

普通高中课程标准实验教科书(外研版)

# 英语学习 手册

根据外研社新教材编写

(必修1、2)



山东教育出版社

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# 英语学习手册

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# 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 2006 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“疑难知识解惑”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。书后附有各单元练习答案,并对答案进行了解析,学生通过阅读答案解析,对各个练习考查的知识点便一目了然,同时能够明确答案的来龙去脉,达到无师自通的效果。

本学习手册可配合外语教学与研究出版社出版的《普通高中课程标准实验教科书英语(必修 1、2)》使用。

编 者

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# Module 1

## My First Day at Senior High



### 第一部分

### 学习目标展示

重点单词	<p>province <i>n.</i> 省</p> <p>amazing <i>adj.</i> 令人吃惊的</p> <p>amazed <i>adj.</i> 吃惊的; 惊讶的</p> <p>embarrassed <i>adj.</i> 尴尬的; 难堪的</p> <p>embarrassing <i>adj.</i> 令人尴尬的</p> <p>disappointing <i>adj.</i> 令人失望的</p> <p>disappointed <i>adj.</i> 失望的</p> <p>impress <i>vt.</i> 使印象深刻</p>	<p>bored <i>adj.</i> 厌烦的; 厌倦的</p> <p>brilliant <i>adj.</i> (口语) 极好的</p> <p>system <i>n.</i> 制度; 系统</p> <p>disappear <i>vi.</i> 消失</p> <p>move <i>vi.</i> 搬家</p> <p>cover <i>vt.</i> 包含</p> <p>teenager <i>n.</i> 少年</p> <p>technology <i>n.</i> 技术</p> <p>method <i>n.</i> 方法</p>
重点短语	<p>write down 写下; 记下</p> <p>have fun 玩得开心</p> <p>in groups 分组</p> <p>be embarrassed at 对……感到尴尬</p>	<p>in other words 换句话说</p> <p>look forward to 盼望</p> <p>go to college 上大学</p> <p>be divided into 被分成……</p>
日常交际用语	<p>How are you doing?</p> <p>Oh really?</p> <p>So have I.</p> <p>Cool!</p>	<p>That's great! What about...?</p> <p>Oh, that's too bad.</p> <p>How was it?</p>
语法	(1) 复习现在时态 (2) 以-ing 和-ed 结尾的形容词	
技能目标	通过本单元的学习, 使学生了解中美学校之差异, 使学生能够运用恰当提问进行英语谈话并学会写英语电子邮件。	



第二部分

国际视野拓展

### American Students Get Help with Schoolwork from Far Away

Some American students get help with their schoolwork from online companies whose teachers may be in another country.

One company is Career Launcher India Limited. It provides mathematics help through online tutoring programs. The student in the United States and teacher in India talk to each other as they work out math problems. The teachers can explain ideas by drawing on the screen so the student can see how the answer develops. Career Launcher also teaches students in India and the Middle East. The service costs about twenty to thirty dollars an hour.

Another online tutoring company is Tutor-dot-com. Its tutors are in North America. They provide help in math, science, social studies and English to students from the fourth to the twelfth grades. Officials say the company helps about three thousand students each day.

Growing Stars is another company offering online tutoring. It works with children from grades three through twelve. It helps with math, English, science, physics, chemistry and biology. The company tutors are in India.

It charges American students about twenty dollars an hour. Growing Stars is expanding(进军) into Canada, Britain and Australia. It gives each student a test to find out what he or she knows and does not know. Then an academic director creates a personal learning program for each student. And the company e-mails progress reports to the children's parents.

Smart Thinking in Washington, D. C., has tutors in the





United States, South Africa, the Philippines, India and Chile. But it only permits those in the United States to provide help with English.

Some education experts are concerned about people in India helping American children with American English. They also have concerns about the quality of other instructions offered by such programs. The companies say their teachers are professionals who know the differences between British and American English. The companies say they could not operate if students and their parents were not satisfied with the service.



### 第三部分

### 疑难知识解惑

#### (一) 生词突破

#### 1. **amazed** *adj.* 大为惊讶的; 惊愕的

We were amazed at the news.

We were amazed to hear the news.

我们听到这个消息感到非常惊讶。

Visitors are often amazed to discover how little the town has changed.

参观者常常为这个小城的变化之小感到惊讶。

#### 【归纳拓宽】

be amazed at 因……而惊讶

be amazed that... 为……感到惊讶

be amazed to see/hear/find 惊讶地看见/听到/发现

#### 2. **impress** *vt.*

##### (1) 使……印象深刻

I was deeply impressed by/at/with his speech.

他的演讲给我留下深刻印象。

She impressed me as a woman of great kindness.



在我印象中,她是一位非常仁慈的女性。

We're very impressed with the standard of the children's work.

我们对孩子们的制作所达到的水平印象深刻。

(2) 使……铭记

Father impressed on me the value of hard work.

= Father impressed the value of hard work on me.

父亲要我铭记工作的重要性。

【归纳拓宽】

be impressed with/by 对……印象深刻

impress sth. on sb. 使某人铭记某物

3. **embarrass** *vt.* 令人尴尬,难堪

Making speeches in public always embarrasses me.

在众人面前演说时,我总觉得慌张困窘。

Don't embarrass them with personal questions.

不要问隐私事情让他们觉得不好意思。

She was embarrassed by his loud laughter.

他放声大笑使她觉得不好意思。

4. **disappear** *vi.*

(1) 消失

The plane disappeared behind the clouds.

飞机消失在云层里。

The sun disappeared below the horizon.

太阳落到地平线以下。

(2) 不复存在;消亡

Our countryside is disappearing at an alarming rate.

我们的农村地区正在以惊人的速度消失。

Many wild animals are disappearing because of excessive hunting.

许多野生动物因滥捕而面临绝迹。

(3) 失踪



The child disappeared from his home some time after four.  
这孩子四点多的时候就离家不见了。

### 【构词】

disappearance *n.* 消失;失踪;消灭

## 5. move

### (1) *vi.*

#### ① 移动

The bus was already moving when I jumped onto it.  
我跳上公共汽车的时候,它已经开动了。

He could hear someone moving around in the room above.

他能听到楼上屋里有人走动。

#### ② 搬迁

We don't like it here, so we've decided to move.  
我们不喜欢这地方,因此决定搬走。

She's been all on her own since her daughter moved away.  
自从她女儿搬出去后,她一直独自生活。

### (2) *vt.* 使感到;打动

Her story moved us to tears.

= We were moved to tears by her story.

她的故事令我们感动得落泪。

### (3) *n.* 行动;搬家

The management has made no move to settle this problem.  
管理层没有采取任何措施来解决该问题。

What's the date of your move?

你什么时候搬家?

### 【归纳拓宽】

set moving 马上行动;迅速开始

move along 向前移动

move in 搬进新居;涉足

move out 搬出去;退出



on the move 在旅途中

make a move 动身;采取行动/措施

**【构词】**

movement *n.* 活动;运动

moving *adj.* 活动的;使人感动的

mover *n.* 搬家公司;搬运工

**6. cover *vt.***

**(1) 遮盖**

She covered her face with her hands.

她双手掩面。

Dust covered his desk.

他的桌子布满灰尘。

**(2) 覆盖**

Much of the country is covered by forest.

森林覆盖着国家的大片土地。

Our apple tree is covered with fruit.

我们家的苹果树果实累累。

**(3) 包括;涉及;处理**

His report covers all aspects of the problem.

他的报告涵盖了这个问题的各个方面。

**(4) 行走(距离);占有(面积)**

How far can we cover a day?

我们一天能走多远?

She covered 1,000 meters in less than 4 minutes.

她在4分钟内跑完了1 000米。

**【归纳拓宽】**

take cover (利用地形或地上物)隐蔽

make cover of 混入……;趁着……

cover girl 封面女郎



## (二) 课文详解

### READING AND VOCABULARY

#### 1. Describe your attitude to studying English.

描述你对学习英语的态度。

句中 to 是介词, 后跟 doing 做宾语。同样的词组还有: look forward to, get (be) used to, pay attention to, turn to, lead to 等。例如:

What's your attitude to solving the problem?

你对解决这个问题持什么态度?

I'm looking forward to hearing from you.

我期待着接到你的回信。

The old man isn't used to living in the big city.

老人不习惯大城市的生活。

He turned to looking for another job.

他开始找其他工作。

#### 2. What do you find most difficult about English?

有关英语学习你认为什么最难?

句中 find 意为“发现”或“认为”, 后跟形容词做宾补。find 还常跟其他形式做宾补。如:

We found them waiting to receive us.

我们发现他们正等着迎接我们。(现在分词做宾补)

He found the door closed.

他发现门被关上了。(过去分词做宾补)

She found him to be very friendly.

她发现他很友好。(不定式做宾补)

#### Reading passage

#### 1. The teachers write on the computer, and their words appear on the screen behind them.

老师在计算机上写字, 这些字出现在他们背后的屏幕上。



句中 on the computer 及 on the screen 是介词短语,注意介词 on 的搭配。又如:

Nowadays many students do their homework on the computer, so they may surf on the Internet and find the information needed.

现在许多学生在计算机上写作业,他们可以上网查找所需要的资料。

**2. Ms Shen's method of teaching is nothing like that of the teachers at my Junior High school.**

沈老师的教学方法与我初中老师的教法截然不同。

(1) 句中 nothing like 表示“全然不同”,“没有(那么好)”。如:

His new book is nothing like as good as his earlier books.  
他的新书没有他先前的书那么好。

There's nothing like a holiday to make one rested.

没有什么能比得上一个令人放松的假期。

(2) 句中 that 是代词,代替前面的 method of teaching。注意: that 往往代替“the+名词”,而 one 往往代替“a+名词”。又如:

The cost of wheat is less than that of rice. (that 代替 the cost)

小麦比大米便宜。

A cake made of wheat costs less than one made of rice. (one 代替 a cake)

小麦做的糕饼比大米做的便宜。

**【高考链接】**

I'm moving to the countryside because the air there is much fresher than \_\_\_\_\_ in the city. (NMET 2005 江苏)

A. ones                      B. one                      C. that                      D. those

**【解析】**本句意为:“我快搬到农村去了,因为那里的空气比城市的空气新鲜多了。”后面空格中的词代替前面的 the air。四个选项中,只有 that 能代替“the+不可数名词”,故答案是 C。

**3. And we have fun.**



我们过得很快乐。

fun 是不可数名词,意思是“快乐的事或人”。如:

Tom's good fun; we all enjoy being with him.

汤姆是很有趣的人,我们大家都愿意和他在一起。

The journey home is really great fun.

回家的路上真有意思。

另外,fun 作为不可数名词也能用作定语,修饰其他名词。如:

We do this in a fun way.

我们以一种很有意思的方式做这件事。

#### 4. I don't think I will be bored in Ms Shen's class.

我认为,上沈老师的课我是不会感到厌倦的。

句中 not 是否定前移。在 think, believe, suppose, expect, imagine 等词后接的宾语从句如果含否定之意,英语的习惯表达方式是把否定词放在前面,后接的从句中动词用肯定形式。例如:

I don't believe he will succeed.

我相信他不会成功。

I don't suppose you'll have trouble finding it.

我认为要找到它不会有太大困难。

I didn't expect you were here.

没想到你会在这里。

#### 5. In other words, there are three times as many girls as boys.

换句话说,女生人数是男生的三倍。

(1) 句中 in other words 意为“换句话说”,注意区别下面两个词组不同含义:

**In a word**, I don't trust him.

一句话,我不相信他。

**In other words**, he became a great hero.

换句话说,他成了大英雄。

(2) 句中 three times as many... as... 表示“是……的三倍”。

表示倍数通常用下列三个句型:



This ruler is **3 times as long as** that one. (倍数+形容词原级比较)

这把尺子是那把尺子的 3 倍长。

This ruler is **3 times longer than** that one. (倍数+形容词比较级)

这把尺子比那把尺子长 2 倍。

This ruler is **3 times the length of** that one. (倍数+the+名词+of...)

这把尺子是那把尺子的 3 倍长。

**【高考链接】**

The house rent is expensive. I've got about half the space I had at home and I'm paying \_\_\_\_\_ here. (NMET 2003 上海)

- A. as three times much                      B. as much three times  
C. much as three times                      D. three times as much

**【解析】**句意:这个房子房租很贵,我只占有我在家时面积的一半左右却要付三倍之多的房租。倍数表示法中,倍数要放在前面,然后加形容词比较级等。答案是 D。

**6. They say that girls are usually more hardworking than boys...**

据说,女生通常比男生更刻苦努力……

当不必说出具体某个人做某事时,可以用 They say that..., 相当于 It's said that...。如:

They say that his father works in a foreign country.

— It's said that his father works in a foreign country.

据说,他父亲在国外工作。

**CULTURAL CORNER**

**1. Secondary school in the US usually covers seven years, grades six to twelve.**

美国中学通常包括六到十二年级在内的七个年级。

句中 cover 意为“包括”,又如:

This dictionary does not cover the whole of the English vocabulary.





这本词典没有包括所有的英语词汇。

His studies covered a wide field.

他的研究涉及广泛的领域。

2. The school year is divided into two semesters, the first of which is September through December, and the second January through May.

一学年有两个学期：第一学期九月至十二月，第二学期二月至五月。

- (1) 句中 be divided into 意为“被分成……(几部分)”。又如：

The students are divided into four groups. Each group is made up of 8 people.

学生被分成 4 组，每组 8 人。

- (2) 句中 the first of which is September through December 是定语从句。定语从句的先行词是 two semesters, which 是引导定语从句的关系代词，代替前面的 two semesters。

- (3) 句中 through 意为“在(整整一段时间)中；一直到”。又如：

I go to school Monday through Friday.

我周一至周五上学。

He will stay here through August.

他整个 8 月都待在这儿。

### (三) 语法精析

#### I. 一般现在时与现在进行时

##### 1. 一般现在时的基本用法

- (1) 表示经常性或习惯性动作。例如：

We go to school every day.

He speaks English very well.

- (2) 表示现在存在的特征或状态。例如：

He is always ready to help others.

- (3) 表示永恒的真理或事实。如：

The earth moves around the sun.