

与人教版九年义务教育初级中学教科书（最新修订本）同步

新教材课题研究中心

新教材解读

新思路 新理念 新方法 新题型

高中一年级
上册

主编：郑建新



英语

陕西师范大学出版社

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前言

《新教材解读》系列丛书与其他同类书相比,最突出的特点是新。

第一,教材新

丛书以人民教育出版社最新高中教材为蓝本编写,以国家教育部最新教学大纲为依据。

第二,理念新

首先突出新形势下新的教育理念。丛书从特色栏目“点燃思维火花”和“优生学法总结”中渗透了北京市、湖北省、江苏省、天津市、安徽省一代名师教育理念的变化,在学生生活经验基础上构建知识,让学生自己去寻找真理,从“学生身边的例事”展开课程,让课堂教学在师生互动中产生新知识。

第三,思路新

“掌握一种方法比做一百道题更有用。”丛书突出教给学生学习方法和新的思路。从特色栏目“重点难点解读”和“拓展延伸探究”中详细介绍各种类型的解题方法,思维受阻突破方法,知识灵活应用方法,思维拓展方法,研究性学习培养发散思维能力的方法,让学生在快乐轻松的学习中掌握全新的自主学习模式和方法。

第四,题目新

新型的活题训练是有效地培养学生思维的深刻性、灵活性、独创性、敏感性的重要手段之一。丛书大量题目是一代名师近期原创的新题、活题,注重知识“点”与“面”的联系、课堂内与课堂外的渗透,例题讲解透彻、独到、一题多问、一题多解,培养学生新的思路、新的想象、新的发现。

这套丛书尽管从策划、编写,再到出版精心设计,细致操作,可谓尽心尽力;尽管书中许多内容是作者长期教学实践和潜心研究的成果,但仍需要不断完善。不当之处,诚望广大读者指正。

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Unit 1

Good friends



词语探究

loyal, funny, handsome, enjoy, across, survive, alone, think of, share, honest, argue, wise, lie, admit

句子分析

1. I don't enjoy singing, nor do I like computers.
2. Chuck is a businessman who is always so busy that he has little time for his friends.
3. He has to learn how to collect water, hunt for food, and make fire.
4. In order to survive, Chuck develops a friendship with an unusual friend—a volleyball he calls Wilson.
5. Even though Wilson is just a volleyball, he becomes fond of Wilson.
6. He talks to Wilson and treats it as a friend.
7. ... and that it is important to have someone to care about.
8. He also learns that he should have cared more about his friends.
9. For example, many of us have pets, and we all have favourite objects such as a lucky pen or a diary.

口语交际

1. I think a friend should be kind.
2. I hate dancing.
3. I don't enjoy singing.
4. Hello, everyone.

语法详释

直接引语和间接引语(I)

研究性学习

阅读理解指导(I)



Part One 词语探究

1. loyal 忠诚的; 忠贞的; 忠实的

e. g. He is often loyal to duty.

他常常忠于职守。

2. funny 滑稽的; 好玩的; 好笑的

e. g. He often talks about funny things around him.

他常常谈论他周围好笑的事儿。

【注意】funny 的名词形式是 fun, 而且 fun 是不可数名词, 词义是“玩笑; 嬉戏; 有趣的人; 乐事”。

e. g. What fun it is to swim in summer!

夏天游泳是多么有趣的事儿!

Don't make fun of him.

不要同他开玩笑。

3. beautiful, handsome, pretty

【辨析】这三个词都可表示“美丽”, “漂亮”, 但有一定的不同。

(1) beautiful 漂亮悦人的, 表示“美丽”的最普通用词, 语气最强, 但不用男性。

(2) handsome 仪表堂堂, 英俊的, 主要用于男性。

(3) pretty 美丽可爱的; 多用于小孩、女性及较小的东西, 语气较弱。

e. g. The girl standing in front of the house is very beautiful.

站在房前那个女孩非常漂亮。

I have a pretty little toy.

我有一个漂亮的小玩具。

Zhang Sanfeng is a handsome boy.

张三丰是一位英俊少年。

4. love, like, be fond of, enjoy

【辨析】这四个词都表示“喜欢, 喜爱”的意思, 但有一定的不同。

(1) love 热爱, 指引起深厚的、强烈的感情。

(2) like 喜欢,指不反感,但不引起强烈的感情和迫切的愿望。

(3) be fond of 喜欢,爱好,指对……感兴趣。

(4) enjoy 喜爱,享受……乐趣,通常指具有满足感。

e. g. We love the Chinese Communist Party.

我们热爱中国共产党。

He likes playing football after school.

放学后,他喜欢踢足球。

She is fond of physics.

她对物理学感兴趣。

She enjoys music.

她喜欢音乐。

【注意】enjoy 通常后面可以接名词或代词作宾语,也可以接动名词-ing,不能接动词不定式。例如:

她喜欢听音乐。

She enjoys listening to music.

而不能说:

She enjoys to listen to music.

5. across, through

【辨析】这两个介词表示“穿过”的意思,across 横过,穿过,着重指从一条线或一物体表面的一边到另一边;含义与 on 有关。而 through 穿过,从……中通过,着重指从空间的一头纵穿到另一头;含义与 in 有关。

e. g. The travellers walked through the tunnel.

旅行者们走过隧道。

The plane flew across the building.

飞机飞过高楼。

6. survive

(1) 用作及物动词,“比……活得长”,“活下来”,“保存下来”的意思。

e. g. Few of the soldiers survived the war.

没有多少士兵经过战乱活下来。

(2) 用作不及物动词,“活下来”,“幸存”,“残留”的意思。

e. g. Of all the wounded, only three survived in the accident.

在所有的伤员中只有三个人在那场事故中活了下来。

7. alone, lonely

【辨析】这两个词都可表示“单独,孤独”。但 alone 通常表示“单独,独自一人”,不含感情色彩,在句中通常作表语和状语以及宾语补足语,而 lonely 指人孤独寂寞,地方荒无人烟,有浓厚的感情色彩,在句中通常可作表语和定语。



e. g. The old lady lives alone, but she doesn't feel lonely.

那位老妇人独自住着,但并不感到孤独。

The murderer killed an old man and ran into a lonely house to hide.

那个凶手杀了人跑进一间孤寂的房子躲了起来。

8. think of, think about, think over

【辨析】(1) think of 想出;想起

(2) think about 思考;考虑

(3) think over 仔细思考

e. g. This is a difficult problem. Can you think of a way to work it out?

这是一道难题。你能想出一个办法把它做出来吗?

This problem is rather difficult. Think it over, please.

这个问题相当难。仔细思考吧!

I think about when we will leave for Wuhan.

我考虑我们何时去武汉。

9. share

(1) 用作及物动词,“均分”;“分担”;“分配”;“分享”;“共用”;“合用”的意思。

e. g. We share a small house to live in.

我们合住一小间房子。

The boy is sharing the apples among the boys.

那个男孩把苹果平均分给男孩子们。

(2) 用作不及物动词,“分担”,“分享”的意思,通常与 with 连用。

e. g. Can you share with the house?

你们可以共用一间房子吗?

10. honest

(1) 用作形容词,意思是“诚实的,老实的”,反义词是 dishonest,副词是 honestly,意思是“正直地,坦诚地”。

e. g. He is an honest boy.

他是一个诚实的孩子。

【注意】honest 是以元音发音开头的单词,因此前用不定冠词 an 而不用 a。

(2) to be honest 意思是“坦白说”。

e. g. To be honest, he told the truth.

坦白说,他讲了实话。

11. argue

(1) 用作不及物动词,意思是“争辩,争论,辩论”。

常见短语 argue with (against) sb. about (on) sth. “与某人辩论某事”。

e. g. He often argues with his wife about housework.

他常常和他妻子为家务争辩。

(2)用作及物动词,意思是“辩论,争论”,“说服”。

e. g. My teacher argued me into my decision.

我的老师竭力说服我做出决定。

12. wise

通常用作形容词,意思是“聪明的,贤明的”。

e. g. Zhou Enlai was a wise leader.

周恩来是一位英明的领袖。

【辨析】wise, clever, bright, smart

(1)wise“聪明的,博学的,有智慧的”,可指人、行为、言语、计划等。

(2)clever“聪明的,机灵的,机智的”,应用范围广。

(3)bright“聪明的,伶俐的”,常指年轻人或小孩。

(4)smart“机敏的,机灵的”,通常指反应快。

13. lie

(1)用作名词,意思是“谎言,假话”。

e. g. The boy often tells a lie.

那个男孩经常说假话。

(2)用作动词,意思是“说谎”,“躺”,“位于”。

e. g. Don't believe him. He is lying.

不要相信他,他在说假话。

Hubei lies in the middle of China.

湖北位于中国中部。

He lay in the bed, reading a book.

他躺在床上,看书。

【注意】lie作“说谎”讲时,是一个规则变化动词,过去式和过去分词都是 lied,作“躺”讲时,是一个不规则变化动词,过去式和过去分词分别是 lay, lain。

14. admit

用作动词,意思是“接纳”,“承认”。

e. g. He admitted his fault.

他承认他的过失。

Only two hundred boys and girls are admitted to our school every year.

我们学校每年只收二百名学生。

My sister was lucky to be admitted to Beijing University.

我姐姐很幸运,被北京大学录取了。



Part Two 句子分析

1. I don't enjoy singing, nor do I like computers.

我不喜欢唱歌,也不喜欢电脑。

nor 通常用作并列连词,表示“也不”,用在句首通常用倒装结构。

e. g. He doesn't like English, nor do I.

他不喜欢英语,我也不喜欢。

He doesn't want to see the film, nor does she.

他不想看电影,她也一样。

【注意】nor 连接两个并列主语时,不能倒装。而且谓动词和后面的主语保持一致。

e. g. Neither you nor he is clever.

你不聪明,他也不聪明。

而不能说 Neither you nor he are clever.

2. Chuck is a businessman who is always so busy that he has little time for his friends.

查克是一位商人,他很忙以致很少有时间陪他的朋友。

(1) so... that “如此……以致……”的意思,so 是副词,后跟形容词或副词,其句型为:

so+adj./adv+that 从句

为了便于理解,可将句型分为四种形式:

① so+adj./adv+that 从句

e. g. It is so dark that he can't see anything.

天如此黑,以致他什么也看不见。

The teacher spoke so fast that I couldn't follow him.

那个老师说得太快,我听不懂。

② so+adj.+a/an+单数名词+that 从句

e. g. It was so hot a day that all of us went to swim.

那天真热,我们都去游泳了。

③ so+many/few/much/little+复数名词/不可数名词+that 从句

e. g. He has so few friends that his life is lonely.

他的朋友很少,因此他的生活非常孤单。

I have so little money that I can't lend some to you.

我的钱很少,因此不能借给你。

【注意】so... that 只能引导结果状语从句,而 so that 既能引导结果状语从句,也



能引导目的状语从句,so that 引导的目的状语从句,一般是尚未实现的目的和意图,常有情态动词,而在结果状语从句中一般没有情态动词,常用逗号 and 主句分开。

e. g. He got up early so that he could catch the train.

他起早为的是能赶上火车。(目的状语)

He got up early, so that he caught the train.

他起早,结果赶上了火车。(结果状语)

(2) such... that (如此……以致……) 用来引导结果状语从句。such 是形容词,它后面可接单数可数名词,复数可数名词,也可接不可数名词。如果是单数可数名词,名词前面要加不定冠词 a 或 an。因此, such... that 这个句型结构可分为三种。

① such + a(n) + adj. + 单数可数名词 + that 从句

e. g. He was such a clever boy that he could work out the problem.

他如此聪明以致能解决这个问题。

② such + adj. + 复数可数名词 + that 从句

e. g. There were such a lot of buses that we could hardly move on.

车很多,我们简直无法前进。

③ such + adj. + 不可数名词 + that 从句

e. g. He made such rapid progress that he passed the exam.

他进步很快,因此考试过了关。

3. He has to learn how to collect water, hunt for food, and make fire.

他不得不学会如何取水,寻食和生火。

句中 how to collect water, hunt for food, and make fire 作 learn 的宾语。动词不定式可以和疑问代词 who, what, which 和疑问副词 when, how, why, where 等连用,构成不定式短语,在句中作主语、宾语和表语等。

e. g. I don't know what to do about it.

我不知道这件事该怎么办。(作宾语)

How to get to London is not a question.

如何去伦敦是不成问题的。(作主语)

The question is where to get the books.

问题是到哪儿去买这些书。(作表语)

4. In order to survive, Chuck develops a friendship with an unusual friend—a volleyball he calls Wilson.

为了生存下来,查克与一位不寻常的朋友,一个他称作 Wilson 的排球发展朋友关系。

(1) in order to 表示目的,意思是“为了”,通常可以置于句首或句中。而 so as to 既可表示目的又可表示结果,通常置于句中,表示目的,意思是“为了”,表示结果意思是“结果”。



e. g. In order to catch the early bus, he got up very early. = He got up very early in order to /so as to catch the early bus.

他起得非常早为了赶上早班车。(表目的)

He struck the snake so as to break its back.

他对蛇一击,结果打断了它的脊背。(表结果)

(2)而 so that, in order that 通常可以引导目的状语从句和结果状语从句,引导目的状语从句,通常从句中谓语动词和情态动词连用,不用逗号和主句分开,而引导结果状语从句,通常从句中谓语动词不和情态动词连用,并且用逗号和主句分开。

e. g. Let's take the front seats so that we may see more clearly.

我们坐前排吧,这样看得更清楚些。(目的)

He went early, so that he got there in time.

他去得早,所以按时到达那儿。(结果)

【注意】除上述叙述 so that 和 in order that 用法外,还必须从意义上是否合乎逻辑来判断。

e. g. It was raining, so that I couldn't go out.

那时天下着雨,我没能出去。

根据以上所述,这个句子中出现了情态动词 could,似乎应看作是一个目的从句。但我们按句子的真正含义判断,它绝不是一个目的从句,绝不是“我不能出去,天才下雨。”而是因为“天下着雨”,结果“我才不能出去”。因此,这个句子只能判断为表示结果的从句。

5. Even though Wilson is just a volleyball, he becomes fond of Wilson.

即使 Wilson 仅仅是一个排球,但他喜欢 Wilson.

(1)Even though=even if 即使,纵然,通常引导一个表示条件的状语从句。

e. g. Even though I am very busy, I will spare some time to help you.

即使我很忙,但我会挤出时间来帮助你的。

I'll help you even though/even if I don't sleep for a night.

即使我一夜不睡觉,也要帮助你。

(2)句中 become 是一个连系动词,意思是“变成,变得”,通常可以与 turn 互换,后面可接形容词或名词作表语。

e. g. He becomes famous.

他出名了。

The trees turn green.

树叶绿了。

【注意】但是 turn 后面接名词作表语通常不带冠词 a(an),而 become 要带 a(an)。

e. g. He become a doctor.

他当了一名大夫。

He turned doctor.

他当了一名大夫。

6. He talks to Wilson and treats it as a friend.

他同 Wilson 讲话并且把它当作一个朋友。

as 在这里是一个介词,意思是“作为,当作”,通常与动词 treat, take, regard, have, consider 连用,表达“把……看作,把……作为……”的意思。

e. g. He often regards me as his best friend.

他常常把我看作他的最要好的朋友。

7. ... and that it is important to have someone to care about.

而且有人关心很重要。

句中 it 是形式主语,而真正的主语是 to have someone to care about.

动词不定式(短语)作主语时,往往将它放在谓语动词的后面,用 it 作形式主语。

e. g. To talk with him is a great pleasure.

和他谈话是一件非常愉快的事。

上句可以改为:

It is a great pleasure to talk with him.

8. He also learns that he should have cared more about his friends.

他也知道他应该更加关心他的朋友。

(1) should 表示劝告,建议时,意思是“应该”。

e. g. You should keep your promise.

你们应该履行诺言。

(2) should + have + 过去分词表示“本应该”,表示本应该做某事,而实际上并未完成,其否定式表示“本不应该”,两种形式都含有一种责备的含义。

e. g. You should have come earlier.

你应该早点来。(而实际上你并没有早点来,责备的含义)

You shouldn't have lost my book.

你本不应该把我的书丢了。(而实际上你已丢了的书,含有责备的意思)

9. For example, many of us have pets, and we all have favourite objects such as a lucky pen or a diary.

比如说,我们中许多人饲养宠物,而且我们都有自己所喜爱的物品,比如幸运钢笔和日记本。

(1) for example 例如,比如说,打个比方,example 前而通常不加冠词。

e. g. He is a kind-hearted man. For example, he often helps others.

他是一位热心肠的人,比如说他常常帮助他人。

(2) such as 像……样的

e. g. I like drinks such as tea and coffee.

我喜欢诸如茶和咖啡之类的饮料。

Part Three 口语交际

1. I think a friend should be kind.

我认为朋友应该友好。

这是对某事发表意见或看法的常用句型。

e. g. I think it is going to snow tomorrow.

我想明天会下雨。

【注意】使用这一句型要注意宾语从句的否定前移。

e. g. I don't think he is clever.

我认为他不聪明。

2. I hate dancing.

我不喜欢跳舞。

这是个用于不喜欢某物或某人的句型。

e. g. I hate it when people talk with their mouths full.

我讨厌人满嘴食物时与人讲话。

3. I don't enjoy singing.

我不喜欢唱歌。

这个句型也是用于不喜欢某物或某人的句型，而 I like(love)... 则用于喜欢某物或某人的句型。

e. g. I like maths.

我喜欢数学。

I don't like swimming.

我不喜欢游泳。

4. Hello, everyone.

大家好！

通常用于公共场合向别人打招呼。

e. g. Hello, everyone. Let's begin our class.

大家好！我们开始上课吧！

Part Four 语法详释

直接引语和间接引语(1)

直接引述别人的原话叫直接引语，用自己的话转述别人的话叫间接引语，直接引语用引号，间接引语不用引号。直接引语变间接引语的方法如下：

一、陈述句

直接引语如果是陈述句,变为间接引语时用连词 that 引导,that 在口语中常常省去。从句中的人称,时态,指示代词,时间状语,地点状语等要作相应的变化。

(一)人称的变化

e. g. He said, "I like it very much."

→ He said (that) he liked it very much.

She said, "I am good at maths."

→ She said that she was good at maths.

(二)时态的变化

直接引语变间接引语时,主句中的谓语动词如果是过去时态,从句中的谓语时态要做以下的变化:

直接引语		间接引语
一般现在时	→	一般过去时
现在进行时	→	过去进行时
现在完成时	→	过去完成时
一般过去时	→	过去完成时
一般将来时	→	过去将来时
过去完成时	→	过去完成时
can	→	could
may	→	might
must	→	must

e. g. He said, "I finished my homework."

→ He said he had finished his homework.

She said, "I have seen the play."

→ She said she had seen the play.

He told me, "I'll go to your school."

→ He told me he would go to my school.

"I am listening to music," he answered.

→ He answered he was listening music.

The worker said, "I have worked here since 1997."

→ The worker said he had worked there since 1997.

The teacher said, "The earth goes round the sun."

→ The teacher said the earth goes round the sun.

【注意】直接引语如果是客观真理,变为间接引语时,时态不变,如上最后一例。

(三)指示代词、时间状语和地点状语的变化

指示代词	this \rightarrow that these \rightarrow those
时间状语	now \rightarrow then today \rightarrow that day this week \rightarrow that week yesterday \rightarrow the day before last week \rightarrow the week before three days ago \rightarrow three days before tomorrow \rightarrow the next day next week \rightarrow the next week
地点状语	here \rightarrow there
动词	come \rightarrow go

e. g. He said, "I'll be here this evening."

\rightarrow He said he would be there that evening.

The boss told her, "I am leaving tomorrow."

\rightarrow The boss told her he was leaving the next day.

He said, "I'll come this afternoon."

\rightarrow He said he would come that afternoon.

He said, "I was in Wuhan last year."

\rightarrow He said he had been in Wuhan the year before.

He said, "My sister arrived at the village three weeks ago."

\rightarrow He said his sister had arrived at the village three weeks before.

【注意】以上这些变化应视说话的情况而定,不应机械地照搬。例如在当地转述则 here 就不要改为 there,如果在当天转述则 yesterday, tomorrow 也不要改变。

二、疑问句

直接引语如果是疑问句,变为间接引语时,要将疑问句语序变成陈述句,句末用句号。人称、时态、状语等要作相应的变化。

(一)一般疑问句的间接引语

直接引语如果是一般疑问句,变为间接引语时,要用连词 whether 或 if 引导。主句中的动词是 said 时,要改为 asked,没有间接宾语时,可以加上一个间接宾语(me, him 或 us 等。)

e. g. "Was she here yesterday?" he said.

\rightarrow He asked me if/whether she had been there the day before.

"Did you understand what he said?" asked Tom.

\rightarrow Tom asked me if/whether I had understood what he had said.