

新  
教材

高中英语辅导用书

# 高中英语 同步双基训练

第一册  
(上)

邢凌初 主编

人民教育出版社外语室英语组审定



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### 第一册

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邢凌初 主编

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## 前言

1996年的秋天,全国开始推行一套与九年义务教育初中英语新教材(人教版)衔接的新编高中英语教材,这套教材也是人民教育出版社与英国朗文出版集团有限公司合编的,它采用了语言功能结构的编写体系,从语言的实际意义出发的教学语言形式,通过听、说、读、写的综合训练,把语言知识转变成言语技能,从而达到“培养学生运用英语进行交际的能力”。但是,在我们欣喜地看到新教材、新教法给我们的课堂教学活动带来的蓬勃生机、学生的听说能力有明显提高的同时,也发现新教材是以语言功能为主要脉络来组织和安排教学内容的,词汇及语法知识分散在全书的各个单元里,不利于学生归纳。有些学生认为自己只要能开口表达就行了,不注意自己读、写能力的提高。针对这种情况,我们组织了部分具有丰富教学经验,并率先进行新教材教学实践的骨干教师编写了这本《高中英语同步双基训练》,供高中一年级上学期的学生使用。

本书既保留了统编教材中一些行之有效的语言训练的基本形式,又结合新教材的特点,在交际功能及语言知识的灵活运用方面,给学生提供了大量的运用语言的机会。全书按照教材的顺序,共分14个单元,并配有期中、期末3套综合模拟试题。每单元的内容分三部分:第一部分列出本单元的学习重点、难点(包括“四会”词)、日常交际英语、基础语法等,以利于学生把握本单元的重点,能针对性的检查本单元所学的内容。第二部分(Test A)为知识训练题,该部分在题型的设计上,旨在突出对学生的基础知识的训练,所以编者要紧扣单元的要点,从“四会”单词的拼写、辨音、使用到句子结构、基础语法等都给学生安排了大量的笔头练习。同时,练习的形式多种多样,且覆盖面广。教师可利用Test A,在课堂上检查学生的学习情况;学生也可自我检测对本单元所学知识的掌握情况,发现问题及时补救。第三部分(Test B)为能力训练,该部分在题型的设计上,旨在培养学生运用语言的能力,所以我们针对交际能力、阅读理解、写作等方面,精选了数篇语言材料,并尽可能做到与本单元的主题相关,同时,又注重知识性和趣味性的结合。在能力要求上与Test A拉开一定的档次,适当增加词汇量,丰富语言知识,以满足不同层次学生的需求。值得一提的是,我们在写作题的编写上,注意到它的阶梯性,从最基本的连词成句、组句、并句入手,逐步过渡到各种体裁的短文写作。

在练习之余,学生还可以欣赏到英语格言、小幽默和绕口令等,这不仅能提高学生的学习兴趣,又能陶冶情操,调节情趣,这也是本书的特色之一。

本书由人民教育出版社外语室英语组审定。

编者

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## Unit 1

### The Summer Holidays

#### I. Language Items:

introduce, go away, find out, go on doing, as the result, general idea, in one's opinion

#### II. Daily Expressions for Communication:

1. Hello/Hi. Bye. See you soon.
2. Nice to meet you. /Nice meeting you.
3. I'll introduce you.
4. I must go/be off/be leaving now.
5. Give one's regards/best wishes/love to...

#### III. Grammar: Revision of question forms in different tenses

- e. g. 1. Who is the boy over there?
2. What do you know about Bob White?
  3. Which school did he go to last year?
  4. Which school is he going to this term?
  5. What was he doing at this time last week?
  6. How many Chinese words has he learnt?

## Test A

#### I. 单词辨音

观察所给单词的读音,从 A、B、C、D 中选出其划线部分与所给单词的划线部分读音相同的选项。

- |              |            |               |           |              |
|--------------|------------|---------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1. result    | A. pump    | B. student    | C. sugar  | D. huge      |
| 2. state     | A. oral    | B. vacation   | C. dawn   | D. channel   |
| 3. introduce | A. Bob     | B. opinion    | C. oral   | D. biology   |
| 4. market    | A. general | B. expression | C. result | D. chemistry |
| 5. physics   | A. idea    | B. library    | C. police | D. traffic   |

#### II. 单项选择

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的正确答案。



1. Let me introduce my friend Bob \_\_\_\_\_ you.  
A. for                      B. with                      C. to                      D. of
2. Yang Lin is a good student. \_\_\_\_\_ is his brother.  
A. So                      B. As                      C. For                      D. Neither
3. Which of the following is not right?  
A. I must to leave now.                      B. I must go now.  
C. I must be off now.                      D. I must be leaving now.
4. He often \_\_\_\_\_ until it is dark.  
A. goes on to work                      B. goes on working  
C. goes on with working                      D. goes with work
5. \_\_\_\_\_ a result, sometimes I have to work in the evening.  
A. For                      B. As                      C. It's                      D. Because of
6. \_\_\_\_\_ my opinion, this is not a good idea.  
A. To                      B. With                      C. On                      D. In
7. We must \_\_\_\_\_ the truth of the matter.  
A. find                      B. find out                      C. look for                      D. look after
8. Did you \_\_\_\_\_ or stay \_\_\_\_\_ home for the holidays?  
A. go off; at                      B. go off; in                      C. go away; at                      D. go away; in
9. Please \_\_\_\_\_ my best wishes \_\_\_\_\_ your parents.  
A. give; for                      B. leave; for                      C. give; to                      D. take; for
10. \_\_\_\_\_ gave you these flowers?  
A. What                      B. Whom                      C. Who                      D. Which
11. \_\_\_\_\_ of those young men is your brother?  
A. Which                      B. What                      C. Who                      D. Whom
12. \_\_\_\_\_ are you writing to?  
A. Whom                      B. What                      C. Whose                      D. Which
13. \_\_\_\_\_ pen is this, yours or John's?  
A. Who                      B. Which                      C. What                      D. Whose
14. \_\_\_\_\_ did you go just now?  
A. How                      B. Where                      C. When                      D. Why
15. \_\_\_\_\_ is he coming back?  
A. When                      B. Why                      C. How                      D. Where
16. —I have finished my homework.  
— \_\_\_\_\_  
A. So I have                      B. I have so                      C. So have I                      D. So do I
17. —Do you know the boy over there?  
— \_\_\_\_\_. He is my good friend.  
A. Sorry                      B. Sure                      C. No, I don't                      D. Yes, he is
18. —Bob, I want to introduce my friend Jane.  
— \_\_\_\_\_

A. Hello. B. Who is she? C. How old are you? D. See you soon.

19. —Well, I have finished my homework.

—You'd better \_\_\_\_\_ the text.

A. go to reading B. go on to read C. go to read D. go with reading

20. —Do you do all the work by yourself?

—No, I have two young men \_\_\_\_\_ for me.

A. to work B. to working C. working D. worked

### III. 单词拼写

根据句子的意思,在空格处填上一个正确的词,该词的第一个字母已给出。

1. We usually do some experiments in our c \_\_\_\_\_ class.

2. Discuss this question with your p \_\_\_\_\_.

3. The peasants are satisfied with the good h \_\_\_\_\_ this year.

4. There are five different time a \_\_\_\_\_ in the United States.

5. He has to e \_\_\_\_\_ a woman to look after his baby.

6. How was your summer v \_\_\_\_\_?

7. I must be l \_\_\_\_\_.

8. We learn something about plants and animals in b \_\_\_\_\_ class.

9. Let me i \_\_\_\_\_ my friend Bob.

10. We g \_\_\_\_\_ rice in the south.

### IV. 交际训练

根据上下文的意思,在空格处填上一句话,使全文通顺完整。

Lin: Oh, Miss Wang, how are you?

Wang: \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_?

Lin: O. K. Thanks. This is my friend Zhang.

Wang: Nice to meet you.

Zhang: \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_.

Wang: How was your summer vacation, Lin?

Lin: \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_, thanks. \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_?

Wang: I had a good holiday, thanks. Well, \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_.

Lin: We must go too. See you.

Wang: \_\_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_\_.

### V. 句型训练

对下列划线部分进行提问。

1. This is Zhang's room.

2. The green bike is broken.

3. I would like to speak to John.

4. He is reading a book.

5. They arrived last night.
6. He came here by bus.
7. She has been to Beijing twice.
8. The boy was late because he missed the first bus.

## VI. 翻译训练

把括号内的汉语翻译成英语,使全句完整。

1. He likes playing football, \_\_\_\_\_ (我也喜欢).
2. Every day he had to work \_\_\_\_\_ (从早到晚).
3. We'll have a party and \_\_\_\_\_ (在室外的篝火上做饭).
4. Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ (多少个时区) we have in China?
5. \_\_\_\_\_ (在他看来), English is not very difficult.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ (顺便说一下), I've done it myself.
7. I often \_\_\_\_\_ (在农场帮我父亲) in summer.
8. Please \_\_\_\_\_ (找出错误) in the dialogue.
9. He often gets up early and \_\_\_\_\_ (给花浇水) in the garden.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ (由于失火), many people lost their homes.

## Test B

### I. 交际训练

(A) 阅读下面一段对话,并根据所给的选项,选择正确答案。

Jim: Hi, Tom! How are you?

Tom: \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_ Glad to see you again. How are you?

Jim: \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_ This is Kate. She is a new comer.

Tom: \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_

Kate: \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_ Are you in Class One?

Tom: No, I'm in Class Two. Well, I'm afraid I must leave. \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_

Kate: Bye.

1. A. Oh, hello, Jim.

B. Fine, thanks, and you?

2. A. I'm very well.

B. Thank you.

3. A. How are you, Kate?

B. Nice to meet you.

4. A. Me, too.

B. Fine, thank you.

5. A. I'm sorry.

B. See you soon.

(B) 下列对话有七个选项,请从中选出五个能分别填入空白处的最佳答案,其中有二个多余选项。

Smith: Hello, how are you?

Tom: \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_

Smith: Fine, thank you. My English name is Smith.

Tom: \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_

Smith: Very pleased to meet you.

Tom: Is this your first day here?

Smith: Yes.

Tom: \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_

Smith: Oh, I like it very much. I'm used to the life here.

Tom: \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_

Smith: Oh, don't worry. You'll soon get used to it.

Tom: \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_

A. That's great! But I've heard that it's even colder in winter.

B. I think so.

C. How do you like our college?

D. My hometown is not far from here.

E. I'm fine, thanks. And how are you?

F. I can manage to survive the winter in my hometown.

G. Mine's Tom. Glad to know you.

## I. 完形填空

通读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后在后面所给的四个选项中,选出一个最佳答案。

A very strange old man used to 1 in our town. He didn't do 2 as the rest of people 3. He lived alone and didn't talk with 4. He liked to walk in the woods 5 there were 6 roads, following the narrow paths 7 animals. People were afraid 8 him. They thought he was strange and might do something 9, 10 hurting one of their children.

Once a little boy was 11. His parents looked 12 him for hours, and 13 the whole town started 14 the woods. Some people thought the strange old man had taken the child 15. Several hours 16 the boy was 17, very cold and 18, and it was the strange old man, 19 knew the woods so well, who had found him. After that the old man still lived alone and walked in the woods, but 20 was afraid of him any more.

- |                 |              |               |              |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. live      | B. living    | C. lived      | D. be living |
| 2. A. something | B. nothing   | C. everything | D. anything  |
| 3. A. do        | B. has done  | C. did        | D. done      |
| 4. A. nobody    | B. everybody | C. anybody    | D. no one    |
| 5. A. which     | B. that      | C. what       | D. where     |
| 6. A. no        | B. not       | C. none       | D. any       |
| 7. A. of        | B. from      | C. for        | D. with      |
| 8. A. to        | B. of        | C. about      | D. with      |
| 9. A. anger     | B. terrible  | C. unable     | D. horror    |
| 10. A. like     | B. as        | C. just       | D. for       |
| 11. A. ran      | B. took      | C. disappear  | D. lost      |

- |                  |                  |              |               |
|------------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|
| 12. A. over      | B. about         | C. for       | D. after      |
| 13. A. first     | B. the end       | C. last      | D. finally    |
| 14. A. to search | B. to search for | C. searching | D. search of  |
| 15. A. out       | B. in            | C. away      | D. off        |
| 16. A. ago       | B. later         | C. before    | D. after that |
| 17. A. found     | B. looked for    | C. seen      | D. taken      |
| 18. A. angry     | B. sick          | C. foolish   | D. hungry     |
| 19. A. which     | B. whom          | C. who       | D. no one     |
| 20. A. each      | B. not one       | C. everyone  | D. no one     |

### III. 阅读理解

阅读下列短文, 并做后面的题目, 从四个选项中, 选出能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的最佳答案。

#### A

On school and work days, breakfast in most American homes is often a hurried meal of juice, coffee and toast or cereal. Some people skip it completely in order to get to work or school on time. Others stop briefly at coffee shops for coffee and doughnuts, America's favorite morning pastry.

On weekends, breakfast are more leisurely and often very large. When eaten late, a large breakfast is often called a "brunch", a combination of the words breakfast and lunch. Eggs, bacon, home-fried potatoes and toast are a popular breakfast combination. So are pancakes and sausage. Many restaurants specialize in those two combinations and offer a "bottomless cup of coffee" as well.

1. Most Americans have \_\_\_\_\_ for breakfast on work days.

- A. nothing but juice or coffee    B. a well-prepared meal  
C. a hurried meal    D. nothing

2. According to the text, how many ways do most American people do with breakfast on work days?

- A. two    B. three    C. four    D. five

3. What may the word "leisurely" mean?

- A. expensive    B. hurried    C. unhurried    D. important

4. What is a brunch?

- A. It is like both breakfast and lunch.  
B. It is a meal between breakfast and lunch.  
C. It is a lunch on weekends.  
D. It is a breakfast on work days.

5. Where may American people have breakfast on weekends?

- A. at coffee shops    B. at home  
C. in a restaurant    D. both B and C

## B

This is the city of Pompeii. It is 13 miles south of Naples in Italy. You can see a few tourists in the streets. You can see the volcano (火山), Vesuvius, in the background. It all looks very peaceful. Yet nearly 2000 years ago, in 79 A. D., there was a terrible earthquake (地震). No one expected it. One quiet day in August, Vesuvius erupted and hot ash and stones fell on Pompeii for nearly two whole days. Everywhere in the city people died suddenly. Everyone was busy at the time. The baker was baking bread; shopkeepers were shutting their shops; people were crossing the streets...but the lava (火山岩) from the volcano covered everything. The city disappeared. Many hundreds of years later, in 1748, a water engineer accidentally found some interesting objects. Over a hundred years passed before, little by little, archaeologists uncovered the city. You can still see the marks of wheels in the streets, the loaves of bread at the baker's and the alphabet on the schoolroom wall!

1. Where is Vesuvius?

A. It's in Naples.

B. It's just near the city of Pompeii.

C. It's in the back

D. It's in the middle of the city.

2. What happened to Pompeii in 79 A. D. ?

A. A war broke out.

B. Some tourists came to the city.

C. Vesuvius erupted and the city disappeared.

D. An earthquake happened and a lot of people died.

3. What may the word "accidentally" mean?

A. easily

B. already

C. by mistake

D. by chance

4. Pompeii was uncovered in about \_\_\_\_\_.

A. 1748

B. 1648

C. 1848

D. 79

5. Which of the following is true according to the text?

A. People expected the earthquake.

B. No tourists visit Pompeii today.

C. Vesuvius is peaceful at the moment.

D. Pompeii was uncovered by a water engineer.

## C

You have seen the moon many times. Does it look large or small? Does it look near or far away?

When you see the moon from the earth, the moon looks small. The moon is really very large, but not as large as the earth. It is much larger than the largest mountain on the earth.

Why does the moon look small when you see it from the earth?

The moon is very far away from the earth.

Things that are far away from you look smaller than things that are close.

Which looks smaller, the moon or the tree?

The moon looks smaller, even though it is really much larger than a tree. It looks smaller because it is far away from you and the tree is close to you.



What is moonlight?

You can see the sun and the stars in the sky. They give off light. The moon does not give off any light of its own. How then can you see the moon at night?

Light from the sun shines on the moon. Some of this light reaches the earth from the moon. The moon reflects (反射) sunlight, which now can be called moonlight.

How is light reflected? You can see how light is reflected if you hold a mirror in the sun. The mirror will reflect some sunlight.

The moon is something like a mirror. It reflects the light of the sun.

If you see light shining on the ball, half of the ball is in the light and the other half is dark.

The sun shines all the time. However, it shines on only half of the moon at a time. Like the earth, half of the moon is in sunlight. The other half is dark.

What part of the moon can you see? The only part of the moon you can see is the part that is in sunlight.

1. The moon is really very large, \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. but as large as the largest mountain on the earth.
  - B. but not as large as the sun.
  - C. but not as small as the earth.
  - D. but as large as the earth.
2. The moonlight is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the sun gives off light.
  - B. the moon gives off light of its own.
  - C. the sun and stars give off light.
  - D. some of this light that come from the sun and stars in the sky reaches the earth from the moon.
3. Like the earth, half of the moon is in sunlight. The other half is dark because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the sun shines all the time.
  - B. we can see a part of the moon only.
  - C. the only part of the moon we can see is the part that is in sunlight.
  - D. the moon reflects the light of the sun.
4. The moon looks smaller than large mountains on the earth because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the moon is not a real object.
  - B. large mountains are bigger than the moon.
  - C. large mountains are closer than the moon.
  - D. the sun shines on the moon.
5. Which of the following is not true?
  - A. The moon reflects sunlight all the time.
  - B. The sun shines all the time.
  - C. When we are not in sunlight, it is at night.

D. We can see the dark half of the moon.

#### IV. 短文改错

在下列一篇短文中,每行的错处不多于一处,有的没错。如有错,请找出并改正;如没错,请打✓。

One day a man went to see his doctor and said ✓ him, "I've swallowed(吞下) an horse, doctor, and I feel very ill." The doctor thought for a little seconds and said, "All right, Mr Loyd, I'll help you. Please lie down on this bed." The doctor's nurse gave the man ~~of~~ an injection(注射), the man went to sleep, and the doctor went out quickly to look into a horse in the town.

After half an hour he found it, borrowed it and took it into his office, ~~so~~ when Mr Loyd woke up, it was there in ~~the~~ front of him.

"Here's the horse, Mr loyd," the doctor says. "I've taken it out of yours stomach, and it won't give any trouble now." At ~~the~~ first Mr Loyd was happy, but when he looked at the horse again, ~~and~~ he said, "But, doctor, my horse was white, and this one was brown!"

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_
11. \_\_\_\_\_
12. \_\_\_\_\_
13. \_\_\_\_\_
14. \_\_\_\_\_
15. \_\_\_\_\_

#### V. 写作训练

仿照例句用所给的词连接句子。

Example: John is poor.

John is happy. (but)

→ John is poor but he is happy.

1. There are books on the table.

There is a clock on the table. (and)

2. I'm fine. I'm tired. (but)

3. You can go for a walk. You can watch TV. (or)

4. There were many apples on the trees.

There were not enough people to pick apples. (but)

5. She sings very well.

I think she will sing tonight. (so)

6. I often go swimming, sometimes in a lake near my home.

I often go swimming, sometimes in the river. (and)

7. There's nothing much wrong with you.

I'm afraid you are eating too much. (but)

8. Wei Hua's pen was broken.

Wei Hua needed a new one. (so)

9. If you touch the machines you may break something.

If you touch the machines you have an accident and hurt yourselves. (or)

10. I have breakfast first. I go to school. (and then)

11. Hurry up! We'll be late. (or)

12. He studies English hard.

He wants to be an English teacher. (for)

13. I have failed. I shall try again. (yet)

14. It went well. He was not happy. (still)

15. Do you want a newspaper?

Do you want a magazine? (or)

### Proverbs

Proverbs are the daughters of daily experience. 谚语是日常经验的女儿。

Proverb, that is the salt in the language. 谚语,即是语言中的盐。

Life is real, life is earnest. 人生真实,人生诚挚。

Life is a horse, and either you ride it or it rides you. 人生像一匹马,你不驾驭它,它便驾驭你。

Life is a great big canvas, and you should throw all the paint on it you can. 人生是一幅大画布,你应该努力绘出绚丽多彩的画面。

All things in their being are good for something. 天生我才必有用。