

北京龙之脉



教研新成果

普通高中新课程标准

新教材

完全解读

高中英语必修一

总主编 李宗岳

配 冀 教 版



中国物资出版社

北京

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本 书 导 航

开 篇 赏 析

☞ 一篇精彩的文章引起您的兴致，一首精美的小诗诱导您的思维，学习是快乐的……

内 容 提 要

☞ 课前预习怎么做？做什么？内容提要将为您轻松指路……

New Words And Ideas

☞ 这里将为您展现文中重要词汇记忆的新平台，使您举一反三，触类旁通……

Reading For Meaning

☞ 一样的单词不一样的含义，让“只知其一、不知其二”变成历史吧……

Meaning Through Practice

☞ 谁都有困惑之处，总要麻烦老师。到这里来看吧！我将告诉您一个秘密……

Grammar Makes Sense

☞ 帮您躲过语法误区，轻松解决实际问题，一切就是这么的简单……

前

言

在以知识的创新与应用为特征的 21 世纪,创新人才的培养成为影响整个民族生存和发展的关键。随着高中新课改浪潮滚滚而来,全面培养学生的创新精神、实践能力,提倡主动学习、互动学习、合作学习、探究学习、创造性学习已经成了这一代教研人员的历史重任。“新”,意味着起点,蕴涵着挑战。北京龙之脉教育研究中心的“走进高中新课程写作组”通过认真研究新课程、钻研各版本新教材,以新课程理念为指导,以新教材为蓝本,精心策划、用心编写、反复修改,推出了这套《龙之脉·新教材完全解读》系列丛书。

《龙之脉·新教材完全解读》系列丛书具有以下突出特点:

● **权威性** 丛书各科均由优秀的一线特高级教师,国家级、省级骨干教师领衔主笔,强强联合,名师荟萃。借鉴国内外教学和考试改革的新经验,博采众长。对新课程教材领会深,重点、难点、疑点摸的准,讲解细致、系统。

● **理念新** 准确把握新课程的精神和理念,将传授知识转变为引导学生学会学习、学会生存、学会做人。在编写中注重用知识与技能、过程与方法、情感态度与价值观这三维度来构建目标体系。

● **实用性** 书中既有作者的精辟分析,又有名师解题。题型多样,选题典型,重视解题思路、方法、技巧、规律的点拨,有效地降低了思维方法和思维心理的屏蔽作用。体现“知识—方法—能力—价值观”的综合立意,切实注重培养和提高综合运用学科知识的能力。

● **新颖性** 以新课标精神为指导,突出学生为主体,强调“感受、观察、体验、参与社会生活的能力”,注重构建“情景化”、“生活化”的学习氛围。

● **科学性** 体例设置新颖、科学,透析课本知识与延伸知识,帮助学生改进学习方法,激发学习兴趣,从知识、方法到能力层级推进,体现综合能力、实践能力和创新能力的统一。

只有适合的,才是最好的。您的关注是我们的期盼,您的满意是我们的初衷和信念。尽管我们在成书的每一个环节都本着近乎苛刻的态度,题题推敲,层层把关,但难免还有疏漏之处,诚望读者指正。

编者

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WANGUAN JIUDU

Unit 1

Being a Teenager



开篇赏析

I was ten when I first sat with my grandmother behind the register in her Manhattan pharmacy. Before long, she let me sit there by myself. I quickly learned the importance of treating customers politely and saying "thank you".

At first I was paid in candy. Later I received 50 cents an hour. I worked every day after school, and during the summer and on weekends and holidays from 8 a. m. to 7 p. m. My father helped me set up a bank account. Watching my money grow was more rewarding than anything I could have bought.

Grandma, a tough taskmaster, never gave me favorable treatment. She watched me like a hawk yet allowed me to handle high-pressure situations such as working during the lunch rush. Her trust taught me how to handle responsibility.

By the time I was 12, she thought I had done such a good job that she promoted me to selling cosmetics. I developed the ability to look customers directly in the eye. Even though I was just a child, women would ask me such things as "What color do you think I should wear?" I took a genuine interest in their questions and was able to translate what they wanted into makeup ideas. I ended up selling a record amount of cosmetics.

The job taught me a valuable lesson: that to be a successful salesperson, you didn't need to be a rocket scientist — you needed to be a great listener. Today I still carry that lesson with me; I listen to customers. Except they are no longer women purchasing cosmetics from me; instead, they are kids who tell me which toys they would like to see designed and developed.

【译文】

第一次和祖母坐在她位于曼哈顿的药房的柜台后面时,我才10岁。不久之后,她就让我单独坐在那里了。我很快便懂得了对顾客彬彬有礼和说“谢谢”的重要性。

开始糖果是我的报酬。后来我每个小时能得到50美分。每天放学之后我都要去工作。暑假周末或其他假期我通常都要工作一天,从早上8点到晚上7点。爸爸去

银行帮我申请了一个账户。看着我的钱在慢慢增长让我无比快乐。

我的祖母是个严厉的管理者,她从不鼓励赞扬我。她对我要求很严格,总把最重的担子交给我,比如让我在最忙的午餐时间工作。她的信任让我懂得了如何处理应该担负的责任。

我12岁那年,她觉得我应该去做更好的工作,于是她建议我去卖化妆品。我获得了和顾客面对面交流的本事。虽然我还是个小孩子,女士们仍然会问我一些这样的问题:“你觉得什么颜色适合我?”我总是对她们的问表现出真正的热情,而且我可以把她们的想法变成现实。最后我以很好的业绩结束了卖化妆品的生涯。

工作教会我一个宝贵的信条:如果想做一个成功的推销员,你不必是个火箭专家,你只要是个好的倾听者就可以了。今天我仍坚信这一点:倾听顾客。现在不再有女士从我这里买化妆品,我的顾客是孩子,他们会告诉我他们喜欢什么样的玩具,并且如何设计改进。

内容提要

交 际 用 语	(1) "Thank you." "—No problem." (2) —I would like you to meet Pat. She is interested in science. (3) So am I. (4) Did you try to say everything in English? (5) Did you find out everything you wanted to know? (6) What steps did you take in doing...?
单 词	teenager, exciting, face, affect, lonely, confident, forgetful, dream, wonder, trip, impress, sink, congratulate, imperfect, guarantee, satisfy, effort, motivated, sole, peer, emotional, balding
句 式	(1) I became nervous. (2) I was happy that + 从句 (3) There was a girl sitting in front of me. (4) It was typical of her to say that. (5) Being a teenager is hard.
语 法	(1) 定语从句(I) (2) 名词(I): 不可数名词



NEW WORDS AND IDEAS

1. I became nervous.

我开始紧张。

● nervous *adj.* 紧张不安的, 神经过敏的。become 是系动词, nervous 形容词在句中作表语, 说明主语所处的状态: I was afraid, I was happy 等。

[拓展]

系动词的分类记忆:

(1) “变化”类: become, turn, go, get, grow, fall, run, come

(2) “感官”类: feel, smell, taste, look, sound

(3) “显现”类: look, appear, seem

(4) “状态”类: keep, stay, remain, stand, sit

2. I was happy that I was wearing new jeans and a nice shirt.

我很高兴我穿着新牛仔裤和漂亮的上衣。

● wear *vt.* 穿着, 戴着, 蓄着, 留着(须、发)

He is wearing a new coat.

他穿着新外衣。

注意: wear 穿着, 指状态, 可以用进行时, 类似表状态的短语还有: have on (没有进行时, 宾语是代词时, 只能放在 on 前, 是名词时, 可以在 on 前, 也可以在 on 后, be in 或 be dressed in 宾语是衣服或颜色, 表动作 put on 用法广泛, 可用于穿鞋, 戴帽, 穿衣裳等, 反义词是 take off, dress 宾语是人, 不是衣服, throw on 匆匆穿上, 反义词是 throw off, pull on 随便穿上, 指“穿”的动作, 侧重“拉拽”, 宾语常为袜子, 手套等。

3. She was wearing the same jeans as mine.

她和我穿一样的牛仔裤。

● the same

[解析]

(1) 同一的

We came on the same day.

我们同一天来的。

(2) 同样的

Men and women should get the same pay for doing the same jobs.

男女应同工同酬。

(3) { + 名词 + as/that/where/who 等引导定语从句 } 同一的, 相同的

Put the book back in the same place where you found it.

把书放回原位。

This is the same pen that I lost.

这就是我丢的那枝笔。(同一枝)

This is the same pen as I lost.

这枝笔和我丢的那一枝一样。(同一类)

有时 the same... that... 与 the same... as... 并无区别,而且一般认为 the same 之后用 as 比用 that 更合适。

He works in the same office as that I do.

他和我在一个办公室工作。

但如果定语从句中省略动词,则必须用 as。

Her hair is the same colour as her mother's.

她头发的颜色跟她母亲的一样。

4. I felt more confident.

我感到更自信。

● confident *adj.* 自信的,有信心的,有把握的

a confident smile, manner, speech 显示信心的微笑、态度、讲话

feel confident of succeeding/that one will succeed

有信心成功

He is confident of victory.

他对胜利充满信心。

[拓展]

confidence *n.* 把握,自信心

He answered the questions with confidence.

他很有把握地回答了那个问题。

5. There was a girl sitting in front of me.

我前面坐着一个女孩。

● There be 句型的倒装句型,句中 a girl 为主语,there be 是谓语,sitting in front of me 短语为定语。除 be 动词与 there 构成 there be 句型外,还可以用 stand, lie, appear, seem, happen, live 等。

Long long ago, there lived a king in India.

从前印度有个国王。

There seems to be something wrong with it.

好像有点儿毛病。

There stands a tall tree on the hill.

山顶上有棵大树。

6. She was very friendly.

她非常友好。

● friendly *adj.* 友好的, 友谊的 (反义词) unfriendly

名词加-ly 一般构成形容词, 如:

friendly 友好的 lovely 可爱的 lonely 孤独的

lively 生动的 ugly 丑的 silly 傻的

名词加-ly 有时既可以作形容词又可以作副词, 如:

daily, weekly, monthly, yearly, early

如: daily life 日常生活

He wrote to her almost daily.

他几乎每天给她写信。

【链接高考】

What he said sounds _____. (1993 上海, 14)

A. nicely

B. pleasantly

C. friendly

D. wonderfully

Key: C sounds (听起来) 是系动词, 后接形容词作表语, 所以要填 friendly。其他都是副词, 只作状语。

7. She also was very forgetful.

她也很健忘。

● forgetful *adj.* 健忘的, 不留心的。动词 forget 加后缀-ful 构成形容词, 如: hopeful, careful, thankful 等。

【辨析】

forget 与 leave

两者都表示“忘了”如有地点状语时, 用 leave, 不用 forget, 如:

He left his umbrella on the train.

他把雨伞落在火车上了。

I forgot my umbrella.

我忘了带雨伞了。

8. So she borrowed mine.

她借了我的(钢笔)。

● borrow “借入”, 即说话人向别人借东西供自己用。常用在 borrow sth. from sb. 结构中, 是终止性动词, 不能与延续性时间状语连用

I'm going to borrow some books from the library.

我打算从图书馆借一些书

【辨析】

lend, keep, renew 与 use

lend 为“借出”即说话人把自己的东西借给别人用。常用在 lend sb. sth. 或 lend sth. to sb. 也是终止性动词。

Can you lend me your bike? (= Can I borrow your bike?)

你能把你的自行车借给我吗?

Can you lend your ruler to me?

能把你的尺子借给我用一下吗?

keep 本意为“保存”“保留”,引伸为“借用”,用于表示借用的时间长度,是延续性动词,可以和表时间段的时间状语及 how long 等连用。

How long may I keep the picture-book?

这本画书我可以借用多久?

You may keep it for two weeks.

你可以借用两周。

renew 表示“续借”,“重新开始”。

I'm going to renew the book.

我打算续借这本书。

use 本意为“使用”,引伸为“借用”。

May I use your bike?

我可以用一下你的自行车吗?

9. At the end of the class she said...

快下课时她说……

● at the end of 意为“在……的尽头/最后”,可以表示时间或空间。

At the end of the road you'll find a shop.

在公路的尽头有个商店。

At the end of this week there is a concert.

本周末有场音乐会。

〔拓展〕

by the end of 到……为止

How many English words had you learned by the end of last term?

到上学期末为止你学了多少英语单词?

I will have learned more than 3,000 English words by the end of next term.

到下学期末为止我将学会 3000 个英语单词

10. Suddenly I tripped and my binder fell down.

突然我被绊了一下,活页夹掉到了地上。

◎ trip

[解析]

(1)v. 绊,绊倒

She tripped (over the cat) and fell.

她(让猫)绊了一跤。

He tried to trip me up.

他想把我绊倒

(2)n.

trip 在英式英语中主要是指短程的观光旅行;在美式英语中 trip 的用法较广泛,可指从乘坐短程交通工具到徒步远足的所有旅行,但多指一个来回,即回到出发地的旅行。在口语中常和 journey 替换。

three days' journey trip

三天的旅行

She took two trips to Paris.

她去过巴黎两次。

11. I was so embarrassed.

我非常尴尬。

● embarrassed *adj.* 尴尬的;窘迫的

embarrassed by lack of money 因缺钱而苦恼

embarrass *v.* 使(某人)觉得不自然,忸怩,尴尬或害羞(多用于被动语态)

I was embarrassed by his comments about my clothes.

他评论我的衣服使我很尴尬。

12. I was so impressed.

给我留下深刻的印象。

◎ impress *vt.* 铭刻;给……极深的印象;使感动

The book impressed a lot of people.

那本书在很多人心目中留下深刻印象。

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

What impressed me is the beauty of the scenery there.

使我深受感动的是当地风景的美丽。

拓展

impress on *n.* 印象

get an impression 得到某印象

have/make a good impression on sb. 给某人留下好印象

be under the impression that... 觉得……,以为……

What were your first impressions of Beijing?

你对北京的第一印象如何?

The book left 'made a deep impression on him.

这本书给他留下了深刻的印象。

What he said gave her a bad impression.

他的话给她留下了恶劣的印象。

Everybody had the impression that she was a good match for the young man.

每个人都觉得她和那年轻人是天造地设的一对。

impress sth. on sb. 或 impress sb. with sth. “使某人铭记某事”

My father impressed on me the importance of work.

父亲要我铭记工作的重要性。

They impressed on their children the virtue of always telling the truth.

他们要孩子们明白讲实话的美德。

13. I just played and had fun with Danny and other friends.

我和丹尼以及其他朋友玩耍。

● fun n. (不可数名词)

〔解析〕

(1) 嬉戏, 玩笑

He is full of fun.

他很爱开玩笑。

She is great fun to be with.

跟她在一起让人很开心。

(2) 有趣的事物(人)

It's great fun playing golf.

打高尔夫球很有趣。

David is good fun.

大卫很有趣。

(3) 娱乐, 乐趣

We had a lot of fun at the party.

我们在聚会中玩得很痛快。

What fun!

真有趣!

注意:fun 为不可数名词,没有复数,也不能加 a,fun 后常接 of 或 st,与 joke 不一样。
Don't make fun of an old man. 不要同老人开玩笑。

〔比较:Don't play a joke on an old man.〕

〔联想〕

funny *adj.* 有趣的,滑稽的,奇怪的

【短语拓展】

for fun	闹着玩地,开玩笑地
have fun	玩得高兴,玩得开心
make fun of	取笑……,拿……开玩笑
go funny	工作不正常,出了毛病

14. I didn't worry about things.

什么事也不用我担心。

● worry

〔解析〕

(1)*v.*

①担心,发愁

"Don't worry", she said. 她说别发愁了。

There's nothing to worry about. 没什么可愁的。

He worried that he would fail the exam.

他担心会考不及格。

②使(某人)担心,使烦恼

What's worrying you? 你在担心什么?

He worried himself about his future. 他担心自己的将来。

(2)*n.* have a worry about/over 为……忧虑

〔拓展〕

(1)worried *adj.* 担心的,忧虑的

a worried look 担心的神色

She is very worried about her sick mother.

她很担心她生病的母亲。

I was worried that I would be late for class.

我担心我会上课迟到。

(2)worrying *adj.* 令人担心的,令人焦虑的,烦人的

a worrying problem 令人担心的问题

15. I must get used to my new school, new teachers, and new classmates.

我必须适应新学校生活、新老师和新同学。

● get (become) used to 习惯于……, to 是介词, 后跟名词或 v. -ing.

You will soon get used to our way of living.

你将很快习惯于我们的生活方式。

In the end I got used to doing hard work.

最后, 我终于习惯于干苦活了。

【辨析】

get/become used to 与 be used to

get/become used to 指从不习惯到习惯这一过程的转变, 即强调动作。另外, 还往往包含着克服困难去适应的意思, 多用于将来时、过去时和完成时, 不用于现在时。

be used to “习惯于”某一客观事实和状态, 不强调动作, to 也是介词, 后接名词或 v. -ing。

He is used to hard work.

他习惯于艰苦的工作。

I am used to the weather here.

我已习惯这里的天气了。

〔拓展〕

used to/would

(1) used to 与 would 都可表示过去的习惯动作或行为, 常可换用。

When we were children we used to/would go skating every winter.

我们小时候每年冬天都去滑冰。

(2) used to 含有较强的“今昔对比”的意味, 表示过去总是那样, 而现在不是那样了; would 则无此种对比意味, 只表示说话人对过去的一种回想心情。

People used to think that the sun went round the earth.

以前人们总认为太阳是围绕地球转。(现在不这样认为了)

He would sometimes work into the night.

以前他常工作到深夜 (并不表示他现在不工作到深夜)

I do not swim so often as I used to.

我不像过去那样常游泳了。

(3) used to 只有过去时态, 它既可被视为助动词, 亦可被看作是实义动词, 故否定式及疑问式有两种形式。

He usedn't/didn't use to play football when he was young.

他年轻时不踢足球。