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第一册(上)

人民族意义领社



新教材

双色解析

● 人民教育出版社综合编辑室 策划编辑



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人民教育水纸社

新教材双色解析 高 一 英 语

第一册 (上)

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编写说明

逐步深入的教育改革,给我们的教育提出了越来越高的要求,全面提高学生素质、培养学生的创新精神和实践能力,是改革的要求,是社会的需要,是每一位教育工作者必须要考虑的,更是每一位学生及家长最为关心的。然而,就目前我国教育的现状来看,不仅在学生的知识、能力等方面存在不平衡,而且在教师的教学能力、学校的教学条件等方面也都存在着比较严重的差异。因此,出版一套既能够很好地诠释教材,又能够切实提高学生能力,将素质教育与升学应试有机结合的教学辅导书就显得十分必要了。

基于上述,我们对部分省市的上百所中学进行了调查。数据表明,在中学生的学习中普遍存在着如下三个方面的问题:

- 一、基础不扎实,对概念和规律的理解不深入;
- 二、由课内向课外的迁移能力、理论联系实际的实践能力较差;
- 三、利用所学知识获取新信息、解决新问题的能力十分欠缺。

有鉴于此,我们组织了全国部分重点中学负责教学的校长,特、高级教师和教研人员,本着"帮助学生夯实基础,养成能力,提高素质,顺利升学"的宗旨,以人民教育出版社出版的最新教材为蓝本编写了这套丛书。丛书的审阅和最后定稿工作则由人民教育出版社编写本套教材的专家完成,具有极强的权威性。

除具有很强的针对性和权威性这两个特点之外,本套丛书还有 另外两个鲜明的特点:

新颖性

- 1. 使用最新教材,贯彻最新教改、考改精神。当前的课程改革和考试改革,要求学生不仅要有基本知识和基本技能,更要有创新精神,有实践能力,有健康的个性、健全的人格。本书正是本着这一精神,在培养"双基"的基础上,十分注重开阔学生视野,拓展学生思维,培养学生自主学习的能力,全面提高学生素质。
- 2. 新颖的题型,新鲜的材料。丛书的题型设计和材料选择都极力求新,尤其是探究性学习的材料,大都涉及到各学科的前沿知识。
 - 3. 全新的编写体例。
 - (1)从书包括"(单元、章节)知识结构及大纲要求","教材全解

全析"、"课后练习全解全析"、"随堂练习"、"探索与发现"五个栏目。这五个栏目从最基本的知识人手,为学生提供了单元(章、节或课)的学习目标、课内主干知识的详细解析、例题及课后练习题的详细解答与指导——由点到线,由线到面,为学习者构建牢固的知识网络提供了极为方便的条件;另外,适量的练习及以拓展学生思维为目的的探究性学习材料,保证了学生在巩固课内所学的同时,逐渐地养成善于创新、善于实践的精神,形成理论联系实际地分析问题和解决问题的能力。充分体现了知识与能力并重、课内与课外并重的原则。

(2)采用双色印刷。书中的重点、难点、考点等知识及相关解题方法、技巧等的指导均用彩色字体,既使重点知识醒目,又使版面活泼,大大增加了可读性。

全面性

- 1. 丛书涵盖了初一至高二各年级主要学科的所有知识点。对这些知识点,包括课后的练习题都有详细、透彻的分析和解说。为了巩固知识,提高能力,还编制了一些例题和练习,也都辅以详细的解析。这些解说与分析都有着极强的引导性,可以说,一套丛书就是一位知识渊博、经验丰富、教学有方、海人不倦的老师,真正体现着"一册在手,全都拥有"。
- 2. 本书不仅适用于不同水平的学生,也适用于中学教师及学生家长,是他们辅导学生、孩子的理想材料。丛书真正实现了课内与课外、知识与能力、素质与应试三个方面的统一,我们相信它一定会在提高学生的文化科学知识、思想道德品质,加强学生的创新精神、实践能力和终身学习的能力等方面起到积极的作用。

虽然我们在编写过程中注重了调查研究, 听取了各方面的意见, 并由此作了反复修改, 但仍然不敢保证没有错漏之处, 热切希望广大师生提出宝贵意见, 以使本书更趋完善。

本书使用的资料有的已与原作者联系,但有些无法与原作者联系,希望原作者看到此书后与我们联系,以便支付相应的稿酬,谢谢合作!

编 者 2003 年 6 月于北京

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Unit 1 Good friends



类别	知 识 结 构	学习要求
単词	honest brave loyal wise handsome smart argue classical fond match mirror gun hammer saw rope movie cast deserted hunt share sorrow feel- ing airplane lie speech adventure notebook	掌 握
PHJ	solution compass survive parachute scared e – pal	理解
词组	be fond of hunt for in order to	掌 握
句型	nor/neither/so even if/even though there is something wrong with	掌 握
日常交际用语	I think sb should do sth I love/enjoy/like sth/doing sth I hate/don't	掌 握
语法	Direct and Indirect Speech(学习直接引语和间接引语)	掌 握



一、知识要点解说

1. honest: adj. "诚实的,正直的"前加不定冠词时用"an"。例 如:

We should be an honest man.

我们应该做一个诚实的人。

to be honest 用作插入语"说实在的" 例如:

To be honest, I've no idea about his plan.

老实说,我一点儿也不知道他的计划。

honestly adv. "诚实地"或用作插入语"说实在的" 例如:

Please answer the question honestly.

请诚实地回答问题。

Honestly, I forget his telephone number.

说实在的,我忘了他的电话号码了。

2. loyal:adj. "忠诚的,忠实的"常用在 be loyal to... 的短语中。例如:

He is a loyal friend.

他是一个忠实的朋友。

We should be loyal to our country/family/school.

我们应该忠诚于我们的国家/家庭/学校。

3. wise; adj. "聪明的,明智的"。例如:

No one is wise at all times. 智者千虑,必有一失。

You were wise not to come. 你不来很明智。

4. smart: adj. "聪明的,漂亮的,敏捷的"可修饰人或物。例如:

It isn't smart of you to tell him the truth.

你告诉他事实真相,就不太高明了。

The mobile phone is very smart. 移动电话很灵巧。

5. argue:vi. "争论,辩论"常用的搭配。

argue with sb about sth;

argue for sth;

argue against sth 例如:

The manager argued for another meeting to solve the problem. 经理主张再开一次会议解决这个问题。

Most of us argued against going skating in such a day. 我们大部

分人反对在这样的天气里去滑冰。

6. I'm fifteen and I am fond of singing. 我十五岁,我喜欢唱歌。

He becomes fond of Wilson. 他喜欢上了威尔逊。

fond 一般作表语,其后只接 of 短语而不可接不定式,意为"喜欢,爱好"。of 后跟名词或动名词。例如:

The child is fond of sweets. 这个孩子喜欢吃糖。

He is fond of skating. 他喜欢滑冰。

be fond of 所表达的"喜欢"是习惯性的,而不是一时的兴致。例如:

wrong: I'm fond of going to the cinema this afternoon.

right: I like to go to the cinema this afternoon. 今天下午我想去看电影。

be fond of 一般不用于否定形式,即不说 be not fond of, 而要用 don't like 等形式来代替。例如:

wrong: I'm not fond of light music.

right: I don't like light music. 我不喜欢轻音乐。

be fond of(=like very much)程度一般比 like 强,比 love 弱。注意它们的修饰语是不同的。例如:

She likes him, but she doesn't love him. 她喜欢他,但不爱他。 (love 感情色彩强烈)

right: He is <u>very</u> fond of skiing. (= He likes skiing <u>very much</u>.) wrong: He very likes skiing. 或 He is much fond of skiing. 他非

常喜欢滑雪。

7. Chuck survives the crash and lands on a deserted island. 查克幸免于这场空难,降落在一个没有人的荒岛上。

On the island Chuck has to learn to survive all alone. 在这个岛上, 查克不得不学会完全一个人生存。

survive:vt. & vi "幸免于,幸存"



第一句中的 survive 是及物动词,第二句中的 survive 是不及物动词。例如:

Only two people survived the fire. 只有两个人从这场大火中逃生。

You'll have to learn to make difficult decisions, if you want to survive in business. 要在商界立足生存就得学会做出困难的决定。

8. He has to learn how to collect water, hunt for food, and make fire. 他必须学会如何取水、猎取食物、取火。

hunt: vt. & vi. "打猎,寻找"

hunt for "寻找"意为"look for"例如:

They often went out hunting. (vi.) 他们常常出去打猎。

Too many deer are hunted in the area. (vt.) 这个地区,人们捕杀的鹿太多了。

We've been hunting for you everywhere. 我们一直在到处找你。 Let's first hunt for something to eat. 咱们先找点吃的。

- 9. In order to survive, Chuck develops a friendship with an unusual friend—a volleyball he calls Wilson. 为了生存,查克与一个不寻常的朋友——排球,建立了友谊,他称之为威尔逊。
- (1) in order to: "为了,以便"后面跟动词原形,表示做某事的目的。比单用 to 正式且语气重,与 so as to 同义,但 so as to 一般不放在句首。例如:

He went to Europe to see a friend.

He went to Europe so as to see a friend.

He went to Europe in order to see a friend.

他去欧洲看望一个朋友。

In order to reach the top shelf, he stood on the chair.

为了够得着书柜的最上层,他站在椅子上。

in order to 及 so as to 的否定形式是 in order not to, so as not to. 例如:

They got up early in order not to/so as not to miss the first bus. 他们起得很早,以免误了早班车。

in order that 也作"为了,以便"解,后面跟句子,表示做某事的目的。

John saved his money in order that he might buy a larger house. 约翰为了能买到大一点的房子而攒钱。

He went to Europe in order that he could see a friend.

(2) friendship:n. 友谊 例如:

They have kept up their friendship for many years.

他们保持了多年的友谊。

He works in the Friendship Hotel. 他在友谊宾馆工作。

- 10. He realizes that he hasn't been a very good friend, because he has always been thinking about himself. 他意识到他不是一个好朋友,因为他总是考虑自己。
 - (1) realize: vt. 认识, 明白: 实现 例如:

I didn't realize this until you told me.

直到你给我讲了,我才意识到这一点。

Finally I realized what he meant. 最后我明白了他的意思。

He realized his dream of becoming a teacher.

他实现了当老师的愿望。

(2) think about: v. "考虑,想到"。about 是介词 例如:

What are you thinking about? 你在想什么?

I'm thinking about going for a holiday. 我正在考虑去度假。

Don't think about it any more. 不要再想它了。

11. Even though Wilson is just a volleyball, he becomes fond of him. 尽管威尔逊只是一个排球,他喜欢上了威尔逊。

even though 和 even if 都表示"即使,尽管",引导让步状语从句。even if 在口语中较普遍。例如:

I'll come even if it rains. 即使下雨我也会来。

He took away my dictionary, even though I told him not to. 他拿走了我的字典,尽管我告诉他不要拿。

12. He talks to him and treats him as a friend.

他和威尔逊说话,把他当朋友看。

treat...as... "把······看作",其中的 as 不可省。它的同义词组有 regard...as..., consider...as..., consider...as... 中的 as 可以省略。例如:

- —How did they treat you? 他们待你如何?
- —They treated me as one of the family. 他们把我当家里人看待。

I regard her as my own sister. 我把她看作自己的妹妹。

We consider Beijing (as) the heart of our country. 我们认为北京是我国的心脏。

- 13. Chuck learns that we need friends to share happiness and sorrow, and that it is important to have someone to care about. 查克懂得了我们需要朋友来分享苦与乐,懂得了有让我们牵挂的人是重要的。
- (1) share:vt. & vi. "分享,分担"常用的句型为 share (in) sth. with sb。例如:

I shall share (in) the cost with you. 费用我和你分担。

He wished we were there to share in his joy. 他希望我们也在那儿分享他的喜悦。

share 作名词用时,表示"一份,部分"后多跟 of 连用。例如:

If you want a share of the pay, you'll have to do your share of the work. 如果你想分得一份报酬,你就得做你该分担的那一份工作。

(2) Chuck learns that we..., and that it.... 此句中 that..., and that...并列,即 learns 后跟两个由 that 引导的宾语从句。其中第一个 that 可以省略,第二个 that 不可以省略。当两个或两个以上由 that 引导的宾语从句并列时,第一个 that 可以省略,第二个或以后

的 that 往往不可以省略。例如:

He said (that) he would come, and that he would bring his son. 他说他会来,而且也会把他的儿子带来。

Joe said (that) Peter would take them there by car, but that they might be late. 乔说彼得将用汽车送他们到那儿,但也说他们可能会迟到。

(3) to have someone to care about 结构为 have... + 不定式(作定语)。表示"有……要"。注意,这里的"不定式"用主动语态。例如:

I have a suggestion to make. 我有一个建议想提。

He had a lot of people to take care of. 有好多人需要他照顾。

He has some medicine to take. 他有药要吃。

比较 have sb do sth"使某人做某事"的句型, do 前没有 to。have 主要用作使役动词,表示主语"要,让,使"宾语干某事。例如:

Don't forget to have them come. 别忘了让他们来。

We'd be glad to have you work with us. 我们很高兴你和我们一起工作。

- 14. When he makes friends with Wilson, he understands that friendship is about feelings and that we must give as much as we take. 当他和威尔逊成为朋友时,他明白了友谊与感情有关,还明白了我们得到多少就得付出多少。
 - (1) make friends(with sb.):"(和·····)交朋友"

friends 是复数形式。be friends with sb"与某人友好"。例如:

I've made friends with a French student. 我和一个法国学生交了朋友。

Our teacher has been good friends with us. 我们的老师和我们是好朋友。

(2) as much as:在这里用作状语,修饰某个动作或状态。例如: You ought to rest as much as you could. (= as much as possible) 你应该尽量多休息。

A baby should sleep as much as it needs. 婴儿应当睡眠充足。

Take as much as you like. 你爱拿多少就拿多少。

I love you as much as he does. 我和他一样爱你。

I ate as much as I could. 我放开肚子大吃一顿。

- 15. ... and we all have favorite objects such as a lucky pen or a diary. 我们都有最喜欢的东西,诸如一支幸运的钢笔或一个笔记本。
 - (1) favorite:adj. n. 最喜爱的(人或物)

没有最高级形式,因为此词的意思就是"最令人喜爱的"。例如:

What is your favorite sport? 你最喜欢的运动项目是什么?

The pen is my favorite. 我最喜欢这支笔。

(2) such as: 意为"像……那样的,诸如……"例如:

The shop sells a lot of fruit such as apples, oranges and bananas. 这家商店卖水果,如苹果,桔子和香蕉。

列举时,不可将前面所述数量全部列出。例如:

wrong: He knows four languages, such as Chinese, English, German and French.

right: He knows four languages, namely, Chinese, English, German and French. 他懂四种语言,即,汉语,英语,德语和法语。

He knows four languages, such as, Chinese and English. 他懂四种语言,诸如,汉语和英语。

- 16. The lesson we can learn from Chuck and all the others who have unusual friends is that friends are teachers.
- (1)该句是主从复合句,主句部分是: "The lesson... is that friends are teachers.",而"we can learn from Chuck and all the others" 是定语从句,其先行词是"The lesson",此外, "who have unusual friends"也是定语从句,其先行词是"the others"。

(2) lesson:n. 此处作经验或教训讲,常见词组有:teach sb a lesson(给某人一个教训), learn a/the/one's lesson (from)(从……得到经验或教训), give sb a lesson 多用作"给某人上课",但注意,有时它与 teach sb a lesson 同义。例如:

I'll teach him a lesson. 我将给他一个教训。

The child has learned her lesson and won't go near to fire again. 孩子已接受教训,再也不敢靠近火了。

Today Mr Smith gave us an English lesson instead of Mr White. 今天史密斯先生代替怀特先生给我们上了一节英语课。

17. There is something wrong with the front wheel. 前轮出毛病了。

wrong:adj. "不正常,出毛病"

类似的用法有 the matter。变成间接引语时因 what 是主语,语序不变。例如:

What's wrong/the matter with your car? Is there anything wrong/the matter with it? 你的汽车怎么了?有什么问题吗?

Look! There is nothing wrong/the matter with my watch. 看! 我的表没出问题。

Something is wrong/the matter with his eyesight. 他的视力有点问题。

I asked him what was wrong/the matter with the bike. 我问他车子出了什么问题。(what 是主语,语序不变。)

二、重点、难点、考点、热点

1. so, nor/neither; too, either; also 的用法

I don't enjoy singing, nor do I like computers. 我不喜欢唱歌,我也不喜欢电脑。

I don't like dancing. I don't enjoy computers either. 我不喜欢跳舞,我也不喜欢电脑。

I like dancing. I also like rock music. 我喜欢跳舞,我也喜欢

