



中学教材

创新 讲解



—— 主编 / 洪鸣远 ——

高中英语必修

配冀教版

吉林人民出版社



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高中英语必修 1

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风景这边独好

——《中学教材创新讲解》前言

一场新课改教育运动正在神州大地蓬勃展开，由此也引发了人们对教育理念的深刻思考与学习上的一场革命。为了顺应这一改革潮流，廓清学生对新课标教材的模糊认识，我们特组织新课标实验区的百余名特高级教师与教育专家精心打造了这套《中学教材创新讲解》（课标版）。与其他同类书相比，她具有以下几大突出特色：

一、更新

☆观念新 瞄准课程改革的发展趋势，打破传统的纯粹讲解的模式，通过对教材内容的完全解读与教材结构的再构建，体现教学服务于学生发展的新观念。

☆体例新 本书以最新课改精神为依据，以最新课标教材为蓝本，紧扣教材，层层深入，讲解、例释、练测三位一体，栏目设置科学新颖。

☆信息新 本丛书无论在内容讲解、实例列举还是练习的编写上都融入了大量具有时代气息与贴近生活实际的新材料以及课改实验区的高考经典题，为激发学生创新意识、培养学生的探究能力创设情景与资源。

二、更全

☆版别全 本丛书品种多，涵盖各种课标版本，可供不同地区的师生选用。

☆栏目全 栏目分学科而设，内容与形式统一，浑然天成，在众多教辅中形成了一道独有的风景线。

☆内容全 严格按照教材的章节顺序，逐字、逐句、逐段、逐题进行全面解析与深度解读，释疑解难，拓展延伸，真正做到了“一册在手，学习无忧”。

更实用

在立足讲全讲透、兼收并蓄各类信息的同时，《中学教材创新讲解》更注重帮助学生提高应试能力与探究能力，通过讲学练三方面的有机结合，达到夯实学生基础、开发学生潜能之目的。

“更新、更全、更实用”，这就是新上市的《中学教材创新讲解》。她是我们的，更是你们的。她给你的不仅仅是内容，更是一种理念；不仅仅是一个结果，更是一种方法。“会学”永远比“学会”更重要。亲爱的同学们，让我们共同携手，笑迎新课标，创造辉煌的明天。

CONTENTS 目录

Unit 1 Being a Teenager

单元导航	1
Section 1 New Words and Ideas	1
First Day of High School	1
背景知识	1
热身自评	2
创新全解	2
学习自评	7
Section 3 Grammar Makes Sense	9
创新全解	9
学习自评	11
Section 4 Reading for Meaning	13
When Great Isn't Good Enough	13
背景知识	13
热身自评	13
创新全解	14
学习自评	18
Teenagers Talking About "Being a Teenager"	19
背景知识	19
热身自评	19
创新全解	20
学习自评	24
综合自评	25
自评答案	33

Unit 2 Friendship

单元导航	38
Section 1 New Words and Ideas	38
I've Got New Friends	38
背景知识	38

热身自评	39
创新全解	39
学习自评	44
Section 3 Grammar Makes Sense	46
创新全解	46
学习自评	49
Section 4 Reading for Meaning	51
On Friends and Friendship	51
背景知识	51
热身自评	52
创新全解	52
学习自评	54
Friendship Stories	55
背景知识	55
热身自评	55
创新全解	56
学习自评	57
The Power of Friendship	58
背景知识	58
热身自评	58
创新全解	59
学习自评	63
综合自评	63
自评答案	71

Unit 3 Men and Women: Different Roles in Society?

单元导航	78
Section 1 New Words and Ideas	78
Men and Women: Different Roles?	78

背景知识	78
热身自评	79
学习自评	85
Section 3 Grammar Makes Sense	
.....	87
创新全解	87
学习自评	90
Section 4 Reading for Meaning	92
The Story of Qiu Jin	92
背景知识	92
热身自评	92
创新全解	93
学习自评	96
Zheng Xiaoying	97
背景知识	97
热身自评	97
创新全解	98
学习自评	99
Women's Jobs	99
背景知识	99
热身自评	100
创新全解	100
学习自评	101
综合自评	101
自评答案	110

Unit 4 Movies from the East, Views from the West

单元导航	117
Section 1 New Words and Ideas	
.....	117
Li Ming's New Pen Pal Talking about Chinese Movies	117
背景知识	117
热身自评	118
创新全解	118
学习自评	121

Section 3 Grammar Makes Sense	
.....	123
创新全解	123
学习自评	125
Section 4 Reading for Meaning	127
Responses to a Chinese Movie	127
背景知识	127
热身自评	127
创新全解	128
学习自评	131
Charlie Chaplin	132
背景知识	132
热身自评	133
创新全解	133
学习自评	135
Movie Industry in China	135
背景知识	135
热身自评	136
创新全解	136
学习自评	138
综合自评	139
自评答案	146

Unit 5 Literature: The Dream Keeper

单元导航	152
Section 1 New Words and Ideas	
.....	152
The Dream Keeper	152
背景知识	152
热身自评	153
创新全解	153
学习自评	157
Section 3 Grammar Makes Sense	
.....	159
创新全解	159
学习自评	162
Section 4 Reading for Meaning	163

A Pair of Tickets	163
背景知识	163
热身自评	163
创新全解	164
学习自评	168
Reading	169
背景知识	169
热身自评	169
创新全解	170
学习自评	173
综合自评	174
自评答案	182

Unit 6 Learning through Travel

单元导航	188
Section 1 New Words and Ideas	188
Li Ming and Danny Discussing Their Travelling Experiences	188
背景知识	188
热身自评	189
创新全解	190
学习自评	194
Section 3 Grammar Makes Sense	196
创新全解	196
学习自评	198
Section 4 Reading for Meaning	199
Travel with Danny—Letters to Li Ming	199
背景知识	199
热身自评	200
创新全解	201
学习自评	206
综合自评	207
自评答案	215

Unit 7 To Your Good Health

单元导航	222
Section 1 New Words and Ideas	222
What Does Fitness Mean?	222
背景知识	222
热身自评	223
创新全解	224
学习自评	227
Section 3 Grammar Makes Sense	230
创新全解	230
学习自评	233
Section 4 Reading for Meaning	234
Danny's Advice	234
背景知识	234
热身自评	235
创新全解	236
学习自评	240
Appetite and Emotion	242
背景知识	242
热身自评	242
创新全解	243
学习自评	245
New White House Chef	245
背景知识	245
热身自评	246
创新全解	246
学习自评	249
综合自评	250
自评答案	257

Unit 8 New Ideas and Inventions

单元导航	263
Section 1 New Words and Ideas	263

The Invention of Explosives	263
背景知识	263
热身自评	264
创新全解	265
学习自评	271
Section 3 Grammar Makes Sense	273
创新全解	273
学习自评	275
Section 4 Reading for Meaning ...	276
A New Bed for You	276
背景知识	276
热身自评	277
创新全解	277
学习自评	279
The History of the Computer	280
背景知识	280

热身自评	281
创新全解	281
学习自评	282
The Edible Cup	283
背景知识	283
热身自评	284
创新全解	284
学习自评	287
Where Did Basketball Games Come From?	288
背景知识	288
热身自评	289
创新全解	289
学习自评	292
综合自评	293
自评答案	301

Unit 1

Being a Teenager



单元导航

核心 词汇	<i>n.</i> teenager, decision, kid, timetable, wallet, adult, period, experience, pressure <i>v.</i> face, affect, wonder, trip, impress, satisfy <i>adj.</i> tough, lonely, popular, confident, friendly, forgetful, embarrassed, clumsy, disappointed, imperfect, annoying, encouraging, physical <i>adv.</i> repeatedly
重点 短语	▶ instead of ▶ not ... any more ▶ get used to sth. / doing sth.
经典 句型	1. so + <i>adj.</i> / <i>adv.</i> that ... 2. be + <i>adj.</i> + that...
语法 要点	1. Attributive Clause(I) 2. Nouns(I): Uncountable nouns



Section 1 New Words and Ideas

First Day of High School

背景知识

Teenager(青少年)一词,指的是十三岁至十九岁这个年龄段的孩子们。这个年龄段的人正处于中学阶段。中学生的花样年华,有着太多的梦想去实现,太多的好奇去探究,太多的知识去学习。通常,这个年龄段的人在生理和心理上都在发生着变化。由儿童时代的天真烂漫逐渐成长为成年人(adult),具有了一定的独立意识和自我意识,性格也变得更加内敛了。

在北美,学生没有固定的教室,他们是按照课程表到自己所学习的学科老师的工作室(classroom)去上课的,老师所在的教室一般都是固定的。因此,学生每一节课都要更换上课地点。有的学生背着书包,有的学生把书包存在走廊沿墙的书包橱内,课

间更换课本,来去匆匆。在北美老师的工作室里,课桌大多摆成很大的椭圆形,便于讨论;也有的像中国的教室,整齐地分成几个竖行。墙上贴得花花绿绿,多为学生的手工作品、图画、照片等。这儿学习环境的布置强调学生的参与,在参与过程中激发学生的学习兴趣 and 自信。

热身自评

根据课文内容,选出最佳答案

- 1 The reason why Jenny felt more confident is that _____.
 A. she found someone wearing the same clothes as hers
 B. she was wearing new jeans and a nice shirt
 C. she didn't know what were wrong clothes
 D. she knew what were the right clothes
- 2 "It would be terrible to be late for my first class." What was Jenny's first class?
 A. English. B. Math. C. Science. D. Art.
- 3 When Jenny was looking for Room 211, _____.
 A. she left her books in her math class
 B. she almost got lost
 C. Pat helped her to find the room
 D. she was late for her next class
- 4 Jenny didn't feel so nervous any more because _____.
 A. she met with her old friends
 B. she got to know a new math teacher
 C. she got to know a new friend, Pat
 D. all her classmates liked to play with her
- 5 From the text we can decide that Jenny is a _____ girl.
 A. lovely and active B. lazy and slow
 C. clever but forgetful D. shy and friendly

创新全解

- 1 It was so big that I was afraid I might get lost.

它(学校)太大了,我担心我会迷路的。[P2]

so + *adj.* / *adv.* + that ... 如此……以致……, that 引导结果状语从句。

► Father was so angry that he said nothing to me.

父亲很生气,一句话也没对我说。

► He got up so late that he didn't catch the early bus.

他起床太晚了结果没赶上早班车。

2 I didn't know anyone and I feel lonely. 我谁都不认识,我感到孤独。[P2]

lonely 此处意为“孤独的,寂寞的”。该词仅作形容词,在句中作定语或表语,用来描写心理状态,感情色彩较为突出。

► She dislikes the lonely life in the country. 她不喜欢乡下的孤寂生活。

► She has been very lonely since her husband passed away.

自从丈夫过世,她一直非常孤寂。

lonely 还可用来形容“(建筑物)孤零零的”或“(地方)荒凉的”。

► a lonely house 一间孤零零的房子 ► a lonely village 一座偏僻的山庄

知识拓展

① such + *n.* + that... 如此……以致……,引导结果状语从句。

► Jenny is such a bright teenager that all her classmates like to get in touch with her.

珍妮是一个那么聪敏的少年,她的同学们都喜欢与她接触。

比较: He gave me such a book that I like to read. 他给了我那么喜欢读的一本书。

注意:本句是由 that 引导的定语从句,在句中 that 替代先行词 book 并作 read 的宾语,that 可以省略。

② so + *adj.* + *n.* + that = such + *n.* + that

► Miss Yang is so good a teacher that we all like her.

= Miss Yang is such a good teacher that we all like her.

杨老师是那么好的老师,我们都喜欢她。

③ so many, so much(那么多), so few, so little(那么少) 是固定短语。

► We took so little water that we all felt very thirsty.

我们带的水太少了,大家都觉得很渴。

④ 若 so/such 位于句首时,后面的表语或状语所接的主句部分要倒装。

► So shallow is the lake that no fish can live in it. 湖那么浅,没有鱼能在里面生存。

► Such a nice man did he seem that we couldn't catch up with him.

他看起来是这么好的一个人,我们都不能与之相比。

3 I was happy that I was wearing new jeans and a nice shirt.

我穿着新牛仔裤和漂亮的衬衫很高兴。[P2]

be + *adj.* + that 从句

► I was satisfied that he gave what I needed. 他给了我所需要的,我很满足。

► He was sorry that he had missed the important meeting.

他为他错过了那个重要会议而感到遗憾。

本课还有: I was worried that I would be late for class.

我担心我会上课迟到的。

知识拓展

① *alone* 意为“独自的,单独的”, = *by oneself*, or *without anyone else*.

既可作形容词也可作副词,强调客观事实。

► *I was alone in the house.* = *There is nobody else in the house.*

房子里只有我一个人。

► *She lives alone in an apartment.* = *She lives by herself in an apartment.*

她独自住在公寓里。

② *alone* 还有“仅仅,只有”的意思。

► *You cannot live on meat alone. Eat more vegetables.*

你不能只吃肉,多吃些蔬菜。

4 When you watch TV, you learn that teenagers should wear the right clothes to be popular.

当你看电视时,你会知道青少年应该穿合适的流行的衣服。[P2]

popular *adj.* 通俗的,流行的;普及的,大众的

► *I like popular novels, while she likes popular songs.*

我喜欢通俗小说,而她喜欢流行歌曲。

► *We all like books full of popular science.* 我们都喜欢充满大众科学的书。

be popular with... 受……欢迎的

► *I know Mount Tai is very popular with people.*

我知道泰山很受人们的欢迎。

► *The teacher is very popular with his students.* 这个老师很受学生的欢迎。

注意:当 *popular* 意为“流行”,且作定语时,可用 *pop* 替代。

a popular / pop song 一首流行歌曲 *popular / pop music* 流行音乐

5 I felt more confident. 我感觉更加自信了。[P2]

confident *adj.* 自信的,有信心的 *confidently* *adv.*

► *We are confident that we can overcome the difficulties.*

我们有信心克服困难。

confidence *n.* 信心,自信

► *We have full confidence that we shall succeed.*

我们完全有把握取得成功。

6 I didn't feel so nervous any more. 我感觉不再紧张了。[P2]

not... any more 不再……, 类似: *not... any longer*

► *His father wasn't a worker any more.* 他父亲不再是工人了。

► *I am not a child any more.* 我不再是小孩子了。

no more, no longer 是副词性短语,作状语。

► *His father was no longer a worker.* 他父亲不再是工人了。

7 Suddenly I tripped and my binder fell down.

突然我绊倒了,活页夹掉了下来。[P3]

trip *vi.* 跌倒;失足;犯错

▶ He tripped on a stone and hurt his ankle. 他被一块石头绊倒伤了脚踝。

▶ She tripped up in the interview and said something rather foolish.

她在面谈时失误,说了一些非常愚蠢的话。

▶ He tripped on the last question of the exam.

他在那次考试中答错了最后一道题。

知识拓展

① *vt.* 使失足;使失败;使犯错

▶ I thrust a foot and tripped him. 我伸出一只脚把他绊倒了。

▶ He tripped the waitress as she passed. 女侍者经过时,他把她绊倒了。

② *n.* 旅游,旅行

▶ They are on the business trip abroad. 他们在国外出差。

▶ We have decided to make (take) a trip to Spain in the summer.

我们决定夏天去西班牙旅行。

8 I didn't feel embarrassed any more. 我不再感到窘迫了。[P3]

embarrass *vt.* 使窘迫,使不好意思

embarrassed *adj.* 尴尬的,窘迫的

embarrassing *adj.* 使人不好意思的,使人尴尬的

embarrassment *n.* 尴尬,窘迫

[巧学妙记] 英语中不少及物动词的过去分词(-ed)和现在分词(-ing)形式被用作定语、表语、状语等。过去分词(-ed)形式常表示主语(一般是人)的特征,与主语有被动关系。现在分词(-ing)形式表示主语(一般是物)的特征,与主语有主动关系。如:interest *vt.*, interested, interesting;

▶ This film interests many children. 这部电影令许多孩子感兴趣。

▶ Many children are interested in this film. 许多孩子对这部电影感兴趣。

▶ This film is interesting. (This is an interesting film.) 这部电影很有趣。

又如:satisfy *vt.*, satisfied, satisfying; please *vt.*, pleased, pleasing; disappoint *vt.*, disappointed, disappointing; excite *vt.*, excited, exciting; encourage *vt.*, encouraged, encouraging; surprise *vt.*, surprised, surprising; tire *vt.*, tired, tiring; worry *vt.*, worried, worrying

9 I was so impressed. 我被深深地感动了。[P3]

be impressed 意为:欣赏,受感动。后面常跟介词 with/by/at,表示原因。

▶ I'm deeply impressed by the beauty of Jinan. 我被济南的美丽深深地打动了。

- I was deeply impressed with /by /at his speech.

他的演说给我留下了深刻印象。

知识拓展

impress vt. ① 印上, 压上

- They impressed a design on cloth. 他们把一个图案印在了布上。

- He finally impressed a stamp on the letter. 他终于把图章按在了信上。

② 使……印象深刻, 给……以印象

- The book impressed a lot of people. 那本书给许多人留下了深刻的印象。

- She impressed me as a woman of great kindness.

在我印象中, 她是一位非常仁慈的女性。

③ impress + on/upon + n. → impress + n. + with

- My father impressed on me the importance of work.

= My father impressed me with the importance of work.

父亲要我铭记工作的重要性。

impression n. 印象

- What were your first impressions of Beijing? 你对北京的第一印象如何?

- The book left/made a deep impression on her.

这本书给她留下了深刻的印象。

10 I must get used to my new school, new teachers, and new classmates.

我必须适应我的新学校、新老师和新同学。[P3]

be/get used to sth/ doing sth. ... 意为: 习惯于……, 适应……

- Mr. Smith has been in China for years and got used to Chinese foods.

史密斯先生在中国已经生活几年了, 已经习惯于中国饮食了。

- He is used to living alone. 他习惯于一个人生活。

知识拓展

① be used to do sth. 意思是“被用来做……”。

- Grass is often used to make paper. 草常被用来造纸。

- Bamboo can be used to build houses. 竹子可以用来建造房屋。

② used to do sth. 过去常做某事(现在不再做了)

- I used to visit some mountains, but I think no one is better than Mount Tai.

我曾经游过一些山, 但我认为没有一个比泰山更美的。

- There used to be an old temple here. 这里曾经有一座古庙。

- I used to get up early every morning. 我过去每天早晨都早起。

11 I wonder what tomorrow will bring. 我真想知道明天会怎样。[P3]

wonder 此处表示“想知道……”。作及物动词时常跟特殊疑问句, 作不及物动

词时后跟 about 或以简单的动宾形式出现。

► I wonder who he is. 我想知道他是谁。

► Don't you wonder about his reasons for wanting money?

你对他要钱的理由不感到怀疑吗?

► What are they going to do now, I wonder? 我真想知道他们现在将怎么办?

知识拓展

①在表示“对……感到惊奇”时, wonder 后常跟从句(that 可以省略),如其后跟宾语则中间需加介词 at。

► I wonder he dares to show face here again after the way he behaved!

在做了那样的举动之后,他竟还敢在这里露面,真让我吃惊不已!

► The fact that she left home is not to be wondered at.

她离家出走是不足为怪的。

②在表示“认为……未必如此;对……感到疑惑”时, wonder 后常跟 if/whether 引导的从句,如其后跟宾语则中间需加介词 about。

► Don't you wonder about his reasons for wanting money?

你对他要钱的理由不感到怀疑吗?

► He says such stupid things that I wonder sometimes if/whether he's got any brains at all. 他说出这么愚蠢的话,有时我都怀疑他究竟有没有脑子。

③I wonder if... 可用来委婉地提出请求,对于较为重大或难办的事情常用过去进行时。

► I wonder if you could post this letter for me?

不知可不可以请您帮我把这封信寄出去?

► I was wondering if you could let me stay for a few days.

我在想不知您能不能让我住上几天。

④It is no wonder(that)... → No wonder (that)... 难怪,一点都不奇怪……

► No wonder that he has passed the examination. 难怪他考试及格了。

► No wonder he was late for the meeting. 他开会迟到了一点都不奇怪。

学习自评

I. 单项填空

1. After years of hard work, Mother is _____ as pretty as she used to be.

A. no longer

B. any longer

C. no more

D. any more

2. He lives _____ in a _____ island, but he didn't feel _____.

A. alone; lonely; alone

B. lonely; lonely; alone

C. alone; lonely; lonely

D. lonely; lonely; lonely

3. I don't believe he has finished the work alone, _____?

- A. do I B. hasn't he C. has he D. don't I
4. The bamboo can be used to _____ chairs.
A. making B. made C. be made D. make
5. —Tom is a clever boy and he works hard.
—_____.
A. So are you B. So do you
C. So you are D. It is the same with you
6. The city is built _____ two rivers come together.
A. there B. at the place C. where D. at which
7. Where did you _____ your excellent English?
A. pick up B. pick out C. choose out D. keep up
8. All the employees except the manager _____ to work online at home.
A. are encouraged B. is encouraged
C. encourages D. encourage
9. You'll soon be used to _____ here in the mountain village.
A. live B. living C. lived D. live in
10. It's known to us _____ there is pollution, there is harm.
A. that B. where C. what D. that where

II. 根据汉语完成句子

11. — Will you give this message to Mr. White?
对不起,他不再在这里工作了。
— Sorry. He _____.
12. 我将步行去车站而不是坐出租车。
I will go to the station _____.
13. 汤姆学习一直很用功,难怪他得到这么好的分数。
Tom has been studied hard. _____ that he has got _____.
14. 他确实把书忘在原来的地方了。
He _____ the book _____.
15. 公共汽车上有那么多人,我们没有座位可坐。
There were _____ people _____ we had no seats to take.

III. 单句改错

16. I wonder about who will be our new English teacher.
17. Barbara and Sandra are so little children that they can't support themselves.
18. I remember when this was used to be a quiet village.
19. To Jenny's joy, Pat and her two friends treated her friendly.
20. Although I like the light blue dress, but I won't buy it.