



鼎尖教研中心最新研究成果

与人教版普通高中课程标准实验教科书同步

课时 详解

KESHI XIANGJIE

高中新课标

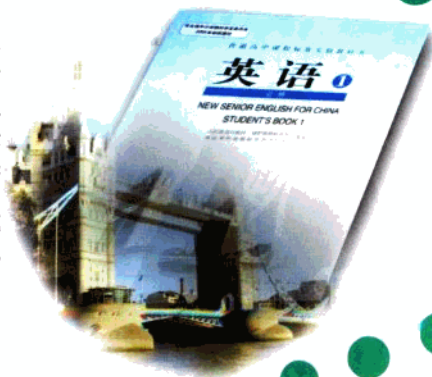
随堂通

SUITANGTONG

英语必修

1

全面记录课堂笔记
及时弥补听课缺陷
一书在手家教可免



人民教育出版社
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前言

“沉浸在题海,学习成绩却提升不快”,什么原因?专家和老师们都指出:听课效率很关键!如何提高45分钟课堂学习效率?万一上课没能抓住老师的讲解点,课后如何弥补?

《课时详解 随堂通》的出现,解决了这些难题,它真正做到从同步教学的角度出发,站在老师和学生的立场上考虑问题。这套丛书具有以下突出特点:

一、国内首创 填补空白

丛书是我国第一套与每课时教学内容严格同步的全方位配套的教辅用书,方便学生带进课堂听课、自学思考、回答问题、归纳总结、检查课后作业、自测自评,填补国内教辅市场长期的空白。丛书在全译教材的前提下,精讲语言点,一讲一例,点例对照,并恰到好处地引导学生“置疑”“探究”。

二、动态课堂 灵活方便

丛书生动呈现课堂45分钟,解决学校障碍,传授最有效的科学的思维方法和学习方法。丛书方便教师备课和上课,方便学生听课和自学,方便家长督促子女自学并检查子女的学习效果。即使学生因特殊原因未听课,使用此书自学,也可达到“课课通,题题通,一书在手,家教可免”的目的。

三、讲解透彻 适用全面

丛书以单元为单位编写,热身与阅读以1~3个开放性话题,引导学生思考并导入单元中心话题,全文英汉对译,详解知识要点;语言点学习详解课文语言要点,探究阅读和写作技巧。

前言

语法导学精讲单元语法要点,归纳完整系统;单元综合能力测试汇集国家级实验区的名优试题,点题对应,题题精彩,答案点拨透彻,是学生能力升级的捷径。

四、名师汇集 世纪品牌

丛书汇集了山东、广东、海南高中新课标实验区骨干教师,其“自主性”“实践性”“探究性”“趣味性”的新课堂教学模式最贴近新课标理念,内容最新颖。卓有成效的课堂教学经验保证了这套书是我国 21 世纪最具备引领性、权威性、全面性、科学性、实用性的同步学案详解丛书。

按课时编写辅导丛书是新时期新的课题,本丛书尽管经过国内著名的教材专家、课程标准研究专家、考试改革研究专家、新课标国家级实验区骨干教师和“状元之乡”特级教师的编写或审定,仍需不断完善,恳请专家和读者指正。

丛书主编:周益新

2005 年 3 月

真正走进课堂教
学，告诉你如何向
45分钟要效率。

学习目标点击

单元学习要点一目了然，
词汇和语法学习要点
归纳全面。

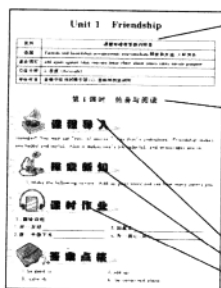
学习过程点击

第1课时 热身与阅读
第2课时 语言点学习
第3课时 词语学习
第4课时 语法导学
课程导入 探究新知
课时作业 答案点拨

高考真题点击

单元综合能力测试

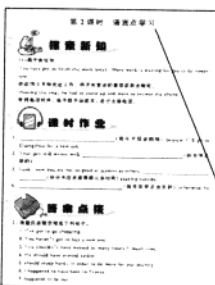
汇集国家级实验区的名
优试题，点题对应，题题
精彩，答案点拨透彻，是
学生能力升级的捷径。



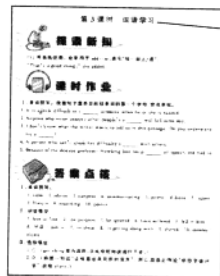
学习过程设计切合教学实际进度。

热身与阅读在全译教材的前
提下，助你整体把握单元中
心话题，详解知识要点。

“课程导入”趣味生动。“探究新知”
详尽讲解教材知识点，“课时作业”对
学习内容及时检验，巩固提高。



语言点学习和词语学习详细、全
面地讲解教材的重点和疑难点。
一讲一例，点例对照，恰到好处的
“探讨”“置疑”，体贴人
微的“提示”“建议”，一切
安排让您轻松把知识收入囊中。



语法导学精讲单元语法要点，
归纳完整系统。



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Unit 1 Friendship

类别	课程标准要掌握的项目
话题	Friends and friendship; interpersonal relationships 朋友和友谊; 人际关系
重点词汇	add, upset, ignore, calm, concern, loose, cheat, share, series, crazy, nature, purpose, dare, power, trust, suffer, advice, situation, communicate, habit, add up, have got to, be concerned about, go through, hide away, set down, a series of, on purpose, in order to, face to face, according to, join in, get along with, fall in love
口语交际	1. 态度 (Attitude) 2. 同意和不同意 (Agreement & disagreement) I agree. I think so. Exactly. I don't agree. I don't think so. I'm afraid not. 3. 肯定程度 (Certainty) That's correct. Of course not.
语法要目	直接引语和间接引语 (I): 直陈句和疑问句 (1) 陈述句 "I don't want to set down a series of facts in a diary," said Anne. → Anne said that she didn't want to set down a series of facts in a diary. (2) 一般疑问句 He asked, "Are you leaving tonight?" → He asked us whether we were leaving that night. (3) 特殊疑问句 "When did you go to bed last night?" Father said to Anne. → Father asked Anne when she went to bed the night before.

第 1 课时 热身与阅读



课程导入

Dear friends, do you think friendship is very important to a person, especially to a teenager? You may say "yes, of course." Yes, that's undoubted. Friendship makes one happy and joyful. Also it makes one's life colorful, and encourages one to face any difficulty when in trouble. But have you imagined being alone in a place without anybody to make friends with? This unit tells us a true but sad story, in

课时详解





which a German girl, because of political reasons, had to keep herself in a lonely house in a lonely place for a very long time and had to make friends with her diary, and she set down what she loved and thought, what had to face and was sad about. This story will make you think a lot.



探索新知

Warming Up 热身

1. Make the following survey. Add up your score and see how many points you can get.

完成下面的调查, 将你所得的分数加起来, 看看你能得多少分。
point 在本句为“分数”之意。

2. When he/she borrowed it last time, he / she broke it and you had to pay to get it repaired.

他/她上次借走时, 他/她把它给打破了, 所以你不得不付一笔钱来把它修好。

(1) when 引起的是时间状语从句, when 意为“当……的时候”。如:

When he came back, he found his car stolen.

当他回来时, 他发现他的车子被偷了。

When spring comes, everything comes back to life.

春天来临时, 万物复苏。

(2) to get it repaired 是动词不定式短语作目的状语, 说明 had to pay 的目的。
get sth. done 意为“使……被……”, 其中 sth. 与 done 是逻辑上的动宾关系。如:

We must get the work done before dark.

我们必须在天黑之前把这工作做好。

Because of his carelessness, he got his glasses broken.

由于他的粗心, 他把眼镜给打破了。

3. Your friend comes to school very upset. The bell rings so you need to go to school. You will

A. ignore the bell and go somewhere quiet to calm your friend down.

B. tell your friend that you've got to go to class.

C. tell your friend that you are concerned about him/her but you have to go to class. You two will meet after class and talk then.

你的朋友来上学时心情很不好。铃响了, 你得去上课。你就

A. 不理睬上课铃, 到一个安静的地方去, 使你的朋友平静下来。

B. 告诉你的朋友你得去上课。

C. 告诉你的朋友你很关心他/她, 但是你得去上课。你们俩课后会再见面的,

那时再谈。

- (1) very upset 在本句中起说明 Your friend comes to school 时的伴随状况,在语法上称为伴随状语。形容词可作伴随状语。如:

The dog rolled, dead.

那只狗滚了滚,死了。

In the winter wind, he walked slowly to the bus stop cold and hungry.

在冬天的寒风中,他慢步走向汽车站,又冷又饿。

- (2) 在 you need to go to school 中,根据上下文的意思 school 相当于 class。

- (3) have got to (do) 相当于 have to (do), 意为“不得不做”,“必须做”。用法详见第2课时。

- (4) be concerned about, 关心, 关注; 为……担心。用法详见第2课时。

4. Your friend has gone on holiday and asked you to take care of his / her dog.

While walking the dog, you were careless and it got loose and was hit by a car.

你的朋友度假去了, 请你照料他的/她的狗。在遛狗时, 你不小心, 把狗松开了, 它被一辆轿车撞了。

- (1) go on holiday, 去度假。如:

When will you go on holiday?

你什么时候去度假?

- (2) take care of, 照料, 关心。如:

Will you please take care of my cat while I'm away?

能不能请在我不在时照料一下我的猫?

The babies are taken good care of in the nursery.

婴儿们在幼儿园照料得很好。

- (3) it got loose, 它松开了。get 在这里是连系动词, 后跟形容词, 意为“变得”。如:

With the coming of winter, the weather is getting colder and colder.

随着冬天的来临, 天气变得越来越冷了。

I think she'll get well soon.

我想她会很快康复的。

5. You are taking your end-of-term exam. Your friend, who doesn't work hard, asks you to help him / her cheat in the exam by looking at your paper.

B. tell him / her that he / she should have studied, so you don't let him / her look at your paper.

你在进行期末考试。你的朋友平时学习不认真, 请你帮他作弊, 让他看你的卷子。

B. 告诉他/她, 他/她本应该认真学习的, 所以你不让他/她看你的卷子。

- (1) who doesn't work hard, 是一个非限制性定语从句。who 是引起这个定语





从句的关系代词而不是疑问代词“谁”。who 在意义上指 your friend, 起着对 your friend 做补充说明的作用。又如:

Professor Zhou, who was once an assistant of Dr. Einstein, was one of the greatest physicists of China when he was alive.

周教授, 他曾是爱因斯坦博士的助手, 在世时是中国的最伟大的物理学家之一。

Hero was directed by Zhang Yimo, who once won several international prizes.

《英雄》是张艺谋导演的, 他曾几次获得国际大奖。

(2) take one's end-of-term exam, 参加期末考试。

(3) cheat in the exam, 意为“考试作弊”。

(4) should have studied, 本应该认真学习的。should have done 表示本应该做某事、而实际上并未做。用法详见第2课时。

Reading 阅读

Anne's Best Friend 安妮最好的朋友

6. Do you want a friend whom you could tell everything to, like your deepest feelings and thought?

你是不是想拥有一位无话不谈——比如像心灵深处的感受和想法——的朋友呢?

(1) whom you could tell everything to 是定语从句, 修饰前面的 friend。whom 在意义上指代 friend, 在定语从句中作 to 的宾语。又如:

He is a person whom you can always get help from.

他是一个你总是能从他那里得到帮助的人。

(2) like 在句中是介词, 后面跟名词, 意为“像/如……(的)”, 用于举例说明, 相当于 such as。如:

He has learned several foreign languages, like German and French.

他已学了几门外语, 比如德语和法语。

Some people, like John and Thomson, are used to writing at night.

一些人, 比如像约翰和汤姆逊, 习惯在夜里写作。

更多的时候, like 引起短语作状语、定语和表语。如:

They got on together like old friends.

他们像老朋友一样地相处在一起。

A man of words and not of deeds is like a garden full of weeds.

一个只说不做的人, 就像一个长满杂草的花园。

7. Or are you afraid that your friend would laugh at you, or just can't understand

what you are going through?

或者你是不是担心你的朋友会嘲笑你,会不理解你目前的困境呢?

(1)... or ... or ... , or 连接 3 个并列的句子,表示“……,或者……,或者……”。

(2) be afraid + that 引起从句,表示担心……。如:

I'm afraid that it's going to rain.

恐怕天要下雨了。

(3) laugh at 嘲笑,取笑

Don't laugh at those who have made mistakes. Everybody makes mistakes.

别取笑那些犯过错误的人。每个人都会犯错误的。

(4) what you are going through 是名词性从句,作 understand 的宾语,在这个从句中,what 作 go through 的宾语。what 的意思是:……的(话、事、东西等)。如:

I don't understand what you just said.

我不理解你刚才所说的话。

Please show me what you bought yesterday.

把你昨天买的东西给我看看吧。

(5) go through 经历(苦难),遭受或忍受(苦难);仔细阅读、检查;看一遍,做一遍。用法详见第 2 课时。

8. Anne Frank wanted the first kind, so she made her diary her best friend.

安妮弗兰克想要的是第一种类型的朋友,于是她就把日记当作她最好的朋友。make + n. + n., 意为“使……成为……”。

Yesterday we made Wang Hong our monitor.

昨天我们选举王洪当我们的班长。

Jing Gang Mountain was once made the base of the Chinese Revolution.

井冈山曾被选作中国革命的根据地。

9. Her family was Jewish so they had to hide or they would be caught by German Nazis.

她一家都是犹太人,所以他们不得不藏起来,否则,他们就会被德国纳粹抓去。

or 在此意为“要不然”、“否则”,也可用 otherwise。or 前面的 they had to hide 是事实,or 后面的句子则是设想中的后果。would be 是虚拟语气,表示设想中的、当时并非真实的情况。如:

Every morning he had to get up early or he would be late for school.

每天早晨他不得不早起,要不然上学就要迟到。

Having been ill for so long, he had to study harder or he would fail in the final exam.

病了那么长时间,他不得不更努力地学习,否则,期末考试就要不及格。

10. She and her family hid away for two years before they were discovered.





她和她的家人躲藏了两年之后才被发现。

(1) hide away 躲藏起来

The thief hid away and the police couldn't find him.

那小偷躲了起来,警察找不到他了。

(2) before 引起一个时间状语从句。before 本意为“在……之前”,但有时表示“……之后就……”。本句即如此。又如:

He studied in Nanjing University for 4 years before he went to Canada for a further education.

他在南京大学学习了4年,然后去加拿大深造。

She got three gold medals in the national games before she took part in the 28th Olympic Games.

她在国内比赛中获得了3块金牌,然后就参加28届奥运会。

11. She said, "I don't want to set down a series of facts in a diary as most people do, but I want this diary itself to be my best, and I shall call my friend Kitty."

她说:“我不愿像大多数人那样在日记中记流水账,我要把这本日记当作我的朋友,我要把我的这个朋友称作凯蒂。”

(1) not... but..., 不是……而是……,它连接两个并列的成分。在本句中,连接两个句子。又如:

The purpose of this book is not to give readers grammatical knowledge but to enlarge their vocabulary.

这本书的目的不是要给读者一些语法知识,而是要扩大他们的词汇量。

This bike is not mine but Wang Ying's.

这辆自行车不是我的,而是王英的。

(2) as 在此是连词,引起方式状语从句,意为“像……一样”。如:

When at Rome do as Romans do.

入乡随俗。(字面意思是:在罗马时,像罗马人那样做事。)

I want you to tell your interesting experience to my friend as you have told it to me.

我要你把你那有趣的经历,像讲给我听的那样讲给我的朋友听。

(3) set down 写下,记下

I will set down the story as it was told to me.

我将把这故事照我听的那个样子记下来。

Rules have been set down and must be obeyed.

规则已经记下,必须遵守。

(4) a series of 一系列,一连串

Recently he has been very busy and attended a series of meetings.

最近他很忙,出席了一连串的会议。

She made a series of great scientific discoveries.

她做出过一系列的重大的科学发现。

12. Now read how she felt after being in the hiding place for over a year.

现在来看看她在藏身处躲了一年多之后的那种心情吧。

- (1) how she felt 是 how 引起的名词性从句,作 read 的宾语。how 在这个名词性从句中作状语,说明 felt 的情况。如要说明时间就用 when,说明地点就用 where。如:

Let's watch how she will do it.

让我们观看她是怎样做的。

I don't remember when I read this story.

我记不得我是在什么时候读过这篇短篇小说。

Did he tell you where he found his book?

他告诉你他是在什么地方找到他的自行车的吗?

- (2) being 是 be 的动名词。动词在介词(如本句的 after)后,要用动名词,即-ing形式。用法详见第2课时。

13. I wonder if it's because I haven't been able to be outdoors for so long that I've grown so crazy about everything to do with nature.

我不知道这是不是因为 I 长久无法出门的缘故,我变得对一切与大自然有关的事物都无比狂热。

- (1) I wonder if... 我不知道是不是……。if 引起一个名词性从句作 wonder 的宾语,也可用 whether 引起。在这个名词性从句中, because 引起一个表语从句作 it's 后的表语。在这个表语从句中, so that 引起结果状语从句,意为“如此……以致于”。

I wonder if... 的句式用法如:

I wonder if he will help me.

我不知道他会不会帮助我。

She wondered if she could find me after so many years.

她不知道经过这么多年后她是否能找到我。

It's because... 的句式如:

Sorry I'm afraid I won't be able to go to your party tonight. It's because I've got an important job to do.

对不起恐怕今晚我不能来参加你的晚会。因为我有一件重要工作要做。

- (2) so... that 的句式如:

I am so busy that I can't spare a minute to talk with you.

我是那么的忙,以致于抽不出一点儿时间来和你谈话。

The park was so beautiful that we wouldn't leave it when we finished our touring.





那公园是如此的美丽,以致于结束游览后我们还不愿离去。

- (3) grow / be crazy about, 对……十分狂热,十分痴迷

The girl is crazy about the man singer.

那女孩对那名男歌手十分狂热。

I'm crazy about traveling.

我对旅游非常非常喜欢。

- (4) to do with, 与……有关, 常用 have something to do with 表示此意。如:

He has to do with all kinds of people.

他和各种人有交往。

He likes to see films to do with police.

他喜欢看与警察有关的电影。

I have something / nothing to do with that company.

我与那家公司有点关系/ 毫无关系。

14. I can well remember that there was a time when deep blue sky, the song of the birds, moonlight and flowers could never have kept me spellbound.

我记得非常清楚, 那时, 湛蓝的天空、鸟儿的歌唱、月光和鲜花, 从未令我心神往过。

- (1) I can well remember that... , 我记得很清楚……。that 引起一个名词性从句(至句末), 作 remember 的宾语。that 只起引起名词性从句的作用, 它在从句中不作任何句子成分, 也没有词汇意义。如:

I can well remember that the hill standing in my hometown gave me much courage when I was young.

我记得很清楚, 矗立在我家乡的那座山在我年轻时给过我许多勇气。

Today I still can't forget that the people in that area gave me so much care and help when I worked there.

今天我仍然不能忘记, 我在那里工作时, 那里的人们给我那么多的关心和帮助。

【探究】课文导学2中讲到 what 引起名词性从句。观察下列句子, what 和 that 在引起名词性从句时有何区别?

I don't remember what he told me last week.

This is what I know.

Do you know what should be done next?

I remember that he told me about your studies at school last week.

【答案】(1) what 不仅起引起名词性从句的作用, 而且在名词性从句中作句子成分, 如宾语、主语等, that 在名词性从句中不做任何句子成分, 只起引起名词性从句的作用。(2) what 在引起名词性从句时, 意为“……的(话、东西等)”, that 在引起

名词性从句时无词汇意义。

- (2)在 that 引起的名词性从句中, there was a time when... 意为“曾经有过一段……的时间”,其中 when 引起的是定语从句,修饰 a time。when 在定语从句中作时间状语,意为“在那个时候”。又如:

There was a time when we would climb the small hill after supper in summer.

有那么一段时间,我们在夏天吃过晚饭后总要去爬那座小山。

This is the hour when the traffic is the busiest in a day.

这是一天中交通最忙的时候。

- (3)keep sb. spellbound 意为“令……心迷神往”。keep + n. + done / doing 表示“使……处于某种状态中”。当作宾补的非谓语动词与 keep 的宾语(即 keep 后的名词)是逻辑上的主动关系时,用现在分词;是逻辑上的被动关系时,用过去分词。如:

He kept me waiting for half an hour.

他使我等了半个小时。

The little boy kept his dog locked in the house and went out for play.

那小男孩把狗关在家里,出去玩了。

15. For example, when it was so warm, I stayed awake on purpose until half past eleven one evening in order to have a good look at the moon for once by myself.

比如,有天晚上天气暖和,我故意熬到 11 点半不睡,为的是独自好好看看月亮。

- (1)stay awake,保持醒着。stay 在此是连系动词,后面跟形容词,表示仍然处于某种状态中。如:

I hope it will stay sunny.

我希望天气仍然晴朗。

Although he is about 70, he stays quite well.

尽管他大约 70 岁了,他身体仍然相当好。

- (2)in order to have a good look at the moon for once by myself,在句中作目的状语,说明 I stayed awake on purpose until half past eleven one evening 的目的。in order to do 的用法详见第 2 课时。

- (3)for once 这一次

For once, at least, it's not my fault.

至少这一次不是我的过错。

For once he was telling the truth.

至少这一次他是在说真话。

16. But as the moon gave far too much light, I didn't dare open a window.

但是因为月光太亮了,我不敢打开窗子。

