

普通高中课程标准实验教科书(冀教版)

英语学习

根据冀教社新教材编写

手册

(必修5)



山东教育出版社

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英语学习手册

主 编:徐汉东

编 写:刘宇晨 张 峰 耿 玉 韩 冬

闫思珍 毕连才 郑秀娟 李茜英

王莎莎 刘 素 王 红 胡秀君

山东教育出版社

2005年·济南

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出版者: 山东教育出版社

(济南市纬一路321号 邮编:250001)

电话: (0531)82092663 传真: (0531)82092661

网址: <http://www.sjs.com.cn>

发行者: 山东教育出版社

印刷: 山东新华印刷厂临沂厂

版次: 2005年9月第1版第1次印刷

规格: 880mm × 1230mm 32开本

印张: 6.75印张

字数: 181千字

书号: ISBN 7-5328-4903-1

定价: 7.30元

(如印装质量有问题,请与印刷厂联系调换)

(电话:0539—2925659)

前 言

为了贯彻教育部关于普通高中课程总体改革的精神和要求,根据教育部《普通高中英语课程标准(实验)》关于“高中阶段的外语教育是培养公民外语素质的重要过程,它既要满足学生心智和情感态度的发展要求,以及高中毕业生就业、升学和未来生存发展的需要,同时还要满足国家的经济建设和科技发展对人才培养的需求”的精神,结合 2005 年新教材,我们编写了本册《高中英语学习手册》。

“重视基础,适应个性需求,提高自主学习能力,促进学生不断发展”是本书的指导思想和主要目的。

本书紧密配合教材,分单元编排,本着“实用”、“精当”的原则,结合中学生的实际,对教材中的难点做了解析,对词汇、句型、语法做了必要的补充和归纳。

本书对语法知识的讲解密切联系语境,让学生准确学会语言知识在实际交际中的应用。

本书注重培养学生的自学能力。在“疑难解析”部分,通过对比、归纳、举一反三、融会贯通,培养学生的可持续学习能力,促进学生不断发展。

本书提供了教材中各部分练习题答案,并在书后附有各单元练习题答案及答案解析,便于学生检查、评估学习效果,更有利于学生弄清答案的来龙去脉,做到无师自通。

本学习手册可配合河北教育出版社出版的《普通高中课程标准实验教科书英语(必修 5)》使用。

2005 年 7 月

编 者

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Unit 1

Exploring Learning Resources

一、学习目标

1. 单词和词组

expand, gallery, documentary, commerce, journal, expand, branch, area, suffer, trust, disturbing, poster, official, architect, pavement, combine, explore, merely, approach, unique, motivate, authentic, artificial, relevant, complex, engagement, accomplish, interview, endless, instructional, evaluate, evidence, application, informed

make sense of, take the role of, in spite of, refer to, prefer to, make one's way to

2. 日常交际用语

Would you give me some advice on making a speech?

Could you say something necessary in giving a lesson?

In my opinion, you should keep your audience interested all the time.

If I were you, I would put the most important points at the beginning.

What about telling them a funny story and then give them the central point?

Why not let the listeners think for themselves?

3. 语法

so/such ... that... 与结果状语从句

4. 技能目标

通过本单元的学习,使学生真正意识到知识与能力的关系,学会



利用各种学习资源,真正成为学习的主人;学习 so 与 such 用法的异同点;加深对 project based learning 的进一步了解。

二、学习指导

Section 1

疑难解析

1. However, learning is more than using technology or collecting information.

但是,学习不仅仅是应用技术或收集信息。

句中 more than 是一个多义词组,它可以表示“多于;不仅仅是”。

例如:

There are more than 30 students in my class.

我们班有 30 多名同学。

Teaching is more than giving lectures of knowledge. You must also teach the students how to behave well.

教书不仅仅是传授知识,还要教给学生做人的道理。

注意: more A than B 表示“与其说……倒不如说……”。例如:

Mr Smith is more a friend than a teacher to us.

与其说史密斯先生是我们的老师,倒不如说他是我们的朋友。

Hearing the news, mother was more worried than happy.

听到这个消息,妈妈非常忧虑,而不是很高兴。

2. Remember, mere information is nothing if a learner does not use it to make sense of the world in which he or she lives.

切记,如果学习者不应用所学的知识来理解他或她所生活的这个世界,那么,这些知识将没有任何意义。

(1) mere *adj.* 单单的;只;不过;纯粹的

Tom is a mere child. You can't depend on him to do the job.

汤姆只不过是一个孩子,你不能依赖他做这个工作。

It is mere nonsense. How can you believe it?



这纯粹是无稽之谈,你怎么会相信呢?

merely *adv.* 仅仅地;纯粹地

It is merely a matter of politeness.

这完全是礼貌问题。

That is merely a maths problem. Calculation skills are needed.

那纯粹是一个数学问题,需要计算方面的技巧。

(2) make sense of 了解、懂得……的意义

Few people could make sense of Einstein's Theory of Relativity when he first introduced it to the world.

当爱因斯坦首次向世人介绍他的相对论时,很少有人能明白其中的内涵。

The room was hot and it was hard to make sense of what the speaker was talking about, so many people rose to leave.

房间里很热,演讲者的话很难听懂,很多人起身离去。

3. The assignment included a research report, and a class presentation.

作业包括研究报告和课堂演示。

include *vt.* 包含;包括;算入

The nutshell includes the kernel.

果壳裹住果仁。

A football team includes 11 players.

一只足球队有 11 名球员。

注意: including 包括;included 被包括。试比较他们涵义的不同:

The tourist paid 5,000 yuan in all, including all charges.

该游客一共付了 5,000 元,包括所有的费用。

The tourist paid 5,000 yuan in all, entrance tickets and meals included.

该游客一共付了 5,000 元,包括门票和伙食。

Some boys went to the concert, including Tom and Peter.

一些男生去听音乐会了,其中包括汤姆和彼得。



Some passengers were trapped in the bus, Mr Thompson included.

几位乘客被困车中, 汤普逊先生就在其中。

4. Xiumei immediately took the role of organizer.

秀梅马上起到了组织者的作用。

take/play the role of 起到……的作用; 扮演……的角色。例如:

Mr Wang took the role of a doctor as he knew much about first aid and the hospital was far away.

王先生懂得很多急救方面的知识, 医院离这儿又远, 所以他起到了医生的作用。

Joan Fonta played the role of Jean Eyre in the film *Jean Eyre*.

琼·方达在电影《简·爱》中扮演简·爱。

5. Most of the time they stayed focused on the topic in spite of the joking around but sometimes they got too far off topic.

大多数时间他们集中讨论主题, 尽管开开玩笑, 不过有时离题太远。

(1) stay 在这里用作连系动词, 表示“保持; 一直”, 后面跟形容词或分词转化来的形容词。

Though it was a long and dull speech, the audience stayed attentive and absorbed in the topic.

尽管讲座冗长乏味, 听众还是精力集中, 对这个课题很入迷的。

Food and vegetables can stay fresh in a fridge.

食物和蔬菜在冰箱里可以保鲜。

(2) focus on 对准; 把……集中到……; 注意; 以……为重点

If you focus bright sunlight on dry wood with a glass, it will start burning.

如果你用一块玻璃将明亮的阳光对准一块干木柴照射, 木柴就会燃烧的。

We must focus our attention on the question of reducing costs.

我们必须把注意力集中到降低成本的问题上来。



We must focus on our sales force as the chief means of improving trade.

我们应集中销售力量,当作改善经营的主要途径。

Many firms are focusing on increasing their markets overseas.

很多公司集中力量增加海外市场。

6. But he always seemed to remain aloof.

但他总是保持着若即若离的样子。

remain 在这里的用法同 stay,也是用作连系动词,表示“保持;仍然;留下”。例如:

The writer remained single all her life.

这位作家一辈子未婚。

Who sent the murderer to kill the President remains a mystery.

是谁指使刺客去暗杀总统的依然是一个谜。

The order went that the wounded remain and the other soldiers go to the front.

命令说,伤员留下,其他战士上前线。

7. Every one agreed.

大家都同意了。

agree 可以与介词 to, with, on 搭配,表示“同意某事;同意某人;就……达成一致”等意思。试比较下列各句中意思的不同:

He put forward a practical plan and almost everyone agreed to it.

他提出了一个实用的计划,几乎所有人都同意。

Your idea sounds reasonable. Why didn't they agree with you?

你的主意挺有道理的,可他们为什么会不同意你的看法呢?

The two countries agreed on the reduction of forces along the borders.

两国就边境裁军达成了共识。

另外,agree 后面还可接动词不定式或 that 从句。例如:

Mr and Mrs Smith agreed to pay 75 percent of the travel.

史密斯夫妇同意支付 75% 的旅行费用。



I agree that I will give 8 lessons a week as regular work and 4 lessons as extra.

我同意每周上正课 8 节, 额外 4 节。

8. Here it refers to the period in Europe in the 14th, 15th, and 16th century AD, especially in Italy.

此处指的是 14、15、16 世纪的欧洲, 尤其是意大利。

refer to 查阅; 提及; 意味着

Every now and then he refers to the dictionary when he comes to a new word.

当遇到生词时, 他不时地查阅词典。

The woman you referred to just now is Mary's mother.

刚才你提到的那个女人是玛丽的母亲。

What is the main idea of the theory referred to just now?

刚才提到的理论的主要内容是什么?

When I said someone was very selfish, I didn't refer to you.

我说到有个人很自私, 我指的不是你。

9. Maybe he could even contact the television studio and ask for a copy of the first show.

或许他甚至能与电视台取得联系, 索取第一集内容的复印件。

contact *vt.* 与……通话; 联系……; *n.* 接触; 联系; come in contact with 与……接触; 碰见

A moment ago he contacted the commander to ask if he could take action.

他刚刚与指挥官通了话, 问是否可以采取行动。

They have contacted each other frequently after graduation.

毕业之后他们的接触很频繁。

General Secretary Hu Jintao came in contact with Chairman LianZhan of the Republic Party for future cooperation.

胡锦涛总书记与国民党主席连战会晤讨论未来的合作事宜。

10. He prefers this to relying on books because the information was



more specific.

他愿意这样做,而不是依赖课本,因为这些资料更具体。

prefer A to B 是一个固定结构,它表示“喜欢甲而不喜欢乙;选择甲而不选择乙”。但是 A、B 两个结构应保持一致。例如:

Mr Smith prefers going to work by bus to getting there by train.

史密斯先生愿意乘公共汽车去上班而不是坐火车去。

Xiao Ming preferred hot dogs to hamburgers.

小明愿意吃热狗而不愿意吃汉堡包。

11. He avoided doing any extra reading.

他避免做任何多余的阅读。

avoid *vt.* 避免,后面跟名词或动名词。例如:

He tried to avoid meeting Tom, who always followed him all day long.

他想避开汤姆,因为他总是一天到晚地跟在他的屁股后面。

Fate and luck can't be avoided. You have to accept it.

命运是不可以回避的。你只有认了。

12. Unlike Yangming, Qianqian loved to read as much as she could.

倩倩不像杨明一样,她喜欢大量阅读。

unlike *prep.* 不像

His character is unlike his twin brother.

他的秉性和他的孪生兄弟不一样。

Unlike Mr Smith, Professor Thomas often did some businesses in his spare time.

与史密斯先生不相同的是,托马斯先生经常在业余时间做点小生意。

注意: dislike *vt.* 讨厌;痛恨;不喜欢

I really dislike the idea of being left alone at home.

我真的不喜欢被抛在家里的想法。

Peter dislikes sitting in the classroom for hours.

彼得讨厌在教室里一坐就是大半天。



13. **He knew he could have gone to his school library, but he wanted to have a bigger selection of materials to choose from, so he went to the main branch of the public library in his city.**

他知道是可以去学校图书馆的,但他想有更多的材料可以选择,因此他去了市立公共图书馆的主场馆。

- (1) choose from 表示“从……中进行选择”,有范围;而 choose 的意思是“选择”,没有范围。例如:

There are lots of reference books to choose from, thus you'd better choose more to buy.

有很多可供选择的参考书,所以你可以多选几本买下。

There were so many things on sale that she didn't know what to choose.

展销的商品琳琅满目,她不知道该买什么好。

- (2) branch *n.* 树枝;分支机构;分店

The cutting of the small branches of a tree can make it grow taller and straighter.

把树上的杂枝剪去有利于树长得又高又直。

He was head of the branch shop of the San Lian Electronics.
他是三联家电分店的老板。

He works as an interpreter in a branch office of the Microsoft Corporation.

他在微软公司分部当翻译。

14. **She collected a lot of valuable advice about how to keep the audience interested.**

她收集了大量的关于如何让观众感兴趣的建议。

- (1) advice *n.* “建议,忠告”,是不可数名词。a piece of advice 表示“一条建议”。

The expert gave us some advice on how to keep long-term memory of the new words.

专家就如何长期记忆单词给我们提出了一些建议。



This piece of advice was most valuable of all.
这条建议最有价值。

(2) keep... interested 使……(对……)感兴趣

She told the kids a lot of fairy tales, which kept them quite interested.

她给孩子们讲了很多童话故事,这让他们很感兴趣。

The hot topics the professor gave kept the students interested in his lectures.

教授讲的热点话题使同学们对他的讲座很感兴趣。

15. The next day, when the teacher called Li Ming's group, nobody had heard from Mr Aloof.

第二天,老师让李明小组演示时,大家都不知道“隐士”的下落。

hear from 收到……的来信;知道……的去向、下落;了解……的情况。

I haven't heard from my old schoolmates for a long time.

好长时间没有收到我的老同学的来信了。

Did you hear anything from the company?

你了解那家公司的一些情况吗?

16. The posters were wonderful, but Xiumei thought they were mostly to help the two buddies remember what to say.

那些招贴画很棒的,但是秀梅认为这主要是帮助两个伙伴记住要讲的内容。

mostly *adv.* 主要地;大部分地

The people attending Xiumei's birthday party were mostly her classmates and relatives.

参加秀梅生日晚会的人主要是她的同学和亲戚。

The topic of the lecture was mostly about the harmony between nature and man.

讲座的主题主要是关于自然与人类和谐关系的。

The houses of the village were mostly destroyed.



村里的房子大都遭到了破坏。

17. **Just as she opened her mouth to speak, the door at the back of the room burst open and the whole class turned around to look.**

就当 she 开口说话的时候, 房间的后门嘭地一下开了, 全班同学都回首张望。

burst *vi.* 爆发; 迸发; 推开; 打开。其过去时与过去分词都是 burst。例如:

His words fell and applause burst from the crowd.

他话音刚落, 人群中爆发出一阵掌声。

At the sight of the clown, the people around burst into laughter.

看到这个小丑, 人们禁不住哄堂大笑。

On hearing the news, Mary burst into tears.

听到这个消息, 玛丽失声痛哭。

Spring comes and the buds are bursting.

春来了, 花蕾在绽放。

18. **What they saw took their breath away, and left many mouths wide open.**

眼前的一幕让大家惊呆了, 很多同学大张着嘴巴, 惊叹不已。

open 的修饰语是 wide 而不是 quite 或 very。

The window was wide open and the rain made the books near it wet through.

窗户大开着, 雨水把窗旁的书全弄湿了。

注意: wide 还可以修饰 awake, 表示“很清醒”的意思。例如:

When he has some wine, he will remain wide awake the whole night.

他一喝点酒, 整个晚上就甭想睡着了。

Though it was five in the morning, the little boy was wide awake, expecting to go to the town to see the exhibition.

尽管才早上 5 点钟, 小男孩已经睡不着了, 他盼着进城看展览。

19. **As he made his way to the front of the class, he offered each**



student a small piece of bread ripped off a large loaf he had under one arm.

他一边朝教室前面走去，一边从胳膊下夹着的一大块面包上撕下来一块一块的请每一位同学品尝。

make one's way to 朝……走，一般表示有一定的困难。类似的词组有：feel one's way to 探索着路朝……走。例如：

When the savages went away, Rubinson made his way to the beach.

野人们离开之后，罗宾逊硬着头皮朝沙滩走去。

The blind man felt his way to the bus station.

盲人摸索着向车站走去。

Section 2

参考答案

Build Your Skills

- A. 1. in the text: TV programs, journals and magazines, encyclopedia, school library
other resources: the Internet, the newspapers, other media
2. a 3. b 4. c
5. They might have gone to the library to refer to the books or encyclopedia. They might have used the Internet to search for the information they wanted.
6. They did very well. They did their presentation in a creative way. Their way of presentation was different from that of others, as they expected.
- B. 2. ① believable—unbelievable; pleasant—unpleasant; like—unlike; acceptable—unacceptable ② disappear; dislike; dishonest; disagree



Section 3

参考答案

- A. 1. ① such ② such ③ so ④ so ⑤ such ⑥ such
2. ① c ② d ③ a
3. a. It was such hot weather that Danny was sweating all over.
b. Danny has such big feet that he has trouble finding shoes to fit him.
c. It was such a long walk that she was very tired when she got home.
or: Jenny had to walk such a long way that she was tired when she got home
d. It is such a small classroom that it cannot hold sixty students.
- B. 1. “**Suggest**” requires subjunctive mood in its object clause in form of “should”.
2. **To** is a preposition.
3. Here **had used** took place before **talked**, therefore it should be in the form of past perfect tense.

Section 4

疑难解析

1. **Project-based learning is a model for classroom activity that shifts away from the classroom practices of short isolated, teacher-centred lessons.**

课题式学习作为一种课堂活动模式,已经不再是孤立的、以教师为中心的课堂训练。

shift away from 离开;移动

I was glad to shift the weight from my back.