

(人教版)全日制普通高级中学教科书(试验修订本·必修)配套用书

高一英语 全英文课堂

全英文授课，是提高英语学习效率的最佳途径

也是英语教学的趋势与必然

全英文授课，不仅倍增英文信息获取量

而且引导你用英文思考

早一天适应全英文教学环境
早一日进入英语学习的自由王国

丛书主编 万之 本册主编 张建安

中国致公出版社

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前

言

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——万之

2002.8

Preface

With China's entry into the WTO, all of us, especially young people, are facing great opportunities as well as challenges. With the continuous and rapid development of the economy of our country and its gradual expansion of the opening range to the outside world, there is increasing intercourse between China and many foreign countries of the world. As is known to all, English is the most widely used in the world nowadays. More and more people are realizing the importance of mastering the English language.

Based on the above consideration, we have compiled this series of A TRUE ENGLISH CLASSROOM for middle school students. The book is arranged for students desiring to improve their understanding and mastering of what they are studying in their English classes. The aim of this book is to familiarize students with a completely new way of learning English—trying to understand the language directly by means of English explanation. We think this new way of learning will greatly benefit the readers of this series.

Compiling such a book is a completely new attempt. We sincerely hope to hear comments, even criticism from our readers, which we think will surely help to improve this series.

Yang Fangzheng
In Wuhan, Hubei
2 August, 2002

序

当今世界,以信息技术为主要标志的科技进步日新月异,社会生活的信息化和经济生活的全球化,使外语尤其是英语日益成为人们获得信息的重要工具,而让中学生尽早接触全英英语书籍不失为更快,更好学习英语的一剂良方。

国内以往的“英语教学辅导手册”均使用汉语编撰,随着我国中学英语教学改革深入,伴随着高考,中考由知识立意向能力立意的转轨,采用汉语讲授英语已显然不利于学生语言技能的获得,有害于学生英语思维习惯的养成,有鉴于此,我们倾全力为中学师生们编写了这套《全英文课堂》。

全书按人教社现行统编英语教材以单元顺序编撰,每个单元包括:1 背景知识简介;2 学习目标与要求;3 重点词汇突破;4 同义词辨析;5 课文疑难句及语言点解析;6 高考热身测试及答案六大部分,书后附有:1 课文译文;2 语法专用术语英汉对照;3 缩略语英汉对照三个附件,便于学生阅读使用。

本书不落俗套,构思巧妙,能有效促进学生英语语言能力的提高和尽早用英语进行思维的习惯形成,该书具有以下突出特点:

1. 语言地道,通俗易懂。选用最常用的,学生基本学过的英语词汇撰写,语言规范地道,尽可能减少学生阅读障碍,少量语言障碍,学生也可通过上下文有效克服。

2. 以导为先,点拨得体。立足于学法指导,从宏观,中观到微观上对学生进行多角度,多层面科学有效指导,较好地做到了有的放矢,避免知识机械重述与讲解。

3. 紧扣大纲,侧重能力。严格遵循国家新近颁发的“课程标准”,把学生必须掌握的重点基础知识条理化,系统化,既注重学生基础培

养,更强调学生能力的提高。

4. 以练为主,选材精炼。同步练习既针对教材重难点设计,又与中、高考直接对应,题型多样,信息量大,导向性强,避免沉入“题海”。

本书由具有丰富教学经验和写作能力强的中学英语骨干教师参加编写,如有疏漏之处,欢迎读者批评指正。

编者

2002.8

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Unit 1

The summer holidays

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I. Background knowledge (背景知识简介)

The original meaning of holiday was holy day or a religious day for celebration. Today, the meaning is simply a day when people do not work. Americans also have days of special meaning which are not holidays.

January 1 is New Year's Day. The night before is called New Year's Eve. On this night, people gather for parties as they wait for the new year to begin after 12 p.m. On New Year's Day, families enjoy watching university football games to find the national champion. Martin Luther King Day is on the 3rd Monday in January. This famous black American gave the speech, "I Have a Dream." This speech is important for it is about all races in America being equal.

February 14 is Valentine's Day. A valentine is a very colorful card given to a lover. Gifts are given to one person they love, often flowers for women and tie or a book for a man. February 12 (Abraham Lincoln's birthday) and February 22 (George Washington's birthday) are celebrated together on the Monday between these two days. It is called President's Day.

March 17 is Saint Patrick's Day. Patrick was the Italian priest who brought Christian teachings to Ireland and Europe. On this day, school students must wear green, the color of Ireland. If they do not, they can be pinched by their classmates. At the end of March, schools give students a one week holiday called Spring Vacation.

April is the month of the Jewish Passover where the Jewish people escaped from Egypt where they were held as slaves. Easter is the holiday that has many traditions. It

Unit 1 The summer holidays

celebrates the end of Jesus' life called the Resurrection. Children color boiled eggs brought by the Easter bunny. Women wear a new colorful dress or an Easter hat. On the fourth Wednesday, there is Secretaries' Day where workers bring flowers or candy to secretaries.

May is known for Mother's Day on the second Sunday. It is the best day for restaurants in America as mothers are guests for a dinner paid for by the father or married children. The last holiday is Memorial Day where families go to cemeteries to honor ancestors.

June is known for Father's Day on the third Sunday. This time the father is the honored person for the day.

July has the most important political holiday called Independence Day. It is always on July 4 and remembers the same day in 1776 when America won the war with England. The Declaration of Independence written by Thomas Jefferson was an important paper at this time. Chinese firecrackers and colorful rockets are important in this celebration every year.

August has no important holidays. Children have their summer holidays in August. Parents spend much money on school clothes so children are interested in shopping at this time. Pencils, pens, notebooks, backpacks, and a colorful lunch box are necessary for all children.

September honors all workers on Labor Day on the first Monday. The weather is very good everywhere so many businesses invite their workers to have a picnic at a park. The children play many games together. The parents bring a lunch of fried chicken, brown beans, potatoes, fruit (apples, oranges or bananas), drink (milk, fruit juice, or a soft drink) and cookies, pies, or cakes. It is a wonderful family time each year.

October 31 is Halloween. This holiday is for children to dress in costumes that look very scary. They often dress as witches, ghosts, or other characters. Some wear masks of important people like movie stars or presidents. They go to each house and ask for candy by saying "Trick or Treat." Every family gives candy as a treat, but if they do not, the children might do a trick like putting soap on a window or letting air out of a tire.

November has Veteran's Day on November 11 to honor soldiers. The fourth Thursday is Thanksgiving, a time to remember the first Americans who survived a hard winter. Local Indians brought them food and they gave thanks to God for the harvest season. Now families give thanks to God for many things.

December has Christmas on December 25. This is the best family holiday, similar to Spring Festival in China. It remembers the birth of Jesus Christ. Many gifts are given each family member. The music of this season is the best of the year. All the houses are decorated inside and out with beautiful colored lights. A Christmas tree is the center

of attention in the living room.

II. Studying aims and demands (学习目标与要求)

1. Words and phrases (单词和短语)

Words and phrases	Lesson	Demands
introduce; practice; go away	L. 1	four - skill (三会)
well (n.); dark (n.); go on doing; result; as a result; state; the States	L. 2	
physics; chemistry; biology; geography	L. 4	
partner; opinion; in one's opinion	L. 1	three - skill (三会)
vacation; general; general idea; dawn; wheat; employ; area; pump; channel; beer; regards	L. 2	
expression	L. 3	
Harry; Bob; oral	L. 1	two - skill (二会)
Charlie	L. 2	
Steve	L. 3	

2. Useful expressions (常用词组)

introduce sb. to sb.
be off
ask about
for the first time
in the same class
by the way
prefer A to B
find out
at the beginning of
from dawn until dark

3. Patterns (句型)

- 1) So + auxiliary/modal verb + subject
e. g. So was my friend Bob White.
- 2) (It be) + adj. + to do/doing
e. g. ① (It's) Nice to meet you.
② (It's been) Nice meeting you.
- 3) subject + be + adv.
e. g. I must be off now.

Unit 1 The summer holidays

4. Grammar(语法)

Revision of question forms in different tenses

- Who is that boy over there?
What do you know about Bob White?
Which school did he go to last year?
Which school does he go to now?
Which subject is he going to study this term?
What was he doing at this time last week?
How many Chinese words has he learnt?

5. Daily expressions in communication(日常交际用语)

Greetings/farewells

- Hello/Hi. Nice to meet you.
I'll introduce you. Bye. See you soon.
I must go/be off/be leaving now. Give one's regards/best wishes/love to ...

6. Use of language(语言运用)

Using what you have learnt in the unit, accomplish listening, speaking, writing tasks and fully understand the reading text "The summer holidays". Try to finish the exercises provided for by texts and learn about the format of letters.

III. Key word study(重点词汇突破)

1. introduce

- v. 1) to make known for the first time to each other or someone else, esp. by telling two people each other's names
e. g. ① Have you two been introduced?
② Let me introduced myself; my name is (John) Simpson.
2) to bring in, esp. for the first time
e. g. Potatoes were introduced into Europe from South America.
3) introduce sb. to sb. else; make sb. known to sb.
e. g. ① She introduced me to her parents.
② I introduced John to Mary last year and now they're married.

2. practice

- n. 1) [C;U] a regular or repeated performance or exercise in order to learn to do something well
e. g. ① He's gone to football practice.
② The student teachers are now doing their teaching practice.
③ I haven't played tennis for years, so I'm really out of practice.
2) [U] the actual doing of something (rather than the idea of it)
e. g. ① It sounded like a good idea, but in practice it didn't work.