

新课标

初高中英语 衔接教程

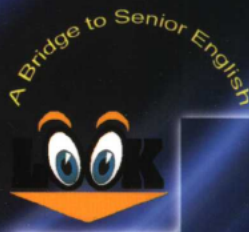
编著 诸才章
周道义
葛炳芳

①

←...

A Bridge to Senior
English

浙江教育出版社





新课标

初高中英语衔接教程

编著 诸才章 周道义 葛炳芳

**A BRIDGE TO
SENIOR ENGLISH**

浙江教育出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新课标初高中英语衔接教程/李冬梅主编. —杭州:
浙江教育出版社, 2006.7 (2006.9 重印)
ISBN 7-5338-6525-1

I. 新... II. 李... III. 英语课—初中—升学参考
资料 IV. G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2006)第 079862 号

责任编辑 江 红 张 帆 装帧设计 孙 菁
责任校对 余晓克 责任印务 倪振强

新课标初高中英语衔接教程

编 著 诸才章 周道义 葛炳芳

-
- 出版发行 浙江教育出版社
(杭州市天目山路 40 号 邮编 310013)
► 图文制作 杭州万方图书有限公司
印刷装订 杭州余杭人民印刷有限公司
-

- 开 本 787 × 960 1/16
印 张 5.25
► 字 数 97 000
版 次 2006 年 7 月第 1 版
► 印 次 2006 年 9 月第 2 次
印 数 5 001—8 000 本
► 书 号 ISBN 7-5338-6525-1/G · 6495
定 价 7.50 元
-

联系电话: 0571-85170300-80928

e-mail: zjjy@zjcb.com

网址: www.zjeph.com

前言

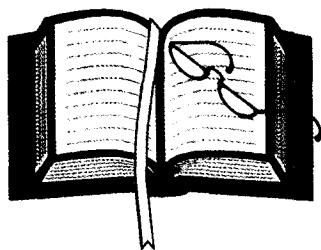
本书根据《全日制义务教育英语课程标准》和《普通高中英语课程标准》，结合初中英语教学的实际和作者多年任教高一起始年级的经验策划编写而成。针对初高中英语学习衔接过程中存在的问题，本书注重对初中英语语言知识的适当整理，更侧重在学习技能、学习策略和学习内容上与高中英语学习的衔接，所以在编写过程中，作者充分考虑了初中毕业生所必须具备的语言知识、语言技能和学习策略等方面的因素，为他们顺利学习高中英语打下良好的基础。

全书共有三个单元，另配有前测、后测、扩展阅读、词汇表和教学指导用书等。每个单元由读前、阅读、读后和练习四个部分组成，围绕一个语篇设计一系列的教学活动。

读前(Pre-reading)部分设计若干问题引出单元话题，引发学习者思考和讨论。

阅读(Reading)部分精选贴近现实生活的阅读材料，供学习者阅读理解；语篇主题分别与网络聊天、英语幽默和戒烟有关。

读后(Post-reading)由五个部分组成，分别突出五个基点：*Reading for information*, *Reading for pronunciation*, *Reading for language*, *Reading for culture*, *Reading for writing*——五“读”俱全；每个基点包括“Thinking out, Trying out(想一想，练一练)”两部分，突出思维训练和语言实践。



其中 *Reading for information* 部分训练学习者略读、扫读、猜词、理解修辞等技巧，梳理短文。

Reading for pronunciation 部分主要让学习者了解并学会“意群”、“升降调”、“连读”、“不完全爆破”、“节奏”等，帮助学习者提高朗读水平。

Reading for language 部分主要引导学习者学会查找课文中的语言点和语法现象，了解某些词汇的用法。

Reading for culture 部分帮助学习者理解语言与文化的关系，提高学习者对文化的敏感性。

Reading for writing 部分主要涉及英语句子的结构与类型、习惯搭配和构词法，提醒学习者注意使用正确的动词形式。

练习(Exercises)部分精心设计了朗读、阅读和写作三部分，可作为学习者扩展训练的材料。

本书以学习者的学习为本，版式精美，双色印刷，具有赏心悦目的视觉效果。充分考虑到统一授课的需要，书后配有教师教学参考用书和习题答案说明，适合学习者自学，更适合教师在课堂中组织使用。

本书在编写过程中得到浙江省教育厅教研室李冬梅老师的大力支持和悉心指导，特此表示感谢！

编著者

2006年7月

目录

Contents

	Reading skill(s)	Pronunciation
Pre-test P1		
Unit 1 Caught in the web? P5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Skimming ● Scanning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sense of group ● Rising & falling tone
Unit 2 English is fun P18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Guessing at new words ● Using dictionaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Liaison and incomplete explosion
Unit 3 Goodbye, Dear Cigarette! P32	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Understanding personification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Rhythm
Post-test P48		
Supplementary readings P54		
Words and expressions in each unit P59		
Learning and teaching references (With key to the exercises) P61		

Grammar focus(es)	Culture	Writing skill(s)	Exercises
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sentence structure ● Parts of speech 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Internet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Organizing sentences 	P13
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Collocation in English 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● English proverbs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Writing effective sentences 	P28
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Word formation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Humor in Western cultures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Using correct verb forms 	P42

Pre-test

亲爱的同学, 你已经完成了初中阶段的英语学习。你觉得自己的英语水平怎么样? 想不想测试一下? OK, let's start!

1

单项选择

- _____ your best friend?
A. Who B. Who's C. Whose D. Where
- Is the bookcase _____ the sofa and the table?
A. next B. under C. from D. between
- Tom isn't a handsome boy _____ he is very friendly to his classmates.
A. so B. for C. but D. 不填
- Where _____ you put the MP3? I _____ find it.
A. have; can't B. have; don't C. do; can't D. did; don't
- We can often hear Jack _____ a popular song when we pass by his room.
A. to sing B. sing C. sang D. singing
- Why is your spoken English so good, Tom?
— I often _____ foreigners in English when I have a chance.
A. talk B. talk to C. speak D. tell
- Helen _____ to know several languages, such as English, French and German.
A. says B. is said C. is saying D. has said
- Our new teacher is very _____ to all the students.
A. kindly B. well C. friendly D. nicely
- Just go straight and _____ right. You will see the supermarket next to a hospital.
A. keep B. on C. take D. turn
- Look at the twins. One is playing the piano, and _____ is singing a song.
A. the other B. other C. neither D. another



2

句型转换

1. I think this movie is the best one of this year. (改为否定句)

2. You have to finish all the work before the end of this week. (改为一般疑问句)

3. I usually get up at 6:30 every morning. (就划线部分提问)

4. You will take the No.3 Bus to go to the post office. (改为同义句)
The No.3 Bus will _____ you _____.
5. When Alice heard the news, she was very excited. (改为简单句)

3

用所给单词的适当形式填空

1. How many _____ (animal) are there in the new zoo?
2. The bicycle is one of the most _____ (use) inventions in the world.
3. Mr Black said he _____ (want) to have a cup of tea.
4. The singer works very hard, _____ (hope) to win people's cheers.
5. Do you think dogs can _____ (teach) to do some easy jobs?
6. Would you please turn down the TV? I _____ (make) a phone call.
7. Our friends came half an hour _____ (early) than expected.
8. You will have a lot of _____ (difficult) in doing this job.
9. Jackie can't go to school because of his _____ (ill).
10. The science book is really _____ (interest). I'm very _____ (interest) in it.

4

选词填空

用下方框中单词的适当形式填空，使文章完整。每个单词只能用一次。

telephone	number	name	book	street
ask	come	stand	make	help

There was only one public telephone in the _____. One morning a woman was



_____ by it and reading the telephone _____. Just then a man _____ up quickly.

He wanted to _____ a telephone call. When he saw the woman using the _____, he had to wait. After 15 minutes, he _____, "You're looking for the _____, aren't you? Can I _____ you to find it?"

"Oh, I'm not looking for the number," she said. "Instead, I'm looking for a _____ for my new baby."



阅读理解

下面的短文是一则故事，但是各个段落的顺序有错。请仔细阅读下列段落，然后按短文的逻辑意思，重新排列段落。第一段已给出。

- _____ 1. Just then he heard a cry. "Help! Help!" It came from the river. Robert looked down. The boy was in the water and his boat was floating away. "Help! Help!" he called again.
- _____ 2. "Give me a hand," he shouted as he got near the boat. He looked up into a row of faces. "It's funny," he thought. "They look so angry." Silently, they helped the boy into the boat and wrapped him in a blanket (毛毯). But they did not move to help Robert.
- ① _____ 3. It was a cold winter afternoon. Robert stopped for a moment as he crossed the bridge and looked down at the river below. There were hardly any boats on the river. Near the bridge, however, there was a small boat, with a boy in it. He was not wearing many clothes. Robert noticed. He shivered (打颤) and walked on.
- _____ 4. Robert was a good swimmer. Taking off his clothes, he jumped into the river. The cold water made him tremble all over, but in a few seconds he reached the boy.
- _____ 5. "Don't be afraid," he said to the boy and started to swim towards the river bank, pushing the boy with him. But at that moment he noticed a large boat under the bridge. There were several people on the boat, all looking at them. Robert decided to swim towards the boat.
- _____ 6. "You!" said one of them. Robert noticed that he was standing next to a large camera. "You! We were making a film and you spoiled a whole afternoon's work! You can stay in the water!"



_____ 7. "Aren't you going to pull me out too?" Robert asked.

现在你已经完成了本次测试。请核对本书第61页的答案，看看自己做得如何。如果你的正确率在65%以上，就可以继续下面的英语学习。Good luck!



Unit 1

Caught in the web?



Goals

- Practise reading a complete sentence fluently and accurately
- Read about chatting online
- Find the useful expressions and use them
- Write a sentence grammatically
- Review types of sentences



Pre-reading

1. How much do you know about the Internet?
2. Have you ever tried chatting with anyone on the web?
3. What are the main means of communication on the web?
4. Are there any advantages or disadvantages of chatting online?



Reading

Caught in the web?

Your friends might be in Australia or maybe just down the road, but they are all just a few **clicks** away. Life has changed for millions of teenagers across the world who now make friends online. Whether you use **chatrooms**, QQ, MSN or ICQ, you are part of a **virtual community**.

"I **rarely** talk with my parents or grandparents, but I talk a lot



with my old friends on QQ,” said Fox’s **Shadow**, the online **nickname** used by a girl student. “Eighty **percent** of my classmates use QQ after school.”

QQ is the biggest messaging service in China. About 4 million people used it one Saturday night, **according to** Tencent, the company which developed QQ.

And Fox’s Shadow is one of them. “I **log in** on Friday nights, and Saturdays or Sundays when I feel **bored**. I usually spend about 10 hours chatting online every week,” she said. “But I rarely talk with strangers, **especially** boys or men.”

Even though she likes chatting, she is careful about making friends with strangers online. “You don’t know who you’re talking to. You should always be careful about who you trust online.”

A 16-year-old Beijing boy, known online as Bart Simon, dislikes QQ users. “I used to chat on QQ, but I found that most people were talking **nonsense**,” he said. Now he chats online in English, using MSN. “I only chat online because I’ve got friends in Japan, the US and Singapore,” he said, “I want to learn more about foreign cultures.” But he only spends a little time chatting as he sees it as a **waste** of time and money.

“If you are really **addicted** to it, sometimes you just can’t listen to the teachers carefully in class,” he said. “And the friends in your real life are always more important than those **so-called** friends you meet online.”



Post-reading

I. Reading for information

Thinking out

What is the passage mainly about?

Trying out

1. In what ways do people communicate now?

2. Do all the students like chatting on the web?

3. Tell these sentences true or false.

(1) Life has changed for millions of teenagers across the world who now make friends in schools.



- (2) Eighty percent of Fox's Shadow's classmates use QQ after school.
- (3) 4 million people are on the web, chatting, one Saturday night, according to Tencent.
- (4) In Fox's Shadow's opinion, you don't know who you're talking to online, but you can always trust him or her.
- (5) Bart Simon doesn't like to use QQ because he thinks it a waste of time and money to chat on QQ.
- (6) According to Bart Simon, the friends in your real life are as important as those you meet online.
4. What does the word "it" mean in the last paragraph?
5. The author's attitude (态度) towards chatting online is that _____.
 A. chatting on line helps teenagers make friends
 B. chatting on line will waste time and money
 C. teenagers should try to learn to communicate with others by using QQ or MSN
 D. the passage doesn't tell us
6. If you are asked to give the passage another title, it can be _____.
7. Can you say these sentences in your own words?
 (1) They are all just a few clicks away.
 (2) You should always be careful about who you trust online.
 (3) I found that most people were talking nonsense.
 (4) If you are really addicted to it, sometimes you just can't listen to the teachers carefully in class.
8. Fill in the following chart according to the passage and contrast the two teenagers, then tell your class what things you do and what your attitude is.

Name	Things to do	Attitude
Fox's Shadow		
Bart Simon		



II. Reading for pronunciation

Thinking out

1. 你知道应该如何正确朗读英语句子吗？应该注意哪些事项？你听说过什么叫意群吗？
2. 你知道应该用什么语调来朗读英语句子吗？



Tips:

1. 意群就是由几个单词组成的、意思相对完整的语言单位(短语)。

例如: Your friends / might be / in Australia / or maybe just down the road /, but they are all / just a few clicks away. 在这个句子中, your friends, might be, in Australia, maybe just down the road, they are all 和 a few clicks away 都是意群。我们可以用 “/” 来标注意群。

2. 语调分升调和降调两种。一般情况下, 大多数句子都念降调; 只有一般疑问句念升调。不过, 在实际运用中, 有好多地方都可以用升调朗读。

例如: Your friends might be in Australia ↗ or maybe just down the road ↗, but they are all just a few clicks away. 这个句子看起来好像只念降调。但是, 在整体朗读时, Australia 可以念升调, road 也可以念升调。也就是说, 当一个句子尚未结束而要停顿时, 就可以读升调。我们可以用 “↗” 来标注升调。

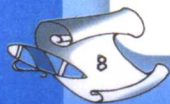
Trying out

1. 试读下面的课文段落。

“I rarely talk with my parents or grandparents, but I talk a lot with my old friends on QQ,” said Fox’s Shadow, the online nickname used by a girl student. “Eighty percent of my classmates use QQ after school.”

QQ is the biggest messaging service in China. About 4 million people used it one Saturday night, according to Tencent, the company which developed QQ.

And Fox’s Shadow is one of them. “I log in on Friday nights, and Saturdays or Sundays when I feel bored. I usually spend about 10 hours chatting online every week,” she said. “But I rarely talk with strangers, especially boys or men.”



2. 请根据以上内容, 将下面的短文标上意群和语调符号, 并用正确的方式朗读。意群符号为“/”, 升调符号为“↗”。

Do you think it is possible to be best friends even if the two people are thousands of miles apart? I believe so because I have had a good foreign friend for almost three years.

One afternoon in the summer vacation of 2001, I was just too bored to do anything. I opened my ICQ, an Internet chatting toll, hoping to find someone to talk with. A moment later, an Austrian girl called Alexandra “knocked on my door.” This is how we started our friendship.

Later, we exchanged email addresses and went on communicating with each other. Alexandra is also 16 but what she learns at school is quite different from us. To my surprise, we have many things in common. Pop music, for example, has always been a good topic between us.

I'm interested in European culture and lifestyles. Alexandra is also curious about the language and people in China. Both of us have learnt many new things about life from each other. I am fully convinced that I have found a real friend.

III. Reading for language

Thinking out

你知道英语的语言知识主要涉及哪几个方面吗?



Tips:

英语的语言知识主要包括语音、词汇、语法、功能和话题五个部分。而英语中的短语, 也就是我们常说的固定搭配, 是英语词汇知识的重要内容。我们在学习语言知识时, 一定要学会留意、判断和发现这样的固定搭配, 并设法记住它们, 然后学会使用它们。

Trying out

1. 请你仔细阅读文章的第一段, 查找该段落中表示以下意思的几个短语, 并写在后面的横线上。



- (1) 数以百万计的 _____ (2) 全世界 _____
 (3) 一部分 _____ (4) 无论……还是…… _____
 2. 请你仔细阅读文章的其余段落，至少找出 6 个短语，并试着译成汉语。
 (1) _____ (2) _____
 (3) _____ (4) _____
 (5) _____ (6) _____

IV. Reading for culture

Thinking out

1. Do you know when we began to have the Internet?
2. Have you ever surfed the Internet?

Trying out

1. Surf the net, and see what's up there.
 (1) <http://encarta.msn.com>
 (2) <http://www.yahoo.com>
2. Try to find out:
 (1) when we began to have the Internet;
 (2) a history of the English language;
 (3) words people often use when they chat online.

V. Reading for writing

Thinking out

1. 你知道什么是词性吗？英语单词的词性分几类？在学习英语时，你会留意单词的词性吗？
2. 你能用英语写出一个正确的句子吗？
3. 你知道一个完整的英语句子主要由哪些成分组成吗？
4. 你知道英语句子的主要类型吗？

