

数域が設置等

主编/刘彩华

高一英语

(上)

东北师范大学出版社



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(上)

出版者寄语

选择了《教材动态全解》, 你就找到了一个可释疑解惑的知心朋友!

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动态全解・高中英语 ペーキ タ 単 ジャー

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前言

《教材动态全解》丛书是适应全国中高考命题形式多样化改革需要的初高中各年级同步课堂教学的配套用书。

《教材动态全解》丛书是针对目前国内各省市地区教材版本选择纷繁复杂的局面配备的教辅用书,囊括人教版、北师大版、华东师大版、语文版、苏版等国家教育部教材审定委员会审查通过的教材版本,覆盖初高中各个年级不同学科,且根据各版本教材各自的规律和特点编写。

《教材动态全解》丛书吸收欧美发达国家"活性动态"教辅版式的精髓,紧密结合我国现阶段课堂教学改革的国情,根据不同学科教材的特点和课堂改革的需要,是"教材动态"全解型和名师"课堂动态"实录型优秀图书。这套丛书具有以下突出特点:

一、全面丰富实用

全书知识点分布全面,不遗漏一个忽略点,不放弃一个疑似点,真正体现信息量大,内容丰富,题量充足。全书对教材中的重点、难点、疑点进行逐词、逐句、逐段透彻解读。精编例题,对每一个知识点、易错点、易忽略点、易混淆点、疑似点进行一对一剖析。点点对应例题,题题揭示规律。

二、体例设置灵活

全书在大栏目统一的基础上,小栏目的设置由编者根据教 材内容需要作动态变化。精选全国著名中学师生互动,突破疑 难点的精彩课堂实录,突出教师教法的灵活性和学生学法的灵 活性。

此为试读,需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongbook.com

三、创设互动情境

全书体例版式独特新颖,教育理念前瞻性强,引导学生不断创设问题情境,激励学生注重参与教学过程。书中原创大量新颖的与生产生活实际相结合的探究性问题,培养学生在探究过程中发现知识,并运用知识解决实际问题的能力。

四、分析解读透彻

丛书对《课程标准》和现行《考试大纲》研究透彻,对名师的 教法和优秀学生的学法研究透彻,对各年级学生的认知水平和储备 不同学科知识研究透彻,对单元学习目标和章节训练习题难易度研 究透彻,对重点、难点、疑点突破方法研究透彻,对各种题型及其 同类变式的解题方法、技巧、规律、误区研究透彻,对培养学生能 力升级的步骤和途径研究透彻。

五、适用对象全面

丛书在策划初始即考虑到全国各地区教材版本使用复杂的现状,对目前国内各省市地区可能使用的教材版本均有所涉及,因此,丛书适合全国各地重点中学和普通中学各类学生使用,适用对象全面。

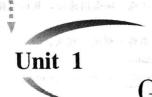
本丛书虽然从策划到编写,再到出版,精心设计,认真操作,可谓尽心尽力,但疏漏之处在所难免,诚望广大读者批评指正。

第一编辑室 2004年5月

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Good friends



重点词、词组及短语详解

1. loyal adj. 忠诚的, 忠心的

短语 be loval to... 忠于,忠诚于

用法 to 为介词,后跟名词或代词。

- eg. We should be loyal to our country. 我们应该忠于我们的国家。
- 2. handsome adj. 英俊的, 标致的
- 辨析 beautiful, pretty, handsome, lovely

这四个词都有"美"的意思。其区别如下:

- (1) beautiful 是最常用的,意为"美丽的,美好的",可指各种各样的美,如花鸟、风景、图画的美,也可指天气、曲调、衣服的美等。在形容人时,一般用来指女子长得好看、动人。
 - eg. She has a beautiful voice. 她的声音很好听。

What a beautiful scene it is! 多美的风景!

- (2) pretty 也是普通用语,意为"漂亮的,标致的"。其漂亮的程度不如 beautiful。用来修饰人时,它常指年轻的妇女和女孩,侧重指身材和体态的苗条娇美;也可修饰表示物的名词,内含"小巧玲珑"之意。
 - eg. How pretty the girl looks in her new dress! 那女孩穿着新衣服显得多漂亮呀!
 The garden is small but extremely pretty. 花园虽小但很可爱。
- - eg. He was a handsome boy with large, bright eyes and fair hair. 他是一个英俊的少年,长着明亮的大眼睛,一头金发。
 - (4) lovely "可爱的",常用于表达说话人对孩子、天气等的赞赏和喜爱。
 - eg. What a lovely boy you have! 你有一个多么可爱的男孩!

辨析 argue, quarrel

- (1) argue 意为"争论"、"辩论",着重就自己的看法或立场提出论证,其后可接介词短语。
 - eg. They argued about it for a long time. 关于这件事他们辩论了很久。
 - (2) 做及物动词时,表示"极力主张",后接 that clause。
 - eg. He argued that the oral English class could be conducted in another way. 他极力主张英语口语课可以用另一种方法进行。
- (3) quarrel 为不及物动词, 意为"争吵"、"吵架", 它表示一种因不同意或不喜欢而产生激烈争论, 既可指言辞上的不和, 也可指唇枪舌剑的争吵。
 - eg. They had even quarreled several times. 他们甚至吵过好几次架。 It's no use quarrelling about it with me. 为这事和我吵没有用。
 - 4. hunt vt., vi. 猎取 (鸟、兽等), 狩猎; 搜索, 寻找

用法(1) 用作及物动词时,作"猎取"。

eg. They hunted foxes. 他们猎取狐狸。

用法(2) 用作不及物动词时,作"寻找,搜索"。

短语 hunt+ (for/after) +名词

hunt for something lost 寻找失物

hunt+ (in/through) +名词+ (for+名) 搜(遍)(某处)以寻找······

eg. I hunted the room for the glasses. 我搜遍房间寻找眼镜。 She hunted in her bag for the key. 她搜遍袋子寻找钥匙。

5. enjoy doing sth. 喜欢做某事

用法(1) 英语中, enjoy 等动词后面可接动名词 (doing sth.) 形式做宾语,不接不定式做宾语;而 decide 等动词则接不定式 (to do sth.) 做宾语,不接动名词做宾语。

eg. Tom enjoys watching TV. 汤姆喜欢看电视。

Tom decides to watch TV tonight. 汤姆决定今天晚上看电视。

用法(2) begin 等动词后两种形式都可以用,且意义基本相同。

eg. The girl began crying/to cry. 这女孩开始哭起来。

Many students' eyesight has begun to fail (begun failing).

许多学生的视力已开始下降。

用法(3) 而 forget 等动词后接动名词和不定式时意思迥然不同。

eg. He forgot mailing the letter. 他忘记已把信寄出去了。(信已寄) He forgot to mail the letter. 他忘了寄信。(信未寄)

归纳(1) 常考的 enjoy 类只接动名词做宾语的动词还有: imagine, escape, finish, miss, practise, advise, allow, consider (考虑), excuse, keep, mind, permit, risk, suggest 等。此外, feel like, be fond of, what (how) about 等固定词组亦要用动名词做宾语。

归纳(2) 常考的 decide 类只接不定式做宾语的动词 (短语) 还有: learn, wish, hope, ask, agree, promise, beg, choose, expect, fail, force, long, manage, offer, plan, prepare, pretend, refuse, want, would like, should love 等。

归纳(3) 常考的 begin 类后接动名词或不定式区别不大的动词还有: start, like, love, hate, continue (继续) 等。

注意 如果做宾语的是 believe, feel, find, know, realize, see, understand 等 表示心里感觉的动词,或 begin, start, continue 本身用了进行时,其后只能用不定 式做宾语 (不能用动名词)。

归纳(4) 常考的 forget 类后接动名词或不定式时其含义完全不同的动词(固定 词组)还有 mean, stop, remember, regret, try, go on, can't help 等。

1) mean doing 意味着

mean to do 打算做

- 2) stop doing 停止做
- stop to do 停下来去做
- 3) remember/forget/regret doing 记住/忘记/遗憾(已发生的动作) remember/forget/regret to do 记住/忘记/遗憾 (未发生的动作)
- 4) try doing 试着做

try to do 尽力做

- 5) can't help doing 情不自禁 can't help to do 不能帮助做
- eg. I remember meeting him one year ago. 我记得一年前见过他。

Remember to ring him up. 记住给他打电话。

I couldn't help admiring it whenever I looked at it.

每当我见到它的时候,就禁不住要赞美它。

We could not help to finish it. 我们不能帮助完成这事。

经典考例

(2003年•黄冈)

1. I can hardly imagine Peter across the Atlantic Ocean in five days.

B. to sail

C. sailing

D. to have sailed

2. I really enjoy _____ that kind of job.

B. doing

C. to do D. to be doing

点拨 例 1 中 imagine sb. doing sth. 是"想象某人干某事", imagine 后接动名 词做宾语的补足语;例2中 enjoy 后接动名词做宾语。

1. C 2. B 答案

6. share

用法(1) vt. 分配, 分给, 共有, 共用, 分享, 共享

eg. The boys shared the cake equally. 男孩们平分了蛋糕。

Ten teachers share the office. 十位教师合用这间办公室。

They would share their joys and sorrows. 他们愿意同甘共苦。

用法(2) vi. 分担, 分享

eg. I will share with you in the cost. 我愿与你分担费用。

用法(3) n. 一份, 份额, 股份 (pl.)

eg. Do your share of the work. 做你那份工作。

Here is your share of the cake. 这是你的那份蛋糕。

The company was formed with 2000 shares. 这家公司组成时有 2000 股。

经典考例

(2000年•全国)

Let Harry play with your toys as well, Clare—you must learn to

A. support

B. care

C. spare

D. share

点拨 该句意为:克莱尔,让哈利玩一下你的玩具——你必须学会分享。support 支持,支撑; care 在意; spare 勾出(时间等)。

答案 D

7. admit

用法(1) ② 允许进入,允许参加

eg. Only ticket-holders are admitted. 凭票人场。

She opened the door and admitted us (into the room). 她打开门让我们进屋。 用法(2) vt. 承认

①跟从句:

He admitted that he hadn't done his duty. 他承认他没有尽到自己的责任。

②跟名词或代词:

I admit my fault. 我承认我不对的地方。

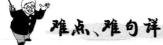
③跟动名词:

She admitted having done wrong. 她承认自己做错了。

④跟复合结构:

He admitted the statement to be true. 他承认说的是事实。

注意 admit 后不能直接跟不定式做宾语。



- 1. I don't enjoy singing, nor do I like computers. 我不喜欢唱歌, 也不爱玩电脑。详解(1) nor 做连词, 引起分句, 次序要倒装。
- eg. He doesn't do it, nor does he try. 他没有做, 也没有尝试一下。
 He left and I never saw him again, nor did I regret it.
 他走了,我再也没有见到他,不觉得有什么遗憾。

- 详解(2) 但如果表示前一句话中的否定内容也同样适用于后一句时,要用 "Neither/Nor+助动词/系动词/情态动词+主语"句型。其中助动词、系动词、情态动词要根据前一句中的动词而定,一般情况要保持一致。后句的主语要重读, nor 等词可以连接分句,也可以单独另起一句。
 - eg. Harry didn't go to church, nor did his sister. (= and his sister didn't go to church, either) 哈利没有去做礼拜, 他妹妹也没有去。

He didn't explain what the letter meant. Neither (Nor) did she.

他没有说明这封信是什么意思,她也没有。

	经典考例	
(2003年・黄冈)		apple gridles of a set to diff of
1. After that we never saw her	again, nor	from her.
A. did we hear B. we l	neard C.	had we heard D. we have heard
2. —Do you know Jim quarrele	ed with his b	rother?
—I don't know,		Maria mentil Inno 1
A. nor don't I care	В.	nor do I care
C. I don't care neither	D.	I don't çare also
点拨 例 1 表示"在那以后,我	其中也没看到	过她,也没收到她的来信"。例2表
示"我既不知道(他与哥哥争吵),	也不关心(这	(件事)"。用 nor 开头时,都要倒装。
答案 1. A 2. B		

2. I hate hiking and I'm not into classical music, I don't enjoy reading too much. 我讨厌远足,不爱古典音乐,也不愿意多读书。

详解(1) hate 在口语中常表示"不喜欢,不愿意,后悔"等。

① 后接不定式:

She hated to see us treated like that. 她不愿意看到我们受到这样的待遇。

② 后接动名词:

I hate lying and cheating. 我讨厌撒谎和欺骗。

③ 后接复合结构:

She hates young people smoking. 她不喜欢年轻人抽烟。

详解(2) be+into 意为"对……深感兴趣"、"深深迷上"、"非常喜欢",这是非正式用语。

eg. I am really into jazz these days. 最近我的确对爵士音乐太感兴趣了。

详解(3) too much 在本句中为名词, 做宾语。

注意 too much 和 much too 的区别:

too much 具有形容词、副词和名词的功能,在句中可以做定语、表语、状语、主语或宾语,表示"太多(的),过分(的),好极(的),激动人心(的)"意思。

eg. But too much snow can cause trouble.

但是雪太大可能引起麻烦。(too much 为形容词, 做定语)

She is afraid the trip will be too much for me.

她恐怕这次旅行对我来说是强人所难。(too much 为形容词,做表语)

She does not talk too much. 她谈得不太多。(too much 为副词,做状语)

I've had too much! 我已经受够了。

注意 too much 为名词做主语或宾语时,它代替的是不可数名词。too much 为 形容词修饰的名词是不可数名词, much too 主要修饰其后面的形容词或副词。

eg. They are much too kind to me. 他们对我太好了。

3. Chuck is a businessman who is always so busy that he has little time for his friends. 丘克是个生意人,他总是那么忙,几乎没有时间和朋友在一起。

详解 so...that 和 such...that 都能连接结果状语从句,具体用法如下:

+形容词+a/an+单数可数名词+that... +many/few+复数可数名词+that... +much/little+不可数名词+that... +形容词/副词+that...

eg. She is such a lovely girl that we all like her. (= She is so lovely a girl that we all like her.) 她是一个如此可爱的女孩以至于我们都喜欢她。

They are such interesting books that I want to read them all day and all night. 这么有趣的书,我想整天都读它们。

It is such fine weather that we would like to go for a picnic.

天气真好,我们想去野餐。

There were so many cars in the street that I couldn't get through.

街上的车太多,我过不去。

He made so few friends that he often felt lonely. 他的朋友太少,常感到孤独。

They didn't have so much money that they had to give up the project.

他们没有那么多钱,只好放弃那个项目。

He received so little education that he knew nothing about the computer. 他接受的教育很少,不懂电脑。

注意 当 little 不表示数量而表示"小"的意思时,仍然要用 such 修饰。

eg. He is such a little boy that he can't carry the big box.

4. Rock music is OK, and so is skiing. 摇滚音乐还可以, 滑雪也行。

详解 句型 "so+助动词/系动词/情态动词+主语",用于肯定陈述句后,表示前句所说的情况也适合于另一个人或物。

eg. The boy died, and a week later, so did his sister.

男孩死了,一周后他的姐姐也死了。

His father is an engineer, so is his mother. 他父亲是工程师,他母亲也是。

经典考例

(2002年 • 北京西城区)

-Glad to meet you.

A. So do I.

B. How are you?

C. How do you do?

D. The same to you.

点拨 四个选项中只有 How do you do 是初次见面时的问候语,意思是: "你好!" 若用 A 项句式,则应为 So am I,因为第一句的完整形式是: I am glad to meet you.

答案 C

5. In order to survive, Chuck develops a friendship with an unusual friend—a volleyball he calls Wilson. 为了求生丘克交了一个不寻常的朋友——一个被他叫作威尔逊的排球。

详解 to do, in order to do 和 so as to do 都可做目的状语, 其区别如下:

- 1) 这三种不定式用做目的状语,在意义上并无多大差别,相比而言, to do 比较普通,后两种在语气上稍重些, so as to do 比较口语化, in order to do 则比较正式。
 - 2) 为了加强语气,突出目的,可将 to do或 in order to do放在句首。
 - eg. To hear better, we'll sit in the front row. 为了听得更清楚,我们要坐在前排。 注意 so as to do 不能放在句首,它只能后置。
- 3) to do, in order to do 和 so as to do 三种不定式做目的状语时,一般句子的主语就是不定式的逻辑主语,但如果是不定式的逻辑主语,可由 for 引出:

I stopped aside for her to get in. 我停下来向旁边靠了靠,让她进来。

- 4) 不定式做目的状语表达否定的目的时,一般采用 so as not to 或 in order not to 这两种形式。
 - eg. We took a taxi so as not to be late. 我们是搭出租车去的,以免迟到。 He worked slowly in order not to make any mistake. 他干得很慢,目的是不出错。

I got up early so as not to miss the first train. [1] 書籍問書書籍

我大清早起床,目的是不误第一班火车。 想到 第二年 第二年 1911年

6. Even though Wilson is just a volleyball, he becomes fond of Wilson. He talks to Wilson and treats it as a friend. 虽然威尔逊只是一个排球,但他慢慢地喜欢上了它,他同它交谈,并像朋友一样待它。

详解(1) even though "即使,尽管",在句中引导让步状语从句,从句是事实,这时 even though = though。

eg. He won't talk to me about it (even) though he knows the news. 虽然他知道这个消息,但他不愿告诉我。(他是肯定知道这个消息的。)

而 even if 引出的从句叙述的是假设或把握不大的事情。

eg. He won't talk about it even if he knows the news. 他即便知道这个消息,也不愿告诉我。(他可能知道这个消息,也可能不知道,句子含有一定的推测意味。)

详解(2) treats...as...把……当作……处理,把……看作(视为)……

eg. Don't treat me as a child. 不要把我当作小孩看待。

其同义词组还有:

① regard...as...认为,看作, as 一般不能省略。as 后可跟名词、形容词、分词及介词短语等。

All the patients regard him as a good doctor. 所有的病人都认为他是个好医生。

od the ② look on (upon) ...as...把……看作,认为 on doud) , setting at all or at 2

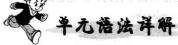
They look on others' difficulties as their own. 他们把别人的困难看作自己的。

- ③ have (keep) ...as...持续 (一直) 把……看作…… He always keeps her as his real mother. 他一直把她看作自己的亲生母亲。
- ④ think of...as...以为,认为

I've long thought of it as one of the most beautiful cities in China. 我长期以来都认为它是中国最美的城市之一。

- ⑤ look up to...as...把……看作 (榜样等), 有尊敬的含义。
- ⑥ consider...as...在现代英语中相当于 consider...to be...其意为 "把……看作/当作……"

Today, Abraham Lincoln is considered as one of the greatest American presidents. 今天,阿伯拉罕·林肯被认为是美国最伟大的总统之一。



直接引语与间接引语(I)accet tend adt selat of top as the plans apt tog t

在把直接引语变为间接引语时,英语中人称代词的变化规律与汉语的变化基本相

同,但英语句子的语序、动词时态、时间状语等的变化比汉语的变化要复杂得多。中国学生要特别注意掌握这些方面的规律。

1. 语序变化

疑问句由直接引语变为间接引语时,要注意将原来的疑问语序变为陈述语序,还要注意把问号改为句号。若为一般疑问句、选择疑问句或反意疑问句时,还要记住加连词 whether/if... (or/or not)。如:

- ① He said, "Where have you been, Tom?"
 - →误: He asked Tom where had he been?
 - → iF: He asked Tom where he had been.
- 2 She said, "Do you live in Beijing or Tianjin, Li Ming?"
 - →误: She asked Li Ming did he live in Beijing or Tianjin.
 - → IE: She asked Li Ming whether he lived in Beijing or Tianjin.
- 3 He said, "How are you getting along with your work?"
 - →误: He asked me how was I getting along with my work.
 - →正: He asked me how I was getting along with my work.

2. 时态变化

直接引语变为间接引语的时候,时态往往要作相应的变化。主要有如下变化:

直接引语		间接引语
一般现在时	man Lesland	一般过去时
现在进行时	nakrade i skr	过去进行时
一般将来时		过去将来时
一般过去时		过去完成时
现在完成时	951 4 4 97	过去完成时
过去完成时	o'r a M <mark>a</mark> r' grgl l	过去完成时

由此可知,主要是把现在时态改为过去时态,把将来时态改为过去将来时态。过去时态多数不受影响,只有一般过去时通常变为过去完成时。如:

① A: What's your name?

B: What did you say?

Α:

- →误: I asked what's your name?
- → I: I asked what your name was.
- 2 The boy said, "I can speak English very well."
 - →误: The boy said that he can speak English very well.
 - → IE: The boy said that he could speak English very well.
- 3 John said, "I have finished my homework."
 - →误: John said he has finished his homework.