

教案·学案一体化



教与学

整体设计

JIAO YU XUE ZHENG TI SHE JI

北京全品教育研究所 组编

高中英语

(第三册下)

高三下学期用



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教与学整体设计

——一种课堂教学操作载体的有效实践

王生

第三次全国工作会议后,中共中央国务院颁发了《关于深化教育改革全面推进素质教育的决定》,2001年国务院又召开了全国基础教育工作会议并颁布了《关于基础教育改革与发展的决定》,教育部也颁布了《基础教育课程指导纲要》,这一系列文件的颁布,对我国基础教育的发展起到了极大的推动作用。同时也对我们的教育理念、教育方式、学习策略带来了深刻的变革。

课堂教学是实施素质教育的主渠道,课堂教学如何“以教师为主导,以学生为主体”是教育理念的一次重大变革。教学模式如何从“灌输——接受”转向研究性学习,学习方式如何从“独立学习”向“自主合作探究”方式转变。教师应如何“导”?学生如何“学”?学生的“主体性”如何实现?这是转型时期困惑我国广大中小学教师的一个重大难题,教是为了学生更好的学,教与学如何协调进行,需要我们在新的教育理念指导下重新审视,整体设计。我校从20世纪90年代开始,在校内进行了“教案学案一体化”的教改实验,取得了非常好的教学效果。为了将这一成果及时总结提高,推向全国,我们特组织编写了这套《教与学整体设计——教案学案一体化》丛书。

该套丛书最大的特点是兼顾了“教案”和“学案”的特点,既可作为教师备课教学时参考,亦可作为学生自主学习时参考。它是一套真正地走进课堂供师生互动使用的辅助材料。它区别于其他教辅资料的最大不同在于是按“课时”来编写的,具有详细的教学过程设计,重点解决每教时教材内容如何讲授、如何拓展,最终达到培养学生创新精神和实践能力的目的,使学生的综合素质得到提高。用通俗的话说:“学生拥有了这本书,就相当于把启东中学的老师请到身边来,相当于坐到了启东中学的课堂中听老师讲课。”

我校创办于1928年,位于长江北岸、黄海之滨,占地350亩,建筑面积8.5万平方米,教育设施现代化,现有88个教学班。1990年成为江苏省首批合格重点中学,1998年通过国家级示范性普通高中的评估验收。学校坚持全面贯彻党的教育方针,把“坚持全面发展,培养特色人才,为学生的终生发展奠基”作为自己的办学理念。十多年来,高考成绩一直居全省前列,重点本科率稳定在95%以上。2000年高考中,一个班10人考取清华大学,2001届一个班又有12名学生考取清华大学,2003届一个班有20人考取清华、北大,还有20人考取复旦、交大,创造了前所未有的记录。1999、2000、2001、2002、2003年,连续五年囊括全省中学生数理化生各学科竞赛团体总分第一;1995年以来,在国际中学生奥林匹克竞赛中获得六金两银的优异成绩,其中2001年一举获得2枚金牌;陈建鑫同学在美国华盛顿举行的第42届国际中学生奥林匹克竞赛中获得金牌,施陈博同学在土耳其安塔利亚举行的第32届国际中学生物理奥林匹克竞赛中夺得金牌。在教育部公布的获得2001年高校保送生资格的名单中,启东中学有38名同学榜上有名,在全国所有重点中学中名列前茅。2001年下半年,又有39人获学科竞赛一等奖。樊向军、张峰、陆泳浩、徐宇杰人

选国家数学、物理、化学冬令营。其中樊向军、张峰代表国家于2002年5月4日参加在印度尼西亚举行的第三届亚洲中学生物理奥林匹克竞赛,这次竞赛共设立11块金牌,来自15个国家和地区的100多名中学生选手进行角逐,中国代表队最终获得7枚金牌,启东中学独占两枚。其中樊向军同学还于2002年7月初获得第33届国际中学生物理奥林匹克竞赛金牌。2003年7月16日,我校倪冉博同学在第35届国际中学生化学奥赛上荣获金牌。同时,初一学生钱轶嵩、邢豫盛双获华罗庚金杯赛银牌。在体育、文艺、小发明、小制作等方面均涌现了不少特长学生。

这些成绩的取得,除了有一支高水平教师队伍和师生们的勤奋之外,最主要的一点就是我们狠抓课堂教学。近10年来,一直坚持集体备课,对教与学进行整体设计,采用教案学案一体化这种先进的载体具体操作落实。我们认为,这是针对中小学教学的弊端而实施的一种教与学的革命,它是集教育理念、教学行为和学习方法为一体的一种全新的教育范式。这种教育范式在总体上符合素质教育的基本精神,因为这种教学载体是在尊重学生主体地位的前提下,运用探究方法和理论联系实际的方法让学生感悟、体验、内化知识,培养学生的创新精神和实践能力。它力图改变传统的“灌输”“识记”的“填鸭”式教学,鼓励学生投入生活,亲身实践,自主选择,主动探究。它充分尊重青少年的探究本能和个性,把思维空间留给学生;把自学方法教给学生;把学习的主动权交给学生;把自主时间还给学生。它强调教师在“做中教”,学生在“做中学”,让学生综合运用各学科的知识,发现和提出问题,自主分析和解决问题,表达研究成果。最终变厌学为爱学,由爱学到乐学、会学、善学、巧学。

这套丛书全部由我校一线骨干教师编写,并得到了江苏省其他地区重点中学的审改,我代表学校对兄弟学校的无私帮助表示衷心的感谢。同时,我们也得到了宁夏人民教育出版社、学苑出版社、北京全品教育研究所的大力支持和帮助,在此,一并表示诚挚的谢意。

由于时间及作者本身认识和教学实践水平所限,本丛书定有不足和疏漏之处,恳请广大读者提出批评和修改意见。

(作者系江苏省启东中学校长兼党委书记、特级教师、博士)

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Unit 13 The USA

本单元学习目标

(一) 单词和词组

- 四会 L50 shoot
 三会 L50 plain (n.); object (v.)
 L52 suitcase
 二会 L49 explorer; Manhattan; handful; a handful of; independence; the War of Independence; Central Park; create; avenue; Ellis Island; turn away; skyscraper; storey; the Empire State Building; the World Trade Center apart; bar; unpleasant; entry; tear down
 L50 bison; now that; existence; take possession of; insect; widespread; prairie; prairie dog; have an effect on; rot
 L51 nonstop
 L52 zone; etc (= et cetera); Mongolian; Korean; Mongol; Tibetan; Uig(h)ur

(二) 日常交际用语

Can/May/Could/Shall/I help you?
 What can I do for you?

Would you like me to...?
 Is there anything(else) I can do for you?
 Do you want me to...?
 Let me...(for you).
 Would you like some...?
 Thanks./Yes, please.
 That would be nice/fine.
 That's very kind of you.
 Thanks for your help.
 No, thanks. (I can manage it myself)
 That's very kind of you, but...
 Thank you all the same.

(三) 语法

复习和归纳句子的成分——主语。

(四) 语言运用

运用所学语言, 完成教科书和练习册中规定的听、说、写的任务; 阅读课文“New York”和“The bison on the plains of America”, 确切理解, 帮助学生了解纽约的发展历史和美洲土著印第安人被压迫的历史, 并完成有关课文内容的练习。

Lesson 49

一、聚焦重点难点

(一) 重点

A. 词汇用法

explorer; a handful of; independence; tear down; create; avenue; turn away; storey; apart; unpleasant; entry; worthy/worth

B. 句型结构

By 1820 the population of New York had grown to about 125,000, making it the largest city in the USA.

(二) 难点

worth/worthy/worth while 辨析

二、剖析重点词汇、词组、句型

1. population n.

(1) 人口; (动物的) 种群

the population of + 地点, a population of + 数量, 用 large 或 small 修饰 population; 用 what 来问人口多少, 不能用 how many; 当 population 表示整体概念时, 谓语动词用单数, 表示个体概念时, 谓语动词用复数。population 的“多”或“少”用 large, small 表达, 而非 many, much.

① What is the population of Hong Kong?

香港的人口是多少?

② This city has a population of more than 1,000,000

这个城市人口超过一百万。

③The population of China is the largest in the world.
中国的人口是世界上最多的。

④80% of the population of this country are peasants.
这个国家 80% 的人口是农民。

⑤China has a much larger population than Japan.
中国人口比日本多得多。

2. In 1626 the island of Manhattan was bought from local Indians, Native Americans, for a handful of goods worth about \$ 24.

曼哈顿岛是于 1626 年从当地的印第安人(即美洲上苦人)手中买来的,只花了价值约为 24 美元的为数不多的货物。

(1) **handful** *n.* 一把,一撮;少数

a handful of “少量的,几个”,后面既可接可数名词复数,也可接不可数名词;既可接指人也可接指物的名词或代词。如:

①She put a handful of sweets on the desk and asked me to eat.

她放了一把糖果在桌上,请我吃。

②The little boy got a handful of rice to feed the chicken.

小男孩抓了一把米来喂小鸡。

也可以说 a hand full of 表示“一把”,类似的用法还有

a basketful/basket full of 一篮子

a bucketful/bucket full of 一桶

(2) **worth** *adj.* 价值的,值得,可以作表语或后置定语,后接名词或动名词形式。

(i) **worth** + *n./pron.* (多指时间、金钱、精力等)

③—My car is worth \$ 3000.

—But I don't think my car is worth anything.

“我的汽车大约值 3000 美元。”

“但我却认为我的车一文不值。”

④The house for which I paid \$ 5000 is worth much more.

我花 5000 美元买的房子比价格值得多的多。

⑤I will not take a bike worth ¥ 300 as my birthday gift.

我不愿意收下价值 300 元的一辆自行车作为生日礼物。

(ii) **be worth doing** 某事值得被做

⑥This book is worth reading.

这本书值得一读。

⑦What is worth doing is worth doing well.

值得做的事就值得做好。

(1) 在 **worth** 后的 *v.-ing* 用主动形式表被动含义。所以④⑤不可说成 This book is worth being read.

What is worth being done is worth being done well.

(2) 在表示“很值得……”时,习惯上用副词 **well** 修饰,而不用 **very**。

⑧New York is well worth visiting. 纽约很值得一游。

(iii) 辨析: **worth**; **worthy**

worth 与 **worthy** 都不能单独充当表语,其后必须加结构。**worthy** 用于以下句型:

be worthy to be done

be worthy of being done

be worthy of + *n.* (除金钱、时间、精力外的其他名词)

⑨It's worthy to be mentioned.

(= It's worthy of being mentioned.)

(= It's worth mentioning.)

这一点值得一提。

⑩This museum is well worthy of a visit.

(= This museum is well worthy to be visited.)

(= This museum is well worth visiting.)

(= This museum is well worthy of being visited.)

这博物馆很值得参观。

【注】**worth** 不能充当名词的前置定语, **worthy** 可以,意思是“有价值的”,“值得尊敬的”,“有意义的”。

⑪He has lived a worthy life.

他过着一种有意义的生活。

⑫The school has graduated many worthy young people.

这所学校已毕业了許多有出息的年青人。

(iv) **worthwhile** 在句子中单独充当表语,其主语既可是不定式,也可是 *v.-ing* 形式,但常使用 *it* 充当形式主语。

It is worthwhile to do... 值得做……

It is worthwhile doing... 值得做……

⑬The visit to Paris was worthwhile.

到巴黎这次访问很值得。

⑭Her interest makes our efforts worthwhile.

她的兴趣使我们的努力变得很值得。

⑮It's not worthwhile quarrelling with him.

和他吵架不值。

【注】如在 **worth** 与 **while** 之间加名词所有格或物主代词时,其后常跟动词不定式。

⑯It's worth your while to come here.

你到这来是值得的。

3. Today, Native Americans express their anger over



this business deal.

今天,美国的土著人对这桩买卖仍愤愤不平。

(1) **over** *prep.* 关于, 对于

① Dad and I had a good laugh over it.

我和父亲对那事笑了一通。

② You should take pains over your study of English.

你应该刻苦学习英语。

(2) **deal** 的用法

(I) 可用作名词, 意为“做买卖”、“经营”。

③ This silk deal made the boss angry.

这笔丝绸生意使老板很恼火。

④ My boss expressed his satisfaction over this timber deal.

我们老板对这笔木材生意很满意。

(II) 作动词用, 意思是“经营”、“做买卖”, 后面常接介词 *in*, *at* 或 *with*。

⑤ The new store deals in everything for use in the kitchen.

这家新商店经营各种炊事用具。

⑥ I have been dealing with Mr Brown for several years in textile goods.

几年来我一直和布朗先生做纺织生意。

⑦ We have stopped dealing at Smith's shop.

我们已经不去史密斯的店里买东西了。

【注】从上述例句可以看出, *deal* 作为动词用时, 后接介词 *in*, 表示“做……买卖”, “经营……”, 宾语是商品的名称; 后接介词 *at* 时, 表示经营的地点; 跟介词 *with* 时, 后面的宾语往往代表人。

(III) 动词词组 *deal with* 还有很多意思, 如可表示“相处”、“对待”、“安排”、“处理”、“涉及”等。

⑧ Teachers should deal fairly with their students.

老师应该公正地对待学生。

⑨ He won't be able to deal with such complicated situations.

他应付不了如此复杂的情况。

⑩ This book deals with life in Germany.

这本书谈的是德国的生活情况。

4. By 1820 the population of New York had grown to about 125,000, making it the largest city in the USA.

到1820年, 纽约市的人口增加到12.5万左右, 使它成了美国最大的城市。

(1) **by** “在……之前”(= before); 不迟于(= not later than)表示“在某时前”或“到某时为止”已发生某事或出现某种情况, 谓语动词多用完成时态。

① She had finished her composition by the time I came

home.

在我回到家以前, 她已完成了作文。

② By next Sunday we'll have made a plan for performance.

到下星期天我们将订出演出计划。

(2) **making it the largest city in the USA** 是 *v.-ing* 形式短语作状语, 表示结果。

③ The hurricane brought down a great number of houses and made thousands of people homeless.

飓风刮倒了大批房屋, 使成千上万的人无家可归。

make (it.) 意为“使之成为”, “使变为”, 后跟由名词或形容词构成的复合宾语。

④ All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.

只学习不游戏使杰克成为一个笨孩子。

⑤ Sit down and make yourself comfortable.

请坐下, 让自己舒服一些。

5. In 1858 an area of poor housing, factories and farm buildings was torn down and Central Park was created, reaching from 59th Street to 110th Street and across three avenues.

1858年拆除了一大片破旧的房屋、工厂和农舍, 建起了中央公园, 这个公园从59街延伸到110街, 跨越三条大马路。

(1) **reaching from 59th Street to 110th street and across three avenues.**

是 *v.-ing* 形式短语, 作定语, 相当于一个非限制性定语从句 (*which reached from...*), 对先行词 *Central Park* 作补充说明。

(2) **reach**

(I) *vt.* 到达, 后接表示地点的名词。

① They reached the village at sunset.

他们在日落时分到达那个村庄。

【注】*reach* 表“到达”时是及物动词, 后跟表地点的名词作宾语; *get* 要和 *to* 连用; *arrive* 要和 *at* 连用表到达小地方, 和 *in* 连用表到达大地方。

(II) *v.* 伸手够取某物, *reach for* 伸手去够, *reach out* 伸出(手)。

② He is tall enough to reach those branches.

他个子够高可以够得着那些树枝。

③ Then, reaching for a pencil, he wrote down the telephone number.

然后, 他伸手拿了支铅笔, 写下了这个电话号码。

④ You can feel the rain if you reach out your hand.

如果你伸出手去, 你就会感觉到下雨了。

(iii) reach 作“延伸”解释时是不及物动词,相当于 extend.

⑤ There is a vegetable garden behind my house, reaching down to the brook.

我家后面有一个菜园子,一直延伸到小溪边。

⑥ The speaker's voice couldn't reach to the back of the hall.

演说人的声音大厅后排听不见。

6. In 1892 the age of mass arrivals began, during which 15 million new people passed through Ellis Island into the USA over a period of 62 years.

1892 年开始了一个国外移民大量涌入的年代,在随后的 62 年中,有 15,000,000 新来的人通过埃利斯岛进入美国。

(1) mass adj. 多量的,大规模的

① A mass meeting was held on the square last Sunday. 上星期天举行了一次群众集会。

mass 还可用作名词,表“众多”,“团,块”,“群众”。

(2) during which 15 million new people... 62 years 是非限制性定语从句,修饰先行词 the age,从句与先行词之间被谓语动词隔开,这种从句叫分隔式定语从句。

② In one night, the city of Tangshan was destroyed, in which about 240,000 people died from the earthquake.

一夜之间,唐山市被毁了,市内约有 24 万人死于地震。

(3) pass through

(i) 作“通过;穿过;路过”解。

③ He passed through the doorway and entered the room.

他穿过门道走进房间。

④ The book is passing through the press.

这本书正在印刷中。

(ii) pass through 可引申为“经历”,“经受”之意。

⑤ His sister passed through medical college and became a doctor.

他姐姐上了医学院,成了一名医生。

⑥ When Jane did not come home by midnight, many terrible fears passed through Mother's mind.

到了半夜 Jane 还没有回来,这使母亲的脑子里闪过许多可怕的念头。

【注】上述例子中的 through 均是介词,后接名词类的词作宾语,through 也可以作副词,意思与介词相同。

⑦ They are just passing through on their way to Nanjing.

他们是去南京的,只不过是路过这里。

⑧ He wants to see the headmaster. Let him pass through.

他要见校长,让他过去吧。

7. People who wanted to enter the USA had to go through a number of mental and physical tests, and about 2 million people were turned away.

想要进入美国的人必须经过多次的心理测验和体格检查,大约有 200 万人不准入境。

(1) enter v. “进入,参加”。

① She entered the reading room.

她走进阅览室。

② They refused to enter the discussion.

他们拒绝参加讨论。

entry n. “进入,入境”,多作不可数名词。

③ He said he supported that country's entry into the European Common Market.

他说他支持那个国家进入欧洲共同体。

④ You mustn't drive into a street with a “No Entry” sign.

你不应该把车开进标有“禁止进入”牌子的街道。

美语中 entry 可作“入口处”解。

⑤ Leave the boxes in the entry and we'll carry them up later.

把箱子放在入口处,我们会把它扛上去的。

entrance n. 入口,大门,进入之道

at the entrance to 在……的入口处

⑥ Men without ties will be refused entrance.

不戴领带的人拒绝入内。

⑦ He has passed the school entrance examination.

他通过了这学校的入学考试。

⑧ There stood an old pine tree at the entrance to the valley.

在山谷入口处有一棵老松树。

(2) go through 在此处意思为“经历(痛苦、困难等)”(to suffer or experience something bad)。

⑨ She has gone through a lot since her husband was killed.

丈夫牺牲后,她经历了许许多多的困难。

⑩ They would go through fire and water to serve the people.

为人民服务,他们情愿赴汤蹈火。

go through 还有许多其他的意思,最常用作“仔细查看,翻找”、“审阅,检查”、“完成”、“用光,用完”解。

⑪ His mother went through every corner of the house, but failed to find her lost ring.

他母亲找遍了房子的每个角落,但没能找到她丢失的戒指。

⑫ Please go through your papers carefully before you hand them in.

在交卷前请仔细检查。

⑬ Since we've started it, we'll have to go through with it.

既然我们已经开始干了,我们就得干到底。

⑭ I have to buy some food this afternoon because we have gone through all the rice and meat.

今天下午我得去买些吃的东西,因为米和肉都已吃光了。

go through 表达“通过”“穿过”时,意义与 get through 基本相同。

⑮ The rope is too thick to go through the hole.

绳子太粗,穿不过那个孔。

⑯ You would wonder how such a large animal could go through such a small hole.

你会奇怪这么大的动物怎么能通过这样小的洞。

(3) turn away 拒不接纳,不准进入;把……打发走;不理睬;转身不看

⑰ Because the hall was full, many people were turned away.

因为客满,许多人被打发走了。

⑱ You shouldn't turn away from all your old friends.

你不应该不理睬老朋友。

⑲ She turned away in horror at the sight of so much blood.

她看到这么多血,厌恶得转过身来。

8. A 55-storey building went up in 1913, and in 1931 the Empire State Building was completed, then the tallest building in the world.

1913 年一座 55 层高的大楼拔地而起。1931 年帝国大厦竣工,这在当时是世界上最高的大厦。

(1) 55-storey 是数词 + 名词构成的复合形容词,作前置定语。

① Next month we will have a two-week holiday.

下月我们将有为期两周的假期。

② Hurry! It's already dark, but we have a two-hour walk.

赶紧点! 天已黑了,但我们还有两小时路程要走。

(2) ...then the tallest building in the world 相当于一个非限制性的定语从句, which was then the tallest building in the world, 修饰主语 the Empire State Building, 作补

充说明。

③ He bought the car in 1980, then a modern type in China.

他于 1980 年买下这部车,当时在中国这还是一种新型的车子。

三、教与学师生互动

Step 1 Revision

Free talk about the USA.

1. What's the capital of the USA?

2. Who is the President of the USA?

3. Name the four greatest presidents in the history of the USA.

4. How many states are there in the USA?

5. Which president brought an end to slavery and was shot in a theatre?

6. What was "the Gold Rush"?

7. Where are the two Disneyland?

8. What is the name of the centre of the film industry in Los Angeles?

9. What prize is given to film actors, actresses and directors?

Answers:

1. Washington, D. C.

2. George Bush Junior.

3. Washington, Abraham Lincoln, Franklin; Roosevelt.

4. 50.

5. Abraham Lincoln.

6. The time when thousands of people went to California to look for gold.

7. Los Angeles and Florida.

8. Hollywood.

9. Oscar.

Step 2 Presentation

Talk about the picture and describe what they can see.

Step 3 Reading and general understanding

Allow the students enough time to read the text and understand the subjects which are mentioned in the text. Check the answers with the class.

(Population, history, government, sports, transport, parks, buildings)

Step 4 Further reading and understanding

1. Main facts

Complete the following sentences based on the text with the right numbers.

1524	\$ 24	1858	3
1892	1900	110	

- (1) New York was first discovered in _____.
 (2) Manhattan Island was bought from local Indians for about _____.
 (3) In _____ Central Park was created, reaching from 59th Street to 110th Street and across _____ avenues.
 (4) The age of mass arrivals began in _____.
 (5) A great many skyscrapers began to appear in New York around the year _____.
 6. The World Trade Centre was _____ storeys high.
Answers: 1. 1524 2. \$ 24 3. 1858; three 4. 1892 5. 1900 6. 110

2. Further comprehension

- () 1. Which is TRUE about New York?
 A. It lies in the northwest of the USA.
 B. It was once the capital of the States.
 C. Columbus first discovered in 1524.
 D. Actually the island of Manhattan was of little value in 1626.
- () 2. Which subject is NOT mentioned in the passage?
 A. Population. B. Parks.
 C. Food. D. Transport.
- () 3. Ellis Island was called "Islands of Tears" because _____.
 A. people were unhappy when their names were changed in the rush
 B. people didn't like having to go through many mental and physical tests
 C. some people cried when they were refused entry into the USA
 D. officials used to have trouble with the foreign names of immigrants
- () 4. Ellis Island was changed into a museum because _____.
 A. it was close to New York
 B. the buildings were not needed for new arrivals
 C. there's a lot of history there connected with people settling in the USA
 D. officials stopped working at Ellis Island
- () 5. If people wanted to enter America in 1890s they had to _____.
 A. change their names
 B. know about the history of the USA

- C. speak English fluently and exactly
 D. go through quite a few mental and physical tests

- () 6. "This is because the surface of the earth is not flat but round." The underlined word in the sentence refers to the fact that _____.
 A. the twin towers were 110 storeys high
 B. the towers were further apart at the top than at the base
 C. high-speed lifts took only a minute to reach the top of the tower
 D. the surface of the earth is not flat but round
- () 7. What does the sentence "New York never sleeps." mean?
 A. People in New York never get enough sleep at night.
 B. People there work not in the daytime, but at night.
 C. People there are more active than those in other cities.
 D. Many service sectors work around the clock.

Answers: 1. B 2. C 3. C 4. C 5. D 6. B 7. D

Step 5 Language points

Read the text after the tape and deal with some language points.

Step 6 Language focus

Words in context

1. discover/express/create/complete/end/tear down

- (1) If you drive your car recklessly like that you'll _____ up in a hospital.
 (2) Did you ever _____ who sent you the flowers?
 (3) I can hardly _____ how pleased I was to see an old friend of mine.
 (4) The clothes designers _____ new dress styles for ladies every season.
 (5) The army _____ a successful attack on the enemy deep into the night.
 (6) The workmen _____ the old house and built a new house in its place.

2. Translate the following into Chinese, paying attention to the underlined parts.

- (7) At parties Americans like touching others or being touched. But I am not used to being treated like this.
 (8) I used to write poems myself when I was his age.
 (9) He seemed a quiet, sensible man, used to practical

work.

(10) We used to swim in the small river in front of our house.

(11) The opportunity will be used to make war on Afghanistan.

3. Complete the following sentences with the following phrases.

go against	go ahead	go for
go off	go out	go over
go through	go with	go without

(12) It _____ Karl Marx's wishes to leave his homeland.

(13) Time was up. The teacher told the students not to write on the paper yet, but John _____.

(14) I still remember the evening; a party of us _____ a picnic by the Black Sea.

(15) The alarm clock _____ at six o'clock sharp and woke Father.

(16) All the lights _____ and we were left in the dark.

(17) The actor had to _____ his lines many times before he got them right.

(18) There is a mistake somewhere; we'll have to _____ the accounts and see where it is.

(19) The colour of her dress doesn't at all _____ her hair.

(20) Father is a chain smoker, and he can't _____ cigarettes for an hour.

Answers:

1. (1) end (2) discover (3) express (4) create
(5) complete (6) tore down

2. 略

3. (12) went against (13) went ahead (14) went for
(15) went off (16) went out (17) go over (18) go
through (19) go with (20) go without

四、课堂跟踪反馈

Translation

1. 小男孩看到桌上有一把糖果, 想要得到它们。
2. 纽约是一座值得看一看的大城市。
3. 这个问题值得引起注意。
4. 八十多个国家都踢足球, 使之成为一项全球最流行的运动。
5. 王老师个子不够高, 够不到黑板的顶部。
6. 他们已拆毁了一座危桥。
7. 在伊拉克战争期间, 很多家庭经历了许多苦难。

Answers:

1. The little boy saw a handful of sweets on the table and tried to get them.
2. New York is a big city worth visiting.
3. The problem is worth paying attention to.
4. Football is played in over 80 countries, making it the most popular game in the world.
5. Mr Wang is not tall enough to reach the top of the blackboard.
6. They have torn down a dangerous bridge.
7. Many families went through a lot during the Iraq War.

Homework

1. Finish the Workbook exercises.
2. Write something about New York according to the text.

Lesson 50

一、聚焦重点难点

(一)重点

A. 词汇用法

plain; now that; existence; take possession of; object;
widespread; rot; shoot; die out; have an effect on; in turn

B. 句型结构

It was thought that by removing their main supply of food, the native Americans would be forced to give in.

(二)难点

take possession of/in possession of
now that/since/as 用法

二、剖析重点词汇、词组、句型

1. Now that they could ride horses, it became easier to hunt the bison, a type of cattle which used to exist in huge numbers on the plains of America.

既然土著人会骑马了,猎取野牛也就容易了。这种野牛以前是成群结队地生活在美洲平原上的。

(1)这是一个复合句。主句是由形式主语 it 引导的句子:it became easier to hunt the bison,其后跟着的是 bison 的同位语 a type of cattle,并由定语从句 which used to exist in huge numbers... 修饰。now that they could ride horses 是表示原因的状语从句。

(2)now that 是一个连词词组,相当于 since(既然),引导原因状语从句,在口语中常省略 that,而只用 now 引导从句,这时要特别注意,不能把 now 理解为“现在”。

①Now(that) everyone is here, let's begin our meeting!
既然大家都在,我们就开始吧!

②Now (that) you have finished your work, you may go now.

你既然已完成了工作,可以走了。

③Now(that) we are alone, we can speak freely.

既然这里没有别人,我们可以无拘无束地谈谈了。

【注】because, as, since 也用来引导原因状语从句,其区别如下:because 的语气最强,表示直接原因;在回答 why 问句时,必须用 because 开始;as 和 since 语气较轻,表示的是明显的原因或已知的事实。

④The light went out because the oil was out.
灯熄了,因为没有油了。

⑤As it is too late, you'd better stay here.

天太晚了,你最好留在这里。

⑥Since the town is far from here, you may go there by bus.

既然那座小城离这儿很远,你可以乘汽车去。

⑦Why do we learn English? Because English is a bridge to knowledge.

我们为什么要学英语;因为它是通向知识的桥梁。

(3)in huge numbers 大量地,也可以说 in great/big/large numbers. 注意在这个词组里用的是复数 numbers。

⑧Ants come out in huge numbers before it starts to rain.

下雨前蚂蚁大批大批地出来。

⑨Food supplies are transported to the flooded area in large numbers.

食品供应源源不断地运往洪涝灾区。

(4)cattle 是集合名词,意思是“成群的牛”。

a herd of cattle 一群牛

twenty head of cattle 二十头牛

作主语时谓语动词用复数形式。

⑩Cattle are raised in this area. 这一地区养牛。

2. The bison grows to a shoulder-height of 1.5 metres and can weigh 1100 kilograms.

野牛可以长到肩高 1.5 米,重达 1100 公斤。

weigh vi. 此处表示“重(多少)”,即“测出的重量是”。

①She weighs 60 kilos. 她体重 60 公斤。

②This piece of meat weighs 4 pounds.

这块肉重四磅。

weigh 可以用作及物动词,表示“称(某物的重量)”。

③He weighed the stone in his hand.

他用手掂了掂这块石头的重量。

④The load must be weighed before they are posted.

要邮寄的东西在寄出之前必须过称。

weigh 用作及物动词时还可以表示“衡量”、“权衡”或“仔细考虑”。

⑤He is weighing the plans against each other.

他正在比较这两个计划,看哪个更好。

⑥Have you weighed your chances of success?

你考虑过成功的可能性吗?

weigh 还可以用作 *vi.*, 表示“加重”、“被认为重要”。

⑦His past achievements weighed in that election.

他已往的成就在那次选举中关系很大。

3. Bison were killed for their meat, while their fur provided warm clothing during cold winters.

他们杀野牛,吃野牛肉,用野牛毛皮制成冬季御寒的衣服。

(1)**bison** 这个名词单复数同形。当它作主语时,要注意主谓语的一致。在第2个句子里“the bison”是看成一个整体,是单数,谓语动词用 *grows*;第二个句子里的“bison”看成多数的个体,是复数,谓语动词是 *were killed*,而且代词用 *their*。

(2)**provide** 提供,供应

provide sb. with sth., *provide sth. for sb.* 向某人提供某物

①The company provided me with a car.

公司供给我一辆汽车。

②Can you provide accommodation for thirty people?

你们能为30个人提供住宿吗?

③Please put the waste in the box provided.

请把废弃物扔到预备好的垃圾箱里。

provide for sb. 供应某人所需,为……做出必须之事

provide for sth. 为某事可能发生做好准备

④He works hard to provide food and clothes for his family.

他努力工作以养家活口。

⑤He has a wife and five children to provide for.

他需要养活妻子和5个孩子。

⑥He hasn't provided for the failure of his plan.

他没有为计划失败的可能性做好准备。

4. From 1830 onwards in the USA and from about 1870 in Canada, settlers began to move westwards and to take possession of the plains as their own.

美国自1830年起,加拿大自1870年左右起,殖民者开始向西迁移,并把平原占为己有。

(1)**from... (time) on/ onwards** 从……(时候)起

from now on/ onwards 从现在起

from then on/ onwards 从那时起

①From that night onwards they began to pass through the forest.

从那晚起他们开始穿越森林。

(2)**take possession of** 夺取,占有

②The enemies took possession of the tallest building in the city.

敌人攻占了市里最高的大楼。

③The policeman took possession of the thief's bag.

警察没收了小偷的包。

比较 *in possession of* 介词短语,“占有”、“控制(某物)”。

④They are now in possession of the ball.

现在他们控球。

possess *vt.* “占有”“持有”。

⑤He decided to give away everything he possessed.

他决定放弃他所拥有的一切。

⑥Does he possess the necessary ability for the job?

他具备做这项工作所必须的能力吗?

被动式 *be possessed* 常用来表示“(某人的思想)被控制、被支配”。

⑦He is possessed with the idea that someone is following him.

他老觉得有人跟踪他。

5. Settlers made agreements with Native American chiefs but always broke them afterwards.

殖民者同美洲土著人的首领达成了协议,但随后总是又把这些协议撕毁。

(1)**agreement**

(i) [U] 同意,意见一致

①We are in agreement with their decision.

我们同意他们的决定。

②There is no agreement upon what should be done.

应该怎么办,大家没有一致意见。

(ii) [C] 就某事达成协议

reach an agreement 达成协议

make an agreement 达成协议

keep an agreement 遵守协议

break an agreement 撕毁,破坏合约

③You have broken our agreement by not doing the work you promised.

你没有做你答应的工作,你已破坏了我们之间的协议。

④Have you come to an agreement about the advertising programme?

你们就那项广告项目达到一致了吗?

agreement 也与介词搭配使用。

by agreement 按约定;*in agreement (with sb.)* 持相同意见或表示同意。

⑤One after another they left the room as if by previous