

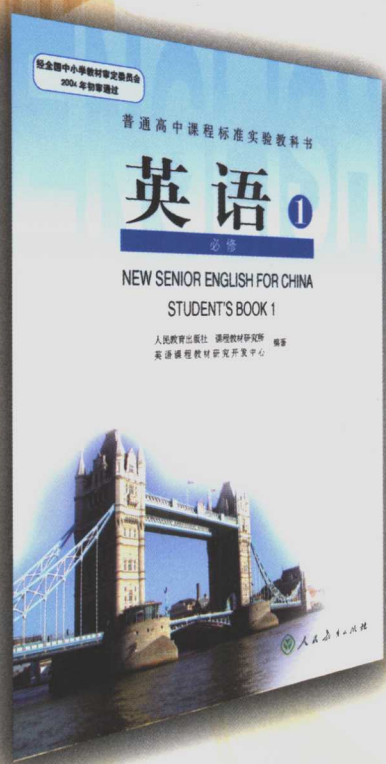
# 新教材新学案

配合普通高中课程标准实验教科书

## 英语①必修

人民教育出版社教学资源分社  
人民教育出版社外语分社

策划组编



人民教育出版社

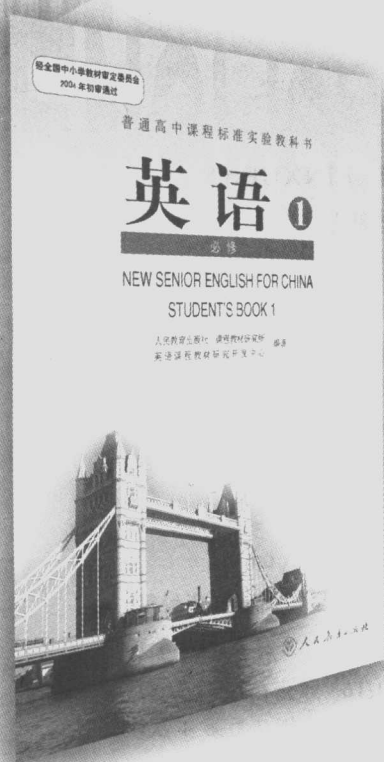
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## 说 明

2004年秋季,普通高中课程标准实验教科书开始在一些省、自治区实验推广。为了配合课标高中教科书实验区的教学需要,完善人民教育出版社课标高中教材的立体化开发建设,在充分调研的基础上,人民教育出版社教学资源分社与人教社高中各学科编辑室共同策划组编了与人教版普通高中课程标准实验教科书配套使用的丛书——《新教材新学案》。

《新教材新学案》努力在两个方面出“新”:一是在内容的选择上最大限度地体现素质教育的精神,处理好基础与应试的关系,挖掘和“放大”教科书的闪光点,以体现教科书的新之所在;二是在呈现方式上最大限度地体现“改变学生学习方式”的课改目标,采用新颖的学习思路和方法,帮助学生消疑解惑,巩固所学知识,激活创新思维。

参加《新教材新学案》这套丛书的编写者既有人教版课标高中教科书的编著者,又有实验区以及其他地区的优秀教师和教研人员,大家有这样一种希望,即将德育、美育、科学精神及人文精神纳入到《新教材新学案》之中,为学生提供一套有新的教育理念的、与教科书紧密配合的、能够解学生学习之“渴”的高水平精品图书。

由于《新教材新学案》这套丛书编写时间紧迫,还存在许多不足之处,欢迎广大读者提出批评和建议,以便再版修订时参考。

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编委会  
2006年5月

# 目 录

## Contents

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<b>Unit 1</b>	Friendship .....	(1)
<b>Unit 2</b>	English Around the World .....	(22)
<b>Unit 3</b>	Travel Journal .....	(44)
<b>Unit 4</b>	Earthquakes .....	(60)
<b>Unit 5</b>	Nelson Mandela — a Modern Hero .....	(76)
<b>Key to the Exercises</b>	.....	(96)
<b>Tapescripts</b>	.....	(101)

# Unit 1 Friendship

## 一、知识点拨 (Knowledge Pointers)

### I. 学习目标 (Language Goals)

类别	语言项目
重点词汇	add point upset calm concern careless loose cheat reason list share feeling thought outdoors crazy nature moonlight purpose dare thunder entirely power according trust indoors suffer teenager advice quiz editor communicate situation habit add up calm down have got to be concerned about walk the dog go through hide away set down a series of on purpose in order to face to face according to get along with fall in love join in
常用句型	1. should have done 2. I didn't dare open a window. 3. ... she felt after being in the place for over a year.
交际用语	表明自己态度和肯定程度的用语: I think so. I agree. I don't think so. I don't agree. Exactly. I am afraid not. Of course not.
语法知识	间接引语 (I) “I <u>don't</u> want to set down a series of facts in a diary,” said Anne. → Anne <u>said that</u> <u>she didn't</u> want to set down a series of facts in a diary. He <u>asked</u> , “ <u>Are</u> you leaving <u>tonight</u> ?” → He <u>asked us</u> <u>whether/if</u> we <u>were</u> leaving <u>that night</u> . “When did you go to bed <u>last night</u> ?” Father said to Anne. → Father <u>asked</u> Anne when she went to bed <u>the night before</u> .

### II. 重点词汇 (Key Words)

#### 1. concern

##### 1) n. 所关切的事; 有利害关系的事

Your school work, rather than your private life, is my concern. 我所关心的是你的学业, 而不是你的私人生活。

How much money I earn is none of your concern. 我赚多少钱与你无关。

My greatest concern is the development of our school. 我最关心的事是我们学校的发展。

##### 2) n. 担心, 挂念; 担忧 (for, about)

I felt no concern about / for his safety. 我不担心他的安全。

The report expressed the citizens' great concern about / for the doctor's abilities there. 报告表达了市民对那儿的医生能力的严重忧虑。

3) be concerned about / for 为……担心; 关注

He has never been concerned about / for how others think of him. 他从不在意别人怎样看他。

His mother is always concerned about his future and his happiness. 他的妈妈常为他的前途和幸福担心。

4) be concerned with 与……有关系

He seemed to be concerned with the case. 他看起来与此案有关。

The story is concerned with an American family in the 19th century. 这个故事与 19 世纪一个美国家庭有关。

5) *vt.* 与……有关; 涉及

What I said at the meeting doesn't concern you, so don't worry about it. 我在会议上所说的与你无关, 不要为此担忧。

The problem concerns all of us. 这个问题涉及到我们所有人。

It isn't your problem. Don't concern yourself with other people's affairs. 这不是你的问题。不要把自己和别人的事扯在一起。

## 2. calm

1) *vt.* 使安静; 平静; 镇静

The mother calmed the baby by giving him some milk. 孩子的母亲给他牛奶, 使他安静下来。

What the manager said at the meeting calmed the fears of the workers. 经理在会上说的话平息了工人们的担忧。

2) calm down (使) 安静下来

We tried to calm him down, but he kept shouting and crying. 我们试图使他安静下来, 可是他仍然不停地叫喊着。

Calm down. There is nothing to worry about! 安静下来吧, 没有什么可担忧的。

## 3. share

1) *vt.* 分享, 共用; 分担

They would like to share their joys and sorrows. 他们愿意同甘共苦。

Can I share the table with you? 我可以与你共用一张桌子吗?

In the newly-built school four students share the same room. 在这所新建的学校里, 四个学生共用一个房间。



2) *vi.* 分享, 分担 (常与 *in* 连用)

I will share in the cost with you. 我和你一起分担这次的费用。

3) *n.* 份额; 一份; 股份; 分担量

Your share of the birthday cake is kept in the fridge. 你的那份生日蛋糕存放在冰箱里。

What share did you have in the great success? 在这次成功中你有何贡献?

He told his partner to sell all the shares in this company as soon as possible. 他告诉他的同伴尽快卖出所有在这家公司的股票。

4. *go through*

## 1) 经历; 遭受

The old man went through many sufferings during the war. 老人在战争期间经历过很多苦难。

All the players have to go through a thorough physical training. 所有的运动员都要受到全面的体育训练。

## 2) 穿过; 通过

Tina had gone through several carriages to the front of the train before she knew it. 蒂娜不知不觉间已经穿过了几节车厢来到了火车的最前部。

The rope is too thick to go through the hole. 绳子太粗, 穿不过这个孔。

## 3) 仔细查看

The police went through the pockets of the thief. 警察仔细搜查了小偷的口袋。

He thought it his duty to go through the papers. 他认为自己有责任检查这些文件。

The teacher was going through the students' exercises when I left the office. 我离开办公室的时候老师正在批阅学生作业。

5. *crazy*1) *adj.* 疯狂的; 愚蠢的

He must be crazy to go out in such weather. 这种天气外出, 他一定是疯了。

The noise is driving me crazy. 这声音吵得我快要发疯了。

2) *be crazy about* 醉心的; 狂热的; 着迷的

He is crazy about dancing. 他醉心于跳舞。

We are crazy about the beauty of the tourist attractions. 我们着迷于这个景点的美丽景色。

## 3) 拼命地; 发狂地

The young man worked like crazy so that he could forget the sadness of losing

the close friend. 这年轻人发疯似地工作以忘记失去密友的痛苦。

#### 6. spellbind (spellbound, spellbound)

1) *vt.* 使入迷; 吸引; 迷住

The wonderful and lively class by the chemistry teacher spellbound all the students there. 化学老师精彩生动的课使所有的学生入迷。

2) *spellbound adj.* 着迷的

The children watched spellbound as the magician produced rabbits and pigeons from his hat. 当魔术师从帽子里变出兔子和鸽子时, 孩子们都看得着了迷。

3) *spellbinding adj.* 使人着迷的

a spellbinding performance 使人着迷的表演

the spellbinding moonlight and flowers 使人着迷的月光和鲜花

#### 7. hide

1) *vt.* 隐藏; 躲藏;

You're hiding something important, aren't you? 你藏着什么重要的事情吧?

What have you hidden behind you? 你后面藏着什么?

The soldiers hid themselves among the trees. 战士们隐藏在树丛中。

The villagers hid the hero in the cave. 村民们把那位英雄隐藏在山洞里。

The house was hidden among the rows of high trees. 房子隐蔽在一排排高大的树丛中。

2) *vt.* 隐瞒(事实、感情等; 常与 from 连用)

The young lady tried to hide the truth from her parents that her younger brother was killed in the war. 那个年轻的女士竭力向父母隐瞒弟弟在战争中阵亡的消息。

3) *hidden adj.* 隐藏着的

There is a hidden meaning in the poem. 这首诗中有隐含的意思。

Their talk was recorded by a hidden recorder. 他们的谈话被一个暗藏着的录音机录了下来。

#### 8. suffer

1) *vt.* 遭受, 蒙受。作及物动词, 所接宾语指痛苦、疾病、寒冷、饥饿、损失等。

Ms King's legs were badly hurt and she suffered great pain. 金女士的腿受了重伤, 极为痛苦。

Napoleon suffered great losses in the battle. 在那场战斗中, 拿破仑遭受了重大损失。

These plants can't suffer a cold winter. 这些植物耐不住冬天的严寒。

- 2) *vi.* 因……而受苦, 后面常跟介词 *from* 的短语,

She often suffers from headache. 她常头痛。

## 9. trust

- 1) *vt.* 信任; 信赖

Can we trust his words? 我们能相信他的话吗?

A blind man trust his own sense of touch very much. 盲人非常相信自己的触觉。

We can't trust him to keep his promise. 我们不能相信他会信守诺言。

- 2) trust sb with sth = trust sth to sb 把……委托给……; 托付给

I trusted my car with the baby-sitter when I was away on business. 我出差时, 就把车托付给保姆。

- 3) *vt.* 期望; 期待 (相当于 *expect*)

I trust that you will enjoy the trip. 我希望你喜欢这次旅行。

I trust to receive your letter soon. 我期待着尽快收到你的来信。

- 4) trust in (= to have faith in; believe in) 信仰, 相信

The villagers there used to trust in God and they trust in science now. 那儿的村民过去相信上帝, 现在相信科学。

- 5) trust to (= depend on) 依靠; 依赖

Don't trust too much to luck / your memory. 不要过多地依靠运气 (你的记忆) 了。

## 10. get along / on (with)

- 1) 表示“与……相处”, 如:

How are you getting along with your classmates in the new school? 你和新学校的同学相处得如何?

He got along well with his aunt in Beijing. 他在北京与姑母相处得很融洽。

- 2) 表示“进展; 前进, (勉强) 过活”, 如:

How is your job getting along? 工作进展得怎么样了?

He didn't even offer to help us. But I'm sure we can get along quite well without him. 他从没有给我们提供过帮助, 不过我想没有他我们也能过得很好。

## 11. put away

- 1) 把……关起来

Jews were caught by Nazis and put away. 犹太人被纳粹兵抓捕并关押起来。

People like that ought to be put away. 像这样的人应该被关起来。

- 2) 把……收起来 (放回原处)

Put away the books (= put the books away) in the cupboard. 把那些书收起来放回柜子里去。

Spring is coming. Put away the fur coats. 春天来了, 将皮衣服收起来吧。

### Ⅲ. 常用句型 (Sentence Structures)

#### 1. ... tell him that he should have studied... 告诉他, 他本应该……

should have done (= ought to have done) 是一种虚拟用法, 译做“本应该做……”(但事实上并没有做) 又如:

You should have worn the safety belt in the car, and you wouldn't have been hurt. 你本应该坐车时系上安全带的, 这样你就不会受这伤了。

He shouldn't have told Tom the secret, but he meant no harm. 他本不应该告诉汤姆这个秘密的, 但是他没有恶意。

#### 2. Your friend comes to school very upset. 你的朋友来到学校, 很难过。

upset 在此处是形容词, 做表语 (也可说状语), 用来补充形容主语来学校时的心情。又如:

He looked behind as he went along, full of fear. 他一边走, 一边回头看, 心里害怕极了。

The children reached the top of the mountain safe. 孩子们安全到达了山顶。

Thirst, hungry and tired, they came to the foot of the mountain. 又渴又饿又疲惫, 他们终于来到了小山脚下。

#### 3. I didn't dare open a window. 我不敢打开窗子。

dare 有两种用法: 实义动词, 情态动词。

##### 1) 做实义动词时, 后面经常接带 to 的不定式, 多用于肯定句中。如:

He was brave and he dares to do everything. 他很勇敢, 什么事都敢做。

He dared to do that and something even worse. 那种事他都敢做, 更坏的事他也敢做。

##### 2) 做情态动词, 多用在否定和疑问句中, 经常接不带 to 的不定式。如:

All of us know he was wrong, but none of us dared(to) tell him. 我们都知道他错了, 但我们没有一个人敢对他说。

Dare she tell everything she knew? 她敢把自己知道的说出来吗?

How dare he speak to his mother so rudely? 他怎么敢那么粗鲁对母亲讲话?

##### 3) 用在 does 或 do 构成的否定句和疑问句中, 理论上虽然应当有 to, 实际使用时经常把 to 省略。如:

We don't dare (to) tell you more because it is highly secret. 我们不敢再多告诉你了, 因为那是绝密的。

The government doesn't dare (to) increase the tax so soon before the election. 快要大选之前, 政府不敢加税。

4. **Now read how she felt after being in the place for over a year.** 现在阅读并体会她(安妮)在那个地方停留一年多后的感受。

after being ... = after he was ...

在时间、地点、条件、方式或让步状语从句中, 如果从句主语和主句主语相同, 且从句中的谓语动词含 be 动词时, 可省略从句中的主语和动词 be。如果从句主语是 it, 谓语中含有动词 be, 则 it 和 be 也可省略。又如:

When (she was) leaving the house, she heard her baby crying. 离开家时, 她听见孩子在哭。

He often reads the newspaper while (he is) waiting for the bus. 等车的时候他经常读报纸。

Even if (I am) invited, I won't go to the party. 即使受到邀请, 我也不会去参加集会。

Once (it is) seen, it will never be forgotten. 一旦被看见, 它将永远不会被忘记。

Mr Smith, though (he was) old, did the job very well. 史密斯先生, 尽管已经很老了, 工作却做得很好。

You can use my computer if (it is) necessary. 如有必要你可以用我的电脑。

5. **It was the first time that I had seen the night face to face.** 这是我第一次目睹夜晚。

It is the first / second / third time that ... 某人第一次做某事。从句中的动词多用现在完成时。又如:

It is the third time that the old couples have been to the Great Wall.

如果主句谓语动词为一般过去时, 从句多用过去完成时。

It was the second time that we had come into the mountain village to see the homeless children.

6. **"Are you very hot with so many clothes on?" Mum said to her.** "你穿这么多衣服不热吗?" 妈妈问她。

with so many clothes on 为 "with+宾语+副词(宾补)" 结构, 在句中作状语。

"with+复合结构" 在句中作状语或定语, 其构成式如下:

- 1) with+名词/代词+介词短语。如:

The city lies in a valley with high mountains all around it. 那座城市位于群山环抱的山谷之中。(作定语)

The teacher came in with a book in his hand. 老师进来了, 手里拿着一本书。(作状语)

- 2) with+名词/代词+过去分词。如:

He stood for a while with his hand still raised. 他仍然举着手站了一会儿。  
(作状语)

3) with+名词/代词+现在分词。如:

He soon fell asleep with the light still burning. 他很快就开着灯睡着了。(作状语)

4) with+名词/代词+形容词。如:

She often sleeps with the windows open. 她经常开着窗子睡觉。(作状语)

5) with+名词/代词+副词。如:

With mother away, the little girl felt lonely. 妈妈走了, 那小女孩感到很孤独。(作原因状语)

6) with+名词/代词+不定式。如:

With nothing to do, he slept the whole afternoon. 因为没有事情做, 他睡了一下午觉。(作原因状语)

## IV. 词语辨析 (Word and Phrase Discrimination)

### 1. advice 与 advise

1) advice *n.* 忠告; 劝告; 意见; 建议

Can you give me a piece of advice? 你能给我一条忠告吗?

My advice is that he (should) keep his promise. 我劝告他要信守诺言。

2) 相关词组:

give / offer sb advice on sth 给某人提建议

follow / take sb's advice 接受某人建议

refuse / turn a deaf ear to sb's advice 拒绝某人建议

ask for sb's advice 征求某人的建议

3) advise *vt.* 建议; 劝告

I advised that we (should) hold the class meeting on the playground. 我建议我们在操场上开这次班会。

The students advised waiting until the rain stopped. 同学们建议等雨停了再走。

The doctor advised him to do exercise for two more hours a day.

= The doctor advised that he should do exercise for two more hours a day.

医生劝告他每天再锻炼两个小时

### 2. habit 与 custom

1) habit *n.* “习惯, 习性”。主要指个人的习惯, 常见的短语搭配有:

be in the/a habit of = have the/a habit of... 有……的习惯

fall/get into the/a habit of... 沾染……习惯

2) custom *n.* “风俗, 习性” 主要指社会、团体的风俗、习惯。试比较:

Habit is second nature. (谚语) 习惯成自然。

He has been in the habit of going to bed early and getting up early. 他已养成早睡早起的习惯。

Going to the seaside for summer vacation is a custom for the people in this area. 到海滨度暑假是这个地区的人们的风俗。

### 3. in order to 与 so as to

so as to/in order to 在句中都用来引导目的状语, 意思是“为了……, 以便……”。所不同的是 in order to 可放于句首, 而 so as to 则一般不可。但 so as to 可分开使用, 作程度状语, 即 so... as to。二者都可转换成由 so that / in order that 引导的目的状语从句。注意从句中须加情态助动词 may, might, could, can 等。如:

Would you be so kind as to help me with the box? 请帮我拿一下箱子好吗?

He works hard so as to/in order to keep up with his classmates.

= In order to keep up with his classmates, he works hard.

= He works hard so that/in order that he could keep up with his classmates.

他努力学习, 以便赶得上其他同学。

### 4. add up, add up to, add to 与 add ... to ...

1) add up 加起来

Please add the figures up. 请将这些数字加起来。

If you add up eight and four, you will get twelve. 将 8 和 4 加起来等于 12。

2) add up to 总计是; 总数是

The figures add up to 1000. 这些数字加起来总计 1000。

3) add to 增加

The rise in electricity costs has added to our difficulties. 电费的上涨增加了我们的困难。

The son's failing in the mid-term exam added to Mother's worries. 孩子没能通过期中考试增加了母亲的苦恼。

4) add ... to ... 把……加到……

Add some wood to the fire. 给火中加些柴。

### 5. face-to-face 与 face to face

1) face to face 面对面, 常用做状语。

The reporters interviewed me face to face about it. 关于这件事新闻记者面对面地采访了我。

- 2) face-to-face 面对面, 常用做定语。

I did a face-to-face interview with my little daughter, which I think has great effects on her. 我和小女儿进行了一次面对面的谈话, 这对她有很大影响。

#### 6. set down 与 put down

- 1) set down 写下 (= write down); 停下让 (乘客) 下车; 规定

I have set down everything that happened, exactly as I remember it. 我已经按我所记忆的写下了所有发生的一切。如:

The bus set down the children just outside the school gate. 公共汽车紧靠门口停下, 让学生们下车。

It's clearly set down that you are not allowed to be late. 有明确规定你们不许迟到。

- 2) put down 写下 (= write down); 镇压, 制止; (停车) 让……下车

Let me put down your telephone number please. 请让我写下你的电话号码。

The government sent the army to put down all the marches. 政府派出军队把所有的游行活动都制止了。

You needn't drive the car up to the house; just put me down at the gate. 你不必把车开到屋前, 让我在大门口下车就行了。

#### 7. alone 与 lonely

- 1) alone *adj. & adv.* 独自的; 独自地, 表示客观上一个人; 可以用做表语或状语 (相当于 by oneself)。

The old couple lived alone, because both their son and daughter worked abroad. 老夫妇俩独自住, 儿子和女儿都在国外工作。

The girl cooked supper for her parents alone. 女孩一个人为父母做好了晚饭。

- 2) lonely *adj.* 孤独的; 荒凉的, 表示主观感受; 常做表语和定语。如:

He lived on the lonely island alone, but he didn't feel lonely. 他独自住在荒岛上, 可他并不感到孤独。

### V. 语法知识 (Grammar Review)

#### 直接引语与间接引语 (I)

直接引述别人的话, 被引用的部分叫直接引语; 用自己的话把意思转述出来, 转述的部分叫间接引语。间接引语是从上接引语转换来的, 间接引语即为宾语从句。

1. 直接引语变间接引语的“三变化”:

- 1) 人称变化:

直接引语转换为间接引语时, 代词要根据句中的意义作相应的变动。

I told him, "I don't agree with you." 我告诉他: “我不同意你的看法。”



→ I told him that I didn't agree with him. 我告诉他我不同意他的观点。  
注: you 相应地改为 him。

## 2) 时态变化:

引述句(主句)中谓语动词的时态如果是现在时或将来时,则间接引语的时态和原直接引语的时态一样,不作改动。

He says, "I'll do it tomorrow." 他会说:“我明天做(这事)。”

→ He says that he will do it tomorrow. 他说他明天做(这事)。

引述句的谓语动词是过去时态时,则间接引语的时态一般应作相应的改动,如下所列:

一般现在时 → 一般过去时

现在进行时 → 过去进行时

现在完成时 → 过去完成时

一般过去时 → 过去完成时

过去完成时 → 过去完成时

一般将来时 → 过去将来时

注意:间接引语中要保存原来直接引语中包含的情态动词并作相应的改动:

can → could

may → might

must → have to/must

shall → should

will → would

## 3) 指示代词、时间状语、地点状语及方向性动词的变化:

指示代词: this → that      these → those

时间状语: now → then      today → that day

tonight → that night

tomorrow → the next (following) day

yesterday → the day before

last night → the night before

the day before yesterday → two days before

next week → the next (following) week

地点状语: here → there

方向性动词: bring → take      come → go

## 2. 直接引语转为间接引语时,下列情况下时态不变:

1) 直接引语若表示的是客观事实或真理,变为间接引语时时态不变。如:

The teacher said to the pupils, "The earth is round." 老师对学生们说:  
“地球是圆的。”