

黄霭英 康锦屏 主编

# 英语

高中生能力培养丛书

(供高一年级使用)



与新教材同步·与新教材同步·与新教材同步

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## 编者的话

由于在教育学院执教所具有的条件,因而有了广泛接触、深入了解中学教育的机会,有了博览研究全国各地出版部门编辑出版的有关中学教学各类书籍的机会。研读之余,感慨良深。那些书籍虽或多或少有助于教师的教,学生的学,但均不无缺憾之处:有的详于知识而略于将知识转化为能力的指点;有的详于题例的堆列而略于重点、难点知识的疏解;有的虽兼顾了知识与题例,但又缺乏规律与方法的揭示与提供……至于专门在能力培养上下力气的得力之作,更是凤毛麟角了。看到这多如牛毛的大同小异的书籍,我们感到忧心。为培养高级中学学生学习能力和提高教师教学质量,我们约集了北京市专门从事中学教育或专门研究中学教育的有共识的专家、学者,编著了这套丛书,名之曰《高中生能力培养丛书》。采众家之长,去各家之短。本丛书体现了如下特点:重点难点知识的疏解与典型题例相结合;精讲知识与怎样将知识转化为能力的点拨相结合;精选、精设典型题例与解题思路、解题方法的分析、揭示相结合;注重指导平时教学与适应高考实际需要相结合。因此,丛书是科学性、针对性、实用性、有效性的有机统一。编著此丛书的构想方案形成以后,华夏出版社为丛书出版竭尽心力,北京市原教育局长、中学教育专家陶西平同志欣然同意任丛书顾问,为此,我们由衷地表示谢意!由于时间紧,任务重,难度大,因此是否将美好的设想变成了现实,尚待广大中学师生在实践中去验证。

黄霭英 康锦屏

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# Unit 1 The summer holidays

## Section One: Idioms & Expressions

### (短语归纳与表达法问题精解)

#### 1. result 的搭配用法:

##### (1) as a result (其结果)

As a result, she was given an excellent job.

##### (2)

- |  |
|--|
| i. to get a result; to expect a result;<br>to have a result; to see a result;<br>to win a result; to lead to the result of<br>ii. a final result; a good result;<br>the latest result; an important result |
|--|

#### 【归纳】

#### 2. So is my friend. (我的朋友也是如此。)

[So + (助)动词 + 主语] 为 so 代替短语或句子的用法, 其动词时态应与前一句一致。

##### (1) He went to Shanghai, and so did I.

= He went to Shanghai, and I went to Shanghai, too.

##### (2) She can speak French, and so can he.

= She can speak French, and he can speak French, too.

##### (3) — She was a good student. — So was Bill.

##### (4) — He must do it. — So must you.

比较: [So + 主语 + (助)动词] 为简略附和句, 其主语与动词时态要与前一句一致。

(1) — The cars are fine.

— So they are. = You are right. The cars are fine.

(2) — It's raining outside. — (A)

A. So it is. B. So is it. C. It is so. D. Is it so?

3. All right = OK! (行啊)

(1) — Will you shut the window?

— All right, Jane.

(2) — Let's have a swim this evening. — All right.

(3) — May I come (at) about two?

— All right, I'll be waiting for you.

(4) — Thank you. — That's all right.

(5) — Are you all right today?

— Yes, I am much better today, thank you.

(6) Everything is all right.

(7) I have finished it. Is this all right?

4. of course (当然)

of course = certainly

(1) — Do you like English?

— Of course I do. (当然喜欢。)

(2) — Would you mind telling me the secret?

(把这个秘密告诉我你介意吗?)

— Of course (Sure / Surely). (当然介意。)



5. go on doing sth. = go on with sth. (继续做某事)

比较: A) go on to do sth. (接着做另一件事)

go on to do sth. = begin another action;

= begin to do something  
else

(1) After supper, she went on to read the novel.

(2) After supper, she went on reading the novel.

→ 第一句指她在晚饭前可能读过其他。

第二句指她在晚饭前就在读相同的小说。

(3) If you do not practice it often enough, how are you

(B) it well?

A. forced to do

B. able to do

C. go on to do

D. go on doing

B) go on with A (继续做某事)

go on with A = go on doing A

Go on with 

your new book.
the story where you left off last time.

First he told us his family background, and then he

(A) about his traveling experience.

A. went on to talk

B. went on talking

C. went on with

D. went on with talking

(他先说到他的家世, 接着又说起他这次旅行的体验。)

6. in the south (在南方)

定冠词与表方位、方向的词并用:

【归纳】 in the east, in the north, in the south, in the  
west, in the past, in the future

7. take (good) care of (照料)

(1) [take care of + 名词]

(2) Take care 

about + (动)名词 = “要小心”
in

(3) take (good) care of 

yourself (保重)
your children
your health

(4) Take care 

about going there alone.
in

(口语中动名词前面的 in/about 可省略)

8. pen friend

名词可以修饰名词:

(1) a garden flower (园花)

(2) a flower garden (花园)

(3) a team member (队员)

(4) a family member (家庭成员)

(5) a society member (协会会员)

(6) a church member (教会成员)

(7) a United Nations member (联合国成员)

9. at this time last week (在上周的这个时候)

at that time (在那时候)

at that time = then

at times (有时)    at a time (一次)

at this time tomorrow (在明天的这个时候)

10. What about you? (你怎么样?)

How/What about + (doing) A? = Why don't you do A?

— I'm feeling rather tired.

— (B) a game of tennis?

A. How about play      B. What about playing

C. Why do you play      D. How about to play

11. by the way (顺便问一下)

by the way		=while I think of it
		=that reminds me

By the way, I have something to tell you.

12. find out (发现)

find out A =discover the truth of A

I'll find out		where they live.
		if it is all right.
		what to do next.
		that some of them are wrong.

13. be good at (擅长于...)

(1) [be good + at + (动)名词]

(2) She is good at (speaking) English.

(3) be good at → (反义)

be bad at

be poor at

be weak in

14. It is one's turn to do something (轮到某人做事)

(1) Whose turn is it next?

(2) Wait (until it is) your turn.

## Section Two: Diagnostic Test

### (课业诊断测试)

#### I. 语音知识

从 A、B、C、D 中找出其划线部分与所给单词的划线部分读音相同的选项:

1. dawn

A. employ B. cause C. biology D. south

2. vacation

A. general B. channel C. parent D. area

3. opinion

A. oral B. introduce C. biology D. holiday

#### II. 单词拼写

根据下列句子及所给单词首字母, 在句子右边的横线上, 写出空缺处各单词的正确形式:

例: We are asked to finish it by 10:00 tonight, so we must start i \_\_\_\_

答案: immediately.

1. "Thank you" is a polite e \_\_\_\_.

1. \_\_\_\_

2. The factory e \_\_\_\_ 300 women workers.

2. \_\_\_\_

3. We often have both o \_\_\_\_ and written homework.

3. \_\_\_\_

4. Mr. Brown and Mr Black often play against other pairs; they are tennis p \_\_\_\_.

4. \_\_\_\_

5. In my o \_\_\_\_, the food in that restaurant isn't so bad.

5. \_\_\_\_

### III. 单项填空:

从 A、B、C、D 中选出可以填入空白处的正确答案:

1. \_\_\_\_ is the science of living things.  
A. Physics B. Language C. Chemistry D. Biology
2. We \_\_\_\_ the foreign visitors around our school after giving them a welcome speech.  
A. went on to show B. went on showing  
C. kept on showing D. kept showing
3. Young Lee learned some English when she stayed in America, and last year she \_\_\_\_ herself Japanese.  
A. kept on teaching B. went on teaching  
C. kept on to teach D. went on to teach
4. —Where is the report? —\_\_\_\_.  
A. There is it B. There the report is  
C. Is the report there D. There it is
5. —It starts raining outside. —Oh, \_\_\_\_!  
A. so it is B. so does it C. it does so D. so it does
6. —John won the first prize in the concert.  
—\_\_\_\_.  
A. So he did B. So did he  
C. So he did, too D. So did he, too.
7. —Can you tell me where my uncle is?  
—Yes, of course. \_\_\_\_.  
A. Here your uncle comes  
B. Here comes your uncle  
C. Comes your uncle here

D. Your uncle here comes

8. The painting is very old and should \_\_\_\_.

- A. take care                      B. take care of  
C. be taken care                  D. be taken care of

9. In the opinion \_\_\_\_ most people, he will lose the race.

- A. of    B. from    C. with    D. to

10. —Is coffee drunk in China?

—Yes, but not much. Most Chinese \_\_\_\_ tea to coffee.

- A. like    B. prefer    C. have    D. drink

11. Tom broke his leg and \_\_\_\_, he had to be away from school for two weeks.

- A. for the result                  B. in a result  
C. as a result                      D. as the result

12. I went to the station to \_\_\_\_ the trains.

- A. ask    B. ask for    C. ask about    D. ask after

13. I hope he is getting better now. I hear he \_\_\_\_ a bad cold all the month.

- A. has had    B. has    C. was having    D. had had

14. When we reach New York, it \_\_\_\_.

- A. probably will rain              B. will probably be raining  
C. is probably raining              D. has probably rained

15. I don't know if my husband \_\_\_\_ tonight.

- A. returns                          B. has returned  
C. is returning                      D. would return

16. While I \_\_\_\_ with my wife last night, an old friend of mine showed up.  
 A. was talking      B. had talked  
 C. had been talking      D. talked
17. —Was he studying for an examination?  
 —Yes, he's \_\_\_\_ it next week.  
 A. doing      B. to take      C. making      D. to give
18. You must take \_\_\_\_ care of your work.  
 A. a few      B. few      C. a little      D. little
19. —I was born in Chicago. — \_\_\_\_.  
 A. So did my parents      B. So was my parents  
 C. So were my parents      D. My parents were, either
20. A: When did he call you up and tell you the news?  
 B: He \_\_\_\_ me and \_\_\_\_ me the news last night.  
 A. telephones; tells      B. telephoned; told  
 C. telephoned; tells      D. telephones; told
21. Mr. Wang \_\_\_\_ in a few days.  
 A. leaves      B. will leave      C. left      D. has left
22. Hello! Mary. I \_\_\_\_ know you \_\_\_\_ in London.  
 A. don't; are      B. didn't; are  
 C. don't; were      D. didn't; were
23. If it \_\_\_\_ tomorrow, I \_\_\_\_ go and see her.  
 A. doesn't rain; am going to  
 B. won't rain; am going to  
 C. won't rain; will  
 D. doesn't rain; will

24. Nobody \_\_\_\_ to make friends with him.  
A. like B. likes C. is like D. are like
25. The sun \_\_\_\_ in the east and \_\_\_\_ in the west.  
A. rises; set B. rose; sets  
C. rises; sets D. rose; set
26. The girl \_\_\_\_ a happy song and \_\_\_\_ into the room.  
A. sings; came B. sang; comes  
C. sings; come D. sang; came
27. What \_\_\_\_ their child fond of?  
A. do B. does C. are D. is
28. What \_\_\_\_ it look like?  
A. do B. does C. are D. is
29. —I'd met Philip several times before.  
— \_\_\_\_.  
A. So did I B. So had I  
C. I did, either D. I met, also
30. —Are you going there with us?  
—If Mary wants to go, \_\_\_\_.  
A. I also go B. so do I C. so I will D. so will I

IV. 选择正确答案填空：(时态专项练习)

1. It ( ) (rains) (has rained) (rained) very hard last night.
2. A: Did you enjoy yourself at the party?  
B: Yes, we ( ) (have had) (had) (have) a good time there.
3. Please wait until I ( ) (will come) (come)



(comes) back.

4. I don't know when he (     ) (will be) (is) (has been) back the day after tomorrow.
5. The earth (     ) (move) (moves) (moved) round the sun.
6. He (     ) (do) (does) (is) not know her name.
7. Their house (     ) (do) (does) (is) not like ours.
8. The people (     ) (shutted) (shut) (shuts) him up in a tower.
9. He (     ) (writes) (wrote) (has written) the letter two hours ago.
10. When the moon (     ) (shined) (shines) (shone) upon the river, the scene was very beautiful.
11. He (     ) (was dead) (had died) (died) many years ago.
12. It is going to be fine tomorrow. = I think it (     ) (will be) (is) (is going to be) fine tomorrow.
13. Mother called me (     ) (to be George) (George) for short.

V. 对话阅读:

A

阅读下面的对话后, 从提示中选出一个最适当的答案:

A: Where do you come from?

B:           (1)          .

A:           (2)          .

B: Oh, I come from a town in Southern Guangzhou.