惟一活着的人了。

She is 90 years old and she's the only survivor of her family.

有没有人在地震中活下来?

Did anyone survive the earthquake?

He survived the explosion, but no one else did.

他在爆炸中幸存了下来, 但是其他一个也没有。

Few birds managed to survive the winter last year.

去年冬天很少有鸟活下来。

The man survived his wife by 10 years.

这个人比他妻子多活了十年。

n. survival (经过灾难、疾病等) 活下来(U)

hopes of survival 生存下来的希望

His survival is still uncertain.

他能否生存下来还不知道。

这风俗习惯是我曾祖母那时遗留下来的。

This custom is a survival from my great-grandmother's days.

survival equipment 救生设备

survivor 幸存者, 活下来的人

There was no survivor of the air crash.

这次空难中无幸存者。

22. imagine vt.

(1) 想象, 设想

常用结构为:

imagine sth. 想象某事

You can imagine the situation there.

你可以想象那里的情况。

Can you imagine the life on a lonely island?

你能想象出在孤岛上的生活吗?

imagine (sb.'s) doing sth. 想象(某人)做某事

Don't imagine yourself to be always correct.

不要以为自己总是对的。

I can't imagine their living such a poor life.

我不能想象他们过着那么穷困的生活。

imagine sb. doing sth. 想象某人做某事

We can't imagine George cooking for us.

我们没办法想象乔治为我们做饭。

Can you imagine these fat men climbing such a tall tree with great difficulty?

你能设想那些肥胖的人很困难地爬那样一棵高高的树吗?

imagine sb. /sth. to be... 想象某人/某物是……

She imagines herself to be a true artist.

她幻想自己成了一个真正的艺术家。

Imagine him to be in their place, what would he do?

设想一下如果他处于他们的位置, 他会怎么办?

imagine + 从句, 想象……

I can't imagine what he looks like.

我想象不出他是什么长相。

I can't imagine why so many people spoke against him.

我想象不出为什么那么多人都说不利于他的话。

(2) 料想、猜想

I imagine you're right.

我想你是对的。

He imagines that people don't believe in him.

他总是认为人们不信任他。

I imagine he'll come tomorrow.

我料想他明天会来。

I can't imagine whom she is.

我猜不出她是谁。

三、教与学师生互动

Step 1 Lead-in

Revise some adjectives by answering the following questions:

What qualities do you have?

What qualities do your friends have?

What qualities should your friends have?

Step 2 Presentation

I. Talk about the picture on P1. Suppose they are your friends. Describe them using some adjectives.

II. Introduce your friend to your partner. Describe what your friend is like.

Step 3 Listening

I. Listen to the two friends arguing

II. Answer the questions:

1. What are they arguing about?

2. What do you think they should do to solve their problem?

Step 4 Speaking

I. Read aloud

II. Study some language points

III. Fill in the blanks

IV. Practise speaking

Work in pairs to decide who could be friends and give the reasons, then ask some of the students to report to the whole class.

Step 5 Consolidation

I. Finish the exercises in Period 1 in the workbook.

II. Put the following into English:

1. 你这么聪明很明智。

It's wise of you to do so.

2. 你能把你的朋友向我介绍一下吗?

Can you describe your friend to me?

3. 作自我介绍

make self-introduction

4. 信给出理由

give the reason

5. 我不喜欢溜冰,我也不喜欢游泳。

I don't enjoy skating, nor do I enjoy swimming.

6. 他的兴趣是看书和听音乐。

His interests are reading and listening to music.

Step 6 Conclusion

交际功能:

Practise talking about friends

四、课堂跟踪反馈

I. Choose the best answer

(C) 1. His father became very angry when he heard this, _____.

A. so became his mother

B. so had his mother

C. so did his mother

D. so his mother was

(B) 2. Driving in the country is _____.

A. a great fun

B. great fun

C. funny

D. a lot of funs

(B) 3. Quite a beauty, _____?

A. isn't he

B. isn't she

C. doesn't he

D. doesn't she

(A) 4. It's honest _____ him to tell me the truth.

A. of

B. for

C. to

D. at

(C) 5. I enjoy _____ a film, so I'd like _____ to the cinema with you tonight.

A. see, to go

B. seeing, to go

C. seeing, going

D. to see, to go

II. Translate the following sentences

1. 他刚才向我描述了昨晚发生的一切。

He described to me what had happened last night.

2. 他对每个人都很好。

He is kind to everyone.

3. 你昨晚在会上提出了反对意见(raise objections), 真勇敢。

It was brave of you to raise objections at the meeting last night.

4. 她今天不高兴,是吗?

She is unhappy today, isn't she?

5. 在阳光明媚的天气里放风筝是很有乐趣的事。

Flying kites on a sunny day is great fun.

Homework

I. Describe your friends with these adjectives in this period.

II. Preview the words and expressions in the next period.



Period 2

一、聚焦重点难点

(一) 重点

A. 词汇用法

imagine, alone/ lonely, survive, so... that, on a flight to / across, successful, deserted, unusual, collect water, hunt for, in order to, develop, realize, treat... as, make friends with, share, care about, feelings, as much as, for example, such as, on board

B. 句型结构

so... that

Chuch learns that... and that...

The lesson is that...

(二) 难点

so... that...

as much as

二、剖析重点词汇、词组、句型

1. so that

(1) 引导目的状语从句, 相当于 in order that, 意思是