

中学 课堂

新学案

Z H O N G X U E K E T A N G X I N X U E A N

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高一英语(上)



书海出版社



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主 编 梁靖云 陈兆镇 詹 强

学科主编 王春英 郭艳婷

分册主编 孙 静

编 者 王春英 郭艳婷 孙 静 温添风

关淑琴 王 平 张仁媛 侯一颖

王 琦 王学锋 王秀红 赵春生

王艳芳

书海出版社

总策划:李广洁 姚 军
责 编:张晓立
复 审:张文颖
终 审:张彦彬

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序 言

选择一种较好的体现了素质教育新理念,既有利于培养创新精神和实践能力,又能够适应考试改革要求的学习材料,是广大中学教师、学生及其家长的共同愿望。为此,我们组织编写了这套较好地体现了上述要求的《中学课堂新学案》。

《新学案》是供中学各科课堂教学中使用的一种学生学习用书。它严格按照教学大纲(或课程标准)的规定,以教科书为依据,从学生实际出发,把传统课堂教学过程中教师讲、学生听的内容,以书面的形式提供给学生;同时,又设置了许多新的栏目,力求增添一些新颖有趣的材料,吸引学生主动地、有创造性地学习。它为各学校提供了一种全新的教学模式,是新的教育理念的具体体现。

《新学案》体现了自主学习的理念。它借鉴了全国教学改革先进集体——江苏洋思中学“先学后教,当堂训练”的经验,精心设计了“学习目标”、“学习指导”、“导读提示”、“重点难点导学”、“助学资料”、“达标训练”等栏目,让学生在教师指导下自主学习、独立思考。教师的作用重在引导、点拨和对关键问题进行讲解。它根本改变了课堂上教师讲得过多,学生被动学习的局面。

《新学案》体现了探究学习的理念。学生学习的探究过程具有重要的教育价值,它不仅能使学生对知识结论获得透彻的理解,而且能有效地发展学生的智慧,培养学生勇于探索、不怕困难的精神。《新学案》通过“导读提示”和“重点难点导学”设计了一系列灵活有趣、启发思考的问题,把学生的思维一步步引向知识的结论,从而使学生经历了一个探究的过程。在这一过程中,学生真正“感受、理解知识产生和发展的过程”,体验到创造的乐趣,其收获是可想而知的。

《新学案》体现了合作学习的理念。合作意识和合作能力是人们在新世纪生存与发展的重要品质,也是学生在学习中获得知识、培养能力、发展个性的必要条件。因此,教师在课堂上应该给学生更多相互交流、共同切磋的机会。《新学案》通过“导读提示”和“重点难点导学”提出一系列问题,不仅启发学生自学思考,还要引导大家展开讨论,集思广益,一起探讨正确的结论,形成师生之间、学生之间积极互动、共同发展的局面。

《新学案》体现了重视学习学科基本结构的理念。美国著名教育家布鲁纳强调指出:“不论我们选教什么学科,务必使学生理解该学科的基本结构。”所谓基本结构,即每门学科中那些广泛起作用的概念、定义、原理和法则体系的知识。它

是各学科中智力价值最高的核心内容。掌握基本结构知识,特别是掌握知识体系,对于学好知识、发展智慧具有重要意义。《新学案》不仅设置了一系列问题,引导学生进行基本概念和原理的形成过程的推导,而且还特别设置了“知识网络”一栏,将本课的知识点,按内在联系编成知识网络图,帮助学生掌握知识的系统性,从而很好地体现了重视学习学科基本结构的教育理念。

《新学案》也注重了对练习的设计。为了有助于增强学生的实践能力,并帮助学生适应考试改革,以提高中考和高考成绩,《新学案》参照中考、高考题型,在每节课后和每个单元之后,设计了相当数量的练习题,在每册之后,还编有一套综合练习题。

《新学案》之所以有较高的质量,和其实力雄厚的编写队伍是分不开的。它由山西省太原市教育局导师团组织编写。该团集中了全市的中学特级教师、优秀的学科带头人和教学骨干,不仅有丰富的教学经验,而且以传播素质教育新理念为己任。况且山西省又是全国首先试用新教材的“两省一市”之一,对新教材较为熟悉。近几年这支队伍为广西、福建、北京等地编写了大批教辅读物,深得好评。此次编写,教师们更加精心组织,反复推敲,所以较好地保证了这套书的质量。

作为一个新生事物,《新学案》必定有它不够完善的地方。衷心欢迎大家批评指正。

编者

《新学案》课堂教学使用方法

1. 使用本丛书教学,要坚持“先学后教”的原则,主要讲清本课时的学习要求,把教学目标具体化,使整个教学过程紧紧围绕这一目标进行。
2. 学生自学时,结合“导读提示”,让学生边看书,边写读书记要(解答提示问题),并记下疑难问题,然后阅读“重点难点导学”。时间不宜太长,只求大概了解课程内容。
3. 师生互动学习、讨论。可先让学生提出自学中的问题,也可由教师提出问题,由学生先作答,必要时教师作分析、补充。
4. 学生按“知识网络”复述本课知识点。
5. 按课堂讨论题或演示题,组织课堂讨论或演示,再由学生或教师讲评。
6. 按“达标训练”做练习及讲评。(使用学案,要当堂训练,尽量不留课外作业。)



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Unit 1 The summer holidays

【学习目标】

知识目标

重点词汇

introduce practice well dark result state physics
chemistry biology geography partner opinion vacation
general dawn wheat employ area pump channel
beer regards expression go away
go on doing as a result in one's opinion

交际用语

Hello/Hi. Nice to meet you. I'll introduce you. Bye. See you soon.
I must go /be off/ be leaving now.
Give one's regards/best wishes/ love to

单元语法

Revise the special question in different tenses.

能力目标

运用所学语言,围绕暑期生活这一题材,完成教科书和练习册中规定的听、说、写的任务;阅读课文“Letter to a pen friend”,确切理解,并完成有关课文内容的练习,进一步熟悉英文书信的格式,练习写一封短信。

情感目标

通过阅读了解美国中学生是怎样度假的,并了解必要的地域文化,由此探讨中国中学生的生活和中国的地域特征。

【学习指导】

1. Learn to use the language points in the text correctly.
2. Know how to use the functional language points about greetings and farewells properly.
3. Revise the question forms in different tenses.

The question pronouns: who(谁) whom(谁) whose(谁的) what(什么)
which(哪个,哪些)

The question adverbs: when(何时) where(何地) why(为什么) how(如何)

How many(多少,修饰可数名词)

How much(多少,修饰不可数名词)

How long (多久, 修饰延续的时间)

How soon (多久, 表示从现在到将来的时间)

How often (多久.....次)

How old (多大年龄)

How far (多远)

How big (多大)

【导读提示】

1. (L1)

You are meeting your partner for the first time. Introduce yourself and say something about yourself. Ask your partner some questions.

You: Hi, I'm _____. What's your _____?

Partner: Hello, I'm _____.

You: I live in _____. Where do you live?

Partner: In _____.

You: Do you play any sports?

Partner: Yes, I _____. What games do you like?

You: I like _____. Do you like music?

Partner: Yes, I like _____. How about you?

You: I like _____ etc.

2. (L2)

Read the sentences fast and then tell the following statements True or False

Statements	True	False
1. Charlie is a country boy.		
2. He is the only child in the family.		
3. Charlie and his family grow vegetables on the farm.		
4. They often have a party—cook meat on an open fire outside at week-ends.		
5. There are more than five different time areas in the USA.		

3. (L3)

Think about your first holiday. How old were you? Do you remember it? Tell your partner about it and then ask the questions below.

You: How old _____

Partner: I was _____

You: Who did you _____

Partner: I went with _____

You: Where did _____

Partner: I went _____

You: How long did you _____

Partner: I stayed there _____



You: What did you _____

Partner: I _____

You: Did you enjoy _____

Partner: ... etc.

4. (L4)

Read the questionnaire (问卷) and write your answers. Use the words in the box.

physics / chemistry / biology / maths / computer studies / Chinese /
English / geography / history / P. E. / music / art

Which subjects are you good at?

Which subjects are you quite good at?

Which subjects do you not enjoy?

Which do you prefer, geography or history?

Which subject are you best at?

Which subject are you most interested in?

What do you enjoy reading?

【重点难点导学】

1. **Really? So was my friend Bob White.** 真的吗? 我的朋友鲍波·怀特也在那个学校。

①结构“so + 助动词/情态动词 + 主语”。此结构中的 so 替代上文提到的情况, 表示另一个主语也是这样, 只是前后两句的主语不是相同的人或物。请注意: 结构中的助动词变化依据前一句中的谓语动词。例如: I can swim very well, and so can my little sister. / She stayed at home last night, and so did I. 句中前后的两个助动词一致。

②结构“So it is/was with ...”用于下面情况: 如果前面的句子是从句、并列句或带有并列谓语的句子, 表达后者也是如此。例如: Harry is an honest man and he works hard. So it is with Tony.

③结构“so + 主语 + 助动词/情态动词”。此结构中的 so 替代上文提到的情况而作进一步的肯定和强调, 这时前后两句说的是同一个人或物。常译作“的确如此”, “一点不错”。例如:

——It's a fine day today. ——So it is.

2. **Sometimes we go on working after dark by the lights of our tractors.** 有时候天黑之后我们还借助拖拉机的灯光继续干活。

①go on doing 指“继续/不停地做某事(同一件事)”,强调连续不断地干某事。
如:

It was raining very hard, but the farmers went on working in the field.

雨下得很大,但农民们仍然坚持在地里工作。

②go on to do 指“接着做另一件事”,即接下去做与原来不同的事。如:

After he had finished his homework, he went on to read the newspaper. 他做完作业以后,接着看报纸。

③go on with 后接名词或代词,常指“间断后做原来没有做完的事”。如:

After a short rest, they went on with the work. 稍微休息一会儿后,他们继续劳动。

3. **Although the farm is very large, my Dad has only two men working for him.** 尽管农场很大,但我父亲只有两个人帮他干活。

①have sb. /sth. doing 表示“让某人或某事不停地或持续地进行”,相当于 keep sb. doing sth.

“允许某人做某事”,相当于 allow sb. to do sth.。如:

Don't have the machine running all the time. 不要让机器一直运转。

I can have you saying like that. 我不允许你那样说话。

He had us laughing all through the meal. 他(的话)让我们在整顿饭中笑个不停。

②have sb. do 表示“让某人做某事”,相当于 cause sb. to do sth.。表示宾语的主动动作。如:

The teacher had the students clean the classroom. 老师让学生们打扫教室。

③have sth. /sb. done 表示“让/请某人做某事”,相当于 let sb. else do sth. 表示作宾语补足语的动词与宾语是被动关系。如:

Just now she had her bike mended. 她刚才让人修了自行车。

Mum had the baby looked after. 妈妈请别人照看她的小孩。

4. **As a result, we have to water the vegetable garden.** 所以我们不得不浇灌蔬菜园。

①as a result“结果;因此”,相当于 so。常用在有上下文(表示原因)的情况下。如:

As a result, he got the first prize. 结果,他得了一等奖。

②as a result of 表示“由于……的结果”,相当于 because of。如:

As a result of his carelessness, 15 people were killed in this accident. 由于他的粗心,15人死于这次事故。

5. **Americans eat a lot of meat——too much in my opinion.** 美国人吃太多的肉——我认为太多了。

①too much 的中心词为“much”,表示“过多”“过分”,可作宾语,也可修饰不可数名词作定语,或作状语和表语。如:

Don't eat too much at supper. 晚饭别吃得太多。

The new car costs too much money. 这辆新车花销太大了。

②much too 的中心词为“too”,意为“太……”“过分”,只可修饰形容词或副词。如:



The work is much too difficult for us. 这项工作对我们来说太难了。

【助学资料】

Summer holidays in England

Then comes July, and with its examinations; but these are soon over, and with them ends the school year. Boys and girls have nearly two months to rest.

The summer holidays are the best part of the year for most children. The weather is usually good, so that one can spend most of one's time playing in the garden.

The best place for summer holidays, however, is the seaside. Some children are lucky enough to live near the sea, but for the others who do not, a week or two at one of the big seaside towns is something that they will take for the whole of the following year. In England, not only the rich but also factory workers or street cleaners can take their children to the seaside. In fact, during August holidays most towns are empty.

State schools usually only have six weeks off, from about mid-July to the end of August.

The coast is the most popular place for the English people to spend their holidays, but there are few seaside hotels. Food in British hotels and restaurants is reasonably cheap, but rooms are not. Few English people rent houses for their holidays, but one of the traditional(传统的)ways of spending a summer is in a boarding-house. Some boarding-house keepers provide all meals for their guests, others provide breakfast only. People are pouring in Blackpoll, about thirty miles northwest Manchester on the Irish Sea, simply for the attractive lights. They drive their cars there from the north, and even from the south, from Scotland, Wales and from the Midlands.

People also go to work on farms, helping with the harvest and picking fruits. Many people in England, young or old, are studying the habits of animals, plants and insects, searching for them in the countryside.

The British may refuse to change the time at which they take their holidays, but they have shown themselves very ready to take to new places. Every year, more Englishmen, women and children go to some parts of Europe. Rich people fly to expensive hotels and villas(别墅) on the Mediterranean or in the West India. There are many very cheap cruises(航行、巡航) for children. People are going on a trip to the Middle East, Afghanistan, India and Nepal. During university holidays, many English students fly in to the far corners of Africa and Asia. Many take their cars, crossing their channel by ship. When they get home again, they always talk about how they spent their holidays.

Answer the questions:

1. What is the best place for summer holidays in England?
2. Why are there very few seaside hotels?
3. Do the British like to travel to foreign countries?

How Americans spend the summer vacations?

Most American families like to have a vacation in summer. Summer is a good season for vacations. It is often very hot during the months of July and August. Students do not go to school during these two months.

Some people like to stay home during their vacation. They work in the garden, visit their friends, read books, or watch television. Many families take their lunch to park or somewhere far from the city. They like to eat where there are many trees or a nice lake. If they live near the ocean, they often go to the beach. There they can fish, swim or enjoy the sun.

Many Americans like to meet people from other countries like Mexico or Canada. Some people have enough time and money to travel to other countries like France, Japan or Argentina. They usually fly to these countries on planes.

The United States is a very large country. Some favorite cities to visit are New York, Chicago, Miami, San Francisco and Los Angeles. These big cities have many famous buildings, theatres, stores and other places of interest for tourists. They also travel to places such as Florida and Hawaii to enjoy themselves.

Certainly not everyone likes to go to busy cities. Some families travel to the mountains or to beautiful valleys or canyons(峡谷). They usually take a camera and return with a lot of nice colored pictures and slides of the places they visit. Then they would share them with their friends.

Answer the questions:

1. Why do most American families like to have a vacation in summer?
2. Do American people travel to other countries?

【知识网络】

信的格式如下:

(信头)	25 Wuyi Street Taiyuan, Shanxi China June 18, 2002
Dear Mary, (称呼)	
Thank you for your interesting letter...	
(信文内容)	
With best wishes(结尾客套语)	
	Yours sincerely, Wang Xu(签名)

信封格式如下:



<p>Wang Xu 25 Wuyi Street Taiyuan, Shanxi 030001 P. R. China</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 40px; margin: 0 auto; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">邮 票</div> <p>Miss Mary Clarks 38 Oak Avenue New York, NY 100027 U. S. A</p>
--	--

【达标训练】

I. 根据中文提示,完成句子

1. _____ (多久) have you been here?
2. _____ (哪门功课) is your favourite?
3. _____ (多久一次) does he go to see his grandparents?
4. _____ (多久) will they finish the work?
5. _____ (多长) is the bridge?

II. 根据下列句子及所给单词的首字母或中文写出空缺处各单词的正确形式

1. The water then runs along the c _____ to different parts of the garden.
2. B _____ is the science of living things.
3. The room is too d _____ to read if there is no light in it at night.
4. Please give my r _____ to your parents.
5. The time when we get in wheat or rice is called "h _____ time".
6. It has been raining for days. As a r _____, many villages have been flooded.
7. Most of the mountain _____ (地区) are covered by trees.
8. Hello, Bill. Would you like to be _____ (介绍) to my new friend Ted?
9. He prefers history to _____ (地理).
10. He enjoys science and _____ (化学) is one of the subjects.

单元综合检测

【高考经典】

1. —David has made great progress recently.

—____, and _____. (NMET1997 上海)

- A. So he has; so you have B. So he has; so have you
C. So has he; so have you D. So has he; so you have

句中的 he 指 David, 而 you 是另外的一个人, 所以句意是“他的确取得了很大进步, 你也一样”。and 之前应该为强调, 用句式: so + 主语 + 助动词; 后面用以 so 引导的倒装句。所以答案是: B。

2. —It was careless of you to have left your clothes outside all night.

—My God! _____. (NMET 1999 上海)

- A. So did I B. So I did C. So were you D. So did you
- 从语境意义来看, 是对“把衣服忘在外面”的强调, 所以答案是: B。

3. —Do you know Jim quarreled with his brother?

—I don't know. _____ (NMET 1991)

- A. Nor don't I care B. Nor do I care
C. I don't care neither D. I don't care also

在否定句中, 常用 either, 不用 also; neither 与 nor 都用于否定结构。根据题意, 我们可以知道答案是: B。

4. —_____.

—Thank you. I certainly will. (NMET 1997 上海)

- A. Happy birthday to you
B. Let me help you with your maths
C. Please remember me to your mum
D. Don't forget to post the letter

根据句意, 我们可以看出只有 C 项符合逻辑, 所以答案是: C。

5. —Do you think the Stars will beat the Bulls?

—Yes. They have better players, so I _____ them to win. (NMET 1999)

- A. hope B. prefer C. expect D. want

选项中所给的 hope 不能接 sb to do sth; prefer 表示“更喜欢”; expect 表示“预料或预计某事会发生”; 而 want 表示“想”。根据题意, 我们可以知道答案是: C。

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

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

prefer 与 rather than 搭配为: prefer to do sth rather than do sth else, 所以答案是: C。

I. 单项填空

1. _____ turn is it to clean the blackboard?

— It's _____.

- A. Who; mine B. Whose; mine
C. Who's; mine D. Whose; me

2. Mr. Brown likes sports very much and so _____ his son.

- A. is B. does C. has D. likes



3. Though he is in poor health, _____ he works hard.
A. but B. while C. besides D. yet
4. The boy wore a suit _____ large for him.
A. very much B. too much
C. much too D. very many
5. Tom studies harder this term. _____, he does very well in his lessons.
A. By the way B. After all
C. As a result D. Instead
6. He has never been to Poland and _____.
A. so have I B. so haven't I
C. neither have I D. nor I have
7. Please _____ when the train leaves.
A. look for B. tell of C. find out D. find
8. Do you know _____ last year?
A. which school was he at
B. which school he was at
C. he was at which school
D. at which school he was
9. Although it was dark, _____ went on working.
A. they B. but they C. and they D. so they
10. —Will you lend me your bike?
—_____.
A. Certain B. Really C. Right D. Sure
11. Don't go away until he _____.
A. come B. will come C. comes D. have come
12. —How is your grandfather?
—He is very _____, thank you.
A. good B. old C. well D. living with us
13. My father had me _____ the house the whole afternoon yesterday.
A. cleaning B. to clean C. cleaned D. to be cleaned
14. Please give my _____ to your parents.
A. regards B. loves C. best wish D. hope
15. I'm quite good _____ maths, but I'm not interested _____ history.
A. at; in B. in; at C. of; in D. at; on

II. 完形填空

I am a student at Washington University. I am very (1) with my study, but I always find time to (2) several letters every week. I like to receive letters, of course. If you want to (3) your friends, you have to write letters.

I was quite disappointed (失望) this morning. I did not get the letter I was (4) _____, though I got five letters, a package and two postcards. (5) in the day, the post-

man delivered a special delivery letter (专递). I was very happy. When I let you (6) the letter, you will know (7). Here is the letter:

Dear Jim,

This is your first year at the university and the first time you have been away (8) home (9) your birthday. Your mother and I (10) you very much. We know you are very busy, but we are glad you are able to write to us (11) often. (12) your mother and I are fine, and (13) is your younger brother. They asked me to wish you a happy birthday (14) them.

I'm enclosing (内付) some money as present (15) your birthday; you can buy whatever you can with it.

Yours
Father

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. A. busy | B. free | C. happy | D. shy |
| 2. A. receive | B. hear | C. get | D. write |
| 3. A. hear | B. get | C. hear from | D. listen to |
| 4. A. hoping | B. wishing | C. writing | D. waiting for |
| 5. A. After | B. Later | C. Early | D. Finally |
| 6. A. see | B. watch | C. read | D. know |
| 7. A. why | B. how | C. when | D. where |
| 8. A. from | B. outside | C. out of | D. at |
| 9. A. in | B. on | C. for | D. of |
| 10. A. guess | B. believe | C. want | D. miss |
| 11. A. so | B. much too | C. such | D. like |
| 12. A. Either | B. Neither | C. Each | D. Both |
| 13. A. neither | B. so | C. too | D. such |
| 14. A. by | B. to | C. for | D. with |
| 15. A. at | B. in | C. for | D. to |

III. 阅读理解

A

There are no peasants in Britain. The workers on a farm are called farm workers. The farmers pay them wage (工资) every week. There are not many workers on a farm. The farmers have many machines. The machines do most of the work. A farm with four workers is a big farm, and a farm with one worker is a small farm.

Britain does not grow rice. The summer is not hot enough. Rice is a grain crop. The most grain crop in Britain is wheat. Wheat and other crops grow best in the east of Britain. In the west there is a lot of rain. Here grass grows very well. So, in the west of Britain, most farms are animal farms. The Britain winter is mild(温和的) and the grass grows all the year. The animals live out in the fields and on the highlands(高地) all the year. The British people eat a lot of meat and they drink a lot of milk. Cattle(牛) give