



SILUN QUANTOU KUEAN

中学生四轮定位丛书

四 轮

全优学案

北京明德教育研究中心策划

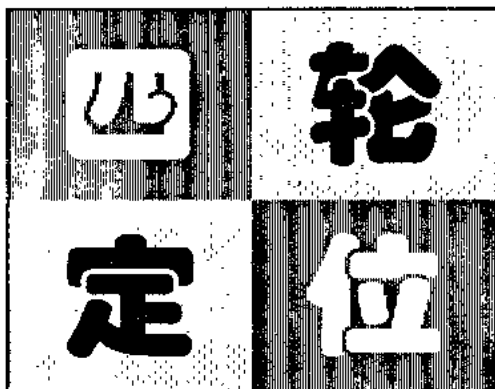
高一◎英语



延边大学出版社

# 四轮全优学案

(高一英语)



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## 四轮 定位

## 《四轮全优学案》

### 前言·高一英语

加强素质教育,培养学生的创新能力,是当前中学各科教学改革的核心内容。而培养创新能力的前提之一是培养和提高学生的学习能力。为达此目的,我们聘请全国重点中学的一些有多年教学经验的教师,根据“四轮学习”的原则,编写了这套《四轮全优学案》。

所谓“四轮学习”是把学生们每一次学习的全过程科学地划分为四个步骤:预习——听课——作业——复习。因此称之为“四轮学习”。《四轮全优学案》正是为了帮助学生们在学习中,严格地按照这“四轮”进行学习。长期这样坚持下去,必将使每个学生都能养成良好的学习习惯,形成良好的学习定势,从而大大提高学生的学习能力。

《四轮全优学案·英语分册》就是要给学生学习英语找出一条切实可行的规律和科学的学习方法。本书是完全按照当前中学英语教材的单元教学程序编写而成的,每课均设置“预习与思考”→“理解与突破”→“巩固与应用”→“复习与总结”四个环节。

在“预习与思考”中本书向学生提供了明确的学习目的、内容、要求,并提供学法建议,使学生自学有依托,思考有方向,不走弯路。在“理解与突破”环节中把学生听课内容模式化,网络化,从而帮助学生整理,并弥补课上所应学到的知识。在“巩固与应用”中根据“素质培养”和“能力提高”的学习目标,紧密结合课文中的语言点,依据高考题型,编排适量的训练题,以求完成把知识转化为能力的过程。另外本书还针对当前英语学习对阅读的整体理解的要求,在每单元的阅读课的练习中设置了“课文阅读理解测试”,力求能提高同学们的英语阅读能力。

总之,培养和提高学生的学习能力,帮助学生按照“四轮学习”的程序,逐步养成良好的学习习惯,正是贯穿《四轮全优学案》的一条思想主线。因此,我们深信本书必将成为广大中学生的良师益友,同时它也将成为广大中学教师在加强教学中的一本不可或缺的参考书。

编者

# 四轮 定位

## 《四轮全优学案》

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## Unit 1 The Summer Holidays

### 第1单元 暑假

#### 【学习目的】

##### 1. 学习以下单词、词组、句型用法:

- (1) introduce vt. 介绍
- (2) practice n. 实践; 练习
- (3) go away 走开, 离开
- (4) well n. 井
- (5) dark n. 黄昏; 黑暗
- (6) go on doing 继续作某事; 不停地作某事
- (7) result n. 结果
- (8) physics n. 物理(学)
- (9) chemistry n. 化学
- (10) biology n. 生物(学)
- (11) geography n. 地理(学)
- (12) in one's opinion 依照某人的看法
- (13) general idea 大意
- (14) regards n. 问候, 致意
- (15) expression n. 表达; 词句
- (16) the States 美国
- (17) employ vt. 雇佣

##### 2. 本单元话题及日常交际用语:

Talking topic: Greetings/farewells

(话题: 问候/告别)

Useful daily expressions: (日常交际用语)

- (1) Hello/Hi! 嗨!
- (2) Nice to meet you! 见到你很高兴!
- (3) I'll introduce you. 我来介绍一下。
- (4) Bye. 再见!
- (5) See you soon. 再会!
- (6) I must go / be off / be leaving now. 我必须得走了。
- (7) Give one's regards / best wishes / love to... 替我向……致意/表达问候

##### 3. 本单元语法要点:

复习学过的各种时态的特殊疑问句。

本篇文章中特殊疑问句典型例句:

- (1) What's your name?

- (2) Which school were you at last year?  
 (3) Who's that boy over there?  
 (4) Which places did you go to?  
 (5) What interesting things did you do?  
 (6) What was the nicest part of your holiday in your opinion?  
 (7) How was your summer vacation?  
 (8) How many Chinese words has he learnt?

## Lesson 1 Dialogues

### 预习与思考

#### 【学法建议】

本课要求学生学会怎样与别人打招呼及道别。在对话过程中经过反复操练要学会以下日常交际用语:

- (1) Hello / Hi. 嗨!  
 (2) Nice to meet you. / Nice meeting you. 见到你很高兴。  
 (3) I must be off / go / leaving now. 我得走了。  
 (4) I'll introduce you. 我来介绍。  
 (5) I want to introduce my friend Jane. 我想介绍一下我的朋友简。

#### 【操练建议】

和周围的同学练习打招呼及道别, 并把一些同学介绍给其他同学。

### 理解与突破

#### 【语言点诠释】

1. so + 动词 + 主语。也一样; 也那样。

① He is tired, and so am I. 他累了, 我也累了。

② I saw it, and so did he. 我看见了, 他也看见了。

③ Mary can finish the work on time, and so can Tom. 玛丽能按时完成这项工作, 汤姆也能。

【注意】比较否定句: 前者的否定同样适合后者用。

Neither / Nor + 动词 + 主语

④ — I didn't see him. 我没有看见他。

— Neither did I. 我也没有看见他。

【注意】这一句式承接上句时, 要注意上下句动词一致。若上句用实义动词, 下句应用助动词 do / did. 若上句中既有肯定又有否定, 或既有实义动词又有系动词或情态动词, 则不适合用 So, Neither / Nor 句式。应该用: It is the same with... 或 So it is with...

⑤ Jack is not a Chinese but he can speak Chinese very well. So it is with Bill. 杰克不是中国人, 但他汉语说得很好。比尔也是。



2. **off** 副词。(离)开,(走)开;隔着的。(在句中作表语用)

- ① They are off for a holiday. 他们动身度假去了。  
 ② National Day is only a month off. 离国庆节只一个月了。  
 ③ —How far off is it? 这离开多远?  
 —A long way off. 离开很远。

3. **Nice to meet you. / Nice meeting you.** 遇见你太好了。

这两句话的意思相同,只是表达方式不同而已。严格地说,Nice to meet you. 用在刚见面时,Nice meeting you. 用在相识后告别时,但人们告别时也常用 Nice to meet you.

4. **introduce** 及物动词。介绍。常用于下面结构:

introduce sb. to sb. else 把某人介绍给其他某人。其中 to sb else 可省略。

- ① I want to introduce Bill (to you). 我想把比尔介绍给你。  
 ② I'd like to introduce you to my teacher. 我想把你介绍给我的老师。

5. **opinion** 名词。看法,见解。常用于下面结构:

in one's opinion 依照某人的看法。亦可说成:in one's view. 近似于 I think / guess / feel (我认为/我想/我觉得)都是用来表示个人的看法或意见,并使自己的看法或意见听起来不那么武断。

- ① In my opinion, he is wasting time. 依我看,他在浪费时间。  
 ② In our opinion, autumn is the best season in Beijing. 在我们看来,秋天是北京最好的季节。

▲ **opinion** 亦有“评价,判断”之意,常用于下面结构

have a good / high opinion of... 对……评价很高

have no opinion of... 对……毫不佩服

- ③ I have no opinion of that sort of man. 我对那种人毫不佩服。

巩固与应用

单项选择

1. —My father works in No. 1 Middle School.  
 —\_\_\_\_\_ my mother.  
 A. So is B. So does C. So do D. So works
2. —Hello, \_\_\_\_\_  
 —Well, thanks.  
 A. nice to meet you. B. nice meeting you.  
 C. how are you? D. how do you do?
3. —The black bike looks nice.  
 —\_\_\_\_\_ the red one.  
 A. So is B. So looks C. So does D. So be
4. Oh, it's so late. I \_\_\_\_\_ be off now. See you.  
 A. can B. must C. need D. may
5. Jack said he had to \_\_\_\_\_ at that time.  
 A. left B. be leave C. be leaving D. leaving

6. Stop the thief! He has \_\_\_\_\_ my purse.  
 A. gone away with      B. gone by with  
 C. gone away for      D. gone off from
7. \_\_\_\_\_ of most students, they should have less homework.  
 A. In the opinions      B. In the opinion  
 C. On the opinions      D. To the opinion
8. All the teachers have \_\_\_\_\_ the honest student.  
 A. good opinion of      B. a high opinion of  
 C. no opinion of      D. a good opinion to
9. Allow me to introduce duce \_\_\_\_\_ you.  
 A. me to      B. myself for      C. myself to      D. himself to
10. —I can't swim across the river.  
 —\_\_\_\_\_ I.  
 A. So can      B. Neither can't      C. Nor can      D. So can't

## Lesson 2 Reading

### 预习与思考

#### 【学法建议】

阅读理解课文:(1)要求能读懂课文:了解 Charlie 假期活动, Charlie 家农场情况及当地的一些风俗。(2)掌握书信格式。

#### 1. 记忆以下单词:

- (1) vacation n. 假期; 休假
- (2) general adj. 大体的; 笼统的
- (3) dawn n. 黎明
- (4) dark n. 黄昏; 黑暗
- (5) state n. 国家; (美国的) 州
- (6) wheat n. 小麦
- (7) employ vt. 雇佣
- (8) result n. 结果
- (9) pump vt. 用泵抽水
- (10) well n. 井
- (11) channel n. 水渠
- (12) beer n. 啤酒
- (13) area n. 地区; 区域
- (14) regards n. 问候; 致意

#### 2. 学习以下短语用法:

- (1) go on doing 继续作某事; 不停地作某事
- (2) as a result 结果
- (3) have sb. / sth. doing 使/任由 某人/某物一直做某事。
- (4) give one's regards to... 向……表达某人的问候。

### 3. 学习信封格式。

## 理解与突破

### 【语言点诠释】

#### 1. 关于英语书信格式

英文书信格式包括信的格式和信封格式

英文信,特别是私人信件,通常包括以下五个部分:

- (1)信头(heading) (4)谦称和结束语(complimentary close)
- (2)称呼(salutation) (5)签名(signature)
- (3)正文(body) 如有必要,可在签名后加附加语(postscript).

上述五部分在信笺的格式如下:

Jilin No 1 Middle School (信头)Jilin City, Jilin Province P. R. C (写信人地址) Jan. 1. 2000 (写信日期)  Department of Education Sydney University, N. S. W. 2006 Australia(正式信件可加信内地址,为收件人地址) Dear Bob, (称呼) Thank you for your letter _____ <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;">正文</div>	(谦称和结束语) Yours sincerely, Li Ming(签名)
---	---

信封格式见信封图

Li Ming No. 1 Middle School Jilin City Jilin Province 132001 P. R. C	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="font-size: 3em; margin-right: 10px;">}</div> <div>寄件人姓名地址</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; margin-top: 20px;"> <div style="font-size: 3em; margin-right: 10px;">{</div> <div>收件人的姓名地址</div> </div> <div style="margin-top: 10px;">                 Mr. Robert Brown                  Department of Education                  Sydney University, N. S. W. 2006                  Australia             </div>
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注意:除了格式外,还要注意中英文习惯的下列两个不同。

- (1)写地址时,按英语的习惯,应由小到大:门牌号码,街名,城(县名),省名,国名。这同汉语习惯完全相反。
- (2)日期有两种写法:①月,日,年(A.E)②日,月,年(B.E)另外一定要注意日期在英文信件中一定要写在正文上面,这一点尤其不同于汉语

书信习惯。

2. **go on doing** 继续作某事;不停地作某事

① The students went on talking and laughing all the way. 学生们一路上不停地在谈笑。

▲注意区分下两个短语:

go on with sth. 继续作某事。(与 go on doing 意思相同。但 with 后接名词)

go on to do 接着作某事。(与 go on doing 意思不同。go on doing 表示继续作某事,而 go on to do 表示在作完某事后,接着作另一件事。)

② After a short rest, the workers went on with the work. 短暂休息之后,工人们继续工作。(意为接着做休息前做的事)

③ Go on speaking. 说下去。(接着说方才的话题内容)

④ After he finished writing the letter, he went on to read the text of Lesson One. 他写完信后,接着读第一课文。

3. **have sb. / sth. doing** 让/任由某人/某物(一直)做某事。

① You shouldn't have the light burning all night. 你不该整夜点着灯。(你不该让灯整夜点着。)

② I won't have you speaking to your father like that. 我不容许你和你父亲那样讲话。

▲注意区分下两个短语

have sb. / sth. do 让某人/某物做某事

have sb. / sth. done. 让某人/某物被……

③ I'll have my boy mail the letter. 我要叫孩子把这封信寄出。

④ He has no one help him. 他不求任何人帮助。

(比较: He has no one to help. 没有人需要他帮助。)

He has no one to help him. 没有人帮助他。这两句话中 have 意为“有”)

⑤ I have my hair cut every month. 我每月去理发。(cut 为过去分词)

(比较现在完成时: I have cut my hair. 我(自己)剪了头发。)

⑥ He had a tooth taken out yesterday. 他昨天拔了一颗牙。

4. **as a result** 由于……的结果;因此。常用在有上文表示原因的情况下。

① It was late at night and there was no bus. As a result, we had to walk home. 夜深了,没有公共汽车。因此我们不得不步行回家。

▲as a result of... 由于……的结果。

② As a result of the earthquake, thousands of people lost their homes. 由于地震,成千上万的人失去家园。

5. **give one's regards / best wishes / love to...** 替某人向……表达问候/最好的祝愿/爱意。

① Give my best wishes to your parents. 向你父母表达我最美好祝愿。

巩固与应用

I. 课文阅读理解

1. "Americans eat a lot of meat——too much in my opinion."

It means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Americans like eating meat
  - B. meat is cheaper in the States
  - C. Charlie thinks it no good eating too much meat
  - D. meat is not good for health
2. In Charlie's letter he told Li Xiaojun about \_\_\_\_\_.
    - A. his Dad and his brother
    - B. time areas in the States
    - C. his summer vacation
    - D. the crops they grow
  3. It is four o'clock a. m. in Charlie's state, and what time is it in Beijing?
    - A. 2 o'clock p. m.
    - B. 6 o'clock p. m.
    - C. 6 o'clock a. m.
    - D. 2 o'clock a. m.
  4. Charlie was tired because \_\_\_\_\_.
    - A. he had to help his father on the farm
    - B. he played all day
    - C. it was the time for the harvest
    - D. he had a lot of homework to do
  5. The reason why Charlie didn't drink beer was that \_\_\_\_\_.
    - A. he didn't like beer
    - B. he had to help to harvest
    - C. he had to drive home
    - D. he wanted to eat too much meat

## II. 单项选择

1. After listening to the record, we went on \_\_\_\_\_ the text.
  - A. to learn
  - B. learning
  - C. learn
  - D. with learning
2. It was very late and raining heavily \_\_\_\_\_, we had to stay at Bill's home for the night.
  - A. The result
  - B. For the result
  - C. As the result
  - D. As a result
3. —Harry sends his regards to you.  
 —\_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Thank you.
  - B. That's nice of him.
  - C. Yes, please.
  - D. How about him?
4. Is it all right that I'll have the bus \_\_\_\_\_ at the school gate?
  - A. waiting
  - B. to wait
  - C. wait
  - D. waited
5. He had to work \_\_\_\_\_ in those days.
  - A. from morning at night
  - B. from the dawn till dark
  - C. at dawn to dark
  - D. from dawn to dark
6. After a rest, he went \_\_\_\_\_ climbing the mountain.
  - A. on
  - B. with
  - C. over
  - D. at
7. It was \_\_\_\_\_ time of year for harvesting.

A. an      B. 不填      C. the      D. a

8. They are walking on the country road \_\_\_\_\_ the lights \_\_\_\_\_, the moon.

A. with...of      B. with...in      C. by...at      D. by...of

9. \_\_\_\_\_ he is a child, he can tell the right from the wrong.

A. As      B. Since      C. Although      D. Because

10. Whom would you rather have \_\_\_\_\_ the money?

A. collect      B. to collect      C. collecting      D. collected

### III. 完成句子

1. I hope it \_\_\_\_\_ the whole day. (不会整日都在下雨。)

2. After he had history lesson, he \_\_\_\_\_. (继续学习物理。)

3. \_\_\_\_\_ his working hard, he passed the test. (由于他的努力。)

4. He had \_\_\_\_\_ all the time. (逗得我们笑个不停。)

5. I must \_\_\_\_\_. (做一件新衣服。)

## Lesson 3 Practice

### 预习与思考

#### 【学法建议】

复习、操练与人打招呼及道别的对话;复习、操练表达问候的对话。复习学过的各种时态的特殊疑问句,及一般疑问句。

1. 记忆并学习以下单词及短语:

expression n. 表达;词句, by the way 顺带地;顺便说说

### 理解与突破

#### 【语言点诠释】

1. What about...? = How about... .....怎么样? 表示征询意见。

① What about a cup of tea? 来杯茶怎么样?

② What about making an early start? 从早出发你说好吗?

2. by the way 顺带地;顺便说说

① By the way, I have something to tell you. 我顺便有些事情告诉你。

▲ 注意与下列短语区分:

by way of 经由

in the way / in a person's way 挡住去路;挡道

in this way 以这种方式;这样

on the way(to) / on one's way(to) 在路上;在去……的路上

② He came here by way of HongKong. 他经由香港来这。

③ Don't stand in the way. 别挡道。

④ Only in this way can you finish the work in time. 你只有用这个方法才能及时

完成工作。

⑤ I met him on my way home. / to school. 我在回家/去学校的路上遇到他。

⑥ They are on the way. 他们正在路上。

⑦ He is on the way to becoming an engineer. 他快成为一个工程师了。

### 3. expression 名词。

① 表达法;措辞。可数名词。

a common expression in English 英语中通常的表示法

② 表情;脸色。可数名词。

a sad expression 一副愁容

③ 表现;表达;表示。不可数名词。

give expression to one's thoughts. 表达思想

## 巩固与应用

### 单项选择

- How about \_\_\_\_\_ after school?  
A. go swimming                      B. go to swim  
C. going swimming                D. go swim
- Who \_\_\_\_\_ with your English every day?  
A. does help you                    B. helps you  
C. does you help                    D. you help
- It's very nice \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ me with my English.  
A. for...to help                      B. for...helping  
C. of...to help                        D. of...helping
- \_\_\_\_\_ cotton \_\_\_\_\_ soft?  
A. Is...feel                            B. Does...feel  
C. Do...feels                          D. Feels...x
- Which school \_\_\_\_\_ at last year?  
A. were they                           B. they were  
C. have they been                    D. are they
- \_\_\_\_\_, Jim gives his love to you.  
A. On the way                          B. In the way  
C. By way of                           D. By the way
- Give my \_\_\_\_\_ to your sister. Which of the following is WRONG?  
A. regard    B. best wishes    C. love    D. regards
- Which subject \_\_\_\_\_ study this term?  
A. is he going to                      B. he is going to  
C. is going to he                      D. will he be going to
- Jim fixed the radio.  
—How \_\_\_\_\_ it?  
A. he did                                B. did he do  
C. he had done                        D. had he done

10. \_\_\_\_\_ do you \_\_\_\_\_ the play put on last week?  
 A. What...like                      B. How...think of  
 C. How...like                      D. What...think

## Lesson 4 Listening / Writing

### 预习与思考

#### 【学法建议】

完成教科书及练习册中规定的听,写的任务

1. 记忆并学习以下单词及短语:

- (1) physics n. 物理(学)  
 (2) chemistry n. 化学  
 (3) biology n. 生物(学)  
 (4) geography n. 地理(学)  
 (5) prefer...to... 喜欢.....而不喜欢.....

### 理解与突破

#### 【语言点诠释】

1. **prefer** 及物动词。比较喜欢。常用于下列句式:

prefer sth/ sb. 比较喜欢某物/某人。

prefer A to B. 喜欢 A 胜过喜欢 B。

prefer doing A to doing B. 宁愿做 A 不愿做 B。

prefer to do A rather than do B. 宁愿做 A 不愿做 B。

① Do you prefer coffee or tea? 你喜欢咖啡还是茶?

② The hero preferred death to dishonour. 这位英雄宁死不屈。

③ He preferred doing to talking. 他喜欢做, 不喜欢说。

④ He preferred to work rather than sit idle. 他宁愿工作, 不喜欢闲坐。

2. **It is one's turn to do sth.** 该到.....做.....

① It is your turn to speak. 轮到你发言了。

### 巩固与应用

#### 单项选择

1. I prefer \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. to stay at home rather than go out for a walk  
 B. stay at home to go out for a walk  
 C. to stay at home to going out for a walk.  
 D. to stay at home and not go out for a walk
2. Whose turn is \_\_\_\_\_ on duty?  
 A. it      B. x      C. it to he      D. to be
3. In my opinion, he is not \_\_\_\_\_ geography.



- A. well in                      B. good in  
C. nice in                      D. good at

4. My father enjoys \_\_\_\_\_ a cup of tea after supper.  
A. to have    B. have    C. having    D. had

## 单元综合验收题

### I. 单项选择。

- He required me to help him and \_\_\_\_\_. Otherwise, I \_\_\_\_\_ sorry for myself.  
A. so did I...would have felt  
B. so did I...will feel  
C. I did so...would have felt  
D. I did ...might feel
- I think it wrong \_\_\_\_\_ our advice.  
A. for him to take                      B. of him not to take  
C. of him not taking                      D. for him not take
- My uncle \_\_\_\_\_ his watch stolen yesterday.  
A. had    B. let    C. lost    D. left
- Have a nice weekend!  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. The same to you                      B. The same as you  
C. So have I                      D. you have it, too
- After three days' careful treatment, the old man was \_\_\_\_\_ to go home.  
A. enough good                      B. good enough  
C. well enough                      D. enough well
- I can not help \_\_\_\_\_ the box for you, as I am too tired.  
A. carrying                      B. carry  
C. with carrying                      D. being carried
- Do you know when she \_\_\_\_\_?  
—No, but I'll call you as soon as she \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. will come...comes                      B. comes...will come  
C. will come...will come                      D. comes...comes
- "Do you have any clothes \_\_\_\_\_, Tom?" Mum asked.  
A. wash                      B. to be washed  
C. washed                      D. washing
- I like sports and \_\_\_\_\_ my brother.  
A. so does                      B. so is  
C. so                      D. so likes
- \_\_\_\_\_, would you be so kind as to help me put up the map?  
A. By this means                      B. By far  
C. By and by                      D. By the way