



新课标

同一堂课

高效全程导学

GAOXIAO QUANCHENG DAOXUE

丛书总主编：薛金星

配套北京师范大学出版社实验教科书

高中英语 必修 1



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同一堂课·高效全程导学

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前言

同学们,《高中新课标高效全程导学》丛书和大家见面了,它作为你学习的良师益友,将伴随你度过高中三年宝贵的学习时光。

随着课程改革的不断深化和新教材在全国范围的使用,新的教育理念日益深入人心,新的课程标准也得到认真贯彻。为适应新的学习需要,我们精心组织编写了这套丛书。编写的宗旨是“导学”——激发兴趣,启迪探究,拓展认知,锤炼能力;编写的体例是“全程”——与教材同步,以单元(章)为大单位,以课(节)为小单位,按课前、课中、课后三个学习阶段,设三个模块,每个模块设若干栏目,对同学们应掌握的知识和应具备的能力进行指导和训练。随着这些模块和栏目的日修月炼,教材所包含的丰富内容,将如“好雨知时节”那样,“润物细无声”地化为同学们的“知识与技能,过程与方法,情感态度与价值观”。

第一模块是“预而立之”。中国有古训“凡事预则立,不预则废”。就是说不论做什么事情,预先做好准备,才能成功;不预先做好准备,就会失败。学习当然也如此,课前的预习是一个重要环节。做好课前预习,课堂上才能充分开展师生间的互动和交流,收到好的学习效果。“预而立之”设两个栏目:一是[课标导航]。本栏目将帮助同学们明确学习目标,知道学习精力应往哪儿使;同时在学习目标引导下,收集相关信息,养成关注信息的习惯和处理信息的能力;二是[自学引领]。本栏目将帮助同学们创设自学情景,指导自学方法,培养终身受益的自学能力,同时也为提高课堂学习效率奠定良好基础。

第二模块是“博而学之”。《中庸》中说:“博学之,审问之,慎思之,明辨之,笃行之。”这里论述的是学习过程中必须把握住的几点要领:要广泛地学习知识,详尽地探究原理,慎重地思考得失,明确地辨别正误,切实地进行实践。把握住这几点,课堂学习效果自然会好。本模块设四个栏目:一是[知识窗口]。帮助同学们掌握本课(节)应知应会的基础知识,通过[知识窗口]认识世界;二是[要点探究]。引领同学们深入探究本课(节)的重点和难点,整体把握教材内容;三是[例题精析]。选择有代表性的典型例题,进行解说,指明思路,训练思维;四是[互动平台]。通过提出若干思考题进行师生间、同学间互动交流,总结知识规律和解决方法。本模块需要申明两点:一是每个学科都有各自的特点,因而所设栏目可能因学科不同而有所变动;二是课堂学习是以教师为主导进行的,同学们要在本模块所设栏目引领下,很好地配合教师的教学。

第三模块是“学而习之”。《论语》开篇第一句说：“子曰：学而时习之，不亦说乎！”课后复习，不仅能巩固所学知识，而且能温故而知新，提升学习质量，的确是学习生活中必不可少的一步。因而“学而习之”是本丛书的重点模块，设三个栏目：一是[达标演练]。旨在巩固已学过的知识，同时也是自我评价，测试一下自己是否达到了“预而立之”所提出的学习目标；二是[能力提升]。本栏目所列练习题是[达标演练]题的延伸和深化，培养探究精神，提高灵活运用所学知识的能力；三是[拓展创新]。本栏目所列习题，是在以上两类习题基础上的拓展，有一定难度，思维空间也更为广阔，适于创新意识的培养和创新能力的提高。

在以上三个模块之外，本丛书大部分科目在每个单元(章)之后还配置了[单元评价]，每册书之后配置了[综合评价]。这些练习题更注重上、中、下三个档次题的难度搭配，习题内容也更注重联系同学们的生活经验，联系社会热点问题，联系当代科技发展的前沿知识，其题型、内容、难度都极力向高考题拉近。同学们只要认真做好这些练习题，实质上就是进行一次次高考的实战演习。

同学们，这套丛书由全国各地最富有教学经验的老师们编写，他们了解同学们的实际，熟知学科知识的体系和结构，也洞悉高考改革的趋向。同学们只要随身携带这套丛书，就必将起到你行进中的手杖和指示灯的作用。当你顺利步入高等学府的殿堂时，这套丛书仍会是你学习生活中永远的记忆。



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Unit 1

Lifestyles

第一部分 Listening

课标导航

本单元听力的任务是培养学生学会集中注意力，捕捉特定信息的能力，并且通过听的活动，引导学生思考并解决生活中的实际问题。

1. 知能目标

(1) Warm up

①听力材料中出现的内容：

听力材料中的四段短文分别介绍四个人的情况。

②听力达到的目标和程度：

通过听到的人物的材料介绍，来推断这四个人各自的身份。

四个人的身份分别是：1. a football player 2. a student 3. a shepherd 4. a business executive

③听力材料中出现的词汇和句型：

词汇

exciting, cheering, mean, sure, outdoors, alone, peaceful, stressful, suppose, responsibility

句型

I travel a lot—I have matches in different countries.

I'm not so sure.

I've got lots of work to do and there's not much time really.

I love the animals and I love being outdoors, alone with my thoughts.

I mean, I've got responsibility for big amounts of money.

(2) Lesson 2 Relaxing

①进行听力之前的活动：

模仿练习：

A: I find painting or drawing very relaxing.

B: I agree. But it's very stressful to wait for exam results.

判断词义：

suffer from—have pain or difficulties

reduce—make something smaller in amount or degree

prevent—stop something from happening

cause—make something happen

organize—make plans for something to happen

depend on—be decided by someone or something

听力的技巧及策略：预测

Before you listen, read the questions carefully.

Try to think of possible answers.

Use your general knowledge to help you.

预测问题的答案：

Which of these people can suffer from a lot of stress?

Which of these factors can cause stress?

What can we do to relax and reduce stress?

②听力材料中出现的内容：

第一段听力材料是关于采访一名医生，谈论那些人压力大，产生压力的原因，以及如何能够减轻压力。

第二段听力材料是 Mark 谈到产生压力的活动以及放松的活动。

③听力达到的目标和程度：

对听力材料的内容有大概的理解，对一些细节要清楚，明白两个人的身份，能够在预测的基础上进一步理解听力材料，并且能够准确地回答与听力材料有关的问题。

针对于第二段听力材料，需要在听后补全相关的句子。

④听力材料中出现的词汇和句型：

第一段听力材料：

词汇

stress, suffer from, prevent, probably, pressure, occasion, worry, organize, course, regularly

句型

What caused it and what we can do to relax and prevent it?

There are certain jobs that are very stressful.

There are different factors.

One is time and pressures of work and study.

Other factors can be social—if you have a problem with your family or friends or at school.

What can you do to stop stress and worry?

But to answer your question, there are lots of things you can do to reduce stress.

第二段听力材料：

词汇

things, nervous, stand, tired

句型

I get very nervous the night before.

I prefer meeting people in small groups.

When I'm tired and want to relax I enjoy listening to music and I also like reading.

I quite like sitting and doing nothing.

(3) Lesson 3 A Volunteer Teacher

①进行听力之前的活动:

先让学生看图片, 然后猜测图中的那个女孩是谁、所处的地点以及她在那里从事什么工作。

②听力材料中出现的内容:

听力材料涉及的是在演播室中进行的一段采访, 主要介绍主人公 Wang Shu 在毕业之后从事志愿者的经历及其心路历程。

③听力达到的目标和程度:

通过听这段材料, 学生需要回答相关的问题, 能够进行讨论, 并说明人们从事志愿者工作的原因。

④听力材料中出现的词汇和句型:

词汇

welcome, studio, decision, graduate, tough, prepare, challenge, determine, senior, support, against, strongly, proud, especially, mark, shock, eager

句型

I have Wang Shu here in the studio.

I'm going to work as a volunteer teacher in a small country town in Inner Mongolia.

I'm really excited about it.

I feel it's a duty to do something for students in poor areas.

But life in Inner Mongolia is very tough and quite different from that in Beijing.

So, teaching in Inner Mongolia is going to be a great challenge.

That's why I'm determined to go.

To tell the truth, they felt shocked when they first heard about my play.

They are said to be hardworking and eager to learn.

2. 活动(训练)形式

(1) Warm up

在进行听力活动之前, 根据文中的图片, 推测听力材料中的四个人各自的职业。在听完之后, 对照一下, 并且陈述自己判断的理由。

Group One thinks:

The first person is _____.

Group Two thinks:

The second person is _____.

Group Three thinks:

The third person is _____.

Group Four thinks:

The fourth person is _____.

(2) Lesson 2 Relaxing

在进行听力活动之前, 判断材料中的单词的词义, 并且预测一些问题的答案。在听完之后, 对照一下, 并回答相关的问题。

问题如下:

1. Which kind of people do you think can suffer from a lot of stress?

2. What factors can cause stress?

3. What can we do to relax and reduce stress?

4. When do people suffer from stress?

5. What is a good way to organize work?

6. What kind of exercises can help reduce stress?

在学生经过研究或讨论得出答案后, 各组互相交流, 并阐述自己的看法。

(3) Lesson 3 A Volunteer Teacher

在进行听力活动之前, 通过观看文中的图片, 请学生来猜测人物、地点、时间、人物的身份及职业等, 并说出根据。

Group One thinks:

She is a _____, and she works in _____, and she decided to go there because _____.

Group Two thinks:

She is a _____, and she works in _____, and she decided to go there because _____.

Group Three thinks:

She is a _____, and she works in _____, and she decided to go there because _____.

在进行听力活动后, 回答相关问题, 并阐述自己对志愿者工作的看法或观点。

学生可以讨论一下人们从事志愿者工作的原因, 并说明自己如果作为志愿者, 自己准备从事哪方面的工作, 如何调动更多的人参与到志愿者工作中。

自学引领

提出几个思考题, 启发学生思考。

(1) Warm up

What kind of lifestyle do you have?

What kind of lifestyle do you think a football player has?

What kind of lifestyle do you think a student has?

What kind of lifestyle do you think a shepherd has?

What kind of lifestyle do you think a business executive has?

(2) Lesson 2 Relaxing

第一段听力材料:

What kind of lifestyle do you think is relaxing?

What kind of lifestyle do you think is stressful?

Do you have a kind of stressful or relaxing lifestyle?

第二段听力材料:

When do students suffer from stress?

What is a good way of making your life less stressful?

What kind of exercises can help reduce stress?

(3) Lesson 3 A Volunteer Teacher

Why was Wang Shu determined to go to work there?

If you were Wang Shu, what should you do?

Do you think whether her parents or her relatives would agree with her decision? Why?

要点探究

听力材料中出现的关键词及长难句:

(1) Warm up

关键词

cheer, mean, sure, alone, stressful, suppose, responsibility

长难句

I travel a lot I have matches in different countries.

I love the animals and I love being outdoors, alone with my thoughts.

(2) Lesson 2 Relaxing

第一段听力材料:

关键词

suffer from, prevent, probably, pressure, occasion, worry, organize, regularly, depend on

长难句

What caused it and what we can do to relax and prevent it?

There are certain jobs that are very stressful.

Other factors can be social—if you have a problem with your family or friends or at school.

But to answer your question, there are lots of things you can do to reduce stress.

第二段听力材料:

关键词

things, nervous, stand, tired

长难句

I prefer meeting people in small groups.

When I'm tired and want to relax I enjoy listening to music and I also like reading.

(3) Lesson 3 A Volunteer Teacher

关键词

welcome, studio, decision, graduate, tough, challenge, determine, support, against, strongly, proud, especially, mark, shock, eager

长难句

I'm going to work as a volunteer teacher in a small country town in Inner Mongolia.

I feel it's a duty to do something for students in poor areas.

That's why I'm determined to go.

To tell the truth, they felt shocked when they first heard about my play.

They are said to be hardworking and eager to learn.

互动平台

教师给学生听不同类型听力材料。对于难度小的听力材料,在听过一遍之后,学生应说出答案,并且要说出关键词,或者说出和问题相关的完整的句子。然后,由其他学生来判断对错与否。对于难度大的或篇幅长的听力材料,可以分段来听,这样,在听完一段之后,可以让学生来预测下一段的内容,或者判断人物的身份或事件的结果。同时,教师和其他学生对该学生所叙述的内容作出评价。也可以在完整地听过一遍或两遍后,由学生口头叙述听力材料的大意。

达标演练

听下面十段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。

- () 1. What does the man mean?
 - A. It will take him a long time to help the woman.
 - B. He can help her for a while.
 - C. It won't take a long time for him to help her.
- () 2. What's the probable relationship between the man and the woman?
 - A. Taxi driver and customer.
 - B. Conductor and driver.
 - C. Boss and driver.
- () 3. Where are the two speakers?
 - A. In a car.
 - B. In a restaurant.
 - C. On the street.
- () 4. Why was the man late?
 - A. His car was out of petrol.
 - B. He couldn't mend his car.
 - C. He had to go back for clean clothes
- () 5. When should Helen meet her boss?
 - A. At 9: 30
 - B. At 9: 50
 - C. At 9: 10
- () 6. What is the woman going to do?
 - A. To attend a party.
 - B. To buy a silk dress.
 - C. To wear a new dress.
- () 7. Where does the conversation take place?
 - A. In a hotel.
 - B. At an airport.
 - C. In the street.
- () 8. Why does the man live in the countryside?
 - A. It's near the school.

- B. His house is too old.
C. It's quiet.
- () 9. What does the man think of the cake?
A. Delicious.
B. Not very good.
C. It's OK.
- () 10. Who is in the hospital?
A. Tom's sister. B. Tom. C. Betty.

能力提升

听下面五段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。

听第 1 段材料，回答第 1~3 题。

- () 1. What is the man now?
A. Teacher.
B. Dancer.
C. Neither of the above.
- () 2. What is the man going to do?
A. He is going to a dancing school.
B. He is going to run a dancing school.
C. He is going to find a new job.
- () 3. How is the woman getting on with her work?
A. She hasn't reached the top yet.
B. She isn't very successful.
C. She can't bear any boss.

听第 2 段材料，回答第 4~6 题。

- () 4. Why did the man look worried?
A. He got an expensive telephone bill.
B. He couldn't afford the telephone bill.
C. His wife forgot to call his son.
- () 5. What is the woman going to do?
A. Ask Jack to pay for the bill.
B. Ask her father to pay for the bill.
C. Use her father's money to pay for the bill.
- () 6. What is the relationship between the two speakers?
A. Mother and son.
B. Teacher and student.
C. Husband and wife.

听第 3 段材料，回答第 7~9 题。

- () 7. What does the man think when the woman says she is not going?
A. She doesn't like football.
B. She has no money left.
C. She isn't feeling well.
- () 8. What is the woman planning to do?
A. Watch the game on television.
B. Attend the game.
C. Find someone to sing with.

- () 9. What does the man miss when watching a game on television?
A. Photographing the sports ground.
B. Watching the ball.
C. People's excitement.

听第 4 段材料，回答第 10~12 题。

- () 10. Why was the woman surprised to see Harry?
A. Because she had expected his father instead of him.
B. Because he had changed a lot.
C. Because she had thought that he would still be at university.
- () 11. What did the woman think of Harry?
A. He looked fine.
B. He was a good student.
C. He didn't like his father.
- () 12. What was the school year thought to be?
A. It was not long enough.
B. It was longer.
C. It was interesting.

听第 5 段材料，回答第 13~15 题。

- () 13. How many people became homeless as a result of the storm?
A. Over two hundred.
B. Over fourteen.
C. About fifteen.
- () 14. Where were Mr. Smith's children when the storm started?
A. In the rooms. B. In the kitchen.
C. In the yard.
- () 15. Why did Mr. Smith go back inside their house?
A. To get his missing child.
B. To get some food.
C. To get some clothes.

拓展创新

听如下两段材料，并回答相关问题。

材料 1 相关问题：

- () 1. The subject of this article is _____.
A. the unfortunate accidents of the Comets
B. the cause of the Comets disasters
C. a few airplanes
D. a Comet called De Harley
- () 2. The first paragraph shows the author's _____.
A. real interest B. deep regret
C. strong worry D. great concern
- () 3. When were all the Comets finally taken out of service? _____.

- A. In May 1958
B. In January 1954
C. In May 1953 or earlier
D. In March 1954 or later
- () 4. According to the article, the task of a team of divers sent by the British Navy was _____.
A. to find all the Comets that had crashed into sea
B. to examine every part of the plane that had crashed
C. to send the broken remains of a wrecked Comet to England
D. to search for a wrecked Comets near the Coast of Elba
- () 5. The cause of the Comet's disasters is _____.
A. due to strange accident
B. caused by the poor quality of the new airplane
C. not mentioned
D. known to all
- 材料 2 相关问题:
- () 6. We say guide work is difficult, for _____.
A. it is what only an artist can do
B. it must be kept doing for at least one year
C. it requires a lot more of a guide than any other job
D. only a qualified person can do it
- () 7. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
A. A guide must be able to organize tourists.
B. A guide must serve tourists warmly and whole-heartedly.
C. A guide is good at arranging all kinds of services to tourist.
D. A guide has a good mastery of a number of foreign languages.
- () 8. A guide must become a person _____.
A. who has learned to deal with what happens accidentally
B. who has learned to foresee what will happen
C. whose feelings and words are complicated
D. who can do well in such things as entertainment, shopping, etc.
- () 9. As a guide, you should have four strong points, two of which are _____.
A. perfect language skill and good health
B. a lot of knowledge and rich expressions on your face
C. gestures and huge wealth
D. a certain level of foreign language and enough height of body
- () 10. Your outward appearance will leave a deep impression on tourists. The appearance may include _____.
A. your manner and the way that you dress
B. your behaviors and language skill
C. your colorful clothes and beautiful hair
D. your dark glasses and fine gestures

第二部分 Speaking

课标导航

1. 知能目标

本单元口语的任务是: (1) 学生轮流谈论他们喜欢或不喜欢的活动; (2) Debbie 和 Paul 在生活方式等方面之间的相同点与不同点。

基本句式:

喜好和厌恶 likes and dislikes

喜好和厌恶通常表示当一个人对某个人或某个事物的兴趣、爱好或讨厌、憎恶。

常见表达方式:

a. I like / love... (very much). (我[非常]喜欢/爱……)

I like / love to... (我喜欢/爱……)

如上表达方式是说话人对某人或某物表示兴趣或爱好的常见方式。

b. I don't like (to)... (我不喜欢做……)

I hate (to)... (我不喜欢做……)

I don't love (to)... (我不喜欢做……)

I don't like it at all. (我一点也不喜欢。)

如上表达方式是说话人对某人或某物表示讨厌或憎恶的常见方式。

例如: —Tom, what do you think of the present I gave you last week?

—_____. I have given it to Mary.

A. I like it very much B. I don't like it at all

C. I love it D. I like to own it

Key: B

Example 1:

A: Mm, well, I really love playing football, you know, and my favorite player is...

Example 2:

Debbie has to commute to work but Paul doesn't.

They both have to work.

Example 3:

We live in a cave in Shanxi. We have no electricity but no pollution, either.

Example 4:

A: Where do you live?

B: We live in a cave.

A: What do you have for food?

决断和坚持 determination, decision and insistence

决断表示拿主意或作出决定。坚持是表明自己的决心或看法,含有对某件事情不让步或不改变自己的决定的意思。

常见表达方式:

a. I will... (我将……)

I have decided to / that... (我已经决定……)

I'm determined to (我决定……)

I've made up my mind that... (我已经下决心……)

I've made up my mind (not) to... (我已经下决心或不做……)

That's settled. (那件事已经定下来了。)

I have decided wh—clause / wh—word to... (我已经决定……)

如上表达方式是表示决断的常用语。

b. I insist on / that... (我坚持……)

You're wasting your breath. (你在白费口舌。)

Don't try to persuade me. I won't listen to you. (不要劝我。我不会听你的。)

I insist on my opinion. (我坚持我的观点。)

It's no use trying to persuading me. (劝我是没用的。)

如上表达方式是表示坚持的常用语。

例如: —You look tired. You'd better have a rest and go on with it tomorrow.

—I'll try my best to finish it _____.

A. if I haven't made up my mind to finish it

B. if I'm not ready to finish it

C. if I will finish it ahead of time

D. once I have decided to finish it

Key: D

2. 活动形式

本单元口语训练材料比较简单, 仅仅完成教材里的内容是不够的, 教学的关键在于跳出课文, 拓展训练。

(1) 个人活动:

(a) 每个学生写一段介绍自己喜欢的活动的文字材料。(例)

(1)

On the 5th of March, Class 1, Grade 3 of Changjiang Middle School organized a social activity. We went to the Donghu Nursing Home to show our respect and love for the old people living there, and we received a warm welcome at

about 9: 00 when we arrived.

Then we began to do some cleaning and washing for the grandpas and grandmas. All worked very hard. At five to twelve we had lunch together with our grandpas and grandmas. That was a good lunch. After that we put on some well-prepared performances for them and we all enjoyed ourselves so much. At 4 o'clock, we said goodbye to the grandmas and grandpas and we promised that we would come again sometime later.

(2)

During the holiday I took part in a special summer camp with my classmates. There we made some new friends who were senior students from Canvey, a town on the Thames, which is to the east of London.

As hosts, we showed them round many places of interest in Beijing, such as the Palace Museum, the Great Wall and the Summer Palace and told them about the changes taking place in Beijing. And they said Beijing was quite different from what they had heard of and it was as beautiful as Canvey.

Meanwhile, we improved our spoken English with the help of them.

I think the summer camp is of great value.

(b) 每个学生写一段介绍两个人或两个事物之间区别的文字。

(例)

(1)

Air travel has two advantages over train travel. First, it can save much time. We can fly from Qingdao to Guangzhou just in two hours, but by train we have to spend 58 hours or more. Second, air travel is more comfortable, because the plane flies so smoothly that we can rest well during the trip, while the train is crowded sometimes and passengers have to sit a long time, which makes them tired. But train travel also has its own advantages. For example, travelling by train costs only 250 yuan while traveling by air will take us 900 yuan. Besides, through the train's window, we can enjoy the view of many big cities, such as Ji'nan, Zhengzhou, Wuhan, Changsha, etc. So I think different people like different ways of traveling.

(2)

Body language is part of the way in which we communicate. But not all body language means the same thing in different countries. Take China and America for example. "Stamping one's foot" in China, simply shows one's anger, while in America it means impatience. "Clapping hands" never happens to an American speaker, because it is considered immodest in his own country. In China, however, it suggests the speaker's appreciation and means "thank you". "Staring at people" too long is thought as impoliteness in A-

merica. It may make people feel uneasy or uncomfortable. But Chinese people may think it is nothing more than curiosity. These examples may show the differences of body language.

(c) 每个学生写一篇关于在班级中进行调查的短文。

(例)

(1)

I did a survey about our school uniform. I asked some of my classmates what they thought about our uniform.

The majority like it. 20% of them say it is very fashionable and the color is nice. 30% think it is neat and tidy and a symbol for students. In some students' opinion, when we wear our school uniforms, we feel equal and no need to follow fashion.

Others don't like the school uniform. Some of them feel it is uncomfortable and the color is too dull. Some consider it old-fashioned. In the eyes of others, its style is very simple. The rest of them have no ideas about it.

(2)

Out-of-Class Activity in Our School

Students in our school have a period for out-of-class activities from 4: 00 p. m. to 4: 50 p. m. every day. We have sports, singing and dancing, do reading or take part in many interest groups. Our favorite activities are sports, games, sing, speech contests and learning how to use computers. We have learned a lot from these activities.

We hope that we'll be given more time for such activities and less homework to do after class. It is our suggestion that more lectures on some interesting subjects be held, and more tour trips and visits be made so that we can know about what is going on outside school.

(2) 小组活动: 每个学生在组里朗读, 并根据材料内容作出评价, 尽量使用本单元出现过的日常交际用语。

(3) 班级活动: 教师选择几篇材料让几位学生朗读, 然后由其他学生来评价, 并参与其中。

自学引领

指导自读能力方法或提出几个思考题, 启发学生思考。

1. How to describe an activity?
2. How many factors does an activity include?
3. How to describe the differences between two persons or two things?
4. How to describe the similarities between two persons or two things?
5. How to make a survey about somebody or something?

要点探究

口语中的句式和知识点 (类似的表达方式)

Talking about likes and dislikes;

示例句型:

- (1) What is it that you don't like about winter weather?
- (2) I don't like it when the weather gets real cold.
- (3) I don't stand summer weather.
- (4) The thing I don't like about driving is all the traffic on the road.
- (5) He doesn't like the idea of going to bed early.
- (6) I like to play tennis, but I'm not a very good player.
- (7) I don't like coffee, even though I know it's good for me.
- (8) I'm afraid he's being too particular about his food.
- (9) He always finds faults with everything.
- (10) She doesn't like anything I do or say.
- (11) You have wonderful taste in clothes.
- (12) What's your favorite sports?
- (13) What did you like best about the program?
- (14) I didn't like the taste of the medicine, but I took it anyway.
- (15) Why do you dislike the movie so much?

互动平台

教师和学生之间、学生与学生之间彼此谈论自己喜欢的活动, 谈论两个人或两个事物之间的区别, 以及如何进行简单的小范围的调查, 并提出自己的看法。

eg.

I think _____ is very interesting, because it _____.

I think _____ is different from _____. It lies in _____.

I have made a survey about _____. The results are as follows: _____

达标演练

(1)

Man: Diane, would you like to visit the beach of the Dead Sea with us tomorrow?

Woman: 1 I've heard so much about it.

Man: We'll go by car. Could you be ready by eight?

Woman: 2 Shall I ask the hotel to fix me a lunch, or is there a restaurant there?

Man: 3 We'll take care of everything. Just take a straw hat or something along. 4

Woman: All right. I'll take my hat and sunglasses.

Man: Well, I'll be running along now. I've got to see about the car. 5

Woman: See you.

A. See you tomorrow.

B. It's a pleasure.

C. Never mind about lunch.

D. I should say I would.

E. It's likely to be sunny and hot on the beach at this time of year.

F. Yes, eight will be fine.

G. It's a fine day today, isn't it?

(2)

Tom: So he killed the gatekeeper?

Peter: Yes, 1 But he insisted on doing it and a quarrel broke out between them. The old man said he would report him to the manager. And it made him angrier and he brought out a knife.

Tom: Didn't anybody stop him?

Peter: 2 They all knew he was very cruel and none of them dared to do so.

Tom: 3

Peter: No, except his mother who saw him in the prison after he had been sentenced to death. 4 she regrets having tried her best to meet her son's unreasonable demands and has made him come to such a bad end?

Tom: 5

A. Has anybody seen him recently?

B. She is to blame in a way.

C. She might have gone mad if she had been told the bad news.

D. No, they didn't.

E. Yes, they did.

F. The old man tried to stop him taking the machine parts away.

G. I don't think so.

能力提升

教师提出话题: dislikes and likes, 然后有学生经过准备说出相关的内容, 并且有一两个学生将自己所准备的材料说出来。

(例)

Likes and Dislikes

There was a very interesting story in this morning's newspaper about a man who had just received an inheritance of a million dollars. The newspaper account was quite detailed. It said the man behaves very strangely. When others likes, he dislikes, and what most people enjoy, he doesn't care for.

For example, most people enjoy summer weather when they can wear lightweight clothes. No one else would think of wearing a long coat and a hat on a hot day, but he does. He says he can't stand the sun, but he'll take long walks in the rain without a raincoat or an umbrella. He's extremely particular about selecting the correct tie to wear with his suit, but it doesn't bother him if his shirt is dirty or his suit isn't pressed.

He always sees the negative side of everything. He finds fault with the best movie of the year, but stays awake until two a.m. watching the very old movies on television. Even

his taste in food is peculiar. He drinks warm water and cold tea, eats raw eggs and can't stand fresh fruit.

Last week his uncle died and left him the million dollars. Perhaps the uncle was rather odd, too. Or maybe he knew about his nephew's strange preferences—one of them, anyway, and decided to try to cure him.

In his will, the old man insisted that the nephew spend half the inheritance within the next five years. If he didn't, the money would be given to a university.

Everyone is anxious to know what the nephew will do. You see, he likes to buy things, but he hates to spend money.

拓展创新

下面对话中有五个空白处, 每处附有四个选项。请根据对话内容各选出一个最佳答案。

Frank: 1

Faith: That's nothing.

Frank: You know, this is the first time I've ever been late. 2

Faith: Don't worry about it. Oh, you see Derek's phoned while you were out, 3 and that you'd call him as soon as you got back.

Frank: Oh, OK, thanks very much.

Faith: Er... I've got a bit of problem here, but I'll have to attend a meeting at 7:00 this evening and I can't go.

Frank: 4. I'll... Oh! This evening?

Faith: Yes.

Frank: Oh, I'd arranged to go out... Oh well, never mind. 5. I'll go to the meeting instead of you.

Faith: Are you sure?

Frank: Of course.

() 1. A. Tell me what's that

B. Pardon, say it again, please

C. You were late again

D. Excuse me for being late

() 2. A. I can tell you how sorry I am

B. I'm really sorry

C. I shouldn't apologize to you

D. I needn't say sorry to you

() 3. A. so I told him that you didn't come to work today

B. so I said to him that you went home

C. so I told him that you were in a meeting

D. so I said nothing to him

() 4. A. Well, that's all right B. Oh, it's necessary

C. Er, that's impossible D. Well, it's terrible

() 5. A. Don't forget it

B. It doesn't really matter

C. It's very serious

D. These things shouldn't happen

第三部分 Reading

课标导航

本单元的中心话题是“生活方式”，内容涉及现代生活的各个方面，以及对一些现实中出现的一些现象和问题的思考及解决办法。

1. 知能目标

(1) 重点单词和词组

Warm up

cheer, alone, suppose, responsibility, amount

Lesson 1

perfect, program, control, normally, appointment, take up, urgent, personal

Lesson 2

sort of, suffer, reduce, prevent, organize, depend, stress, relax, expert, actually, probably, pressure, regularly, prefer

Lesson 3

decision, graduate, area, prepare, be used to, comfort, determined, against, support, eager, proud, design, act out, presentation, solve

Lesson 4

unexpected, imagine, special, firm, system, crowded, add, forecast, distance, whenever, noisy, polluted

Communication Workshop

anyway, course, definitely, formal, style, personality, fashion

(2) 语法

现在时

①一般现在时

形式:

一般现在时主要由动词原形表示，但第三人称单数后要加词尾s，另外be和have有特殊的人称形式。

用法:

一般现在时主要表示:

a. 经常性或习惯性动作

例如: It seldom snows in the city in winter.

b. 现在的特征或状态

例如: He loves sports.

c. 客观真理

例如: Water boils at 100℃.

d. 表示一个按计划、安排、规定发生的事情

例如: Tomorrow is Sunday.

The train leaves at 7 o'clock.

②现在进行时

形式:

现在进行时由助动词be的人称形式加现在分词构成。

用法:

现在进行时主要表示:

a. 现在或在这段时间正在进行的动作

例如: They're making preparations for the trip.

We're reviewing this week.

b. 有时可以用来表示一个在最近按计划或安排要进行的动作。

例如: He is staying here until tomorrow.

They are publishing a new translation of the novel this autumn.

将来时

形式:

由助动词shall或will加动词原形构成。shall用于第一人称，will用于二、三人称。

用法:

a. 表示安排

例如: The meeting will be held tomorrow.

b. 表示打算

例如: He will study medicine after school.

2. 活动形式

可以采用由学生运用每节课中的生词以及相应的时态来造句的形式分组来进行，每组中的每人用本课的一个词来造句。

具体形式: 第一名学生用过一个词造句之后，其余学生不能够再用这个词。但是，在意义上必须和前面的句子在意思是连贯的。也就是说，在全组学生将所有的单词用完之后，叙述的是一个完整的故事。

自学引领

通过教师的介绍以及学生对单元各部分的学习，让学生对与自己的生活息息相关的不同的生活方式有所了解，能够了解不同人以及不同地区的人与人之间的不同的生活方式之间的差异，加深对一些问题的了解及理解，同时启发学生找到适合自己的生活方式，并能够对他人、与众不同的生活方式采取理解与宽容的态度。

教师可以引导学生对自己所了解的或所熟知的生活方式进行介绍，同时激发学生为他人、为社会服务的热情。

要点探究

Warm-up

What kind of lifestyle do you think the people have?

do you think 作为插入语，用于特殊疑问句，位于疑问词之后，采用陈述语序。

例如: Where do you think we can get this machine? 你

认为我们在哪能弄到这种机器?

How long do you think it will take you to finish the work? 你认为你完成这项工作需要多长时间?

Lesson 1 A Perfect Day

1. What can Bob or Brian do to improve their lifestyles? improve *vt.*

(1) *vt.* make or become better 改善, 改进, 提高

例如: improve one's English—improve oneself in English 提高自己的英语水平

improve the living conditions of the people 改善人民的生活条件

We must try to improve our basic skills. 我们必须努力加强基本功。

(2) *vi.* become better 有改善, 有提高

例如: The lives of the working people are improving every day. 劳动人民的生活水平日益提高。

Your mastery of the language has much improved. 你对语言的掌握提高了不少。

(3) *vi.* improve in 在……方面有改进 (提高)

例如: She is improving in health. —Her health is improving. 她的健康状况有改善。

(4) *vi.* improve on / upon 对……加以改进 (提高) produce sth. better than

例如: I was unable to improve on his translation. 我无法再提高他的译文质量。

2. I like the main news at six o'clock.

main *adj. n.*

(1) *n.*

a. the mains (自来水、煤气、电流、下水道的) 干线、总管 principal pipe bringing water or gas; principal wire transmitting electric current, from the source of supply into a building; principal sewer to which pipes from a building are connected

例如: My new house is not yet connected to the mains. 我的新房子 (的水电) 还没有接上干线。

b. in the main 大体上、从总体看来 for the most part; not the whole

(2) *adj.* chief; most important 主要的, 最重要的 (仅用作定语, 无比较级或最高级)

例如: the main thing to remember 所要记的主要东西; mainland 大陆

the main street of a town 市内的主要街道 the main course of a meal 一餐的主菜

(3) mainly *adv.* chiefly; for the most part 主要地, 大部分

例如: The people in the streets were mainly tourists. 街上的人大部分是游客。

3. I always take my portable telly and I sit on the stone

wall while the dog walks round in a circle.

while *conj.*

(1) whereas 而, 然而 (表示二者之间的对比)

例如: Tom works hard, while his sister is very lazy. 汤姆学习努力, 而他妹妹十分懒。

while 作为并列连词, 表示对比, 译为“然而”, 强调两个人或两个事物之间的对比; 而 but 作为并列连词, 表示转折, 译为“但是”, 动作通常是同一个人或事物所发出的。

例如: He had planned to go abroad, but at last he changed his mind. 他原计划要出国, 但是最后他改变了主意。

(2) during the time that; for as long as; at the same time as 当……的时候, 在……的时候

例如: He fell asleep while he was doing his homework. 他做作业时睡着了。

(3) (implying a concession) though; although (含有让步之意) 虽然, 尽管

例如: While I understand what you say, I can't agree with you. 虽然我理解你的意思, 但我还是不同意。

4. She's not here now because she's working...

as, because, for, since 表示“因为”时的区别:

because 是从属连词, 意思是“因为”。它引导原因状语从句, 表示直接而明确的原因或理由, 它的语气最强。它引导的原因状语从句往往放在主句后面。

例如: Tom didn't want his master to do that because his parents were strict with him. 汤姆不想让他的老师那样做, 因为他的父母对他要求非常严。

I didn't give the chemistry book to Mary yesterday because she has already gone back to her hometown. 昨天我没有把化学书给玛丽, 因为她已经回老家去了。

as 和 since 用作从属连词表示原因或理由时, 意思是“因为”、“由于”、“既然”, 其语气不如 because 那么强。当原因已为人所知, 或不如句子的其他部分重要, 就用 as 或 since。

since 比 as 稍微正式一些。as 和 since 引导的原因状语从句一般放在主句的前面。

例如: As it was getting very late, we soon turned back. 因为很晚了, 我们很快就回来了。

Since a lot of people make mistakes in life, we should give him another chance. 既然很多人一生中都要犯错误, 因此我们应该再给他一次机会。

for 是并列连词, 意思是“因为”、“由于”, 它的语气最弱。它说的理由是一种补充说明。for 所引导的分句几乎可以放在括号里, for 引导的分句不能放在句首。

例如: We must start early, for we have a long way to go. 我们必须早一点出发, 因为我们的路途很远。

5. ... and appointments take up a large part of the day.

take up

(1) lift up, raise 拿起, 举起, 抬起, 收起

例如: take up one's pencil / book / carpet 拿起铅笔/拿起书 / 收起地毯

(2) interest oneself in, engage in sth. 从事 (某事), 作为爱好或工作

例如: He takes up painting in his spare time. 他在业余时间画油画。

He has taken up photography as a hobby. 他有摄影这个爱好。

(3) occupy (time or space) 占据 (时间、空间), 占用
例如: Sorry to have taken up so much of your valuable time. 对不起占用了你那么多宝贵的时间。

I won't take up your time in office hours. 在上班的时候, 我不想占用你的时间。

6. Every minute of the day is filled with urgent matters. fill vt. vi.

(1) vt. 注满, 装满, 使充满 (人或物) (常采用 be filled with / be full of 的结构)

例如: She filled our cups with steaming tea. 他给我们斟上热腾腾的茶。

The hall is filled with people. 大厅里坐满了人。

(2) vt. 使充满 (某种情绪等)

例如: The hall was filled with great joy. 大厅里一片欢腾。

He seemed suddenly filled with energy. 他仿佛突然浑身是劲。

(3) vi. 充满, 装满

例如: The place was filling rapidly. 这个地方很快就挤满了人。

His heart filled with pleasure. 他满怀喜悦。

(4) fill in / fill out 填写, 填上

例如: Please fill in / out this form. 请把这份表填一下。

Let's fill in the hole. 咱们把这个洞堵上。

7. ... and answer some personal e-mails.

personally adv.

(1) 就自己而言, 就个人而言—speaking for myself only

例如: Personally I agree to your plan. 就我个人而言, 我是同意你的计划的。

She said she didn't like it, but personally I thought it was very good. 她说她不喜欢这个东西, 但我自己认为它是很好的。

(2) 亲自, 本人—in person

例如: He will personally be present at the meeting.

—He will be present at the meeting in person. 他将亲自出席那个会议。

(3) personal adj.

a. 私人的, 个人的—private

例如: one's personal affairs / needs / opinions 某人的事 / 需要 / 意见

b. 本人所做的, 亲自的

例如: The Prime Minister made a personal appearance at the meeting. 首相亲自参加会议。

(4) personality n.

a. 人格

例如: respect the personality of a child 尊重儿童的人格

b. 个性—character

例如: He is a man with little personality. 他是一个没有什么个性的人。

8. Besides I get bored if there's nothing to do...

besides prep. adv.

(1) prep. 除……之外, 而且相当于 as well as; in addition to

例如: You must return this book besides that one. 除了那本书之外, 这本书你也必须归还。

(2) adv. 再者, 而且, 加之。相当于 moreover, also, 用于表示附加的理由。

例如: It's too late to go to the basketball match now; besides, it's beginning to rain. 现在去看篮球比赛已经太晚了, 何况, 又开始下雨了。

Lesson 2 Relaxing

1. Think about situations in your life.

think about

(1) recall, reflect upon 回想, 回顾

例如: What he saw made him think about his school days. 他所看到的一切使他回想起他的求学时代。

(2) consider 考虑, 思考

例如: He thought a lot about how to improve his chemistry studies. 他想了很多, 应如何提高他的化学水平。

He's thinking about paying a visit to the city. 他正考虑去那个城市一趟。

(3) think of 想到 (某人或某事)

例如: I often thought about him during my stay in another city. 在我待在外市期间, 我常想到他。

2. suffer vt. vi.

(1) vi. feel or have pain, loss, etc 受痛苦, 受折磨, 受损害

例如: He looked very pale and seemed to have suffered a great deal. 他面色惨白, 显然受过很多苦的样子。

(2) vi. experience; undergo sth. unpleasant 受……之苦, 遭受

例如: He suffered most from lack of rest. 他所受的最大苦是休息太少。