

普通高中课程标准实验教科书（冀教版）

英语

基础训练

（必修1）

山东省教学研究室 编

ENGLISH
WORKBOOK



山东教育出版社

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出版说明

根据教育部“为了丰富学生的课外活动,拓宽知识视野、开发智力、提高学生的思想道德素质和指导学生掌握正确的学习方法,社会有关单位和各界人士、各级教育部门、出版单位应积极编写和出版健康有益的课外读物”的精神,山东省教学研究室、山东教育出版社结合我省2004年全面进入普通高中新课程改革的实际需要,组织一批教育理念先进、教学经验丰富的骨干教师和教研人员编写了供广大师生使用的普通高中课程标准各科基础训练。

这套基础训练是依据教育部2003年颁布的《普通高中新课程方案(实验)》和普通高中各科课程标准以及不同版本的实验教科书编写的,旨在引导同学们对学科基本内容、知识体系进行归纳、梳理、巩固、提高,并进行探究性、创新性的自主学习,从而达到提高同学们的科学精神和学科素养,为同学们的终身发展奠定基础的目的。在编写过程中,充分体现了课程改革的理念,遵循教育和学习的规律,与高中教学同步;注重科学性、创新性、实用性的统一,正确处理获取知识和培养能力的关系,在学科知识得以巩固的前提下,加大能力培养的力度,兼顾学科知识的综合和跨学科综合能力的培养;同时,注意为同学们的继续学习和终身发展奠定坚实的基础。

《普通高中课程标准实验教科书(冀教版)英语基础训练》(必修1)可配合冀教版《普通高中课程标准实验教科书英语(必修1)》使用。本册由高洪德、祥隆主编,王桂华、陈卫敏、曹尚河、孟祥斌副主编,孟凡芹、吴亚萍等编写。

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Unit 1 Being a Teenager

I. 知识目标达成

A. 单词拼写

根据所给汉语注释或首字母, 写出空缺处各单词的正确形式。

1. The club is for _____ (十几岁的少年) and people in their early twenties.
2. Digging a tunnel under the river will be a _____ (棘手的) job.
3. The carpenter did a _____ (笨拙的) piece of work repairing the bench.
4. He felt quite _____ (尴尬的) at his being the centre of attention.
5. His opinion will not _____ (影响) my decision.
6. Dad keeps his paper money, his driving license, etc., in a leather (皮的) w _____ in his jacket pocket.
7. You cannot go skiing because your blood p _____ is too high.
8. He is quite c _____ that he will pass the examination.
9. Friends came to c _____ me on passing the exam.
10. She was d _____ that he was unable to come.

B. 句型转换

完成 B 句, 使其与 A 句意义相同或相近。

1. A. There was a girl sitting in front of me.
B. There was a girl _____ in front of me.
2. A. I was happy to be wearing new jeans and a nice shirt.
B. I was happy that I _____ new jeans and a nice shirt.
3. A. You should study every day so that you can get a better score.
B. You should study every day _____ get a better score.
4. A. That day she forgot everything except my name.
B. The _____ thing she didn't forget _____ my name.
5. A. Since I am the only child in the family, my future is the future of the family!
B. _____ the only child in my family, my future is the future of the family!

C. 词语填空

用所给单词的适当形式填空。

1. We got _____ (lose) in the forest last month.
2. Nurses are often called _____ (angel).
3. As we all know, different schools have different _____ (timetable).
4. We interviewed a number of people but none of them _____ (impress) us.

5. These movies are suitable for _____ (adult) only.
6. _____ (compare) to your house, mine is too small.
7. A crack (裂痕) in the cup made it _____ (perfect).
8. The theory gained general _____ (accept).
9. I don't find what you said very _____ (encourage).
10. It is _____ (annoy) to miss the first bus.

II. 技能目标突破

A. 听力理解

第一节(共 5 小题)

听下面 5 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。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What will the two speakers do first?
A. Search for the new tie.
B. Fix the shelf.
C. Paint the shelf.
2. What can we learn from the conversation?
A. The man can't drive well.
B. The car has broken down.
C. They are on the wrong way.
3. When does the conversation take place?
A. On Friday. B. On Saturday. C. On Sunday.
4. What's the relationship between the two speakers?
A. Doctor and patient.
B. Husband and wife.
C. Teacher and student.
5. What does the man think about the price of the car?
A. Reasonable. B. Too high. C. Unbelievable.

第二节(共 15 小题)

听下面 5 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。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,各个小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听下面一段材料,回答第 6 至第 8 题。

6. Who is the woman?
A. A manager. B. A secretary. C. A housewife.
7. Where's Mr. Smith now?
A. At a meeting. B. At home. C. In his office.

8. What's Mr. Smith's cell phone number?
A. 77231059. B. 177095. C. We don't know.

听下面一段材料, 回答第 9 和第 10 题。

9. What were they mainly talking about?
A. Mike was knocked down in the street.
B. Mike got injured in a match.
C. Mike had to stay in hospital.
10. Who told the woman about Mike's stay in hospital?
A. Tom. B. Bob. C. Mike.

听下面一段材料, 回答第 11 和第 12 题。

11. Where does the conversation take place?
A. In the street. B. At a hotel. C. On a train.
12. What can we infer from the conversation?
A. The man is quite rude.
B. The woman is a thief.
C. They are helping each other.

听下面一段材料, 回答第 13 至第 15 题。

13. What does the man do in the holidays?
A. Stay with his parents.
B. Have a further education.
C. Take a part-time job.
14. What can he learned about the woman?
A. Her parents are rich.
B. She is a top student.
C. Her flat is free.
15. Why does the man live in a flat with two other boys?
A. It is cheap. B. It is large. C. It is quiet.

听下面一段材料, 回答第 16 至第 20 题。

16. How old is Jimmy?
A. 3. B. 10. C. 13.
17. What does Tony think of going to a concert?
A. He thinks it's moving.
B. He thinks it's cool.
C. He thinks it's funny.
18. Why can't Tony go to a concert with Jimmy?
A. Because his parents don't like him.
B. Because he is too young.
C. Because his brother doesn't take him.

19. What does Tony wish to do most?

- A. To grow up fast.
- B. To be with Jimmy some day.
- C. To have nice games and CDs.

20. What's Tony mainly talking about?

- A. How he is getting on with his brother.
- B. What he thinks about his mother.
- C. How his family treat him.

B. 单项填空

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

21. I shall never forget those years _____ I lived in the country with the farmers, _____ has a great effect on my later life.

- A. that; which
- B. when; which
- C. which; that
- D. when; who

22. I don't like _____ you speak to her.

- A. the way
- B. the way in that
- C. the way which
- D. the way of which

23. The old woman has five children, three of _____ are teachers.

- A. which
- B. who
- C. whom
- D. them

24. Is this the restaurant _____?

- A. which you work
- B. in which you work
- C. for which you work
- D. where you work in

25. _____ is known to everybody, the moon travels round the earth once every month.

- A. It
- B. As
- C. That
- D. What

26. —Have you had _____ in climbing mountains?

—No, but I had _____ and got to the top of Mt Tai last summer.

- A. much experience; unusual experience
- B. many experiences; an unusual experience
- C. many experiences; unusual experience
- D. much experience; an unusual experience

27. My home town is the same _____ it used to be.

- A. like
- B. as
- C. that
- D. which

28. I won't go with you. It's _____ cold today.

- A. so much
- B. too much
- C. very so
- D. much too

29. —What _____ hot weather!

—Yes. _____ it is to swim in a river!

- A. 不填; What fun
- B. 不填; What a fun
- C. 不填; How fun
- D. a; How funny

30. The computer is in _____ bad condition _____ I can't work with it.
A. so, that B. such, that C. too that D. such a, as
31. We'll have the discussion in the garden _____ the hall.
A. instead of B. instead in C. instead of in D. instead
32. Football games are really _____ with not only the young but also the old.
A. popular B. welcome C. good D. loved
33. The first satellite _____ telephone signal was called early bird.
A. was used to send B. used to sent
C. was used to sending D. used to send
34. _____ with the best student, I still have a long way to go.
A. Having compared B. To compare
C. Compared D. Comparing
35. He _____ to work without having breakfast, but now he _____ up early and has enough time for breakfast.
A. was used to go; is used to getting
B. used to go; got used to getting
C. got used to go; is used to getting
D. used to go; is used to getting

C. 完形填空

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从 36—55 各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D) 中, 选出最佳选项。

Most people in school liked Gloria. So when she 36 sick, some boys planned to visit her. But 37 of them wanted to spend any money for a gift to bring along. Then Willie said, "We can 38 some flowers from a 39. Gloria will not know 40 they come from, and the dead man will not 41 them."

Everybody was afraid, 42 Willie. So he went alone and 43 some beautiful flowers. Then they went to Gloria's 44, and the boys acted 45 the flowers were from 46 of them, but 47 did not mind.

After their visit, Willie said to the other boys, "It is a good thing that I was not afraid. Gloria liked the flowers."

The other boys laughed. Gloria 48 not have liked the flowers if she had known they had 49 from a grave.

That night, Willie was reading a book 50 his mother came into his room. "Did you and the other boys buy some flowers today for Gloria?" she asked. "There is a man 51 asking for you," she added. "He says that you didn't 52 the flowers."

"What does he 53?" Willie asked.

"That's hard to say," Willie's mother answered. "He is all 54 with mud."

Willie, all of a sudden, turned 55.

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|---------------|---------------|
| 36. A. got | B. fall | C. made | D. took |
| 37. A. all | B. none | C. some | D. only one |
| 38. A. steal | B. rob | C. buy | D. beg |
| 39. A. shop | B. store | C. street | D. grave (坟墓) |
| 40. A. how | B. where | C. when | D. why |
| 41. A. miss | B. lose | C. hate | D. love |
| 42. A. beside | B. besides | C. including | D. except |
| 43. A. saw | B. bought | C. looked for | D. found |
| 44. A. room | B. house | C. school | D. library |
| 45. A. as if | B. if | C. that | D. as |
| 46. A. none | B. some | C. only one | D. all |
| 47. A. Gloria | B. some | C. Willie | D. nobody |
| 48. A. must | B. can | C. could | D. would |
| 49. A. stolen | B. robbed | C. taken | D. come |
| 50. A. as | B. when | C. while | D. suddenly |
| 51. A. inside | B. outside | C. still | D. also |
| 52. A. ask for | B. pay | C. pay off | D. pay for |
| 53. A. say | B. do | C. like | D. look like |
| 54. A. pained | B. dressed | C. wrapped | D. covered |
| 55. A. sad | B. red | C. pale | D. glad |

D. 阅读理解

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中,选出最佳选项。

(A)

It's not surprising that students keep their examination papers after a test, but can you imagine packing up all those papers after six middle school years?

Zhao Xiaoyan did. She kept all her papers from tests she took at the No. 2 Middle School Affiliated to Beijing Normal University. When she entered senior high school, she started to arrange them all according to grades and subjects.

"Unlike some classmates, I never threw my papers away—no matter whether I did well or not. It's just a sort of habit," she said.

Good habits like this always bring benefits (好处). Zhao hated re-reading textbooks before big exams. And if she used the marked papers, she could save much time and avoid making the same mistakes. It worked—she came out top all the time.

The papers also say something about the present education system for middle schools in China. Many people complain (抱怨) that the system is not ideal (理想的). But Zhao thinks that it's unrealistic (不现实的) for a developing country with such a large population to follow the same teaching methods as the West.

"For example, how can a teacher praise and encourage every one of 50 to 60 students in one class?" she explained.

As a second-year science student at Northern Jiaotong University, Zhao still works very hard at all her tests, though she has fewer than at middle school.

56. What is so special about Zhao Xiaoyan?
- A. She remained a top student throughout middle school.
 - B. She never did badly in her exams.
 - C. She went to a famous university after middle school.
 - D. She kept all her test papers at middle school.
57. Which of the following is true about Zhao Xiaoyan?
- A. She never read her textbooks.
 - B. She always re-read her textbooks before big exams.
 - C. She benefited a lot from the papers she kept.
 - D. She was in fact quite a lazy student.
58. Which of the following played the most important part in helping her become a top student?
- A. Good learning strategies (策略).
 - B. Working hard at her lessons.
 - C. Attending a good school.
 - D. Working with classmates.
59. From the passage we can conclude that _____.
- A. Chinese middle school students have few tests to take
 - B. Zhao Xiaoyan is an independent thinker
 - C. the Chinese education system is the best in the world
 - D. China should adopt (采用) the Western education system

(B)

Parents often believe that they have a good relationship with their teenagers. But last summer, Joanna and Henry noticed a change in their older son; suddenly he seemed to be talking far more to his friends than to his parents. "The door to his room is always shut," Joanna noted.

Tina and Mark noticed similar changes in their 14-year-old daughter. "She used to cuddle up (蜷伏) with me on the sofa and talk," said Mark. "Now we joke that she does this only when she wants something. Sometimes she wants to be treated like a little girl and sometimes like a young lady. The problem is figuring out which time is which."

Before age 11, children like to tell their parents what's on their minds. "In fact, parents are first on the list," said Michael Riera, author of *Uncommon Sense for Parents with Teenagers*. "This completely changes during the teen years." Riera explained. "They talk to their friends first, then maybe their teachers, and their parents last."

Parents who know what's going on in their teenagers' lives are in the best position to help them. To break down the wall of silence, parents should create chances to understand what their children want to say, and try to find ways to talk and write to them. And they must give their children a mental break, for children also need freedom, though young. Another thing parents should remember is that to be a friend, not a manager, with their children is a better way to know them.

60. "The door to his room is always shut" suggests that the son _____.
A. is always busy with his studies
B. doesn't want to be seen by others
C. keeps himself away from his parents
D. begins to dislike his parents
61. What troubles Tina and Mark most is that _____.
A. their daughter isn't as lovely as before
B. they can't read their daughter's mind exactly
C. they don't know what to say to their daughter
D. their daughter talks with them only when she needs help
62. Which of the following best explains "the wall of silence" in the last paragraph?
A. Teenagers talk a lot with their friends.
B. Teenagers do not want to understand their parents.
C. Teenagers do not talk much with their parents.
D. Teenagers talk little about their own lives.
63. What can be learned from the passage?
A. Parents cannot possibly get along well with their growing children.
B. Parents ought to leave their teenagers alone.
C. Parents should get better control of their teenagers.
D. Parents should try to understand their teenagers.

(C)

A large number of women in Western European countries wish that they were born men. The number is said as high as 60% in West Germany.

"Women often wish that they had the same chance as men have and believe it is still men's world," said Dr. James Holden, one of the scientists who did the study.

Anne Harper has a very good job for an international oil company. She also believes in "Women's Liberation". "I don't wish that I were a man," she says, "and I don't think many women do. But I do wish that people would stop looking down upon us women. At work, for example, we often do the work that men do but get paid less. There are still a lot of jobs that are usually the best ones and open only to men. If you're a man, you have a much better chance of leading an exciting life. How many women pilots are there—or engineers or scientists?"

64. "It is still a men's world." means _____.
A. there're more men than women in the world
B. there're more men scientists or engineers than women in the world
C. women cannot live without men
D. women have not been given the same chance as men
65. Anne Harper considers that women should _____.
A. be really liberated
B. live a better life
C. be well paid
D. get better jobs than men
66. Anne Harper doesn't wish that she were a man because she _____.
A. has got a very good job
B. believes in "Women Liberation" can change women's life
C. does the work that a man can't do
D. isn't looked down upon by anyone
67. Which of the following is NOT true?
A. Usually the best jobs are not open to women.
B. Women are less paid than men for the same job.
C. There're more men pilots, engineers and scientists than women.
D. Women are looked down upon because they're the second-class citizens.

E. 书面表达

(A) 阅读表达

Dear Earthmen,

I have enjoyed my stay on your interesting unusual planet. I think I understand the life on earth now and I would like to give you my impressions (印象).

First of all you live in boxes. Every morning you leave your big boxes and get into smaller boxes on wheels. All these small boxes race around and around, and finally stop to rest. You then leave these boxes on wheels and go to very large tall boxes.

After testing all days you get back in your little boxes and return to your big boxes. There you sit and stare at tiny glowing boxes with moving pictures on the front.

Only one thing puzzles me. One day I went to a football game. A group of angry boys fought over a little round ball. Everyone shouted for them to stop but they kept on fighting. They were angry, I suppose, about being cooped up (被关起来) in boxes all day.

Thank you earthmen for this chance _____.

Gratefully,

The man from the Mars (火星)

1. What's the best title of this passage?

2. What're the small boxes on wheels?

3. Please fill in the blank in the last paragraph with proper words or phrases to complete the sentence. (Please answer within 10 words.)

4. What did the man from the Mars actually see in the football match?

5. Translate the underlined sentence in the second paragraph into Chinese.

(B) 写作

假如你昨天参观了一所高中示范学校, 请按照图中规定的顺序(从主楼出发), 根据以下图表和中文提示, 向你班里的其他同学用英文讲述你参观该校时的所见所闻。

注意:

1. 词数至少要有 100 左右。
2. 开头与结尾已为你写好。
3. 中文提示:

参观地点

学生活动

实验楼

做实验

艺术中心

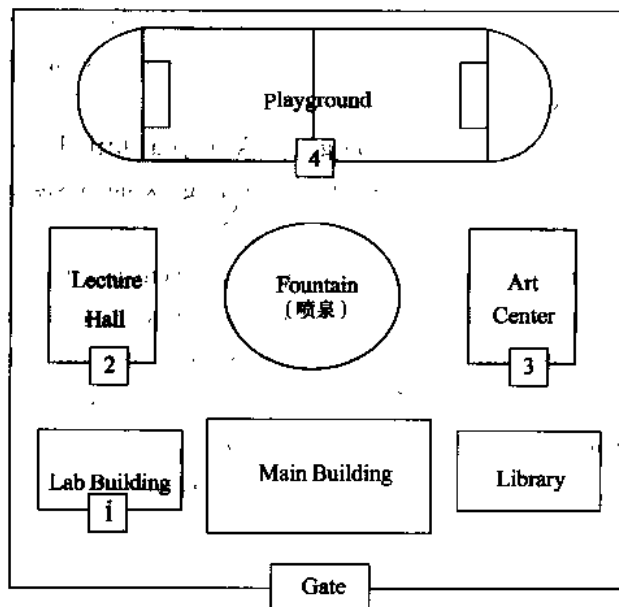
练乐器

报告厅

听报告

操场

足球赛



Yesterday I paid a visit to a model high school. _____

III. 国际视野开拓

1. 国外的班级概念与中国不同,不同的学科各自有单独的教室,每节课后,学生都要匆忙地奔向下节课所在的教室。而在中国,教师要去不同的教室教不同的班级。了解了这一点,便不难理解为什么 Jenny 那么担心找不到自己的教案了。
2. 望子成龙、望女成凤是天下父母共同的心愿。像 Janill Briones 的母亲那样过分看重考试分数的现象在亚洲国家特别是中国、日本、韩国等较具普遍性,而在英美国家,应属较为极端的例子。

IV. 自主学习协助

A. 词汇学习

(A) 单词

1. affect *vt.*

- ① to have an influence on sb./sth. 影响

Your opinion will not affect my decision. 你的意见不会影响我的决定。

How will these changes affect us? 这些变化对我们会有什么影响?

Television affects our life. 电视影响我们的生活。

- ② (of disease) attack sb./sth. (疾病)侵袭,感染

He is affected in the liver. 他的肝脏受到了感染。

- ③ cause sb. to have feelings of sadness or sympathy (感情上)深深打动

We were much affected by the music. 我们深为那音乐所感动。

effect *n.* 影响,结果

come into effect 开始实施;生效

in effect 事实上,实际上

have an effect on 对……有影响

2. impress *vt.*

- ① to make by using pressure; stamp; imprint 压印; 印; 盖印

His name was impressed on the envelopes. 信封上盖了他的印章。

They impressed the products with the words "Made in Japan". 他们在产品上印上“日本制造”的字样。

- ② to affect strongly the mind or emotion of; to arouse the interest or approval of 给人以深刻的印象; 引人注目或赞许

What impressed me most was the high speed of industrial development. 给我印象最深的是工业发展的高速度。

He impressed me as a talented actor. 他作为一个有才华的演员给我留下了深刻印象。

The sights of the city never fail to impress foreign tourists. 该市的景色总能打动外宾。

We were greatly impressed by his heroic deeds. 我们被他的英雄事迹深深感动。

She was impressed by his honesty. 他的诚实给她留下了深刻印象。

impression *n.* an effect produced on the mind or senses 印象

What are your impressions of/about London? 伦敦给你的印象如何?

His speech made a great impression on me. 他的发言给我留下了深刻印象。

That would creat a wrong impression. 那会造成一种错误印象。

3. **confident** *adj.*

- ① feeling sure about your own ability to do things and be successful 自信的; 有自信心的

She was in a relaxed and confident mood. 她的心态从容而自信。

Tom looked very confident. 汤姆看起来很有自信。

- ② feeling certain that sth. will happen in the way that you want or expect 肯定的; 确信的; 有把握的

I'm confident that you will get the job. 我肯定你能得到那份工作。

The team feels confident of winning. 这个队觉得有把握取胜。

confidence *n.* a belief in your own ability to do things and be successful 有自信心; 有把握; 信任; 信赖

He answered the questions with confidence. 他有把握地回答了那些问题。

We shouldn't lack confidence in our daily life. 在我们日常生活中, 我们不应该缺乏自信。

4. **face** *vt.*

- ① look towards; be opposite to 面向, 面对, 朝着

She sat facing him. 她面对着他坐着。

How does your house face? 你的房子面朝哪个方向?

The windows of the room face north/face to the north. 这个房子的窗户朝北。

They faced each other for a moment in silence. 他们面对着对方, 沉默了一会儿。

- ② stand against; meet bravely; not draw back from 面临(某种境遇、形势、问题)