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精选好题+方法内化+灵活运用=成功 走进课堂, 讲练互动

> 高中新目标英语·必修1 配人教版



領部區間語

高中新目标英语·必修1

配人教版

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为课堂添效益

学生课业负担重,学习压力大,学习效率是决定成绩好坏的关键因素。走出盲动误区,摒弃题海战术,为课堂添效益,向练习要成绩,是您走向成功的最佳选择。

由国家著名教育考试研究专家洪鸣远老师精心策划,由国家级课程改革实验区一线骨干教师倾心打造的《中华题王》高中新课标版脱颖而出。它犹如璀璨的启明星,为在题海中左奔右突的学子指明了前进的方向,拥有了它,就可以傲视天下,引领群雄。

《中华题王》---讲与练双向激活,教与学师生互动

- 一、丛书特点和功能---同步助学辅导用书
- ★以例题带动讲解,以思路分析和解后反思串连讲解过程,以对应巩固训练提高思维的效率和 正确性。
- ★左右双栏,讲练对照,左讲右练的互动形式,巩固基础,解决难点问题,提升课堂教学效果。
- ★走进课堂,师生共用,全程模拟教学过程,有例题有练习,教师选例题,学生做练习。
- ★互联高中学段知识网络,帮助学生自我构建完整的知识体系.
- ★配备自我检测方案,定时检测学习效果,帮学生及时查缺补漏.
- ★依据课改精神,展示考点并选择最近三年的高考样题,使学生在同步学习中零距离体验高考氛围。
- 二、使用特点提炼----星级指数
- ★★★☆☆ 难度中上,适合全体学生,
- ★★★★☆ 题目新颖,题型全面经典
- ★★★★★ 讲: 练=3: 7,讲与练的比例适当
- ★★★★★ 配套新课标各版本必、选修教材、人教大纲版高二教材。
- 三、热卖理由---随讲随练,及时巩固,适用面广,针对性强
- ★即讲即练,指导解题,及时巩固和提升课堂教学效果。激活学生的思维潜能,深入反思方法和规律。
- **★荟萃专家智慧,编写理念与新课标一致,体例新颖,师生使用方便。**
- ★课前预习、课堂讲解、随堂练习、课后复习、单元总结,自测水平,触摸高考,全程模拟教 学进程。
- ★重教材, 抓基础, 重难点, 抓方法, 激活高品质思维方式。

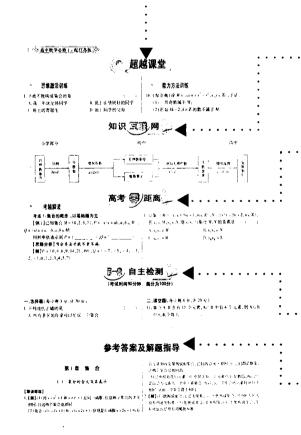
学科导读图示

——明确学习内容和目标,梳理教材知识点、重点 和难点,并解答简单问题。

一讲练互动,边学边练,及时巩固课堂效果。

——对应讲解,选择略高于教材难度的例题,以抓.基础和深挖掘为手段,以思路分析、解题步骤、解.后反思为串连,揭示解题方法和技巧,反思解题思.▶想和规律。达到巩固知识,提升能力的目标。

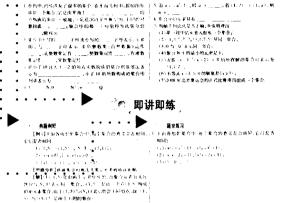
一一右栏练习,选择与左栏知识点、解题方法对应的练习题,巩固基础,解决难点问题。以理清解题思路,掌握方法为目标。左右栏讲练互动,教师可选择适当例题和对应的习题,在课堂之上,边讲边练,及时巩固和检测教学效果。学生也可当堂检测自己对知识的掌握程度。



第一章 集 台

1.1 集合的含义及其表示

▶ 《 课前感知



一根据学生的认知差异,设计不同层次的课后练习题。"思维激活训练"重在巩固基础。"能力方法训练"侧重突破重难点。

2 内部での対象解析が2000 年末7 五重機能の約算数が2000年数 いいをようの整数 ・2000年の表示ので、 10位限率を異なり関連が2000年 40年の発売のでで、

(2) 実施の発生を中心機能が振り込み続き、後の事業がある。
 (3) 実施した。例は、10 実施の事業を必要を表し、2 実施の事業を必要と、1 を成り、1 対し、2 実施の事業がある。
 (4) 実施の事業が表現できた。
 (5) 実施の事業が表現できた。
 (6) 実施の事業が表現できた。
 (7) 実施の事業が表現できた。
 (7) 実施の事業が表現できた。
 (7) 実施の事業が表現できた。
 (7) 実施の事業がある。
 (7)

一提炼每章的知识网络结构, 链接相关知识并形成体系,展示知识间的内在联系,体验所学知识在整个高中学段的地位和价值。

左栏 "考题解读"列举高考的考点和出题档次,配合三年内的高考真题和各地的模拟题,以思路分析和解后反思串连,剖析解题过程。右栏"体验成功"对应左面的考点设置对应性训练题目,深化对解题方法的理解和掌握,同步演练应考技能。

——自我检测本章的学习效果, 卷面结构仿照高考题型、题量设置, 帮助学生找到差距, 查漏补缺。

指导学生如何解题。"**理解题目—找到办法**—**呈现步骤—解后反思**" 层层深入,帮助学生提高思维品质。

全向激活你的思维潜能

深入反思解题方法和规律



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Unit 1 Friendship

Period 1 Warming Up & Pre-reading & Reading & Comprehending



一、根据句意及所给提示完成单词	三、根据汉语完成句子
1. Don't i the article when you learn English.	21. 就我而言,我不同意你说的话。
2. The street lights come on at dand go off at down.	As far as, I can't agree with what you
3. It's out of my pto help you.	have said.
4. Before you go to bed, draw the cfirst(窗帘).	22. 我不喜欢与政治有关的任何事情。
5. The old house is rather d	I don't like anything politics.
6. The news quite(使心烦意乱)him.	23. 我不很了解北京。这是我第一次来这里。
7. She devoted herself(完全地) to her research.	I don't know Beijing very well. This is the first time that
8. I think it is warm enough to eat (在户外) this	here.
evening.	24. 她考试不及格。她本来应该更加努力地学习。
9. There is not much p in arguing any further.	She failed in the exam. She even harder.
10. He wore a long,(宽松的)coat.	25. 当火灾发生的时候,我碰巧呆在外面。
二、选择方框中合适的词组,并用其正确形式填空	When the fire,Iout-
add up; calm down; face to face; make a list of; go through	doors.
set down; on purpose; according to; in order to; hide away	26. 我的电脑出现故障了。我明天得去修一修。
11. If only you knew what she had the hard time.	There is with my computer. I've
12. A new rule will be madethe head teacher.	have it tomorrow.
13. It is only an accident, not	27. 好朋友应该同甘共苦。
14. We waited inside until things	Good friends should happiness and sorrow
15. All of the figures to 365.	each other.
16. When I entered the room, my little son and let me	28. 直到他回来我才离开。
look for him. He likes playing hide-and-seek.	It was he came back I left.
17. It's better to talk with our friends	29. 我们必须经过一系列的试验。
18. How shall I myself in the hotel register?	We must go through experiments.
19 the things you have to do.	30. 现在做任何事都已为时太晚了,但我还有太多的事要做。
20. He got up early catch the first bus.	It is late to do anything now, but I have
	to do.
	讲即练
典题例释	★
Annual St. Control of the Control of	15.11.12.75
【例1】There have been several new events to the program of the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games. (2006 年,北京)	题1:(1)用 add 短语填空
A. add B. to add C. adding D. added	① all these numbers, and you'll find the answer. ②These expenses 123 yuan.
【解析】本题中"动词 + -ed"形式与 events 构成复合结构。	3His illness our trouble.
因为体育项目被加在 2008 年北京奥林匹克运动会的比赛项目	Please some sugar the coffee.
中,所以要用"动词+-ed"形式表示被动。本题考查了 add	(2)单项选择
to短语, add to 意为"把加到中"。还需牢记以下	Tips are not usually the check at American res-

(2) ※ 高中英语必修 1·配入教版 ※

add 短语的意思及用法:add up 意为"合计,加起来";add up to 意为"总计达";add to 意为"增加"。

【答案】D

	,
【例2】The meeting was cond	erned reforms and every-
one present was concerned	his own interest.
A. with; for	B. with; with
C. for; about	D. about; with
【解析】本题考查形容词 con	cerned 的不同的含义以及与介词
的搭配。be concerned about/for	.意为"担心,关心";
be concerned with意为"与…	…有关";be concerned in 意为
"和有牵连"。另外, concer	n 常用于以下结构中: as/so fai
asbe concerned 意为"就	后言";as concerns = concerning
意为"关于"; concerned 意为"有	「关的,担心的";show/feel con-
cern about/for意为"担心/关心	·····" o
【答案】A	
【例3】The reason	he was late was his can
had broken down half way.	
A. why; because	B. that; because
C. that; since	D. why; that
【解析】本题考查固定句式	the reason why is that意为
"之所以是因为"。空	一为 why 引导的定语从句,why
在从句中作状语,why 也可用 fo	r which 来代替。空二为 that 引
起的表语从句。reason 可常用一	F the reason for (doing) sth. 做
某事的原因; for the reason of	由于的原因; without good
reason 无缘无故;注意比较;the	cause of的起因; the excuse
for sth. 某事的托词/借口。reas	on 还可用于动词。reason with
sb. 与某人理论,劝导某人;reaso	on sb. into/out of doing sth. 意为
"说服某人做(不做)某事"。	
【答案】D	
【例4】When asked why she	did so, she remainedal
the time.	
A. calm B. quiet	C. still D. silent
【解析】本题考查形容词熟	辛析。calm 意为"平静的;沉着
的",指无风浪或人的心情不激	改动; quiet 意为"安静的, 宁静
的",指无声音,不吵闹或心里无	.烦恼、焦虑;still 意为"不动的,
静止的",指无动作或运动的制	长态; silent 意为"寂静的,沉默
的,无语的",指没有声音或不访	沣话。句意为"当问起她为什么
这样做时,她一直保持沉默。"故	:选D项。
【答案】D	
【例 5】He his paren	ts about his failure in the exami-
nation.	
A. dares not tell	B. dares not to tell
C. dare not to tell	D. dare not tell
【解析】本题考查 dare 的用	l法。dare 用作行为动词时,有
词形的变化,后接带 to 的不定主	(。在否定句、疑问句或条件句
中,可用作情态动词,无人称和	数的变化,过去式为 dared,后接
不带 to 的不定式。本题中,若	用行为动词需为:doesn't dare to
tell。	
【答案】D	

taurants and coffee shops.
A. added B. added to C. added up to D. added in
(3) all the numbers and see how much they
A. Add up; add up B. Add up; add up to
C. Add up; add to D. Add to; add up to
题2:单项选择
(1) English is concerned, he is the best in our class.
A. As B. As soon as
C. As far as D. Now that
(2) The coach his concern my future.
A. had; with B. showed; for C. felt; with D. had; in
(3) "What's up?" she asked, with aair.
A. concerning B. concerned
C. concern D. concern
(4) Present at the meeting were leading members of the
department
A. concerning B. concerned
C. concerns D. concern
题 3:单项选择
(1) The reason which he wants to reason her
is still unknown.
A. with; in B. in; with C. for; with D. with; for
(2) This is the very reason he explained to me
just now.
A. why B. that C. for which D. of which
(3)—I'm sorry I stepped outside for a smoke. I was very tired.
—There is no for this while you are on duty.
A. reason B. excuse C. cause D. explanation
(4)根据汉语完成句子
我想说服她改变主意,但她却把自己锁在浴室里哭。
I wanted to herchanging her mind, but
she locked herself in the bathroom,
she locked hersen in the bathroom,
题 4:用 calm, quiet, still 或 silent 填空
Į.
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[6] 6]—I'll tell Mary about her new job tomorrow.	题 6:(1) 用动词的适当形式填空
-You her last week.	①—I missed the first part of the film. It was really a pity.
A. ought to tell B. would have told	—You(leave) home an hour earlier.
C. must tell D. should have told	②I was really anxious about you. You(leave)
【解析】本题考查 should have done。表示说话者对已发生的	home without telling us.
事情的不满或责备等情绪,"本来应该做而未做"(=	③You(tell) him about it. He had been told.
ought to have done)。题意为"你本来应该上周告诉她的。"类似的	The ground is wet. It(rain) last night.
还有:shouldn't have done 本来不应该做而做了; might	(go) far— his coat is still here.
have done (语气委婉)过去本可能; could have done (语气	(2)单项选择
委婉)过去本能; needn't have done 过去本不必,却做	Oh, I'm not feeling well in the stomach. Iso much
了;must have done 过去一定;can't have done(过去)	fried chicken just now.
一定没	A. shouldn't eat B. mustn't have eaten
【答案】D	C. shouldn't have eaten D. mustn't eaten
【例7】Protesters (抗议者) the meeting by singing	题7:单项选择
and shouting.	(1) She was greatly by the news that her father was
A. upset B. attended C. held D. ignored	seriously ill.
【解析】本题考查动词辨析。句意为"抗议者通过唱歌、叫	A. angry B. eager
喊来扰乱会议。"故选 D 项, upset the meeting 意为"扰乱会议"。	C. upset D. sad
attend the meeting 参加会议, hold the meeting 举行会议, ignore	(2) The naughty cat the vase when jumping onto the
the meeting 意为"忽视会议",均不合题意。upset 用作动词时还	table.
有"使不适;打乱;使烦乱"的意思。upset 还可用作形容词,意思	A. upset B. destroyed
为"心烦意乱的;不适的;不舒服的"。	C. damaged D. harmed
【答案】A	(3) If the rain keeps falling, it will our whole plan.
(首先)在	A. damage B. upset
	C. harm D. give up
【例 8】He cheated her him.	题 8:单项选择
A. into believing B. to believe	(1) Anyone who is caught shall not pass the exam.
C. into belief D. to believing	A. to cheat B. cheating
【解析】考查 cheat 用法。cheat 用作动词,意思为"欺骗"	C. to be cheating D. cheated
"騙取""作弊",常用于下面结构中:cheat sb. into doing意为	(2)用适当的介词或副词填空
"骗某人做"; cheat sb. into the belief that意为"骗某人相	①They cheated the old woman her money
编来入版; cheat sh. into the benef that 思为 编来八石 信"; cheat sb. out of sth. 意为"骗取某人某物"; cheat on	making her sign a contract that she didn't understand.
	②The salesman cheated the lady buying his useless
sb. 意为"不忠实于某人"。	things.
【答案】A	③Jack always cheats cards, so no one wants to
	play with him.
formative that we had a second to be had a	
【例9】He didn't attend the meeting. It was he had a	(I) The because, for, since, as A.E. (Dit must have rained last night, the ground is wet.
high fever and the doctor told him to lie in bed.	2 we live near the sea, we can often go swimming.
A. as B. since C. for D. because	3—Why didn't you attend the meeting?
【解析】在it is 之后的表示原因的从句中,只能用 because	— I was sick in bed.
来引导,不能用 as, since 或 for。此外,有要注意比较 as, since,	
for, because 引导原因状语的区别。because 引导的是最主要、	<u> </u>
最直接而且不为人知的原因,语气最强,回答用 why 提问的句	(2)单句改错 ①The reason why he was late was because there was a
子只能用 because 引导; as 引导的是较为明显的原因,语气较	1
because 弱, as 引导的从句常常放在主句之前; since 引导的是	breakdown on the railway.
明摆的,大家都知道的事实,其引导的从句也常位于主句之前;	②I don't like him because his rudeness.
for 引导的是一种推测或附加说明,语气最弱,其引导的从句总	③It was since he was ill that he didn't go to Mary's birth-
是位于主句之后,且常用逗号与主句分开。	day party.
【答案】D	HZ 10 14 75 14 15
(例 10) All these gifts must be mailed immediately in	
time for Christmas. (2005 年,辽宁)	(1) I'd like to arrive 20 minutes early I can have
A. in order to have received	time for a cup of tea. (2005年,北京)
B in order to receive	A. as soon as B. as a result

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C. so as to be received

D. as so to be receiving

【解析】gifts 和 receive 是被动关系,所以不定式应用被动 式。在做题时要注意引导目的状语时逻辑主语应与主句的主 语保持一致, in order to 可用于句首或句中, 而 so as to 只能用 于句中。其次, in order that 和 so that 后跟句子, in order that 可 用于句首或句中,而 so that 只能用于句中。in order that/ so that 引导目的状语从句,从句谓语动词前常带有 may, might, can, could 等情态动词。

C. in case	D. so that	
(2) Sally worked late into the night to finish her report		
her boss could read it first the next morning.		
A. so that	B. because	
C. before	D. or else	
(3)同义句转换		
In order to pass the examination, he worked hard.		
①He worked hard	pass the ex-	
amination.		
②	he could pass the examina-	
tion, he worked hard.		
3He worked hard	he could pass the ex-	
amination.		

【答案】C	② he could pass the examination, he worked hard. ③He worked hard he could pass the examination.
● 趣	越课堂
一、根据句意及所给提示完成单词	When your friend is angry, you should
1. He can't wait (不再).	
2. She is so(狂热) about English that she can not live without it.	20. 当他住在英国时,他学会了一些英语。 in England, he picked up some English.
3. The boys were so rude that we decided to(不理睬)	三、同义句转换
them.	21. What you said made her angry.
4. Our workmate has been in danger. We're all c about his	what you said made her angry.
health.	22. He experienced two World Wars.
5. They come from Germany. They are called G	He two World Wars.
6. Please (列出) the names of the goods.	23. It happened that I was reading upstairs when he came in.
7. It is beyond my(能力) to help you.	I reading upstairs when he came in.
8. A to the evening news, ten more American soldiers	24. He had a face-to-face interview with me.
were killed in the battle.	He interviewed me
9. Although he lives alone, yet he doesn't feel l	25. If you add eight to nine, you'll get seventeen.
10. I don't know how she(胆敢) wear that dress.	Eight nine makes seventeen.
二、根据汉语完成句子	26. He didn't get married until he was in his thirties.
11. 他的病给家里增加了负担。	It was he was in his thirties he got
His illness the family trouble.	married.
12. 那个消息使我烦透了。	27. He didn't dare to get close to the mad dog.
I was really by the news.	He get close to the mad dog.
13. 他已习惯于早起去户外健身了。	28. He walked slowly to the bus stop, and he felt cold and hungry.
He has to get up early and	He walked slowly to the bus stop
do exercise	29. Why don't you get him to mend your shoes?
14. 当我走进他的房间时他正在批阅学生的作业。	Why don't you your shoes?
He the students' exercises I	30. After school, I want to visit my former teacher.
came into his room.	After school, I want to my
15. 对不起,我不是故意伤害你的感情。	former teacher.
I'm sorry. I didn't mean	四、单句改错
·	31. So as to improve her English, she does more and more reading
16. 天一直在下雨,孩子们只得在室内玩。	and writing now.
It rained all day and children had to play	32. I have much too homework to do today.
17. 由于独自生活,她把那只猫作为她最好的朋友。	33. Do make a list for the things you want to buy before going
Living, she that cat	shopping?
18. 他们把猪赶到了市场上。	34. I don't think that possible to master a foreign language without
They to the market.	much memory work.
10 当你明方片与时 你应该让他巫藉下来	35 The reason why he explained at the meeting for his being late.

was reasonable.

&C	Unit 1	5

五、单项选择		C. to open D. opening	
36. The cost of the trip t	o Hong Kong no more	50. It is time that we to work.	
than \$1000.		A. go B. went	
A. adds to	B. added to	C. shall D. are going	
C. add up to	D. added up to	51. Mrs. Smith me your plan, but she	meant no harm.
37. If the rain keeps falling, i	t will our whole plan.	A. should have told B. should tell	1
A. damage	B. upset	C. shouldn't have told D. shall tell	
C. harm	D. give up	52. —Did you visit the famous museum?	
88. The meeting was concern	ned reforms and everyone	-No. Weit, but we spent too muc	h time shopping.
present was concerned	his own interests.	A. could have visited	
A. with; for	B. with; with	B. must have visited	
C. for; about	D. about; with	C. can't have visited	
9. It was raining heavily. An	d it was very kind of him to	D. shouldn't have visited	
his umbrella with me.		53. The policemen managed to find out the	of the fire, but
A. use B. share	C. take D. bring	they wanted to know the why the	man set fire to the
0. Those series of stamps	incomplete, while this series	building.	
complete.		A. cause; reason B. cause; cau	ıse
A. are; are	B. is; is	C. reason; reason D. reason; ca	iuse
C. are; is	D. is; are	54. Last year when he returned to his hometown	,he found it
1. is crazy	you to go out in such hot weather.	completely.	
A. It; of	B. It; for	A. change B. changed	
	D. This; of	C. changing D. has chang	ged
	,I him this time.	55. In order to make our city green,	
A. to trust; believe		A. it is necessary to have planted more tre	ees
B. to be trusted; believe		B. many more trees need to plant	
C. to be believed; believe		C. our city needs more trees	
D. to be trusted; trust		D. we must plant more trees	
·	stand up and answer the teacher's	六、完形填空	
questions.	<u>.</u>	As I am now sixteen years old, I have	56 friends. But
A. dares not	B. doesn't dare	one of them I like57 of all. I've known hi	im 58 I became
C. dare not to	D. dares not to	a middle school student. He is a man59	
	only small waves,afilm has	temper, but he looks brave and solemn. He	_
	nachine makes no noise.	very old and sometimes very young and brigh	ht. But he is always
A. quiet; calm; silent	B. calm; quiet; quiet	clever. He is pleased by all _60_ know him	a.
C. calm; silent; silent	D. silent; silent; quiet	He is a 61 man. He knows every	thing. Moreover, his
5. When do you think	?	memory is very good. He remembers 62	
A. she will leave for Beiji		world. He is also a great teacher. He has taug	tht millions of young
B. will she leave for Beiji		people. Therefore, he is 63 to everybody.	
C. she leave for Beijing		He is my best teacher 64 my best fr	iends. When I began
D. does she leave for Bei	ing	to go to school, he taught me 65 to read	
6. If your group leader is no		was at middle school, he began to teach me E	nglish, history, geog-
A. mustn't obey	B. don't have to obey	raphy, physics, maths, and chemistry.	
C. wouldn't have obeyed		My friend is a patient man, indeed. Stup	oid 66_ I am, he
7. Can you get the clock		is never tired 67 teaching me. He is a	
A. to go	B. gone	me till I am 68 familiar with my lessons	
C. going	D. go	thing which you may70 to know. Thoug	
0 0	increased by this year com-	him for a long time I've never heard his voi	
pared with last year.	, <u></u> ,	him questions, he never 71_ them with h	
A. two point two one	B. two point twenty-one	me the answer72 his face.	•
C. two point twenty-first	D. two point twelve	He is not only my best friend, 73	the best friends of
<u>-</u>	at he could hardly keep his eyes	many others, 74 you of course. I'm sure	
		quite well and your love for him is75	-
A. open	B. to be open	56. A. many a B. score	of
p	a" "	-	

Valuation Kanada	· ·
C. a great many	D. lot of
57. A. best	B. better
C. very much	D. much
58. A. when	B. since
C. after	D. as
59. A. of	B. in
C. has	D. with
60. A. which	. B. we
C. who	D. people
61. A. learning	B. big
C. honest	D. learned
62. A. what	B. whatever
C. that	D. which
63. A. known	B. common
C. famous	D. lovely
64. A. more than	B. rather than
C. less than	D. than
65. A. what	B. when
C. not	D. how
66. A. like	B. as
C. such as	D. because
67. A. of	B. from
C. with	D. while
68. A. perfectly	B. truly
C. already	D. roughly
69. A. it	B. here
C. there	D. this
70. A. be surprised	B. be surprising
C. come	D. get
71. A. replies	B. answers
C. tells	D. solves
72. A. on	B. in
C. by	D. though
73. A. also	B. but
C. of course	D. too
74. A. except	B. also
C. including	D. include
75. A. great	B. much

C. deeply 七、阅读理解

A friend of mine named Paul received an expensive car from his brother as a Christmas present. On Christmas Eve when Paul came out of his office, a street urchin (顽童) was walking around the shining car. "Is this your car, Paul?" he asked.

D. big

Paul answered, "Yes, my brother gave it to me for Christmas. "The urchin was surprised. "You mean your brother gave it to you and it didn't cost you anything?"

Of course Paul knew what he was going to wish for. He was going to wish he had a brother like that. But what the urchin said surprised Paul greatly.

"I wish," the urchin went on, "that I could be a brother like that. "Paul looked at the urchin in surprise, then he said again, "Would you like to take a ride in my car?"

"Oh, yes, I'd love that."

After a short ride, the urchin turned with his eyes shining, said, "Paul, would you mind driving in front of my house?"

Paul smiled a little. He thought he knew what the urchin wanted. He wanted to show his neighbors that he could ride home in a big car. But Paul was wrong again. "Will you stop where those two steps are?" the urchin asked.

He ran up to the steps. Then in a short while Paul heard him coming back, but he was not coming fast. He was carrying his little crippled (残疾) brother. He sat him down on the steps and pointed to the car.

"Buddy(老兄), there it is, just like I told you upstairs. His brother gave it to him for Christmas and it didn't cost him a cent. And some day I'm going to give you one just like it. Then you can see for yourself all the nice things in the Christmas window that I've been trying to tell vou about."

Paul got out and lifted the crippled brother to the front seat of J -1J-- L----L 1. 1 1. 1 .1 1. hi th

his car. The shining-eyed older brother climbed in beside him and
three of them began an unforgettable holiday ride.
76. The street urchin was very surprised when
A. Paul received an expensive car
B. Paul told him about the car
C. he saw the shining car
D. he was walking around the car
77. From the story we can see the urchin
A. wished to give his brother a car
B. wanted he could have a brother like Paul's
C. wished he could have a brother like Paul's
D. wished Paul could be a brother like that
78. The urchin asked Paul to stop his car in front of his house
·
A. to show his neighbors the big car
B. to show he has a rich friend
C. to let his brother ride in the car
D. to tell his brother about his wish
79. We can infer from the story that
A. Paul couldn't understand the urchin

B. the urchin had a deep love for his brother

C. the urchin wished to have a rich brother

D. the urchin's wish came true in the end 80. The best title of this story is

A. A Christmas Present

B. A Street Urchin

C. A Brother Like That

D. An Unforgettable Holiday Ride

Many teenagers feel that the most important people in their lives are their friends. They believe that their family members, especially their parents, don't know them as well as their friends do. In large families, it is often for brothers and sisters to fight with each other and then they can only go to their friends for advice.

It is very important for teenagers to have one good friend or

many friends. Even when they are not with their friends, they usually spend a lot of time talking among themselves on the phone. This communication is very important in children's growing up, because friends can discuss something difficult to say to their family member.

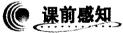
However, parents often try to choose their children's friends for them. Some parents may even stop their children from meeting their good friends. The question of "choice" is an interesting one. Have you ever thought of the following questions?

Who choose your friends? Do you choose friends or your friends choose you? Have you got a good friend your parents don't like? 81. Many teenagers think their _____ know them better than their parents do. B. teacher A. friends D. classmates C. brothers and sisters 82. When teenagers stay alone, the usual way of communication is A. go to their friends B. talk with their parents

A. might I go with you

- C. have a discussion with their family
- D. talk with their friends on the phone
- 83. Which of the following is DIFFERENT in meaning from the sentence "Some parents may even stop their children from meeting their good friends."?
 - A. Some parents may even not allow their children to meet their good friends.
 - B. Some parents may even ask their children to stay away from their good friends.
 - C. Some parents may even not let their children meet their good friends
 - D. Some parents may want their children to stop to meet their good friends.
- 84. Which of the following sentence is true?
 - A. Parents should like everything their children enjoy.
 - B. In all families, children can choose everything they like.
 - C. Parents should try their best to understand their children
 - D. Teenagers can only go to their friends for help.

Learning about Language Period 2



床的燃料		
一、根据句意及所给提示完成单词	B. if he may go with you	
1. It is a little difficult to c someone when he or she is	C. if he might go with me	
excited.	D. if he might go with the boy	
2. He rhimself after a slip on the ice.	12. When asked whether he had seen Bob, George answered,	
3. She always p her belongs by herself.	<u> </u>	
4. N is everything in the world and you can't go	A. Yes, I have. Haven't you?	
against it.	B. Nor have I.	
5. His health s terribly from heavy drinking in the past.	C. Certainly, he had seen Bob.	
二、同义句转换	D. Of course. I will.	
6. He said to me, "I broke your CD player yesterday."	13. "Would you mind moving your cases?" he asked me.	
He me that CD player	He asked me	
	A. if I can move my cases	
7. "Did you graduate from high school or college?" he said.	B. whether to move my cases	
He asked me I from high school	C. to move my cases	
college.	D. if I mind to move my cases	
8. He said to me, "What can I do for you?"	14. The teacher said, "The earth moves round the sun."	
He me what could do for	A. The teacher said that the earth moves round the sun	
9. He said, "I haven't seen these children by now."	B. The teacher asked if the earth moved round the sun	
He said that seen children by	C. The teacher told the earth to move round the sun	
10. She said, "Will you come to my party tomorrow?"	D. The teacher said the earth moved round the sun	
She asked me would to party	15. "Don't touch the machine." I said to him	
·	A. I said to him not to touch the machine	
三、单项选择	B. I told him not to touch the machine	
11. The boy said, "May I go along with you?"	C. I said to him don't touch the machine	
The boy asked me	D. I told him didn't touch the machine	

	典题例释
V	The state of the s

[例1] I couldn't do my homework with all that noise

(2005年,北京)

A. going on

B. goes on

C. went on

D. to go on

【解析】本题考查"with+宾语+宾语补足语"结构,动词 的-ing 形式作宾补,表示与谓语动词同时发生的动作,根据句 意可判断出在有噪音的情况下无法做作业。with 复合结构在 句子中可作定语,也可作状语,表示方式、原因、条件等,其中宾 补可以是名词、形容词、副词、介词短语、不定式或分词等。

【答案】A

【例 2】He said that he had visited the park

A. last week

B. a week ago

C. two weeks before

D. before two weeks

【解析】直接引语变为间接引语时,时态及相应的时间状 语都要发生变化。本题中,间接引语的过去完成时应与 C 项 时间状语连用。本句变为直接引语应为:He said,"I visited the park two weeks ago. "此外还要注意其他时间状语的变化,如: now 改为 then; today 改为 that day; yesterday 改为 the day before; last night 改为 the night before; tomorrow 改为 the next/ following day; next week 改为 the next/following week 等。除了 时间状语外,地点状语,指示代词及方向动词也要发生变化, here 改为 there, this 改为 that, these 改为 those, come 改为 go 等。人称代词随之也要发生变化。

【答案】C

【例3】Mother asked the youngest kid ___ with his toy car.

A. what the matter was

B. what was the matter

C. what the matter is

D. what is the matter

【解析】此句是一个间接引语,带有疑问词,在引语部分用 陈述语序。What was the matter? 出了什么事了? what 就是主 语,但要注意时态的呼应。特殊疑问句改为间接引语时,除了 时态、人称等变化外,原疑问词不变,疑问句语序需改为陈述句 语序。

【答案】B

[6] 4] Elephants have their own way to tell the shape of an (2005年,天津) object and it is rough or smooth.

A. 不填

B. whether

C. how

D. what

【解析】whether 引导宾语从句, 作 tell 的宾语。表示"是 否"。根据 or 可判断出要用 whether 引导从句。本题实际考查

我行我秀
题 1:(1) 根据汉语完成句子
①汤姆总是睁着眼睡觉。
Tom always sleeps
②他们来到一家关着门的商店。
They came to a shop
③你认识那个抱着孩子的妇女吗?
Do you know the woman
<u> </u>
(2)单项选择
two exams to worry about, I have to work really
hard this weekend.
A. With B. Besides C. As for D. Because of
题 2:(1) 将下面句子改为间接引语
① "We've lived there for two years," he told me.
2"I'm going to Beijing tomorrow," my sister said
to me.
3He said, "These books are mine."
Mary said, "Tom, I'll come here right away."
(2)将下面句子改为直接引语
(1) She told me that she would finish the work the nex
week.
②Father asked Annie when she went to bed the night be-
fore.
题3:(1)将下面句子改为间接引语
①"Which place aches most?" the doctor asked.
To which place acres most; the doctor asked.
2"What's your name, little girl?" the teacher asked.
(2) Can you tell me the railway station?
A. how I can get to B. how can I get to
C. where I can get to D. where can I get to
题 4: 将下面句子改为间接引语
(1)I asked my brother, "Shall we go to the Summer Palace
next week?"
(2) II. ab.d. "Tab.d. 10"
(2) He asked, "Is the door open or closed?"

A 220000		
cXii	Unit 1	`````````````````````````````````````
~~/JK~	Omt i	

縱河句变为间接引语时,用 if 或 whether 引起(包括一般疑问句 和反意疑问句);若是选择疑问句,则间接引语由 whether ... 欲...引导。

【答案】B

【例 5】The visitor _____ that he _____ very glad to visit

A. said; was

B. said; had been

C. told; was

D. spoke; had been

【解析】陈述句直接引语变间接引语,谓语动词通常用 said (that)或 told (sb. that)。注意时态的变化:如果主句谓语动词是过去时,则一般现在时改为一般过去时,现在进行时改为过去进行时,现在完成时改为过去完成时,一般过去时改为过去完成时,过去完成时不变,一般将来时改为过去将来时。注意:如果主句谓语动词是一般现在时,间接引语的时态不变;如果直接引语中有具体的过去时间状语,则间接引语仍用过去时。同时注意人称的变化。

【答案】A

	you?"
题 5	:将下面句子改为间接引语 (1)"We've lived there for two years," he told me.
	(2) "I was here a few days ago," she said.
	(3) "I'm going to Beijing tomorrow," my sister said to me.
1	(4) "John forget to tell me his telephone number," she said to me.

(5) He said, "I was born in 1966."

超越课堂。

一、选择方框中合适的词,并用其正确形式填空	
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accordingly; entirely; thunder
1. It is not a question that can We've got to face it.
2. Since the war broke out, the people in that country
a lot.

- 3. It is not good _____ others.
- 4. Because Wu Ying didn't take an umbrella, I _____ mine with him in the rain.
- 5. Keep _____, and try not to panic!
- 6. If things go on like that, he will go
- 7. There is growing _____ about the effects of pollution on health.
- 8. I told them what changes I wanted to make and they acted

9. I agree	most of your ideas, but I don't agree with you
10 It was	all night but there was no rain.

二、单句改错

- 11. They stood there and had a face to face talk.
- 12. We must keep the balance of the nature.
- 13. Children like to play outdoor especially when it is snowing.
- 14. He is suffering a bad cold.
- 15. The skirt added up to her beauty.
- 16. He left the office, unhappily.
- 17. Helen had to shout in order to make herself hear.
- 18. She dares not go out at night.
- 19. Whom do you think will he go camping with?
- 20. You really don't know what we went through while work on this project.

三、根据汉语完成句子

21.								_ (我今天得去购物)
	because	I'll	go to	Guang	zhou	for	a new	job.

22. Today we	(应该认真学习)
	(以
便能为祖国做更多事情)	
	pened, he
	so he didn't get injured.
	(经历了两次
战争).	
25. The couple	
他们的儿子)who is stud	
	s are still
(控制) the area.	•
	(接)a lady with a
baby in her arms.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
8. The police tried their best	to
(査找起因)of the fire.	· ·
29. I'm(对…	···厌烦) the life in a big city.
80. Pleaseyour thing _	before leaving. (将东西装箱
打包)	
	* -
	* -
	sh names tomorrow."
31. "Jim will talk about Engli	sh names tomorrow."
31. "Jim will talk about Engli She said Jim	sh names tomorrow."
S1. "Jim will talk about Engli She said Jim 32. "Light travels much faster	sh names tomorrow."
She said Jim She said Jim 32. "Light travels much faster She said that	than sound. " than sound.
She said Jim She said Jim She said Jim She said Jim She said that She said that She said that she said to she said to she said to she she said to she she said to she she said to she she she said that she	than sound. " than sound. tomorrow?" he asked.
She said Jim She said Jim She said Jim She said Jim She said that She said that She said that she said to she said to she said to she she said to she she said to she she said to she she she said that she	than sound. " than sound.
S1. "Jim will talk about Engli She said Jim 32. "Light travels much faster She said that 33. "Are you leaving today or He asked the next day.	than sound. " than sound. tomorrow?" he asked.
S1. "Jim will talk about Engli She said Jim 32. "Light travels much faster She said that 33. "Are you leaving today or He asked the next day. 34. "Why haven't you finished	than sound. " than sound. tomorrow?"he asked. l your job?"he asked me.
S1. "Jim will talk about Engli She said Jim 32. "Light travels much faster She said that 33. "Are you leaving today or He asked the next day. 34. "Why haven't you finished He asked	than sound. " than sound. tomorrow?"he asked. l your job?"he asked me my job.
32. "Light travels much faster She said that 33. "Are you leaving today or He asked the next day. 34. "Why haven't you finished	than sound. " than sound. tomorrow?"he asked. your job?"he asked me. my job. e you?"he asked me.

36. If it was not an accident, he must have done it

A. on purpose

B. for purpose

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C. in time	D. with care		terribly shy and 53. He had few
37. She the pockets b	1		nce. Then one day, his high-school
A. got through	B. passed through	-	ch, asked the class to write their own
	D. got along		he last chapter of the novel since they
38. I missed the last bus, so	I go home on foot.	•	Mockingbird. Dalkoff wrote his chapter
,	C. ought to D. had got to		cannot recall anything 55 about
39. This is the third time that	I this film.	•	that 56 Mrs Brauch gave him.
A. have seen	B. had seen		ember is the four words in the paper:
C. see	D. will see	"This is good writing."	
40. The bus hit the huge stor	ne by the road heavily the	Four words. They58	
driver could stop it.			words, I had no idea of who I was or
	C. since D. until		said. "After reading her 60, I
41. He is really a friend of m	ine; he wouldhis last penny		t story, 61 I had always dreamed
with me.		of doing but never 62	
	C. support D. share		t year in school, he wrote many short
42. Knowing the result of the	exam, he went home and lay in bed,		hem to Mrs Brauch for 64. She
·			nd honest. "She was just what I
A. upset	B. was upset	needed," Dalkoff said.	
C. felt upset	D. and upset		as a co-editor of his high-school news-
43. A good student is good at	tthe teacher's points at once		his knowledge broadened; he <u>67</u>
when hearing something i	mportant in class.		eat achievements. Dalkoff 68 that
A. getting down	B. passing down	none of these would have I	happened had that woman not written
C. breaking down	D. setting down	those four words.	
44. Since he fell in love with	her, heher more and more.	For his 30th high-sch	nool reunion, Dalkoff went back and
A. has stayed crazy about	B. has grown crazy about		had retired. He told her what great
C. has made	D. has been like		had upon his life and because she had
45. Allen had to call a taxi b	ecause the box was to carry	_	to be a writer, he had been able to
all the way home.			to the woman who would become his
A. much too heavy	B. too much heavy	wife, who became a writer	herself.
C. heavy too much	D. too heavy much	51. A. much	B. little
46. He wore a shirt with the i	neck, his bare chest.	C. well	D. ill
A. opened; showing	B. opening; showed	52. A. reporter	B. designer
C. open; showing	D. open; showed	C. writer	D. teacher
47. He asked me his	story.	53. A. slow	B. independent
A. I liked	B. did you like	C. troublesome	D. helpless
C. whether I like	D. if I liked	54. A. follow	B. change
48. When the father learned	that his son cheated in the exam, he	C. connect	D . explain
was too angry toh	imself down and kept his son	55. A. pleasant	B. important
outside in the cold.		C. different	D. special
A. get; stand	B. take; standing	56. A. help	B. encouragement
C. set; to stand	D. calm; standing	C. grade	D. words
49. He get up late,	but now he getting up early.	57. A. Therefore	B. However
A. used to; has used to		C. Meanwhile	D. Besides
B. used to; has got used	to	58. A. improved	B. developed
C. got used to; is used to	0	C. changed	D. enriched
D. go used to; has got us	sed to	59. A. Until	B. After
50. It is the third time that h	e the first prize in the compe-	C. Since	D. While
tition.		60. A. chapter	B. novel
A. wins B. won	C. has won D. to win	C. note	D. explanation
六、完形 填 空		61. A. everything	B. something
Small moment sometim	es lasts a very long time. And a few	C. nothing	D. anything
words though they mean	1_ at the time to the people who say	62. A. meant	B. doubted
them—can have great power	.	C. proved	, D. believed
I recently heard a story	from Malcolm Dalkoff, who has been	63. A. With	B. Beyond
a professional 52 for the	e last 23 years, mostly in advertising.	C. Over	D. From

64. A. appreciation	B. changing
C. information	D. instruction
65. A. chosen	B. regarded
C. considered	D. treated
66. A. excitement	B. confidence
C. determination	D. experience
67. A. dept up	B. caught up
C. started off	D. showed of
68. A. realized	B. wished
C. expected	D. dreamed
69. A. progress	B. success
C. courage	D. effect
70. A. hold	B. bring
C. pass	D. carry
•	

七、阅读理解

Certain people make you feel comfortable when they are around. You spend an hour with them and feel as if you've known them half your life. These people have something in common. And once we know what it is, we can try to do it ourselves.

How is it done? Here are several skills that good talkers have. If you follow these skills, they'll help you put people at ease, and make friends with them quickly.

First of all, good talkers ask questions. Almost anyone, no matter how shy he is, will answer questions. One well-known business woman says, "At business lunches, I always ask people what they did that morning. "From there you can move on to other matters- sometimes to really personal questions. And how he answers will let you know how far you can go.

Second, once good talkers have asked questions, they listen to the answers. The point seems clear, but it isn't. Your questions should have a point and help to tell what sort of person you are talking to. And to find out, you really have to listen, carefully and attentively.

Real listening at least means some things. First it means not to change the subject of conversation. If someone sticks to one point, you can take it as a fact that he's really interested in it. Real listening also means not just listening to words, but to tones (语调) of voice. If the voice sounds dull, then it's time for you to change the subject.

Finally, good talkers know well how to deal with the occasion (场合) of parting. If you're saying good-bye, you may give him a firm handshake and say, "I've really enjoy meeting you." If Let peoif they've

C. to get the conversation going without difficulty

D. to begin your business talks
73. After you ask somebody a question, you should
A. make it clear what kind of person he is
B. listen to his reply attentively
C. wait quietly for his answer
D. go on asking him more question
74. Good talkers are persons
A. who are good at making any topic interesting
B. who never talk too much or too little
C. who always talk in a gentle way
D. who know how and when they should change the topic of
the talk

Cultural differences in business entertaining include problems such as whom one entertains and where, and how one entertains. In countries where status (地位) is important, it is not advisable to invite people of different statuses to the same dinner party. Americans will often invite people to their homes. However in some societies the home is considered too private, unworthy, or too small to serve as a proper place for business entertaining. In some countries there is a "help yourself" method done in the home. This method does not work well when entertaining people whose culture teaches them to wait to be asked three times before accepting an offer of food. In one instance, a Chinese guest went hungry all the evening without eating though he was quite hungry because he was too shy to take food after only being asked to do so once. In another case, an American woman executive was being entertained in London. After having the tea served, the American woman helped herself to cream and sugar rather than waiting to be served. The English hostess was upset by the thought that she was not serving quickly enough.

As a general rule, a small gift from your home country is OK. A gift that is tied to the particular interest of the person is

especially good. Gifts for children are also well received. Be care-
ful that the "hometown" gift you are bringing to Singapore was not
made in Hong Kong. Because many gifts carry symbolic mean-
ings, it is always best to seek the advice of a cultural information
before selecting gifts. The giving of large gifts, or payments for
special service, should only be carried out after talking with legal
department in the home and host culture.
75. It is no good inviting people of different social positions to the
same party in the country where
A. people don't pay any attention to your positions
B. people care much about their statuses
C. entertainment is important
D. entertainment is not advisable
76. The Chinese guest is taken for an example to show
A. that offering food should not be made too early
B. a "help yourself" method does work well in this case
C. that accepting an offer of food should be made later
D. a "help yourself" method does not work well in some cases
77. The passage infers that American women like
A. "help yourself" method
B. waiting to be served
C. a slow service