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导学与测试

上海二期课改
牛津教材学习指导

(修订本)

英语

(新世纪版)

达标

*New Century English
Lesson by Lesson Practice*

同步

突破



上海外语教育出版社

SHANGHAI
FOREIGN LANGUAGE
EDUCATION PRESS

高中一年级

第一学期

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Lesson by Lesson Practice

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出版说明

自2004年起,为了配合上海二期课改的发展,满足日益增长的新教材使用学校师生的需要,上海几家出版新教材的出版社(上海外语教育出版社、上海教育出版社、华东师范大学出版社、上海科技出版社、少年儿童出版社)在精心出版二期课改新教材的同时,专门组织了一批富有实践经验的专家和实验区的优秀骨干教师共同研究、联合编写了“上海二期课改新教材学习指导”丛书,以帮助广大中小学生更有效地学习新教材。

这套丛书具有鲜明的特色:

1. 体现上海二期课改的理念、目标及评价原则。在编写内容上,一是求新:理念新、材料新、角度新、问题新,时代感强;二是求活:思想解放,视野开阔,设计思路新颖,综合性强;三是求实:实事求是,从实际出发,扎实地训练学生的基本技能。
2. 与新教材保持同步,有针对性地帮助和辅导广大中小学生学习新教材。同时,从课内延伸到课外,尽可能利用日益丰富的教育资源,采用学生喜欢的学习方式。
3. 体例、结构严谨而又灵活,重点、难点突出。

丛书推出后受到了广大师生的欢迎。随着二期课改的深入,《英语(新世纪版)》教材的修订,上海外语教育出版社组织编写队伍对该丛书中的《〈英语(新世纪版)〉导学与测试》进行全面修订,以满足广大学习者的需要。修订后本套图书将巩固基础知识、培养基本技能与提高应试能力更好地结合在了一起。

本套书配有录音磁带,由上海外语音像出版社出版。

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2007年5月

高中 ★ 英语
高中一年级 第一学期



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MODULE ONE

People

Unit 1 Occupations

Before the Class

PART A Structure

Basic Sentence Structures 句子的基本类型

句子是由不同的句子成分按一定的语言规则相互组合而成。

下列字母代表各个句子成分：

S— 主语 V— 谓语动词 O1— 间接宾语 O2— 直接宾语
P — 表语 C— 宾语补足语

1. 英语有五种基本句型：

句 型	谓语动词特征	例 句
SV	谓语动词为不及物动词	The temperature dropped. 温度下降。
SVP	谓语动词为连系动词	The hall grew quiet. 会场安静下来。
SVO	谓语动词为及物动词	He bought a disc. 他买了一张唱片。
SVO1O2	谓语动词为及物动词， 后带双宾语	He showed me his new watch. 他给我看他的新手表。
SVOC	谓语动词为及物动词， 后带宾语和宾语补足语	We elected him monitor. 我们选他当班长。



2. 定语的位置

大多数形容词作定语置于被修饰的名词之前。

如: What a **curious** boy Henry is! 亨利是一个多么充满求知欲的孩子呀!

但下列定语必须后置:

- 1) 形容词修饰some, any, no 或由 -thing, -one, -body 合成的不定代词时必须后置。

如: I think there must be **something wrong** with my car.

我想我的车一定是坏了。

- 2) 表示度量的形容词词组必须后置, 但复合形容词必须前置。

如: This is a **lake six feet deep**. 这个湖深六英尺。

This is a **six-foot-deep lake**. 这个湖深六英尺。

当名词前有数个形容词修饰时, 它们的排列可以依照下列顺序:

限定词—描绘性形容词(大小/形状/年龄/新旧/颜色)—国籍地区—性质
材料—用途类别—名词性定语

如: those old stone bridges 那些旧石桥

PART B Language Point

1. When a person grows up, he will take up different occupations in various work places. 人长大后, 会在不同的工作场所从事不同的职业。

take up 开始从事(爱好, 职业等)

如: He has taken up collecting stamps since his childhood.

他从儿时起就开始集邮了。

除此之外, take up 还有下列解释:

占据(时间或空间)

如: Writing has taken up all his time. 他的时间都用于写作了。

拿起

如: When painting the house, we had to take up the carpet.

粉刷房子时, 我们不得不收起地毯。

2. Teachers are involved in many tasks, such as explaining lessons, giving homework and correcting papers. 老师有很多工作, 如讲解课文, 布置作业, 批改试卷。

involve vt. 涉及, 牵涉

involve sb. in sth. 使某人卷入某事

如: Don't involve others in your family affairs.

不要把别人卷入到你的家务事中。

be involved in sth. 介入, 卷入

如: I don't want to be involved in your plan, because it is impractical.

我不想介入你的计划, 因为它不切实际。

involve doing sth. 包含, 需要(一定要做到的)

如: Being a teacher involves explaining lessons, giving homework and correcting papers. 教师的工作包含了讲解课文, 布置作业和批改试卷。

3. Fashion show programmes usually have a large audience.

时装表演节目常拥有很多观众。

audience 观众, 听众。一般用 large, big 等来形容人数多; 用 small 来形容人数少。

如: This play has a large audience among the young, but a small one among the middle-aged. 这部戏很受年轻人欢迎, 却不怎么受中年人欢迎。

audience 是集体名词, 当 audience 指整体时其后的动词用单数; 指个体时用复数。

如: The audience is sitting there waiting for the play to begin.

观众坐在那里等待演出开始。

The play is so boring that the audience begin to chat and leave.

这部戏太乏味了, 以至于观众开始聊天和离开了。

4. A large number of young people enjoy following trends and want to be dressed like the models. 很多年轻人喜欢追随潮流, 想和模特们一样穿衣打扮。

dress vt. 给……穿衣服

如: When I was a little girl, I liked dressing my Barbie doll.

当我还是个小女孩时, 我喜欢给我的芭比娃娃穿衣服。

be dressed in 穿上, 穿着

如: Nowadays, most high school students in Shanghai are asked to be dressed in school uniforms on schooldays.

现在, 上海大部分高中生被要求在上学的日子穿校服。

dress n. 连衣裙; 礼服

5. He doesn't insist that Jack study medicine when he finishes high school.

他没有坚持杰克一定要在毕业后学医。

insist v. 坚持, 坚决认为

insist on sth./doing sth. 坚持认为; 坚决要

5. A. George is usually late for appointments.
 B. The woman finds it hard to express herself clearly.
 C. George has changed his mind about joining the man and the woman.
 D. The woman can't tell if George will come to join them.

II. Passage (6%)

Directions: In this section, you will hear one passage, and three questions about the passage will be asked. Both the passage and the questions will be read only once. When you hear a question, read the four possible answers on your paper and decide which is the best to the question you have heard.

Questions 6 through 8 are based on the following passage.

6. A. Fruit and vegetables. B. Vegetables and sugar.
 C. Sugar and rice. D. Fruit and sugar.
7. A. To visit her own parents.
 B. To see if the elephant would follow her.
 C. Because she was angry with her husband.
 D. Because she was tired of the family.
8. A. It returned to the forest. B. It was sad because it missed her.
 C. It went to look for a new home. D. It was sick because nobody fed it.

III. Longer Conversation (4%)

Directions: In this section, you will hear one longer conversation. The conversation will be read once. After you hear the conversation, you are required to fill in the numbered blanks with the information you have heard.

Blanks 9 through 12 are based on the following conversation.

Complete the form. Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each blank.

From: (9) _____

To: (10) _____

Message: Someone (11) _____ at the end of the month, and there will be a job for Mr. Brown. If details are wanted, please call back at (12) _____.



Part B Grammar and Vocabulary (20%)

Directions: Beneath each of the following sentences there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence.

13. Mr. Smith has a _____ son who lives in London.
A. grown up B. grown-up C. grow-up D. grow up
14. I wasn't injured in the accident because I _____ a seat belt.
A. wore B. has on C. dressed D. put on
15. Your essay is good, _____ it could be better.
A. however B. while C. instead D. though
16. Can you describe the changes _____ a liquid, gas and solid to your brother?
A. between B. among C. in D. from
17. Peter was in trouble himself. Don't try to _____ him _____ yours.
A. involved ... into B. relate ... into C. involve ... in D. relate ... in
18. The teacher _____ hand out the papers _____ they were all given grades.
A. did ... until B. did ... till C. did ... / D. didn't ... until
19. I like reading _____ books _____ cartoons, science fiction novels and detective stories.
A. such ... that B. such ... as C. the same ... that D. the same ... as
20. Tom and Jerry began to _____ with each other 10 years ago, and now, they still have a good _____.
A. operate ... operation B. operate ... cooperation
C. cooperate ... cooperation D. cooperate ... operation
21. The show attracted a (an) _____ audience of about 20 million.
A. great B. lot C. large D. amount
22. Shakespeare spent his whole life _____ sonnets and plays
A. working at B. working in C. working out D. working by
23. We can _____ information through questioning.
A. take B. gain C. make D. catch
24. There are a good _____ choices of vegetables in that grocery.
A. many B. number C. amount D. lot
25. The clothes in fashion this year are designed in a simple _____.

- A. shape B. way C. style D. type
26. Jim decided to _____ science as his major.
A. give up B. get up C. carry up D. take up
27. This performance is given by a team _____ 10 young girls.
A. made up B. made up of C. made by D. made from
28. The _____ activities provided by our school are of all kinds.
A. society B. sociable C. social D. societal
29. I have never been to Paris; _____, I can't give any advice.
A. therefore B. but C. although D. otherwise
30. There is _____ water in the kettle.
A. no longer B. no more C. not longer D. not more
31. It must be the bad _____ of you to choose this film.
A. fashion B. manner C. taste D. style
32. The boss was so greedy that he usually forced his workers _____ 12 hours a day.
A. work B. working C. worked D. to work

Part C Reading (25%)

I. Cloze (10%)

Directions: For each blank in the following passage there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

People (33)_____ have been ill in hospital are always (34)_____ to the nurses there. In their clean, white uniforms, they move from bed (35)_____ bed, helping the sick. They are always hard-working, cheerful and friendly, doing (36)_____ they can (37)_____ make the sick people comfortable.

But hospitals were not always (38)_____ this. Many years (39)_____ hospitals were dirty and crowded. The nurses were not well trained. At that time there was a lady named Florence Nightingale who became (40)_____ in hospitals and went to work as a nurse though she had no need to work. She (41)_____ a good example to all the nurses, and is always remembered (42)_____ the best nurse in the world.



- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 33. A. they | B. all | C. that | D. those |
| 34. A. thank | B. thankful | C. like | D. glad |
| 35. A. and | B. for | C. to | D. over |
| 36. A. that | B. one thing | C. what | D. which |
| 37. A. and | B. to | C. but | D. so |
| 38. A. for | B. as | C. with | D. like |
| 39. A. ago | B. before | C. later | D. then |
| 40. A. interest | B. interesting | C. interested | D. interestingly |
| 41. A. got | B. made | C. took | D. set |
| 42. A. to be | B. as | C. like | D. / |

II. Reading Comprehension (15%)

Directions: Read the following passages. Each passage is followed by several questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that fits best according to the information given in the passage you have just read.

(A)

Answer the following questions by using the four job advertisements A – D from a newspaper.

(You may read the questions first.)

A Restaurant Supervisor Waiting Staff Telephonist

The ideal candidates must have relevant experience gained in a high quality hotel. Please call Personal at **071-7227722**, or send your CV to: Regents Park Hilton, Lodge Road, London NW87 JT London **REGENTS PARK Hilton**.

B USE YOUR LANGUAGE AND EARN \$450 - \$1200 P.W.

We are one of the largest business publishers in Europe and have limited positions for intelligent young people in our London advertisement sales office. Enquiries from German, Spanish and Eastern European speakers are especially welcome.

Phone at **071 753 4300**

C BABY SITTER WANTED

For a 9 month old
 Artistic/Prof household
 Notting Hill, 3 days per week
 Some hours flexibility required
 Knowledge German/French
 Advantage not essential
071 221 7375

D Planet Hollywood London

Join the Stars! Food Servers

The biggest and busiest restaurant in London is seeking additional stars for its team of dedicated professionals. If you have experience in high volume restaurants and are looking for a challenge, then come on down for an audition.

Interview day is on Friday 6th May from 12 noon to 7 p.m.

Planet Hollywood is located at 13 Coventry Street, London, W1

43. How many advertisements are for waiters?

- A. One. B. Two. C. Three. D. Four.

44. According to advertisement B, we can learn that _____.

- A. only German, Spanish and Eastern European speakers are needed
 B. the job offers \$450-\$1200 per month
 C. the job is open to people of all ages
 D. you may call to get more information about the job

45. In advertisement C, the baby sitter should _____.

- A. have 9 months' working experience B. speak German or French
 C. accept flexible working hours D. come from an artistic household

(B)

A characteristic of American culture that has become almost a tradition is to respect the self-made man — the man who has risen to the top through his own efforts, usually beginning by working with his hands. While the leader in business or industry or the college professor occupies a higher social position and commands greater respect



in the community than the common labourer or even the skilled factory worker, he may take pains to point out that his father started life in America as a farmer or labourer of some sort.

This attitude toward manual labour is now still seen in many aspects of American life. One is invited to dinner at a home that is not only comfortably but even luxuriously (豪华地) furnished and in which there is every evidence of the fact that the family has been able to afford foreign travel, expensive hobbies, and college education for the children; yet the hostess probably will cook the dinner herself, will serve it herself and will wash dishes afterward, furthermore the dinner will not consist merely of something quickly and easily assembled from contents of various cans and a cake or a pie bought at the nearby bakery. On the contrary, the hostess usually takes pride in careful preparation of special dishes. A professional man may talk about washing the car, digging in his flowerbeds, painting the house. His wife may even help with these things, just as he often helps her with the dish washing. The son who is away at college may wait on table and wash dishes for his living, or during the summer he may work with a construction gang on a highway in order to pay for his education.

46. From Paragraph 1, we can know that in America _____.
- A. people tend to have a high opinion of the self-made man
 - B. people can always rise to the top through their own efforts
 - C. college professors win great respect from common workers
 - D. people feel painful to mention their fathers as labourers
47. According to the passage, the hostess cooks dinner herself mainly because _____.
- A. servants in America are hard to get
 - B. she takes pride in what she can do herself
 - C. she can hardly afford servants
 - D. it is easy to prepare a meal with canned food
48. The expression “**wait on table**” in the second paragraph means “_____”.
- A. work in a furniture shop
 - B. keep accounts for a bar
 - C. wait to lay the table
 - D. serve customers in a restaurant
49. Which of the following may serve as the best title of the passage?
- A. A Respectable Self-made Family
 - B. American Attitude Toward Manual Labour

- C. Characteristics of American Culture
- D. The Development of Manual Labour

(C)

In English there are a number of phrases about the nose. For example, “to hold up one’s nose” expresses a basic human feeling — pride. People can hold up their noses at people, things, and places.

The phrase, “to be led around by the nose”, shows man’s weakness. A person who is led around by the nose lets other people control him. On the other hand, a person who follows his nose lets his instinct guide him.

For the human emotion of rejection, the phrase “to have one’s nose put out of joint” is very descriptive. The expression applies to persons who have been turned aside because of a competitor. Their pride is hurt and they feel rejected. This expression is not new. It was used by Erasmus in 1542.

This is only a touch of expressions in English dealing with the nose. There are a number of others. However, it should be “as plain as the nose on your face” that the nose is more than an organ for breathing and smelling!

50. Phrases with the nose express _____.
 A. a basic human feeling B. nothing but human weakness
 C. the human emotion of rejection D. more than one human emotion
51. “To hold up one’s nose” is an expression of _____.
 A. anger B. sorrow C. satisfaction D. contempt
52. A man who is described as “to have one’s nose put out of joint” _____.
 A. is seriously ill B. is very happy
 C. wants to beat someone D. feels hurt and rejected
53. Which of the following is the main idea of the passage?
 A. The nose on your face is very plain.
 B. The nose is more important than any other organ.
 C. The human nose is an organ for breathing and smelling.
 D. The nose has given the language many interesting expressions.

(D)

A long, imaginary prose story about people is usually called a novel.



It can be about any kind of man, woman, or child. It can be about kings, or Chicago newsboys, or housewives. The Frenchman, Victor Hugo, wrote his novel *Les Misérables* about a poor man who stole a loaf of bread to keep from starving. The American, Ernest Hemingway, wrote *A Farewell to Arms* about a young American with the Italian Army in World War I.

A novel can tell the story of any kind of action, over any period of time. The modern Irish writer, James Joyce, covers less than twenty-four hours in *Ulysses*. Yet Joyce takes a thousand pages to tell all that happens from the time one man gets up in the morning until he goes to bed early the next morning. A German writer, Hermann Hesse, uses only one hundred and fifty pages in his novel *Demian* to cover a boy's life from the age of ten until he becomes a young man.

A novel does not merely tell the things that people do. It also tells why they do them. *The Red Badge of Courage*, by the American novelist, Stephen Crane, tells about a young soldier in the war between the States who runs away the first time he is in battle. The book shows why he acts as he does. It describes his mental suffering until he overcomes his fears.

People buy novels because they enjoy reading about other people. Alone among the literary forms, the novel satisfies the human desire to know and understand our fellow creatures.

-
54. According to the passage, a novel must be about _____.
A. people B. kings C. war and peace D. daily affairs
55. *Demian* is a novel written by _____.
A. Victor Hugo B. Ernest Hemingway
C. Stephen Crane D. Hermann Hesse
56. According to the passage, a novel should _____.
A. experiment with new techniques
B. describe the things that are familiar to the readers
C. have at least one hundred and fifty pages
D. satisfy readers' desire to understand what motivates other people
57. Which of the following is the best title of the passage?
A. The History of the Novel B. The Nature of the Novel
C. The World-famous Novelists D. The Importance of the Novel