

快乐学习 夏令营

高一英语

丛书主编 郑志湖

本册主编 俞海丽 陈选奎

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前 言



憧憬暑假生活,每个人的心中充满欢乐,暑假给了我们放松自我、调节学习的时间,暑假给了我们放眼世界、拓展知识的空间,暑假给了我们联系实际、尝试应用的机会,暑假给了我们实践、研究、交流的选择,暑假也给了我们调整知识结构、反思学习方法、提高学习效率的条件。

《快乐学习夏令营》编写的主要思想是体现“快乐学习”,通过完成夏令营提供的学习内容,感受学习的乐趣和成功体验。

对学生而言,“学习”仍是主体,本书根据新教材的理念,在重视基础知识的同时,更注重知识的应用,强调学习过程的体验,包括知识应用的体验、研究过程的体验、学习结果的成功体验,使学习从枯燥转变为“快乐”。本书以学科的主干知识为板块,组成一个个内容丰富、形式活泼的学习“营地”。各“营地”的编写以知识点为主线,围绕理顺知识结构、弥补知识缺陷、巩固已学知识、提高学习水平等学习目标精心选择和安排学习内容。

《快乐学习夏令营》有数学、语文、英语、物理、化学、生物共 12 册。本书主要是给希望在暑假进行自我学习的同学提供学习指导和帮助。

丛书编写组
2005 年 5 月





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第一营地

娱乐王国



开
学
啦

亲爱的同学们,你能找出与“娱乐王国”这一主题相关的几个单元吗?



What comedians have in common with the players in a comedy is their way of playing with words.

有些佳句值得一记!



经过准备,希望你能在“智能训练”部分取得不错的成绩!

这个营地还能帮你复习时态、语态,使你更好地掌握、巩固这些语法。





语法聚焦：动词的时态和语态

一、时态

英语通常用不同的时态来表达不同时间发生的动作,比方说表达经常发生的动作,我们就用一般现在时;表达发生在将来的动作,我们常用将来时。英语一共有 16 种时态,但常用的时态只有 5 种:一般现在时、一般过去时、一般将来时、现在进行时和现在完成时。常用的时态一定要熟练掌握,用得较少的时态要做到基本掌握。

要想正确地应用不同的时态,首先要掌握两点:一要明白什么时候用什么时态;二要懂得不同时态的结构。英语的不同时态是靠谓语动词的不同结构来表达的。下面我们一起来复习这常用的 5 种时态。

(一) 一般现在时

1. 形式:谓语动词常用原形。如:

We read English every day.

如果句子的主语是第三人称单数,谓语动词就需要加-s 或-es。如:

Li Ping reads English every day.

注意:动词第三人称单数的变化。

(1) 一般情况加-s。

(2) 以-ch,-sh,-s,-x 或-o 结尾的词加-es。如:wash → washes。

(3) 以辅音字母+y 结尾的词变 y 为 i 再加-es。如:try → tries。

2. 用法:

(1) 表示经常或习惯性的动作。如:

Li Ping often cleans the room.

(2) 表示现在存在的特征或状态。如:

He is sometimes late for school.

(3) 表示永恒的真理。如:

The sun rises in the east.

(二) 一般过去时

1. 形式:用动词的过去式。如:

I visited the museum last month.

注意:规则动词过去式的变化办法与过去分词变化办法一样。

(1) 一般情况加-ed。如:visit → visited。

(2) 以字母 e 结尾的词加-d。如:live → lived。

(3) 以辅音字母+y 结尾的词变 y 为 i 再加-ed。如:study → studied。

(4) 以重读闭音节结尾,末尾又只有一个辅音字母的词,将辅音字母双写,再加-ed。

如:permit → permitted。

不规则动词的过去式要和过去分词一起逐词熟记。

2. 用法:表示过去发生的动作或存在的情况。如:

I often went to see him when I was a child.

(三) 一般将来时

1. 形式: will / shall+动词原形;
be going to+动词原形;
be about to+动词原形;
be to+动词原形。

2. 用法:

(1) 表示将来要发生的动作或情况。如:

We will celebrate the event next month.

(2) 表示打算要做的事。如:

We are to meet / are going to meet at the station at 5 o'clock.

(四) 现在进行时

1. 形式: be (is, am, are)+动词现在分词。如:

They are having a party.

2. 用法:

(1) 表示说话时正在进行的动作。如:

— What are you doing now?

— I'm reading English.

(2) 表示现阶段正在进行的动作,虽然说话当时该动作不一定发生。如:

He is writing a novel these days.

(五) 现在完成时

1. 形式: have / has +动词的过去分词。如:

We have done our homework.

2. 用法:

(1) 表示一个过去发生的动作到现在已经完成或者这个动作对现在产生结果和影响。如:

My mother has seen the film and she knows a lot about it.

(2) 表示过去某一时刻发生的动作一直延续到现在,也可能还要继续下去。如:

He has lived here for many years.

二、语态

英语里语态分主动语态和被动语态,我们在这里复习的是被动语态。如果你已经懂得如何应用不同的时态,那么掌握被动语态的语法就不难了。英语被动语态也是通过谓语动词形式的变化来表示。学好被动语态的用法,首先请记住被动语态的结构是:be + 过去分词。

(一) 被动语态的时态变化

被动语态的各种时态变化都通过 be 动词的形式变化来体现。下面以“教室被打扫”为例来说明不同的时态变化。

(1) The classroom is cleaned every day.

(2) The classroom will be cleaned after school.

- (3) The classroom is being cleaned now.
 (4) The classroom was cleaned yesterday.
 (5) The classroom has already been cleaned.

(二) 被动语态的分类

1. 动作的发出者不必说出、不宜说出或没有具体的动作发出者。如：
 The meeting has been put off.
 2. 动作的承受者是表达者想表达的中心。如：
 The story was written very well.



智能训练

一、单项选择

1. — What job did you do two years ago?
 — I _____ a teacher.
 A. did B. worked C. worked as D. acted
2. — How is she getting along with her workmates?
 — Her kindness _____ her their friendship.
 A. has won B. is winning C. has given D. is giving
3. I'm sorry I can't help _____ the housework. I'm too busy.
 A. doing B. do C. done D. will do
4. I can't help _____ whenever I think of the joke.
 A. laughing B. laugh C. to laugh D. will laugh
5. We owe many thanks _____ our teachers _____ their help.
 A. to; for B. for; to C. for; with D. to; with
6. — _____ do you have in mind?
 — We _____ to go there at once.
 A. What; should B. How; have C. How; need D. What; ought
7. The blues is a way _____ people to show who _____ and what is in their hearts.
 A. of; they are B. for; are they C. for; they are D. of; they are
8. Mary's dress is similar _____ Jane's.
 A. with B. as C. to D. like
9. Please decide _____ next.
 A. what to do B. how to do C. whether to do D. where to do
10. This kind of music is very good music to _____.
 A. dance B. dance with C. dance at D. dance to

11. He would like _____ to see a film while I feel like _____ at home.
 A. to go; staying B. to go; to stay C. going; staying D. going; to stay
12. I'm busy _____. Please wait a moment.
 A. at the moment B. at any moment C. the moment D. for a moment
13. — Where has he gone?
 — I don't know, but he ran _____ the direction of the town.
 A. to B. after C. in D. for
14. Do you know the way _____ the museum?
 A. leads to B. led to C. leading to D. leading
15. — Has he seen this film?
 — Yes. He _____ it several days ago.
 A. saw B. has seen C. had seen D. was seeing
16. While you _____, I will read you today's newspaper.
 A. were having a rest B. will have a rest C. have a rest D. are having a rest
17. — What do you think of the concert given last night?
 — I think the music _____ well.
 A. is played B. was played C. played D. has been played
18. It is said that a car factory _____ in the city.
 A. is built B. will be built C. was built D. will build
19. Hurry up. You _____ to get there in time.
 A. are expected B. were expected C. expect D. expected
20. What I wanted to know was when and where the meeting _____.
 A. was holding B. had held C. was to hold D. was to be held

二、完形填空

In a room filled with cigarette smoke and the smell of beer, people are laughing as a little man on stage talks. This is stand-up, a major form of live 1 in the West.

2 could be held in a theatre 3 just a bar. The basic idea is 4 a person, or sometimes two, "stands up" on a stage and makes the audience 5.

The performer 6 tell a story or lots of little stories. He could just tell jokes or discuss the most serious problems of the day. The point is that the audience expects to be made to laugh.

Audiences at stand-up shows are not polite. If they don't find the person 7, they will shout out. These people 8 "hecklers" (诤难者). If a comedian is good he will be able to shout back at the heckler with some clever responses (应答).

Normally, the comedian 9 a script. But sometimes they might think of something different while on stage. This is called improvising (即兴表演).

Different stand-up comedians have different styles. Some are called straight men. These will never laugh or smile and will try 10 very serious even though what they are talking about is very funny. 11 play the fool. These act and say things that are very stupid 12 you can't

help laughing at them. Another type is the person 13 can copy famous people's voices. They will pretend(假装) to be someone famous 14 a funny situation.

Stand-up comedians will talk about 15 from sex to politics (政治), from family to animals. To a stand-up comedian everything is funny.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. entertainment | B. sports | C. music | D. humour |
| 2. A. It | B. They | C. Those | D. These |
| 3. A. and | B. but | C. or | D. not |
| 4. A. which | B. what | C. who | D. that |
| 5. A. laughs | B. to laugh | C. laughing | D. laugh |
| 6. A. could | B. need | C. must | D. should |
| 7. A. fun | B. a fun | C. funny | D. a funny |
| 8. A. call | B. are called | C. call himself | D. calls themselves |
| 9. A. has prepared | B. is preparing | C. prepares | D. will prepare |
| 10. A. appear | B. appearing | C. to appear | D. to be appearing |
| 11. A. Others | B. The others | C. Other | D. They |
| 12. A. because | B. so that | C. that | D. as |
| 13. A. of whom | B. of which | C. whose | D. who |
| 14. A. during | B. in | C. under | D. over |
| 15. A. anybody | B. nobody | C. anything | D. nothing |

三、阅读理解

A

Beautiful American singer Norah Jones, is to jazz up (使活泼) Beijing and Shanghai during her first ever trip to China this week. The eight-time-Grammy award winner will hold two concerts. On March 7 she hits the capital and March 9 Shanghai, as part of her 2005 world tour.

"Her songs are easy to enjoy. It's not going to blow you away like some rock's roll." said An Qi, a senior student from Rishao No.1 Middle School in Shandong province. "If I were in Beijing, I would go to her concert." she said with a sigh.

"I don't really know how to describe my music." said Jones. "It's not really jazz. We're getting further and further away from jazz from when we started. We just keep getting into other things. Hopefully people like it."

Some people say Jones's music is a blend(混合) of everything just like her hometown, New York City. Her sound is based on jazz but includes a mix of country, blues and pop. It creates a style that cannot be labelled(分类), say critics(评论家).

Jones is the daughter of an international famous musician, Ravi Shanker. She was born in New York but grew up with her mother in Dallas, Texas. She started to sing jazz while attending a special high school for performing and visual arts(视觉艺术) in Dallas.

Her trip to New York in the summer vacation of 1999 changed her life. After becoming inspired by local musicians to write her own songs, she moved to the Big Apple.

After pulling together her own band, Jones signed to Blue Note Records in early 2001. Her first album, *"Come Away with Me"*, was a huge unexpected success. She won eight Grammy awards in 2003 and sold 10,000 copies of album in the first week.

In her concerts in Beijing and Shanghai, she will perform songs from her new album, *"Feels like Home"*. If you don't have time to listen to her live songs, don't worry. Go to her website, www.norahjones.com, where you can enjoy her songs on line.

- Why are Jones's songs easy to enjoy?
 - Because it's rock music.
 - Because it's blues music.
 - Because it's pop music.
 - Because it's a mix of jazz, blues, pop and country music.
- The "Big Apple" in the passage refers to _____.
 - Dallas
 - New York
 - Texas
 - a city that isn't mentioned in the passage
- Which of the following statements is TRUE?
 - Norah Jones will come to China.
 - Norah Jones has been to China many times.
 - Norah Jones was born in New York and started to sing jazz there.
 - Her father changed her life.
- What's the passage mainly about?
 - Jones's life.
 - Jones's work.
 - Jones's family.
 - Jones's successful career.

B

Liu Rong, a 31-year-old Beijinger, laughs heartedly with his family during a performance on the morning of December 11 in a theatre.

The crosstalk performers wished Liu's family happiness and health before they began their performance. Performers of Peking Opera and Chuanju Opera's face-changers came down from the stage to shake hands with Liu's 86-year-old grandmother and to have pictures taken with her.

The two-hour performance included Peking Opera, Pingju Opera, crosstalk, Chuanju's face-changing and the singing of popular songs, all performed by professionals(专业人员).

It was staged specially to celebrate Liu's family's moving to their new home. Liu chose the programmes himself, and he could also have chosen to have the performance staged at home.

The performers are part of Beijing's Hong Guang Performing Troupe (剧团). The troupe called the performance a revival(复兴,再流行) of "tang hui", which refers to artists coming to perform according to customers' requirements in a place of their choosing.

According to Yan Hongchun, head of the troupe, "tang hui" was most popular near the end of the Qing Dynasty (1644—1911) in the early 20th century. Rich and powerful people invited famous performing artists to stage programmes they wished to watch at home to celebrate events such as family member's birthday, a new-born baby, or other important happy events of the family. It was a time to show off power and wealth. When the host was pleased, he would sometimes give a heavy tip.

"Tang hui" disappeared after the People's Republic of China was founded in 1949. It was

considered a symbol of the social unfairness in old China.

"In a time when everybody is equal, 'tang hui' should be given a new meaning." said Yan Hongchun.

5. Why are Liu Rong and his family mentioned in the passage?
 - A. Because the author uses his family as an example to start the passage.
 - B. Because Liu Rong's family is a family with power and wealth.
 - C. Because the passage is about Liu Rong and his family.
 - D. Because Liu Rong is very pleased and gives the troupe a heavy tip.
6. Why did Liu Rong's family invite the troupe to put on the performance?
 - A. To celebrate Liu's 86-year-old grandmother's birthday.
 - B. To celebrate Liu's family moving to their new home.
 - C. To show off their power and wealth.
 - D. To enjoy traditional Chinese performing arts.
7. "Tang hui" is / was very popular _____.
 - A. in modern times
 - B. after the foundation of new China
 - C. between the end of the Qing Dynasty and the foundation of new China
 - D. near the end of the Qing Dynasty
8. The passage _____.
 - A. is mainly about why Liu Rong's family invited the troupe to put on the performance
 - B. is mainly about traditional Chinese performing arts
 - C. mainly tells the readers some information about "tang hui"
 - D. mainly tells the readers that "tang hui" should be given a new meaning in a time when everybody is equal

四、单词拼写

1. Zhang Yimou is one of the most famous _____ (导演) in China.
2. He is _____ (决心) to improve his English.
3. She said she _____ (感激) my help.
4. Sea water _____ (包含) salt.
5. All the children should be e_____ (教育).
6. He has been taught how to o_____ the machine.
7. The car almost fell into the river. F_____, a tree stopped it.
8. The heavy rain p_____ us from getting here in time.
9. Our plane was delayed for hours and the wait seemed e_____.
10. Her father is a famous m_____. She also has a gift for music.

五、翻译

1. 这部影片已经受到高度赞扬,你认为我们什么时候去看?

2. 在这部戏里哈姆雷特这个角色是由汤姆演的,你认为这个角色怎么样?
3. 他的第一张唱片是为他母亲的生日录制的。
4. 如果表演者表演得不成功,他/她有时可能会被嘲笑。
5. 我认为他的观点是以事实为依据的。



娱乐快车道

你能体会出下面几段小对话的幽默吗?

1. Professor: You missed my class yesterday, didn't you?
Student: Not in the least, sir, not in the least.
2. Professor: Wake up that student next to you.
Student: You do it. You put him to sleep.
3. Professor: Name two pronouns.
Student: Who, me?
Professor: Good. Sit down, please!
4. Professor: Here is the examination question: Write down the number of tons of coal shipped out of the USA in any given year. Can you do that?
Student: (He writes) 1492-none.
5. Teacher: A noun is the name of a person or things. Now who can give me a noun?
First boy: A cow.
Teacher: Very good. Another noun?
Second boy: Another cow.
6. Teacher: Jimmy, what are the three words that students use most often at school?
Jimmy: I don't know...
Teacher: Correct.
7. Teacher: What do elephants have that no other animals have?
Student: Little elephants.



第二营地

文化艺术



开始啦

如何保护文
化遗产?



对中西方文
学了解吗? 有兴
趣吗?



在与本营地相关
的单元中找出一些喜
欢的句子背诵吧!



Where there
is a river, there is
a city.



长大后想当艺
术家、文学家、戏曲
家, 还是……



如何区分、使用直
接引语和间接引语?





语法聚焦：直接引语和间接引语

一、区别

直接引语：直接引述别人的话。直接引语一般前后都加引号。如：

He said, "I'm coming."

间接引语：用自己的话转述别人的话。间接引语在多数情况下构成宾语从句。如：

He said that he was coming.

二、各种句式的变化

(一) 陈述句

直接引语是陈述句，变为间接引语时，用连词 that 引导 (that 在口语中常可以省略)，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。

1. 人称的变化。如：

He said to his little sister, "I will help you carry the box." →

He told his little sister (that) he would help her carry the box.

2. 时态的变化。

(1) 如果主句的谓语动词是一般现在时，从句的时态无需变化。如：

Our teacher often says, "You must study hard." →

Our teacher often says that we must study hard.

(2) 如果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上要作相应的变化。

a. 一般现在时 → 一般过去时。如：

Jim said, "I often get up at 6:00." →

Jim said that he often got up at 6:00.

b. 现在进行时 → 过去进行时。如：

Kate said, "I'm reading while my mother is cooking." →

Kate said that she was reading while her mother was cooking.

c. 现在完成时 → 过去完成时。如：

Jim said to his teacher, "I have finished my homework." →

Jim told his teacher that he had finished his homework.

注意：直接引语是陈述句，变间接引语时，A said to B 应改为 A told B。

d. 一般过去时 → 过去完成时。如：

He said, "I heard the news yesterday." →

He said that he had heard the news the day before.

e. 过去完成时不变。如：

Mary said to her friend, "I had bought a computer." →

Mary told her friend that she had bought a computer.

f. 一般将来时→过去将来时。如：

She said to Tom, "I'll invite you to my birthday party." →

She told Tom that she would invite him to her birthday party.

3. 指示代词、时间状语、地点状语和动词的变化。

this → that now → then yesterday → the day before

these → those today → that day tomorrow → the next / following day

ago → before here → there come → go

next week → the next week last year → the year before

He said, "I'll bring this photo to the classroom tomorrow." →

He said that he would take that photo to the classroom the next / following day.

注意：

(1) 直接引语如果是客观真理，变为间接引语时时态不变。如：

"A friend in need is a friend indeed," Mother said to me. →

Mother told me that a friend in need is a friend indeed.

(2) 如果在当地转述，come 和 here 不变；如果在当天转述，yesterday, today, tomorrow 不变。

(二) 一般疑问句和特殊疑问句

不管是一般疑问句还是特殊疑问句，变为间接引语时，要把疑问句语序改为陈述句语序，句末用句号，主语的人称、时态和状语等也要作相应的变化。

1. 直接引语如果是一般疑问句，变为间接引语时，要用连词 if 或 whether 引导；主句谓语动词是 A said (to B) 时，要改为 A asked (B)。如：

He said to her, "Are you American?" →

He asked her if / whether she was American.

2. 直接引语如果是特殊疑问句，变为间接引语时，仍用原来的疑问词引导。如：

He asked me, "Where do you come from?" →

He asked me where I came from.

(三) 祈使句

转述祈使句时，常用句型 ask / tell / order sb. (not) to do sth.，其中 ask sb. (not) to do sth. 语气比 tell / order sb. (not) to do sth. 更委婉。如：

(1) "Speak quietly on the phone, please." Ms Smith said to Mr. Brown. →

Ms Smith asked Mr. Brown to speak quietly on the phone.

(2) "Don't smoke here," he said to me. →

He told me not to smoke there.