一本为学生而写的书

新教案

Xin jiao an

名师随堂丛书
与统编教材同步
本书编写组编写

● 高一英语

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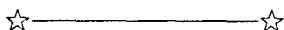·呼和浩特·

前　言

☆———————☆

　　"新教案"套书是依据 2000 年 3 月颁发的中学各学科教学大纲、最新出版的教材和考试说明编写的。

　　本套书以提高教学质量、培养学生能力、全面推进素质教育为目的,聘请优秀教师和教研人员精心策划、撰写。它着眼于帮助教师准确把握新教材的精神和特点,着力于引导学生准确把握老师的教学意图,更好地为学生形成健全的人格、掌握知识、提高能力创造条件。

　　本套书含语文、数学、英语、物理、化学 5 个学科,高中部分还包括政治、历史、地理、生物等学科,按年级分册、分单元(章节)同步编写。

　　本套书有如下特点:① 以新教材为依据,扼要系统地总结了学科的知识体系,突出了综合能力和创新精神的培养;② 以例代讲和以例带讲,并给以详尽的分析解答,或侧重于思路,或侧重于方法,或侧重于技巧,或兼而有之,旨在为学生提供掌握知识、发展智力、提高能力、减轻负担、省时省力的同步学习捷径,为教师提供备课资料;③ 每章(或单元)、每节(或课)都配有既与教材同步,又侧重于实际运用所学所讲内容的过关训练题,并附有期末考试模拟题,做到讲练结合,精讲精练。

　　本套书各册设立的[知识结构]扼要介绍学习的主要内容。[基础知识通览(或梳理)]简要介绍主干知识和基本技能。[重点·难点·易错点例析]通过对例题的解析,帮助读者掌握重点,突破难点,熟悉考点,剖析常见错误的原因,提供避错防错方法。[知识综合与应用]侧重开发、迁移思维,培养能力,训练学生运用所学知识解决综合问题的能力。

　　本套书贴近教学,集科学性、可读性、权威性于一体,简明而深刻,系统而实用,构建了跨世纪中学教学的全新方略。我们真诚向读者推
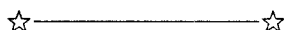
荐:本套书是教师备课和提高教学质量的助手,更是中学生学习课本的指南、解决疑难问题的钥匙、自学成才的良师益友。

由于本套书在编写体例和要求上进行了创新,而可供参考的资料有限,缺点错误恐难避免,敬请读者不吝赐教,使之日臻完善。

编　者
2000 年 6 月

目 录

☆────────☆

每单元包括如下内容：

文化背景导入、单元知识体系、考试命题热点分析、重点·难点·易错点例析、高考试题精讲、知识综合与扩展、基础知识过关训练、单元考点测试、学习方法简介、参考答案及提示。

Unit 1　The summer holidays

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The Climate of America　美国的气候

The climate of the United States is extremely different. In all of the heavily populated （人口稠密的） *parts of the United States the summer can be rather hot，and particularly*（特别地）*near the eastern seaboard*（海滨）*it is very unpleasant.*

In the winter on the other hand it can be very cold. Even near the east coast in New York and Boston there are some spells of very cold weather. On the west coast is much more equable（稳定的）*. Except in the desert the summer is never too hot，and the winter is warm. There are certain to be several hurricanes*（飓风）*in the southeast during the autumn. Now so much of life goes on in the buildings that most people can carry on their lives without much concern*（关心）*for what is going on outside.*

单元知识体系

单词与词组	introduce，practice，result，physics，chemistry，biology，geography，go away，go on doing，as a result，the States，well (n.)，dark (n.)
日常交际用语	Hello. /Hi. Nice meeting you. / Nice to meet you. I must be off / be leaving now. I want to introduce my friend Jane. Give one's regards / best wishes / love to.... Bill sents his best wishes / love to.... Bye. See you soon.
语法	复习各种时态的特殊疑问句的构成和用法。

1

高中英语教学大纲规定了要求掌握的日常交际功能项目共 41 个。这些交际用语分别在初、高中教材各个单元的对话中陆续出现。本单元为初中学生进入高中后学习的第一个单元,教材在对日常用语的安排上,由已学的交际用语引出新的对话。如怎样介绍新朋友,结束谈话告别时的用语以及如何委托他人转达问候的几种表达方法等。这些句子都是英美人在日常生活中使用频率较高的用语,也是考查的热点。

近年来的英语高考试题在命题指导思想上转变了传统的以考查知识为主题,确立"以能力立意"的命题思想,从而改变了过去重语法轻交际的倾向,加强了对外语交际能力的考查。从对 1990 年至 1999 年的高考试题分析可以看出,单项填空的题型中共有 30 多处考查交际用语。教学大纲明文规定了考查交际用语的形式包括笔试、口试及听力测试,这就预示着今后将在听力测试题型中增强对交际能力的考查,希望同学们在学习中注意情景交际用语的掌握与使用,从而获得与 NMET 相适应的语言运用能力。

Lesson 1

———☆———

Nice meeting you. 认识你很高兴。

这句话的完整说法是:It is nice meeting you(Meeting you is nice). Nice to meet you 与 Nice meeting you 同义。另外,表达同样的含义还可用"I'm glad/happy/pleased to meet you"。例如:

— Let me introduce myself. I'm Albert.

— _____

A. What a pleasure.　　　　B. It's my pleasure.

C. I'm very pleased.　　　　D. Pleased to meet you.

答案是 D,表示乐意与对方相识。

本课我们学习了句子"I hope you are very well", well 在句中用作形容词,表示"(身体)好的"、"健康的",用在系动词后作表语。而 good 虽然也是形容词,但不可用来表示身体好。例如:

— Are you feeling _____ ?

— Yes, I'm fine now.

A. any well   B. any better   C. quite good   D. quite better

答案是 B。从本题的逻辑上分析,应用比较级,而 quite 是不能修饰比较级的,故可排除 C、D 选项。any 可修饰比较级,一般用于疑问句和否定句,而 A 选项中 well 不是比较级,因此可排除 A 选项。用于修饰形容词比较级的词语还有 far, still, even, much, rather, a little, a bit, a great deal, by far 等。

在本课学习的对话中有一句 "So was my friend Bob White",这是一个由 so 引起的主谓倒装句,so 在句子中是副词,意思是"也是如此"。"so+be /助动词+主语"表示前面所说的情况也适用于另一个(或一些)人或物,而"so+主语+be/助动词"则用来表示对前一个句子所陈述的内容进行强调,意为"的确如此"、"确实这样"。这两个句型都只能表示肯定意义,不能表示否定。如果表示否定意义,就应把 so 改为 neither 或 nor。例如:

He likes English, and so do I. 他喜欢英语,我也喜欢。

She doesn't speak French, and neither/nor do I. 她不讲法语,我也不讲。

—John won the first prize in the contest. 约翰获得了竞赛一等奖。

—So he did. 他确实如此。

本题上下句中的主语指的是同一个人,意思是"他确实得了一等奖",故主谓语不倒装。

I. 单项选择:

(D)1. It's getting late. I must _____ now.

      A. off   B. going   C. leaving   D. be off

(B)2. We must _____ where the lost boy lives right now.

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(B)3. David prefers summer _____ winter.

A. than　　　B. to　　　　C. of　　　　D. as

(B)4. Biology is very _____ but Jane isn't _____ in it.

A. interesting; interested　　　B. interested; interesting

C. interesting; interesting　　　D. interested; interested

(C)5. _____, are you doing computer studies this term?

A. By my way　　　　　B. By your way

C. By the way　　　　　D. By way

(D)6. Alice is quite good _____ chemistry.

A. in　　　B. on　　　　C. to　　　　D. at

(D)7. Though he is very old, _____ he keeps learning English every day.

A. and　　　B. but　　　C. so　　　D. /

(A)8. — I have lunch at school. — _____

A. So do I.　　B. So do you.　　C. So have I.　　D. So I do.

(C)9. — How are you? — _____

A. I've a headache.　　　　　B. I'm ill.

C. Not too well, I'm afraid.　　D. Not too bad, I'm sure.

(C)10. —Please allow me to introduce you to Mr Smith. Mr Smith, this is Mr Yang.

— _____ I'm glad to see you here.

A. How are you?　　　　　B. How do you do?

C. Hello.　　　　　　　　D. Are you well?

Ⅰ. 补全对话：

Betty：Hello, how are you?

Xia Yi：___1___ And you? B

Betty：Fine thanks. ___2___ Jane, this is Xia Yi. F

Xia Yi：How do you do?

Jane：How do you do? ___3___ G

Betty：Jane works in Britain. ___4___ She'll stay here for several weeks.

Xia Yi：Have a good time here.

Jane：Thank you. ___5___

Xia Yi：I must be leaving now. Nice meeting you.

Betty and Jane：Bye-bye.

　A. How do you do?

　B. Very well, thank you.

　C. Glad to meet you.

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D. Fine. And you?

E. So I will.

F. May I introduce my sister, Jane?

G. She's on holiday now.

Lesson 2

———☆———

1. **Find out the things which are different in your part of China.** 找出与中国你所在地区不同的情况。

find 与 find out 都有"发现"的意思,二者的语义差别是:find 往往凭一时的直接感觉或偶然发现,而 find out 则需经过一番努力,如研究、探询等将隐蔽的事发现出来,有"查明,弄清楚"之义。例如:

The girl found a wallet lying on the ground. 那个女孩发现地上有个钱夹。

Please find out when the train starts. 请查明火车什么时候开。

2. **Sometimes we go on working after dark by the lights of our tractors.** 有时我们借助拖拉机的灯光继续工作到天黑以后。

(1) sometimes 是副词,意为"有时",表示偶尔做某事。例如:

Sometimes he went to see his friends. 他有时去看朋友。

试比较 sometime 与 some time 的区别。sometime 表示"某个时候",既可用于过去时,也可用于将来时,表示一个不定的时候。例如:

We shall visit the Science Museum sometime next week. 下周某个时候我们将参观科技馆。

some time 在句中作时间状语,表示"一般时间"。例如:

He will stay in Taiyuan for some time. 他将在太原呆一段时间。

(2) go on doing sth. 意为"继续做某事"、"连续不断地做某事"。例如:

The water goes on running along the channels to the fields. 水源源不断地沿着渠道流入田地。

注意 go on doing sth. 和 go on to do sth. 的区别:

go on doing sth. 是"继续做某事",即连续不断地做一件事;go on to do sth. 的意思是"接着去做另一件事",即(在干完某事后)接着去做一件不同的事。试比较:

It was raining, but the farmers went on working in the fields. 天在下雨,而农民们还在田里继续劳动。

After learning the text, we went on to learn the grammar. 学完课文之后,我们继

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续学语法。

3. ... but in the north where it is colder they grow wheat. 但在气候较冷的北方，人们种小麦。

注意 where 在这句话中引起的不是特殊疑问句，而是定语从句。

4. Although the farm is large, my Dad has only two men working for him. 虽然农场很大，我父亲却只雇了两个人为他干活。

although 在句中引导让步状语从句，意为"尽管"、"虽然"，可放在主句前，也可放在主句后。需要注意的是，由 although 引导的从句，主句前不可再用 but，因为 but 是一个并列连词，用来构成一个并列句，但可用 yet，still。

高考试题精讲

— Can I get you a cup of tea?

— _____ (NMET 1998 年)

A. That's very nice of you.　　　　B. With pleasure.

C. You can, please.　　　　　　　D. Thank you for the tea.

【分析】 答案是 A。在英语中，当别人给你提供帮助时，你应该说"That's very nice/kind of you"，"It's very nice/kind of you"或"Thanks/Thank you/Thanks a lot/Thank you very much"等。B、C 项表达较生硬，不委婉，而 D 项属于汉式英语，故选 A。

知识综合与扩展

1. 我们在本课书信中学习了句子"... my Dad has only two men working for him"，句中"have sb. doing sth."这一结构表示"使某人不停地做某事"，have 在此处是"使、让"的意思。句中 working 是现在分词，作宾语补足语。如：

He had us laughing through the meal. 他让我们在整个用餐过程中笑个不停。

have 用作使役动词时，其宾语补足语还可以是不带 to 的动词不定式或过去分词。例如：

I'll have him repair my watch. 我要让他修一下我的手表。(repair 与 him 在逻辑上是主动关系)

I must have my watch repaired. 我得让人把手表修理一下。(repair 与 watch 在逻辑上是被动关系)

注意：类似"have＋宾语＋不带 to 的动词不定式"这一结构还适用于其他一些感官动词和使役动词，如 see，hear，watch，feel，notice，make，let 等。其中 have 和 let 一般不用于被动语态，其他动词用于被动语态时，后面作主语补足语的不定式必须带

to。例如：

Tom was made to stand in class. *汤姆在课上被老师罚站。*

2.本单元我们学习了一些很有用的交际用语。

(1)当我们要离开某人或谢绝对方的挽留时,我们通常说"I must be off now",还可以说"I must be leaving / I must be going now / I'd better go now / I can't stay here any longer"。分手时说"Good bye（Bye-bye）/ It was nice meeting you"。

(2)想要委托他人转达你的问候时,我们可以说：Give my regards/best wishes/ love to ....

基础知识过关训练

Ⅰ.单项选择：

(   )1. Go on _____ the other exercise after you have finished this one.

    A. to do   B. doing   C. do   D. to be doing

(   )2. He felt too sleepy, but he still _____ his homework.

    A. went on to do   B. went on doing

    C. has gone on doing   D. has gone on to do

(   )3. As soon as I get to Guilin, I will stay there _____.

    A. sometimes   B. sometime   C. for some time   D. for sometime

(   )4. My mother had me _____ the house the whole morning.

    A. cleaned   B. clean   C. cleaning   D. to be cleaned

(   )5. Mike is unhappy and _____ his twin brother.

    A. so is   B. so has   C. neither is   D. neither has

Ⅱ.单词拼写：

1. The farmers were p_____ water from a well.

2. Have you get a g_____ idea about this passage?

3. Her mother didn't know the r_____ of her operation.

4. Let me i_____ my friend Robert Brown. Bob, this is Mr Li, my partner.

5. In my o_____, he is a good student.

Lessons 3～4

————☆————

1. What were they doing at this time last week? 他们在上周的这个时间做什么？

at this time last week 意为"上周的这个时间"。本句用过去进行时态表示过去某时或某段时间正在做某事。

2. Are they doing computer studies this term? 这学期他们正在学计算机课程吗？

句中 do computer studies 意为"学习计算机课程"，而 make a study of computer 则是"从事计算机研究"的意思。

3. What are they doing after school today? 今天放学后他们将干什么？

现在进行时常用来表示"计划在最近要做的事"，这时，它用来指将来的动作，所以本句也可以改为：What are they going to do after school today?

4. By the way, Bob sends his best wishes. 顺便说一下，鲍勃向你们问好。

表示"代某人向另一人问好（问候）"可用如下方式表达：

(1) send one's love / best wishes / regards to sb.

(2) give one's love / best wishes / regards to sb.

试比较："send / give one's love to sb."一般用于家庭成员或非常亲近的朋友之间，"send / give one's (kind / best) wishes to sb."则用于向同事、同学或朋友问候。

高考试题精讲

1. _____ she is young, she knows quite a lot.

    A. When   B. However   C. Although   D. Unless

【分析】 该题考查对连词词义的理解。从表达上看 C 是最佳答案，但要注意 although / though 引导的让步状语从句不可和 but 连用。以下几种表达法是正确的。

(1) Although / Though he was tired, he went on working.

(2) He was tired, but he went on working.

(3) Although / Though he was tired, yet he went on working.

(4) Though he was tired, he still went on working.

2. _____ the two of us taking a walk down the garden?

    A. Would you like   B. How about   C. Why not   D. What

【分析】 该题是考查词组搭配的。A 项 Would you like 后面可接名词或不定式，

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但不可接 the two of us + taking 这种复合结构。C 项后面只能接不定式，不接"名词＋doing"形式。D 项句意不完整。只有 B 项正确。此题是考查 What / How about 后接名词或 doing 的用法。

本课所学习的"prefer...to..."结构是一个很有用的日常交际用语形式，表示"比起……更喜欢……"。动词 prefer 有以下几种搭配：prefer A to B，prefer doing A to doing B，prefer to do A rather than do B。请注意这几种结构中的固定搭配。例如：

It's too hot. I prefer staying at home to playing basketball. 天太热了，我宁愿呆在家里，而不愿去打篮球。

Rather than _____ on a crowded bus, he always prefers _____ a bicycle. (NMET 1994 年)

　　A. ride; ride　　B. riding; ride　　C. ride; to ride　　D. to ride; riding

【分析】 本题在命题时采用了倒装结构，不易看出命题所要考查的要点，如果我们把本题改成一个陈述句"He always prefers _____ a bicycle rather than _____ on a crowded bus"，这样就不难看出本题的答案是 C 选项。

单项选择：

(　　)1. Tom didn't come to school yesterday. _____ he doesn't know much about the meeting.
　　A. Because　　B. Because of　　C. As a result　　D. All right

(　　)2. _____ it was a fine day, _____ the old man carried a raincoat with him.
　　A. Although; but　　　　　B. Thought; but
　　C. Although; /　　　　　D. though; so

(　　)3. It's nice _____ me with my lessons.
　　A. of your helping　　　　B. of you to help
　　C. for your helping　　　　D. for you to help

(　　)4. The children played a game _____ the beginning of class.
　　A. at　　　　B. by　　　　C. in　　　　D. on

(　　)5. He _____ you to see him in the office tomorrow.
　　A. hopes　　　B. thinks　　　C. likes　　　D. wants

单元考点测试

———————☆——————

I. 听力:根据所听到的对话,选择正确答案。

( )1. What time is it now?
  A. 7:45.   B. 7:55.   C. 8:30.

( )2. What does the woman like?
  A. Tea.   B. Coffee.   C. Orange.

( )3. What is the woman?
  A. A teacher.   B. An Italian worker.   C. A student.

( )4. What does the man mean?
  A. He has never used a computer.
  B. He can work well without a computer.
  C. He needs a computer for his work.

( )5. How much are they altogether?
  A. $ 8. $ 7.5.   C. $ 8.50.

II. 从 A,B,C,D 中找出与其他单词画线部分读音不同的选项:

( )1. A. physics   B. cough   C. enough   D. caught

( )2. A. opinion   B. October   C. office   D. doctor

( )3. A. wheat   B. meet   C. deal   D. great

( )4. A. draw   B. dawn   C. down   D. thought

( )5. A. result   B. trouble   C. cut   D. put

III. 单项选择:

( )1. _____, so we had to stay at home.
  A. Because the cold day   B. It was a cold day
  C. Being a cold day   D. The day being cold

( )2. — I'm afraid I must be off now. — _____
  A. No, no problem.   B. Never mind.
  C. Stop slowly.   D. See you.

( )3. — Are you feeling _____ ? — Yes, I'm fine now.
  A. any well   B. any better   C. quite good   D. quite better

( )4. I invited Tom and Ann to dinner, but _____ of them came.
  A. neither   B. both   C. either   D. none

( )5. — _____ you ever _____ in Hong Kong before?
  — Yes, I _____ there for two weeks last year.
  A. Did; go; had lived   B. Have; gone; lived

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