

奥博丛书

中国奥博教育

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浙江省新课程第一套(模块教学)

高中新课程同步导学

GAO ZHONG XIN KE
CHENG TONG BU
DAO XUE

● 英语 (配人教版)
必修1

【肖 芸 ● 编著】

西游印社出版社

奥博丛书

与人教版普通高中课程标准实验教科书同步

高中新课程同步导学

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英语 (配人教版) 必修 1

学校 _____ 班级 _____ 姓名 _____

【肖 芸◎主编】

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主 编 简 介

肖芸 杭州外国语学校高级教师,高中英语教研组长。从事英语教学 20 多年,具有丰富的教学理论知识和教学经验。

曾于 2003 年获得“第三届全国中小学外语教师园丁奖”。所写论文曾发表在省内外学术刊物上,并获杭州市第九届中小学论文评比二等奖;全国外国语学校第二届论文评比二等奖;杭州市第十三届中小学论文评比一等奖。

先后参与编写了由人民教育出版社出版的听力教材《英语泛听》;全国外国语学校英语系列教材《英语听说》初一(下),初二(上,下),初三(上,下);《浙江 2005 年高考英语复习用书》等。先后主编了《领先一步学英语》初中三个年级的阅读练习;《英语听力训练 100 篇》;《全品英语高考复习方案》(2005 年和 2006 年版);担任 2005 年浙江电视台教育科技频道《百师百题》高考节目的主讲人之一。

编写说明

2006年秋季开始,浙江各地高中全部实行新课改,英语课本采用的是人民教育出版社出版的《普通高中课程标准实验教科书 英语(必修1)》。

为配合这套新教材的学习,我们通过半年时间的打造,编写了《高中全新课程同步导学英语必修1(配人教版)》(以下简称《英语同步导学》)。在编写过程中始终贯彻“新课标、新思路、新题型”精神,在加强基础知识学习的同时,培养学生的自学能力,力争使本书成为同学们英语学习的好帮手。

具体来说,《英语同步导学》有以下几个亮点:

一、讲究实用性和针对性

《英语同步导学》不仅对课本的重要知识点做了系统的梳理和详尽的解释与演绎,而且对这些知识点都提供了具有针对性的练习。将基础知识的分析和练习以及高考题目有机地结合在一起,出现了大量课本中没有的内容,弥补了教材的不足,使得这套书成为教材的理想工具书。

二、选材广泛、精良,具有时代气息

本书面向全国各地使用该新教材的同学们,因此所有的材料都是根据海内外近几年发生的时间为背景,对其进行了分类整理,从中筛选出具有代表性、典型性的事件编写而成,同学们使用该书会感到浓浓的时代气息。对于知识点的分析也是参阅了大量的语法书籍,做到准确无误,突出中学阶段学习的重点和难点。

三、浅显易懂,帮同学们学得扎实

考虑到所有使用该书的同学们的英语水平可能参差不齐,在编写的时候做到浅显易懂,所有例句都有中文解释且解释和分析清楚明了。同学们往往缺少详尽的资料辅助教材的学习,《英语同步导学》提供了与课文密切结合的不少资料,为自学提供了强有力的支撑。

四、链接高考,扩大眼界

《英语同步导学》在每一课中,都结合了本课的知识难点,提供近些年来出现的相应的典型高考试题,供同学们小试“牛刀”。目的是提高同学们实战能力的同时,也让同学们尽早了解高考试题的样式,扩大眼界,增加信心。

五、栏目和内容的设置新颖、独特

●课前导航

总结本单元的重点词汇、短语、句型和语法。为同学们梳理出本课所有重要的知





识点,为同学们课前预习或者课后巩固提供帮助。

●知识梳理

就本单元出现的重点词汇和短语进行讲解,并举例说明。对课文的知识点进行梳理,提供大量的范例。指出本文知识点的运用,拓展同学们的思路,供同学们自主学习课文时作参考。

●课外演练

单选题是针对知识梳理当中出现的语言点,结合学生练习当中容易疏忽的语法点而精心设计的;单词填空是以近几年浙江省高考的形式,对课文中出现的单词进行检测;短语的中英文翻译,是帮助学生把学过的单词和短语尽量运用到实际生活中去;短语填空也做到挂一漏万,给学生提供相关的语境,提高他们实际运用语言的能力。

●思维延伸

编排一篇完型,一篇阅读和一篇改错。同学们在学完基础知识后能够有一个综合运用知识的时机。这三篇文章的选择也围绕课本内容,因此同学们可以开拓视野,增长知识。

●链接高考

从历年的高考试卷中挑选出与本课内容有关的高考题目,旨在提高学生的能力,满足优秀学生的需要,坚持使用本书可以让同学们很快熟悉高考的题型、题目以及出题风格。

奥博教育研究中心

2006年8月

信息反馈表

亲爱的读者,为了增进我们之间的相互了解与交流,以便我们今后为你提供更优质的图书与服务,请你认真填写下列各项并邮寄回我处。参加此活动的师生均可以6折的优惠选购奥博丛书中的任一本书,在此衷心感谢你的合作与支持!

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学校名称		电子信箱	
邮政地址		邮 编	
图书名称		学 科	版 本
1. 你购买本书的理由是() A. 老师介绍 B. 别人推荐 C. 同学都买 D. 价格便宜 E. 体例很好 F. 内容很好 G. 答案详细 H. 其他原因			
2. 本书的知识性错误是() A. 没有 B. 很少 C. 较少 D. 较多 E. 很多			
3. 本书的价格是() A. 很高 B. 偏高 C. 合理 D. 较低 E. 很低			
4. 本书的习题量是() A. 太多 B. 适中 C. 太少			
5. 习题的难易程度是() A. 太难 B. 较难 C. 适中 D. 简单 E. 太简单			
6. 本书的封面设计() A. 很好 B. 好 C. 一般 D. 不好			
7. 本书最好的栏目是:			
8. 本书最差的栏目是:			
9. 本书需要改进的地方是:			
10. 本书编排错误的地方是:			
11. 你最喜欢的辅导书是() A. 侧重知识分析 B. 侧重方法指导 C. 侧重新题训练 E. 答案十分详细 F. 面面俱到、应有尽有 G. 其他			
12. 就本书而言,你认为作哪些方面的调整会对你的学习更有帮助?			
13. 请你列举一下你及你的同学最喜欢、最常用的教辅书的名字,并说说你的理由。			
14. 你对奥博丛书的意见。			

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奥博教育图书目录

一、奥博丛书·教辅类产品：

高中新课标系列丛书			
序号	图书名称	序号	图书名称
A001	《高中新课程同步导学数学必修1(配人教)》	A002	《高中新课程同步导学化学必修1(配苏教)》
A003	《高中新课程同步导学物理必修1(配人教)》	A004	《高中新课程同步导学语文必修1(配苏教)》
A005	《高中新课程同步导学英语必修1(配人教)》		
2007年高三总复习系列丛书			
序号	图书名称	序号	图书名称
A006	《浙江高考直通车(高三二轮复习)数学》	A007	《浙江高考直通车(高三二轮复习)化学》
A008	《浙江高考直通车(高三二轮复习)物理》	A009	《浙江高考直通车(高三二轮复习)语文》
A010	《浙江高考直通车(高三二轮复习)英语》	A011	《浙江高考直通车(高三二轮复习)历史》
A012	《浙江高考直通车(高三二轮复习)地理》	A013	《浙江高考直通车(高三二轮复习)政治》
A014	《浙江高考直通车(高三二轮复习)生物》		
浙江省高考联考试卷			
第一次	10月10日发卷	第二次	11月10日发卷
第三次	12月10日发卷	第四次	1月10日发卷
第五次	3月5日发卷	第六次	4月5日发卷
第七次	4月30日发卷		

二、奥博丛书·奥数类产品：

高中数学奥林匹克竞赛一试系列丛书			
序号	图书名称	序号	图书名称
B001	《解析几何》	B002	《数列与数学归纳法》
B003	《集合与函数》	B004	《三角函数》
B005	《立体几何》	B006	《复数与向量》
B007	《不等式》	B008	《排列组合与概率统计》
	一试模拟卷(每套6份);每月1份		一试重组卷(每套6份);每月1份
高中数学奥林匹克竞赛二试系列丛书			
序号	图书名称	序号	图书名称
B009	《组合数学》		
	二试模拟卷(每套6份);每月1份		二试重组卷(每套6份);每月1份

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Unit One Friendship



I. 词汇

- | | |
|--|--|
| survey <i>n.</i> 调查 | add <i>v.</i> 增加;添加;加起来 |
| point <i>n.</i> 点;尖端;分数 | upset <i>v.</i> 使不安 <i>adj.</i> 心烦意乱的 |
| ignore <i>v.</i> 忽视;不理睬 | calm <i>v.</i> 使平静 <i>adj.</i> 平静的;镇静的 |
| concern <i>vt.</i> 涉及;关系到 <i>n.</i> 关心 | loose <i>adj.</i> 松的;松散的 |
| cheat <i>n.</i> 骗子 <i>vt.</i> 欺骗;作弊 | reason <i>n.</i> 原因,理由 |
| list <i>v.</i> 列出 | share <i>vt.</i> 分享;分担 <i>n.</i> 一份,份额 |
| feeling <i>n.</i> 感觉;感情 | series <i>n.</i> 连续;系列 |
| outdoors <i>adv.</i> 在户外 | crazy <i>adj.</i> 疯狂的;狂热的 |
| nature <i>n.</i> 自然;自然界 | purpose <i>n.</i> 目的;意图 |
| dare <i>vt./aux</i> 敢,胆敢 | thunder <i>n.</i> 雷;雷声 <i>v.</i> 打雷 |
| entirely <i>adv.</i> 完全地,整个地 | power <i>n.</i> 能力;权力 |
| according <i>adv.</i> 按照 | trust <i>v./n.</i> 信任,信赖 |
| indoors <i>adv.</i> 在室内 | suffer <i>v.</i> 遭受;忍受 |
| teenager <i>n.</i> 青少年 | advice <i>n.</i> 忠告;建议 |
| questionnaire <i>n.</i> 调查表;问卷 | quiz <i>n.</i> 测验 <i>v.</i> 对……进行测试 |
| situation <i>n.</i> 情形;境遇 | editor <i>n.</i> 编辑 |
| communicate <i>v.</i> 交际;沟通 | habit <i>n.</i> 习惯 |

II. 短语

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| add up 合计 | calm down 平静下来 |
| have got to 不得不;必须 | be concerned about 关心;挂念 |
| walk the dog 遛狗 | go through 经历;经受 |
| hide away 躲藏 | set down 放下,记下;登记 |
| a series of 一系列;一连串 | on purpose 故意 |
| in order to 为了 | according to 根据 |
| get along with 与……相处;进展 | fall in love with 与……相爱;爱上 |
| join in 参加;加入 | |

III. 句型

1. ...but your friend can't go until...
2. ...it's because I haven't been able to be outdoors for so long that...
3. There was a time when...





4. I happened to do...
5. It was the first time that...
6. I don't want to... as most people do.
7. I'm having trouble with...
8. Although..., I still find it hard to...
9. I do want to...
10. I would be grateful if...
11. It's a good habit for sb. to do sth.

IV. 语法

直接引用别人的话叫直接引语,用自己的话转述别人的话叫间接引语。间接引语在多数情况下构成宾语从句。直接引语前后加引号,间接引语不必加。例如:

She said, "My brother's name is Tom." (直接引语) 她说:“我弟弟的名字叫 Tom。”

She said that her brother's name was Tom. (间接引语) 她说她弟弟的名字叫 Tom。

变直接引语为间接引语要注意以下的变化:

1) 人称的变化

She said, "I'm hungry." 她说:“我饿了。”

She said that she was hungry. 她说她饿了。

2) 时态的变化

如主句的谓语动词是一般过去时,直接引语变间接引语时,从句的谓语动词在时态方面要做相应的变化。

He said, "I will go to Shanghai tomorrow." 他说:“我明天要去上海。”

He said that he would go to Shanghai the next day. 他说他明天要去上海。

3) 指示代词,时间状语,地点状语和动词的变化

"These flowers should be well protected." he said. 他说,“这些花应该好好保护”。

He said that those flowers should be well protected. 他说那些花应该好好保护。

"My dog was here a minute ago." she said. “我的狗一分钟前还在这里”她说。

She said that her dog was there a minute before. 她说她的狗一分钟前还在那里。

4) 祈使句和疑问句的变化

转述祈使句时,要将祈使句的动词原形变为带 to 的不定式,并在不定式前根据句子的意思加上 tell, ask, order 等动词,如果祈使句是否定式,在不定式前加 not。

"Don't copy others' homework," the teacher said. “不要抄其他人的作业,”老师说。



The teacher asked us not to copy others' homework. 老师不许我们抄其他人的作业。

直接引语如果是疑问句,变为间接引语时,要把疑问句语序改为陈述句的语序,一般疑问句用连词 if 或 whether 连接,特殊疑问句保留原有的疑问词,其他也要做相应的变化。

"Did you finish your homework on your own?" the teacher asked. "你是独立完成作业的吗?"老师问。

The teacher asked if/whether I had finished my homework on my own. 老师问我是否是我独立完成的作业。

"Where have you been?" my mother asked. "你到哪里去了?"我妈妈问我。

My mother asked where I had been. 我妈妈问我到哪里去了。



知识梳理

1. Your friend can't go until he/she finishes cleaning the bicycle. 你朋友直到把自行车弄干净才离开。

注意这是一个 not...until 的句型,主句里的动词通常是非延续性的,中文意思是“直到……才……”。最典型的非延续动词有: come, go, arrive, leave, begin, start, finish, 等等。

例如: The party didn't start until the VIP showed up. 这个晚会直到重要人物出现才开始。

2. Your friend comes to school very upset. 你的朋友来上学时心情很不好。

这里的形容词 upset 在句子中充当补语,补充说明 your friend 当时的心情。这类的形容词通常可以放在句尾或句首。放在句首时,不需要用 be 动词。

例如: Tired, he went to bed early. 他感到很累,就早点上床了。

3. The bell rings so you need to go to class. 上课铃响了,所以你需要去教室。

need 作为实义动词一般用在肯定句中,有时态的变化,后面接带 to 的动词不定式;作为情态动词用在否定和疑问句中。

例如: Did she need to shop for so many things yesterday? 她昨天需要买这么多东西吗?

= Need she shop for so many things yesterday?

We don't need to bring so much money with us. 我们不需要带这么多钱。

= We needn't bring so much money with us.

4. You had to pay to get it repaired. 你不得不自己付钱把它修好。

You will take the dog to the vet and pay the bill yourself. 你会自己付钱,把狗带到兽医那里看病。

You will ask your parents to take the dog to the vet and pay for it. 你会让你的父母付钱把狗带到兽医那里。



pay 是个很常用的动词,经常与不同的介词搭配,表达不同的意思。

- pay back 偿还

He paid me back the \$100 he borrowed from me. 他偿还了向我借的 100 美元。

- pay for 付……的钱

Before he pays he likes to know what he's paying for. 在他付款之前,他要知道他为什么付钱。

- pay off 还清

She was working hard to pay off the debt. 她为了还清债务而努力工作。

5. You will tell her that she should have studied. 你会告诉她她早就应该刻苦学习了。

should have done sth. 表示本来应该干,但是没有干的事情。

He should have arrived earlier, but he was held up in the traffic. 要不是在被堵在路上,他应该早就到了。

有相似用法的还有 needn't have done sth.,意思是“不需要干,但是已经干了”。

You needn't have watered the flower as it began to rain. 早就开始下雨了,你本不需要浇花的。

6. Or are you afraid that your friend would laugh at you, or just can't understand what you are going through? 或者你恐怕你的朋友会取笑你? 或不能理解你正在经历的事情?

go through 在这句话里的意思是“经历(困难,痛苦等)”

Most families went through a lot during the war. 大多数家庭在战争中经历了许多痛苦。

除了以上的意思外, go through 还有以下的意思:

- 检查,审阅

They went through our luggage at the customs. 过海关时他们检查了我们的行李。

- 搜寻,翻找

Mother went through the drawer looking for the sweater. 妈妈翻抽屉找毛衣。

- 看一遍,做一遍

Let's go through the exercises. 让我们把练习做一遍。

- 通过,成功

Her application went through and she was hired. 她的申请通过了,她被录用了。

7. I don't want to set down a series of facts in a diary as most people do. 我不愿意像大多数人那样在日记中记流水账。

set down 这里表示“写下,记下”

The lawyer asked him to set down the facts just as he remembered them. 律师



让他把能够记得的事实都写下来。

可以与 set 构成的介词词组还有：

- set about 着手干某事

After dinner he set about writing his report. 晚饭后他开始写报告。

- set off 动身, 出发; 燃放(鞭炮)

Having said goodbye to their friends, they set off for home. 跟朋友道别以后, 他们动身回家了。

The children gathered in the garden to set off the fireworks. 孩子们聚在花园里放鞭炮。

- set out 动身; 打算干……

They set out as the sun was rising. 太阳升起时他们出发了。

Mary set out to improve her English. Mary 打算在英语上花工夫了。

- set up 竖起来; 建立; 创(记录)

Let's set up the tent first and then make a fire. 我们先搭帐篷, 然后生火。

The government set up a few hospitals for the local people. 政府为当地居民建了几所医院。

It was Tom who set up a new record in the high jump in the sports meeting. 是 Tom 在运动会上创造了一项新的跳高记录。

另外 a series of 后面的名词通常是复数, 但是谓语要用单数形式。

A series of programs was made in honor of the great writer. 为纪念这位伟大的作家制作了一系列的节目。

8. I wonder if it's because I haven't been able to be outdoors for so long that I've grown so crazy about everything to do with nature. 我不知道这是不是因为 I 长久无法出门的缘故, 我变得对一切与大自然有关的事物都无比狂热。

这个句子的结构比较复杂, 宾语从句中包含着一个强调句: It is because... that... 这也是强调句的基本框架。It is (was) + 强调部分 + that/who + 剩余部分。再看以下例句:

原句: I came home at 11 o'clock last night.

(1) 强调主语 I: It is I who/that came home by bus last night.

(2) 强调 at 11 o'clock: It is at 11 o'clock that I came home last night.

9. But as the moon gave far too much light, I didn't dare open a window. 但是因为月光太亮了, 我不敢打开窗子。

注意 too much 和 much too 的区别。

在 too much 里, much 是形容词, 后面须跟名词((不可数), too 是副词, 修饰 much。例如:

too much water(太多的水)/too much money(太多的钱)

在 much too 里, 这两个都是副词, too 后面通常跟形容词或副词, much 修饰 too, 表示程度。



例如: He arrived at the theater much too late. 他到达戏院太晚了。

10. It was the first time in a year and a half that I had seen the night face to face. 这是我一年半以来第一次目睹夜晚。

表示“某人第几次干什么”,经常用这个句型。

It is/was the first/second time that sb. has/had done sth. (注意后面的时态都是相应的完成时)

It is the fifth time that I have been invited to their school to give a lecture. 这是我第五次被邀请到他们学校去讲学。

It was the second time that they had made the same mistake. 这是他们第二次犯同样的错误。

11. Jews were caught by Nazi and put away. 犹太人被纳粹抓住并关押起来。

put away 在这里的意思是“把……关押起来”。它还有另外几个意思:“收起来,储蓄”

例句: If you have finished with these books, you'd better put them away. 如果你看完这些书,你最好把它们放好。

I'll have to put some money away every month for my retirement. 我每个月不得不为以后的退休存点钱。

可以与 put 搭配的介词有:

• put down 写下来

Everything he said was at once put down. 他所说的被立刻记录下来。

• put forward 提出

Are you serious in putting forward such a view? 你提出这个观点是认真的吗?

• put off 推迟

They put off the picnic because of the rain. 因为下雨,他们推迟了郊游。

• put on 穿上;上演

Why don't you put on the dark gray suit today? 你今天为什么不穿那件深灰的西装?

Many mini-plays will be put on during the English Week. 英语节期间,要上演许多微型剧。

• put out 扑灭

The firemen managed to put out the fire with the help of the local people. 在当地居民的帮助下,消防队员终于把火扑灭了。

• put up 举手;修建

Put up your hand if you think you know the answer. 如果你认为你知道答案,就把手举起来。

They are putting up several new houses on the street. 他们正在沿街搭建几座新房子。



课外演练

I. 单项选择

- The math problem is so difficult. All the students look at their teacher, _____.
A. puzzling B. puzzle C. puzzles D. puzzled
- _____ you told me about it, I knew nothing about the accident.
A. Before B. Until C. When D. Unless
- The exhibition is not free. All the visitors have to _____ to get in and have a look at the exhibits.
A. spend B. take C. pay D. charge
- Internet is becoming more and more popular. You _____ to a library if you want to look up some information.
A. don't need go B. needn't to go
C. don't need to go D. doesn't need to go
- Mike failed in the English exam again. He _____ more time on English.
A. must have spent B. might have spent
C. should have spent D. would have spent
- My father has developed a habit of _____ the newspaper before he starts his work every morning.
A. going through B. going across
C. going over D. going on
- It is not until at 5 o'clock in the afternoon _____ they finally returned to the Great Wall Hotel.
A. when B. before C. while D. that
- In spite of the call for lighter schoolbags, students are still suffering from _____ homework every day.
A. much too B. too many
C. many too D. too much
- How many times have you been to China?
—In fact, it is the first time I _____ here.
A. was B. am C. had been D. have been
- Great changes _____ in our city and a lot of new buildings _____.
A. have been taken place, have been set up
B. have taken place, have set up
C. have been taken place, were set up
D. have taken place, have been set up



11. He promised that he _____ early, but he _____ yet.
A. would be, hasn't arrived B. is, hasn't been arriving
C. should be, isn't arriving D. will be, hadn't arrived
12. The other day, when I was shopping, I happened _____ my former teacher whom I _____ for many years.
A. to meet, hadn't seen B. meeting, haven't seen
C. to meet, haven't seen D. meeting, hadn't seen
13. His father told me that he _____ for the United States three days _____.
A. has left, ago B. had left, ago
C. left, ago D. had left, before
14. _____, but he just wouldn't listen.
A. Although he had been told several times
B. Having been told several times
C. He had been told several times
D. While he had been told several times
15. — _____ here on time next time!
—I will.
A. Do be B. To be
C. Being D. Did be
16. Not until he went back home _____ that his mother was seriously ill.
A. had he realized B. did he realize
C. he realized D. he had realized
17. Students from 16 Beijing-based colleges will set about _____ for the 2008 Olympic Games as interns(实习生) in 2007.
A. prepare B. to prepare
C. prepared D. preparing
18. It was 5 o'clock _____ the visitors finally arrived at Pudong International Airport.
A. when B. that C. before D. after
19. What is it _____ you want me to say? ,
A. what B. when C. it D. that
20. _____ what the expert will say at the meeting. Clear?
A. Put up B. Put down
C. Put on D. Put out

II. 单词拼写

1. J. K. Rowling, the British author of the record-selling Harry Potter s _____, said she planned to start writing the final book about the boy wizard in