



长江学典系列

- 与名校享受一样的教学资源
- 与名校同学拥有同一个课堂

华中师大一附中学案

华中师大一附中 组编



高中 新课标

英语1(必修)

配人教版

丛书主编/张真
本册主编/赵守斌
杨晓斌

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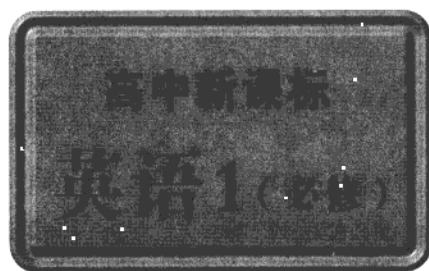
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华中师大一附中学案

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使用说明

本学案立足《英语新课程标准》的教学理念,是华中师大一附中英语教学的一线教师长期以新课标的理念组织教学所取得的成果。编写时遵循“课前学生预习,课上师生互动探究,课后深化拓展”的原则,力求形式新颖,结构科学,使用方便,从预习、学习到练习,任务具体,可操作性强,也方便检查落实。

该学案每单元内容由“学习目标”、“预习导引”、“课堂互动”、“课后测评”和“单元检测”五大部分组成。

“学习目标”部分提出了各单元的认知目标、能力目标和情感目标,并把“教学目的和要求”按照话题、单词、短语、句型、语法和功能分类,并采用表格形式呈现给师生,使之一目了然,便于对照检查和学习。

“预习导引”是本学案的重要特色之一,要求学生对 Student's Book 和 Workbook 中的主要阅读篇目进行预习。预习分为“文章理解”、“难句理解”、“词义解释”,使学生通过分析、思考和查字典提高对单元核心内容的自学能力,并通过发现问题加强听课的针对性。使用方法是课前学生独立完成,并记下疑难点,上课时教师集中检查、核对和讲解。

“课堂互动”围绕本单元的语言教学重点,从“核心词汇”、“重点句式”、“同步语法”三个方面分类进行点拨式的讲解。“核心词汇”将重点词汇按照其出现顺序先集中起来以便于对照,再逐条讲解,讲解按照【课本原句】、【经典例句】和【联想拓展】三个步骤进行。“重点句式”同样先将句式集中,再分【句意】、【思考】、【例句】三步进行讲解。“同步语法”则从【用法思考】和【用法点睛】两方面展开。

“课后测评”一改众多教辅资料中单一重复的选择填空和填词等形式,尽量为学生提供全方位的运用语言的机会。这部分包括四块练习,供教师选择布置,每一块练习包括三种题型,以训练不同的语言形式。“测评一”为“词汇运用”,采用“多项选择”、“句子填词”、“短文填词”三种题型练习词汇;“测评二”为“句子专练”,根据各单元重点句型、语法结构提供“句子填空”、“句型转换”、“句子翻译”三种练习题型;“测评三”为“阅读延伸”,围绕各单元话题精选三篇文章作为知识扩展性阅读;“测评四”为“能力拓展”,包括“英译汉”、“汉译英”、“高考链接”、“写作实践”四种题型。整个测评形式多样,重点突出,既注重语言形式,又注重语言运用,着力提高学生的动手能力和语言综合运用能力。测评中包含一些拓展和研究型的练习,有一定的挑战性,目的是供一部分基础好的学生尝试,拓展其应用能力,所以不要随便舍弃。

“单元检测”围绕五大题型提供 100 分的单元过关检测,以客观题为主,重在水平测试。

考虑到篇幅和编写的实际困难,又考虑到市场以及网络上丰富的听力训练资源,本书不提供听力测试内容。

本书稿是英语学案的第一册,由赵守斌、杨晓斌主编。具体分工如下:第一单元由魏星编写,第二单元由杨晓斌、冯珍妮编写,第三单元由贺莉、汪礼波编写,第四单元由余志武、付伶俐编写,第五单元由熊群、熊慧志编写。

编写新课标学案是一项从零开始的全新课题,尚无经验,加上此次编写任务大,时间紧,书中难免出现些许错误和不妥之处,有待大家批评指正,我们日后将不断改进和完善。

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Unit 1 Friendship

学习目标

认知目标：通过学习了解描绘朋友的相关词汇、谚语等。

能力目标：能够描写自己最要好的朋友。

情感目标：懂得什么是真正的朋友；学会交朋友，与朋友相处，关爱朋友等。

类别	课程标准要求掌握的项目
话题	friends and friendship; interpersonal relationships
单词	upset ignore calm concern loose Netherlands German series outdoors dusk thunder entire entirely power curtain dusty partner settle suffer highway recover pack suitcase overcoat teenager exactly disagree grateful dislike tip swap item
短语	add up calm down have got to be concerned about walk the dog go through set down a series of on purpose in order to at dusk face to face no longer suffer from get/be tired of pack (sth) up get along with fall in love join in
句型	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. She and her family hid away for nearly twenty-five months before they were discovered. 2. I wonder if it's because I haven't been able to be outdoors for so long that I've grown so crazy about everything to do with nature. 3. I can well remember that there was a time when a deep blue sky, the song of the birds, moonlight and flowers could never have kept me spellbound. 4. I don't want to set down a series of facts in a diary as most people do, but I want this diary itself to be my friend. 5. The dark, rainy evening, the wind, the thundering clouds held me entirely in their power.
语法	<p>直接引语和间接引语 (I): 陈述句和疑问句</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 陈述句 "I don't want to set down a series of facts in a diary," said Anne. Anne said that she didn't want to set down a series of facts in a diary. 2. 一般疑问句 "Does a friend always have to be a person?" the writer asks us. The writer asks us if a friend always has to be a person. 3. 特殊疑问句 "What do you call your diary?" Anne's sister asked her. Anne's sister asked her what she called her diary.
功能	<p>同意和不同意</p> <p>I agree. Yes, I think so. So do I. Me too. Exactly.</p> <p>No problem. Sure. Certainly. Of course. All right. You are right/correct. Good idea. I think that's a good idea.</p> <p>I don't think so. Neither do I. That's not right. Yes, but... I'm afraid not.</p> <p>No way. I'm sorry, but I don't agree. Of course not. I disagree.</p>

预习导引

② 预习一: Reading: Anne's best friend

► I. 文章理解

True or false question.

- () 1. Anne kept a diary because she couldn't meet her friends.
- () 2. Anne and her family had to hide because Jews were caught by Nazis and killed.
- () 3. Anne named her diary Kitty because she wanted it to be her best friend.
- () 4. Anne felt lonely because she could not tell everything to her diary.
- () 5. There are a lot of dark and gray descriptions about weather, which indicates her sad experience.

► II. 难句理解

Translate the following sentences into Chinese, paying special attention to the structure of each sentence.

1. Do you want a friend whom you could tell everything to, like your deepest feelings and thoughts?

2. She and her family hid away for nearly twenty-five months before they were discovered.

3. I wonder if it's because I haven't been able to be outdoors for so long that I've grown so crazy about everything to do with nature.

4. I can well remember that there was a time when a deep blue sky, the song of the birds, moonlight and flowers could never have kept me spellbound.

► III. 词义解释

Explain the meaning of the underlined parts as they are used in the contexts with the help of an English dictionary.

1. ... or would not understand what you are going through?

2. She said, "I don't want to set down a series of facts in a diary as most people do..."

3. ... I stayed awake on purpose until half past eleven in order to have a good look at the moon by myself.

4. The dark, rainy evening, the wind, the thundering clouds held me entirely in their power.

5. Another time five months ago, I happened to be upstairs at dusk when the window was open.

预习二: Workbook reading task: Friendship in Hawaii

I. 难句理解

Translate the following sentences into Chinese, paying special attention to the structure of each sentence.

1. It is believed that the islands can be a paradise when people live in peace.
2. People are told that their actions should be as gentle as the wind that blows from the sea.
3. Each person gives Kokua (help) to other people so that all feel stronger.

【预习笔记】

课堂互动

I. 核心词汇

add up upset well spellbind walk the dog go through at dusk in one's power
have trouble with sb or sth fall in love

1. **add up** 加起来; 合情理; 说得通; 积少成多

【课本原句】

Add up your score and see how many points you get. (P1)

把分数加起来看你得多少分。

【经典例句】

Police said they arrested Lucy because her statements did not **add up**.

警方说他们逮捕露西是因为她的陈述站不住脚。

Even small savings can **add up**.

积少成多。

【联想拓展】

add 还可构成哪些词组? 用相关词组完成下面的句子。

The latest incident will _____ the pressure on the government.

最新事件将给政府带来压力。

All the facts we've collected about the case _____ very little.

我们为案件收集的证据不足。

2. **upset** *adj.* 心烦的; 不安的 (一般不用在名词前) *vt.* 使不安; 使心烦; 搅乱 (计划等); 打翻

【课本原句】

Your friend comes to school very **upset**. (P1)

你的朋友上学感觉很心烦。

【经典例句】

She sounded very **upset** when I told her you couldn't give her an appointment.

当我告诉她你不能跟她约会时, 她很心烦。

She warned me not to say anything to **upset** him.

她警告我不要说他心烦的话。

Be careful not to **upset** the vase on the shelf, which is very valuable.

小心别打翻了架上的花瓶, 那很贵的。

【联想拓展】

upset 的近义词有哪些? 列出三个: _____、_____、_____。

3. **well** *adv.* 好; 非常

【课本原句】

I can **well** remember that there was a time when a deep blue sky, the song of the birds... (P2)

我清楚地记得曾经一度湛蓝的天空、鸟儿的歌唱……

【经典例句】

I couldn't very **well** say no when there was no one else she could ask.

她没有别人可以求助, 我实在是无法拒绝她。

He finished the exam **well** within the time allowed.

他在规定时间内之前就做完了试卷。

【联想拓展】

well 在下列各句中的用法相同吗?

All's well that ends **well**.

I'm sorry you're ill. I hope you get **well** soon.

I can do it as **well** as anyone else.

The results are **well** above what we expected.

4. **spellbind** v. 吸引人, 迷人, 使人迷

【课本原句】

... and flowers could never have kept me **spellbound**. (P2)

……和鲜花从没让我深深陶醉过。

【经典例句】

The children watched **spellbound** as the magician took rabbits from his hat.

当魔术师从他的帽子里变出兔子时, 孩子们都看得入了迷。

5. **walk the dog** 遛狗

【课本原句】

While **walking the dog**, you were careless and it got loose and was hit by a car. (P1)

在遛狗的时候, 你一粗心松开了手中的绳子, 结果小狗被车撞着了。

【经典例句】

He is out **walking the dog**.

他出门遛狗去了。

【联想拓展】

walk 的相关词组还有 walk out、walk away、walk over、walk into, 运用其适当形式完成句子。

No one knows you're part of this. You can just _____.

When I left school, I could _____ any job.

Do you think you can _____ me? Well, you won't, ever!

Nationwide industrial action began earlier this week, when staff at most bank _____.

* 6. **go through** 1) 仔细阅读或研究 2) 经历或忍受

【课本原句】

Are you afraid that your friend would laugh at you, or would not understand what you are **going through**? (P2)

你是不是担心你的朋友会嘲笑你, 会不理解你目前的困境呢?

【经典例句】

I **went through** the students' papers last night.

昨天晚上我仔细批改了学生的作业。

You really don't know what we **went through** while working on this project.

你的确不知道我们开展这个项目吃了多少苦。

【联想拓展】

列出 5 个与 go 相关的词组: _____、_____、_____、_____、_____。

7. **at dusk** 黄昏; 傍晚

【课本原句】

Another time five months ago, I happened to be upstairs **at dusk** when the window was open. (P2)

还有一次, 就是五个月以前的一个黄昏, 我碰巧在楼上, 窗户是开着的。

【经典例句】

The street lights go on **at dusk**.

街上的路灯在傍晚时分亮起来。

【联想拓展】

你还知道其他表示黄昏或黎明的词或词组吗?

8. **in one's power** 处于……控制中

【课本原句】

The dark, rainy evening, the wind, the thundering clouds held me entirely **in their power**...

(P2)

漆黑的夜晚, 风吹雨打, 雷电交加, 我完全被这种力量震住了……

【经典例句】

I have got him **in my power**. I can ask him to do anything I want.

我控制了他, 可以让他为我做任何事情。

【联想拓展】

知道 **in power** 与 **in one's power** 的区别吗? 与 **power** 相关的词组还有 **water power**、**take power**、**power station** 等, 分别是什么意思?

9. **have trouble with sb or sth** 在……上遇到了麻烦

【课本原句】

I am **having some trouble with** my classmates at the moment. (P2)

目前, 我和班上的同学有些麻烦。

【经典例句】

I **have some trouble with** my studies.

我在学习上遇到了麻烦。

The students **had trouble with** the police.

学生和警察发生了冲突。

【联想拓展】

trouble 的词性还有哪些? 知道下面句子的意思吗?

Don't trouble trouble until trouble troubles you.

10. **fall in love** 恋爱, 相爱

【课本原句】

They say that this boy and I **have fallen in love**.

他们说我和这个男孩恋爱了。

【经典例句】

They **fell in love** at the first sight.

他们一见钟情。

【联想拓展】

能列出一些 **fall** 后面接形容词的短语吗?

► II. 重点句式

1. She and her family hid away for nearly twenty-five months before they were discovered. (P2)

2. I wonder if it's because I haven't been able to be outdoors for so long that I've grown so crazy about everything to do with nature. (P2)

1. She and her family hid away for nearly twenty-five months before they were discovered.

【句意】她和家人躲藏在外将近 25 个月后才被发现。

【思考】before 此处是连词，引导时间状语从句，意为“到……才……”，能用其他句型改写这个句子吗？

【例句】

He nearly knocked me down before he saw me.

直到几乎撞到我时他才看见我。

Before I could say thanks the kind man had gone.

我还没来得及道谢，那位好心人就走了。

It will be five years before we meet again.

要过五年我们才能再次相见。

2. I wonder if it's because I haven't been able to be outdoors for so long that I've grown so crazy about everything to do with nature.

【句意】我想知道是不是因为我太久不能到户外，所以我对自然界的所有东西都很感兴趣。

【思考】I wonder if/whether 是口语中的固定搭配，后面用陈述语序，意为“我想知道”。或用于礼貌地请求帮助、询问某事等，后者可用 I was wondering if/whether 的句式。还有其他方式询问某事吗？

【例句】

Ken says such stupid things that I wonder if he's got any sense at all!

肯说出这种蠢话来，我想知道他究竟还有没有理智！

I wonder if I might have a glass of water?

我可不可以要一杯水？

I was wondering if you'd like to come to dinner?

不知道你是否愿意来吃晚饭？

► Ⅲ. 同步语法

直接引语和间接引语 (I): 陈述句和疑问句

1. 陈述句

"I don't want to set down a series of facts in a diary," said Anne.

Anne said that she didn't want to set down a series of facts in a diary.

2. 一般疑问句

"Does a friend always have to be a person?" the writer asks us.

The writer asks us if a friend always has to be a person.

3. 特殊疑问句

"What do you call your diary?" Anne's sister asked her.

Anne's sister asked her what she called her diary.

【用法思考】

直接引语变为间接引语时，有哪些部分需要改变？

【用法点睛】

1. 陈述句的直接引语变为间接引语时，时态要做相应的改变。如：

"I don't know what to do," said Dean.

Dean said that he didn't know what to do.

但在以下几种情况下, 时态一般不变化: ①直接引语是客观真理; ②直接引语是过去进行时; ③直接引语中有具体的过去某年、某月、某日作状语; ④直接引语是一般现在时, 表示一种反复出现或习惯性的动作; ⑤直接引语中的情态动词没有过去时的形式或已经是过去时的形式(如 ought to, had better, used to)。

2. 一般疑问句的直接引语变为间接引语时, 要加上 ask whether 或 ask if 将句子连起来。同时, 时态也要进行相应的改变。如:

"Did Marama's horse win a prize?" Owen asked.

Owen asked whether (if) Marama's horse had won a prize.

3. 特殊疑问句的直接引语变为间接引语时, 将疑问词放在陈述句之前。如:

"Why won't you marry me?" asked Donald.

Donald asked her why she wouldn't marry him.

4. 人称变化时, 有一句顺口溜: "一随主, 二随宾, 第三人称不更新", 即直接引语变为间接引语时, 如果从句中的主语是第一人称, 则按照主句中主语人称变化, 如果从句中的主语是第二人称, 则与引号外主句的宾语一致(若引号外没有宾语, 也可用第一人称), 如果从句中的主语是第三人称, 则一般不用变化。
5. 状语变化有规律, 时间状语由"现在"改为"原来"(如 now 变为 then, yesterday 变为 the day before), 地点状语, 尤其是表示方向的, 或用指示代词修饰的状语, 由"此"改为"彼"(如 this 变为 that)。

课后测评

测评一: 词汇运用

I. 多项选择。

- His whole school education _____ only 2 years because of his illness.
A. added up B. added up in C. added up to D. was added up
- Our teacher _____ us to practise our spoken English as often as possible.
A. hopes B. suggests C. advises D. lets
- The two main popular _____ of Easter are the Easter bunny and the Easter egg.
A. signs B. symbols C. marks D. signals
- Excuse me, may I ask you some questions?
—Sorry. I'm too busy and haven't even a minute to _____.
A. spend B. spare C. share D. stop
- We _____ him the house for \$20,000.
A. supplied B. offered C. paid D. cost
- After living abroad for years, they _____ in Chicago.
A. lived B. chose C. experienced D. settled
- I will never understand how it _____ that you were an hour late.
A. took place B. came about C. brought in D. was happened
- He gave _____ the reply they wanted to hear.
A. exactly B. absolutely C. surely D. completely

9. Anna finally managed to cut _____ from her father's awful influence.
A. off B. out C. loose D. tight
10. She seemed upset but quickly _____ herself.
A. covered B. uncovered C. discovered D. recovered

II. 句子填词。

- The little boy, who has grown up in a circus, is able to _____ with all animals.
- The patient _____ from a bad headache after the operation, about which his family were worried a lot.
- If your daughter wants to join us, please _____ her name to this list.
- Air pollution is one of the problems that we can't afford to _____.
- Unfortunately, this decision is likely to _____ a lot of people.
- Those who are in difficult _____ usually work harder to get out of it.
- The fact that she spends so much time on her own really _____ me.
- We would be most _____ if you could confirm these arrangements immediately.
- I'm afraid it's beyond my _____ to do what you're asking.
- Good friends should _____ in everything.

III. 短文填词。

Friendship is indispensable to people's life. A man without friends is an angel without (1) w _____, whose life will (2) s _____ loneliness and depression. Friendship is the (3) m _____ of our heart, who'll warm her kid when hurt occurs. We have much to share with our friends in life, happiness, excitement, bitterness etc. (4) T _____, it's magnificent to maintain a genuine friendship.

It takes many special qualities to make a friend. Understanding should (5) c _____ first. Only when we get a better (6) u _____ of each other can we gain a true and meaningful friendship. We may find our hobbies of (7) c _____ interests. This feeling of companionship gets us closer and closer.

It also (8) t _____ a special kind of love that seems to have no end. Never (9) h _____ to show your heartfelt care and kindness to your friend when he/she is in trouble. Love is not selfish. Love is endowed by God that we should (10) t _____ all our life.

Tolerance is the third (11) e _____ part in friendship. We are absolutely different persons. This individual distinction may cause conflict between us in every aspect of our life. Try to tolerate him/her in an optimistic mood. Saints are not perfect, let (12) a _____ those ordinary people like us. Afterwards, we should get a good (13) c _____. Never shy to confess.

Understanding, love and tolerance are the first three essences that come to an authentic (14) f _____. Other qualities are also concerned such as thoughtfulness, trust and patience. (15) R _____, friendship is your heart's guard, treasure it.

测评二：句子专练

I. 用句中所给动词的适当形式填空。

- Her family was Jewish so they had to hide or they _____ (catch) by the German Nazis.
- She and her family hid away for nearly twenty-five months before they _____ (discover).
- It was the first time in a year and a half that I _____ (see) the night face to face.

4. But as the moon gave far too much light, I _____ (dare) (不敢) open the window.
5. It's no pleasure _____ (look) through these any longer because nature is one thing that really must be experienced.
6. Will you tell your friend that you _____ (get) go to class.
7. Since they _____ (go) the same way, they talked on and on for a few more hours on the subway.
8. Another time five months ago, I _____ (happen) be upstairs at dusk when the window was open.
9. Not only _____ (become) a better listener make you a more patient person, it will also enhance the quality of your relationships.
10. While _____ (walk) the dog, you were careless and it got loose and was hit by a car.

II. 句型转换。(将直接引语改为间接引语, 间接引语改为直接引语)

1. "I went to Li Hua's birthday party last night." Lucy said.
2. Steve told Joe that he liked skiing.
3. "I will never forget this interesting lesson," said Paul.
4. She said she would try to finish reading the book by the end of this week.
5. "Ann, have you seen my blue notebook?" Peter asked.
6. The teacher told the students that they were going to have a meeting at three o'clock.
7. "There is something wrong with the front wheel," said Uncle Wang.
8. Sarah's friend asked her if she was going to mail the gifts to her parents.
9. "When shall we go outing this autumn?" the students asked.

10. Sandra asked her friend how she could solve the problem.

III. 将下列句子译成英语。

1. 李华说他从没有听说过这样的朋友。(hear of)
2. 他是昨天晚上 11 点从北京回来的。(it)
3. 我想知道你是否看过比尔的新诗——《红色的玫瑰》。(wonder)
4. 河水远远少于以往，所以农民们不敢用河里的水灌溉土地。(far; dare)
5. 这是我第一次同外国人面对面讲话。(time)
6. 他担心父亲的安全所以报了警。(concerned)
7. 自从那个意外事故之后，她就一直失忆。(suffer)
8. 为了买房子，他在尽力存钱。(in order to)
9. 一连串的下雨天糟蹋了我们的假期，所以之后我们都筋疲力尽了。(series; spoil)
10. 这个案件中的各种事实并不合理。(add up)



测评三：阅读延伸

A

Steve and Yaser first met in their chemistry class at an American university. Yaser was a student from Jordan. He was excited to get to know an American. He wanted to learn more about American culture. Yaser hoped that he and Steve would become good friends.

At first, Steve seemed very friendly. He always greeted Yaser warmly before class. Sometimes he