

互 动 课 堂 从 书

高三英语

互动课堂

HUDONGKETANG

中国教辅图书策划专家 ▶ 希扬 主编

开放课堂
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互动课堂

高三英语

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《互动课堂》丛书

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序 言

创新,是我们的灵魂。

这套《互动课堂》是我们继《走向清华北大》、《课堂新思维点悟》之后,奉献给广大中学生朋友的一套崭新的素质教育同步系列丛书。

素质教育是当前课堂教学改革的主旋律。如何利用课堂这个主渠道,培养具有自学能力、自主能力和创新能力的优秀人才,已成为广大教育工作者和出版者共同面对的世纪课题。而未来社会所需要的是有慧心、有灵气、会学习、会沟通、富有团队精神的人才,为社会提供这样的人才是教育工作者的神圣使命,也是教育的目标所在。

何谓《互动课堂》?通过教师的趣引妙答,引发和激励所有学生主动参与到教学中来,师生相互交流,相互沟通,亲密合作,共同探究的“互动形式”的课堂,称之为《互动课堂》。由传统的被动接受式学习转向主动探索性学习,让学生最大程度发挥主观能动性,提升主体能力,培养科学精神,提高创新素质。同时,也促使教师较快地提高专业能力和水平。通过这种形式教师可以由教会变为会教,学生可以由学会变为会学。《互动课堂》是一种提高教与学双方积极性,从而有效提高学习成绩,在学习知识的过程中掌握学习方法的先进模式。这是目前素质教育在课堂教学改革中的最前沿成果,也是这套《互动课堂》丛书贯穿始终的“教与学”新理念。

本书除按照教学大纲的要求列出知识结构,设计了“知识要点”、“重点难点”和“自测自评”外,还精心设置了“例题精析”中的“解题点悟”和“师生交流”栏目,形成题前“名师分析题意,点拨解题思路,启迪悟性”和题后“学生提问”、“教师趣引妙答”的师生平等交流、教学互动的课堂新模式,是我国教辅书籍中第一套突出名师和学生“零距离”交流的丛书,这也正是本书最大的“亮点”。

同时,本书更加突出学生的主体地位。丛书的题型设计从学生的角度出发,依据学习心理学规律,精心编排了:(1)双基练习题——自测自

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评题;(2)能力训练题——培养能力强化题;(3)考上重点大学的创新研究题一分层提高能力题。三组题由易趋难,使学生不断克服各种障碍,取得一次次的进步,使其始终处在积极、活跃的学习状态,最终获得成功。

让你的课堂因此而精彩!这是我们大家共同的心愿。

参加本套丛书编写的人员还有:向荣、老皮、杨谋、杨率、力云、王力、宋力、辉民、自立、步周、小祥、师艳茹、金宏艳、陈新春、李春才、陈晓花、肖哨卡、梁丰、张三中、张宇。

希 揚

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初中部分

初中部分

Unit 1 ~ 3

一、语法要点讲述

名 词

(一) 名词的数

1. 专有名词的数

专有名词一般指独一无二的人或物,无单、复数可言;但有些专有名词以复数形式出现,却作为单数用。如:the United States/the United Nations。

姓氏专有名词复数与定冠词连用,表示“某某夫妇”或“某某一家人”。作主语,谓语动词用复数。如:

The Smiths are going to climb the hills next week.

2. 集合名词的数

如果集合名词指整体作主语时,谓语动词用第三人称单数形式;如指组成集体的各个部分,则视为复数,作主语时谓语动词用复数形式。如:

Class is over, boys and girls.

The class are planting trees along the river now.

His family is going to move to France next month.

My family are all fond of playing table tennis.

3. 名词作定语时数的变化

当修饰词为 man 或 woman 时,和被修饰词同时变为复数。如: a man doctor → men doctors a woman bookseller → women booksellers

当修饰词不表示性别时,则只把被修饰的名词变为复数。如: a boy student → boy students a shoe shop → shoe shops

4. 可数名词单复数形式的变化规则

1) 可数名词的复数形式通常在单数形式后加词尾构成。加词尾的主要方式是:

分 类	变化方式	例 词
一般情况	加 - s	book - books, girl - girls
以 s, x, ch, sh 结尾的词	加 - es	class - classes, box - boxes, match - matches, brush - brushes
以“辅音字母 + y”结尾的词	变“y”为“i”再加 - es	city - cities, baby - babies, country - countries
以 f 或 fe 结尾的词	变 f/fe 为 v 再 加 - es	leaf - leaves, wife - wives, half - halves, knife - knives

2) 以 o 结尾的词多加 - es, 如 hero, Negro, tomato, potato。

3) 有少数可数名词有不规则的复数形式。如:

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man - men, woman - women, tooth - teeth, foot - feet, child - children, goose - geese, mouse - mice, ox - oxen

另外,有个别名词单复数形式是一样的。如:

Chinese, Japanese, sheep, aircraft, fish, deer, means, series, specise 等。例如:

Two sheep are missing.

Musk deer are small compared with other spacise of deer.

Two aircraft were damaged.

All possilbe means have been tried.

(二)名词所有格

1. 以 s/es 结尾的复数名词只加“'”。如:

the boys' ball, Teachers' Day

2. 表示短语内的并列名词各自的所有关系时,须在各个名词的后面加“'s”;如果表示共有关系,则须在最后一个名词的后面加“'s”,此时要注意其后名词的数的变化。如:

Mike and Kate's desk (两人共有) John's and Thomas' desks (每人各有)

3. 有些表示时间、距离、国家、城市、团体等无生命的事物,也可加“'s”构成所有格。如:

today's newspaper, ten minutes' walk

We are all working hard to fulfil the country's plans.

The Summer Palace is one of Beijing's finest parks.

She teaches at Harvard's Department of Linguistics.

After that they had a good night's sleep.

The nation's children are well cared for.

4. 表示营业场所或普通住宅的名词所有格后面一般要省略后面的名词,如:at the Johnson's, the tailor's, the barber's

5. 表示无生命的事物的名词一般与 of 构成短语,表示所有关系。如:the price of that dictionary, on the other side of the street

6. “of 短语 + 所有格”结构的用法

在表示所属物的名词前有冠词、数词、不定代词或指示代词(如 a, two, some, a few, this, that, these, those 等)时,常用“of 短语 + 所有格”的形式来表示所有关系或表示赞赏、厌恶等情绪。如:

a photo of Mr Brown's, the diary of LeiFeng's

Several students of Laoyang's acted in the play.

They saw a play of Kuo Mo - jo's.

This performance of the teachers' was wonderful.

That wife of Mr Brown's is constantly complaining.

二、语法要点精练

- Julie went to the _____ to buy a pair of shoes.
A. shoes store B. shoes' store
C. shoe's store D. shoe store
- _____ are busy searching for the murderer.
A. Polices B. A police C. The police D. The polices
- The foreigners have some _____ taken before the monument to the People's _____.
A. photos; Heroes B. photoes; heros
C. photoes; Heroes D. photos; heros
- We like Chinese _____.
A. food and peoples B. foods and people
C. foods and peoples D. food and people
- _____ usually go out for a walk after supper.
A. Mr Brown B. The Browns
C. The Browns' D. Mr Brown's
- The woman over there is _____.
A. Ann and Mary mother
B. Ann and Mary's mother
C. Ann's and Mary's mother
D. Ann's and Mary mother
- He gained his _____ by printing of famous writers' _____.
A. wealth; work B. wealths; works
C. wealths; work D. wealth; works
- He dropped the _____ and broke it.
A. cup of coffee B. coffee's cup
C. cup for coffee D. coffee cup
- You shouldn't let children play with _____. It's dangerous!
A. football B. watches C. matches D. chess
- We'll have PE this afternoon but I forgot to bring my _____.
A. sports clothes B. sport clothes
C. clothes of sports D. sport's clothes
- These days I hire two _____ in my house.
A. man servants B. men servant
C. man servant D. men servants
- The editor told the newsman to write _____ report.
A. a two - thousand - words B. a two - thousands - words

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- C. a two thousand word D. a two - thousand - word
13. The brook lies within _____ of the train station.
A. ten - minute - ride B. ten minutes ride
C. ten minute's ride D. ten minutes' ride
14. _____ came that his _____ should be kept secret.
A. A word; words B. The word; word
C. Word; words D. Words; word
15. Last year ten _____ in the hospital were sent to Africa.
A. women doctors B. woman doctors
C. women doctor D. woman's doctors
16. The old house belongs to _____.
A. Jack's and his brother B. Jack's and his brother's
C. Jack and his brother's D. Jack and his brother
17. Good food, not _____, that's how one gets fat.
A. enough exercise B. enough exercises
C. exercise enough D. exercises enough
18. _____ will make a trip to China during the summer holidays.
A. The Evens B. The Even's
C. The Evenses' D. The Evenses
19. If the company wants to fire me, they have to give me three months' _____.
A. notice B. advice C. information D. message
20. My mother's _____ is getting grey, but my father has only a few grey _____.
A. hairs; hair B. hair; hair C. hair; hairs D. hairs; hairs

主体参与测评题

(一) 单项填空

1. Jim's parents _____ English teachers in the middle school.
A. both are B. are both C. all are D. are all
2. Is there _____ with your watch?
A. anything wrong B. something wrong
C. wrong anything D. wrong something
3. It's cold outside. You _____ take off your coat.
A. had not better B. had better not
C. hadn't better D. had better not to
4. Chinese names are quite different _____ English names.
A. in B. of C. from D. for

初中部分

5. Thomas is that boy's name, but people usually call _____ Tom _____ short.
A. himself; for B. he; in C. his; of D. him; for
6. Lin Tao ran _____ Li Lei and became the winner.
A. pass B. passed C. past D. passing
7. This little boy sings _____, everyone _____ him.
A. well enough; is like B. good enough; like
C. well enough; likes D. good enough; likes
8. I can't get the book. Can you _____?
A. pass me it B. pass it me
C. pass me to it D. pass it to me
9. When they heard the bell, the students _____ got up and went to the class-room.
A. soon B. quickly C. quick D. fast
10. We'll have a sports meeting if it _____ rain tomorrow.
A. won't B. isn't C. don't D. doesn't
11. Our monitor came to school early _____ today.
A. as often B. as usually C. as always D. as usual
12. Yesterday the other students all went to the park _____ Wang Hai. He was ill at home.
A. besides B. except C. but not D. with no
13. Tomorrow we will take some pictures of the birds in the park. So don't forget _____ the camera with you.
A. to bring B. bringing C. to take D. taking
14. — Which do you prefer, tea _____ coffee?
— I prefer tea _____ coffee.
A. to; to B. to; or C. and; to D. or; to
15. Would you please _____ come late again?
A. not B. not to C. don't D. to not

(二) 完形填空

Hundreds of years ago, life was 16 than 17 today. People did not have modern machines.

There 18 modern medicine, 19. Life today 20 new problems. One of the biggest is pollution. Water pollution has 21 our rivers and lakes dirty. It kills our fish and affects our drinking water. Noise pollution makes us 22 louder and 23. Air pollution is the most serious kind of pollution. It affects 24 living thing in the world.

Cars, planes and factories all pollute (污染) our air every day. Sometimes the pollu-

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tion is so 25 that it is like a quilt (被子状的东西) 26 a city. This kind of quilt 27 smog (烟雾).

Many countries are making new laws to fight pollution. Factories, must now clean their water 28 away; they mustn't blow dirty smoke into the air.

We need to do many other things. We can put waste things in the dustbin and 29 throw it on the ground. We can go to work by bus 30 with our friends 31. If 32 people driving, there will be 33 pollution.

Laws are not 34. Every person must 35 pollution.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| 16. A. more hard | B. more harder | | |
| C. much harder | D. much more harder | | |
| 17. A. they are | B. they were | C. it was | D. it is |
| 18. A. were not | B. was no | C. were | D. was |
| 19. A. either | B. too | C. also | D. neither |
| 20. A. bring | B. have | C. have got | D. has brought |
| 21. A. made | B. let | C. taken | D. changed |
| 22. A. say | B. talk | C. tell | D. spoke |
| 23. A. feel happy more quickly | B. get angry much easier | | |
| C. become angry more easily | D. feel sad more slowly | | |
| 24. A. most | B. all | C. one | D. every |
| 25. A. thin | B. thick | C. hard | D. light |
| 26. A. around | B. on | C. in | D. over |
| 27. A. calls | B. is seen | C. is called | D. is like |
| 28. A. before they are thrown | B. when they are thrown | | |
| C. after it is thrown | D. before it is thrown | | |
| 29. A. not | B. not to | C. to not | D. no |
| 30. A. and | B. or | C. but | D. if |
| 31. A. in the same car | B. go to out office | | |
| C. in different cars | D. go home | | |
| 32. A. there will be fewer | B. there is more | | |
| C. there is few | D. there are fewer | | |
| 33. A. little | B. less | C. much | D. more |
| 34. A. enough good | B. good enough | C. enough | D. good |
| 35. A. to help fight | B. fight to help | | |
| C. help to fight | D. to fight to help | | |

(三) 阅读理解

A

Richard lived with his mother when he was young. He didn't know who his father

was. The woman did some washing for the rich and could buy only some bread for her son. So the boy was short and thin.

One cold morning there was much snow in the streets. A truck hit the woman and the policemen took her to hospital. Dying, she said to her son, "Your father forsook (抛弃) me before you were born. It's his name and address."

Recharad found his father, Mr Cook, in another city. It was one of the richest shopkeepers and he had to receive his son. From then on the boy lived a happy life. He ate all kinds of delicious food and wore beautiful clothes. But people often laughed at his rudeness.

Once his father took him to a party. He saw a newspaper lying on the floor and picked it up while others were talking about a film. He had a look at it and found a car's wheels were upward. He called out, "Oh, dear! An accident happened!"

All the people were surprised and began to read the newspaper. But soon they all began to laugh. Do you know why?

36. Recharad didn't know his father because _____.
- A. the man was very rich B. the man forsook his mother
C. his mother left the man D. the man didn't like him
37. Recharad was short and thin because _____.
- A. he didn't like sports
B. his parents were short, too
C. he was often hungry when he was young
D. his mother wouldn't give him enough food
38. The woman told Recharad who was his father _____.
- A. before she died B. before her son left
C. before she was in hospital D. after the truck knocked her down
39. After Recharad found his father, _____.
- A. he was angry with the man B. the man was bad to him
C. he wouldn't live with him D. he started a happy life
40. The people in the room laughed at Recharad because _____.
- A. he wasn't polite
B. he wasn't clever
C. he held the newspaper upside down
D. the newspaper was yesterday's

B

Robert likes music and would like to be a pianist. He bought a piano and spent much time playing it after getting home from work until late in the night.

The noise he made stopped his neighbors from sleeping, and so they hated him very