

英语

统编教材

高中一年级

中学各科同步帮教帮学丛书

- 知识要点
- 疏理与解疑
- 能力测试



帮学茅塞顿开

点迷津



《中学各科同步帮教帮学》丛书

英 语

(高中一年级)

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前 言

教学，包括教师的教和学生的学两个方面。教学，是教与学的辩证统一，二者是相辅相成，互为依存的。但二者又不能混淆，教不能代替学，学更不能代替教，教学过程，是学生由不知到知、由知少到知多的矛盾转化过程。为加速这一转化过程，增强单位时间内的学习效益，培养同学更有效地积累知识，发展智力，以达到变知识为能力的目的，同时，也为教师更好地教，我们特组织编写了这套《中学各科同步帮教帮学》丛书。

本丛书有以下特点：

(1) 以国家教委颁布的各科教学大纲为依据，兼顾国家教委审定的各种相关教材的特点。

(2) 以基础知识为主体，配合课堂教学，与教学进度同步；既源于教材，又拓宽课堂，提高同学知识正迁移的能力。这是编写本丛书的出发点和归宿。

(3) 各学科每学年一本，以教材内容先后为序，按单元(章)编写。每单元包括以下三部分内容：

①知识要点

扼要地指出本单元的“知识点”，明确重点、难点和考点。

②疏理与解疑

以设疑或典型试题引入，分析重点，剖析难点，释解疑点；给方法，讲思路，让同学明确知识所属，清楚问题所在。

要着力解决的是：同学听完课可能还不太明白的那部分内容。

③能力测试

设计精当的检测题，参照各地中考、全国高考题路，力求做到题型全，题型新，试题覆盖面广，以期达到举一反三，触类旁通的目的，从而加强对知识的理解、掌握和运用。

试题分为 A、B 两组。A 组，紧扣课本的基础知识，侧重于“双基”的检查。B 组，源于并宽于课本，着重检查灵活运用知识的能力，以满足同学求新寻异的学习心态，开发智能，激发深层次的求知欲望。

每册书后均有二套综合练习题（第一套侧重第一学期的内容，第二套兼顾全学年的内容）。所有测试题的参考答案与提示一并附于书后。

本丛书由北京二中，北京八中，北京一六一中，北京回民学校，北京一〇九中，北京育才学校，北京日坛中学等市、区重点学校和北京朝阳区教科所的特级高级教师编写。

由于时间仓促，缺点、错误在所难免，恳请广大读者批评指正。

编者

1994年6月于北京

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The First Term

Lesson One

How Marx Learned Foreign Languages

一 知识要点

1. 单词与词组

- (1) native (the antonym of foreign)
- (2) force (make sb. do sth.)
- (3) before long (soon; in a short time)
- (4) improve (make or become better)
- (5) praise (speak well of a person or thing)
- (6) greatly (largely, very much)
- (7) encourage (give hope to)
- (8) follow (come or go after)
- (9) keep on (go on doing sth.)
- (10) translate (change from one language into another)

2. 重点句型

(1) He made such rapid progress that before long he began to write articles in English for an American newspaper.

(2) However, he went on to explain that he was not too sure about two things —— the grammar and some of the idioms.

(3) In the 1870's, when Marx was already in his fifties,

he found it important to study the situation in Russia, so he began to learn Russian.

(4) After only six months he had learned enough to read articles and reports in Russian.

二 疏理与解疑

1. Words and expressions

(1) If you don't _____ yourself to speak English, you can't learn spoken English well.

A. have B. make C. let D. force

答案: D。如果你不迫使自己开口讲英语,你就学不好口语。因为 have, make, let 是使役动词,要求 have (make, let) sb. do sth., 只有 force 是 force sb. to do sth.

例: Don't force your ideas upon your friends.

不要把你的意见强加给你的朋友。

(2) It took Marx only six months to learn Russian _____ to read articles and reports in Russian.

A. good enough B. enough good
C. well enough D. enough well

答案: C。马克思仅用了六个月的时间学习俄语,就能达到阅读俄语文章和报告的程度。

enough 叫后置副词,修饰 adj. 或 adv. 时要放在后面,修饰 learn 用 well, 而非 good.

例: The room is big enough for you both to live in.

这房间大,够你们两个人住的。

(3) Both Marx and Engels were _____.

A. Englishmen B. Germans

C. German

D. Frenchmen.

答案：B。马克思和恩格斯都是德国人。

A, D 意思不对, C 是按 A, D 的方式造出来的。

(4) What _____ Mr. Wang gave us on how to learn physics!

A. a good advice

B. a good piece of advice

C. an interesting advice

D. advices

答案：B。王老师在如何学物理方面给我们提出了一条多么好的建议啊！

advice 是不可数名词，只能用 a piece of 或 two pieces of 来表示可数性。

例：Miss Mary will give us some advice on how to learn English.

玛丽老师要给我们学英语提点建议。

(5) Does she practise _____ English every day?

A. speak

B. to speak

C. speaking

D. to speaking

答案：C。她每天都练习说英语吗？

practise 后面要用 V. +ing 形式，不能用不定式。

例：I'm practising teaching in No. 1 Middle School.

我正在一中实习。

2. Sentence patterns

(1) This was _____ interesting film that I saw it several times.

A. such

B. such a

C. so a

D. such an

答案：D。这部电影很有趣，以致于我都看了好几遍了。

此句为结果状语从句，是本课的重点句型，课后还专门有一组 such ... that 与 so ... that 的选择练习题。

现把中学阶段常见的带有 such...than 和 so...that 的句子小结如下：

① such...a (n) (+adj.) + 单数可数名词

He left in such a hurry that he forgot to lock the door.
他走得很匆忙，以致忘了锁门。

Computer is such an important equipment that modern industry can't develop without it.

计算机是非常重要的仪器，现代工业没有它就不能发展。

② such (+adj.) + 复数可数名词

He had such long arms that he could almost touch the ceiling.

他的胳膊很长，几乎能碰到天花板。

These are such interesting and instructive books that you should read them at once.

这些书非常有趣和有教育意义，你们应该马上读。

③ such (+adj.) + 不可数名词

He made such rapid progress that he did very well in the mid term exam.

他进步很快，期中考试取得了很好的成绩。

Tom showed such great courage that he was elected head of our class.

汤姆显示很有魄力，因此他被选为我们的班长。

④ one (no, any, all, many, some, several 等) + such + 单数或复数可数名词

One such table is enough.

这样的桌子，有一张就够了。

There is no such word.

没有这样的词。

⑤ so (+adj.) + that 从句

This film is so moving that I want to see it again.

电影真感人，我想再看一遍。

⑥ so (+adj.) + (prep. or prep. ph.) + that 从句

Oxygen is so important to life that we can't live without it.

氧气对生命非常重要，没有它我们就不能生存。

⑦ so (+adj.) + inf. + that 从句

That article is so easy to understand that I can read it fluently.

文章易懂，我们能流畅地读它。

⑧ so (+adj.) + (a, an + 可数名词单数) + that 从句

It was so hot a day that we all took off our coats when we climbed up the Beihai Park's hills.

天气非常热，我们在北海爬山时全都脱了上衣。

(2) We found _____ to finish the work within two days.

A. it impossible B. that impossible

C. this impossible D. impossible

答案：A。我们认为两天内干完这活是不可能的。

此句型是“主语+动词+it+adj.+to do sth.”

it 是形式宾语，adj. 是宾补，不定式是真正的宾语。形式宾语只能用 it，不能用 this 或 that，宾补还可用名词充当，宾语成分还可用 that 从句充当，能够用此句型的动词有：find，

feel, think, make, consider 等。

例：① I feel it my duty to help you.

我感到帮助你们是我的责任。

② Do you think it necessary that we keep a diary in English?

你认为我们有必要用英语记日记吗？

③ I don't think it difficult for you to learn spoken English.

我认为你学习英语口语并不难。

(3) In _____, my grandfather was already in _____ but he began to learn English.

A. 1980's ... seventies

B. the 1980s...the seventies

C. the 1980s...his seventy

D. the 1980s...his seventies

答案：D。二十世纪八十年代之际，我祖父已七十多岁，但他却开始学英语。

此句要弄清两点：A. 二十世纪八十年代可以写成 1980's 或 1980s 读作 nineteen eighties，词组为 in the 1980's 或 in the 1980s，在二十世纪八十年代，用定冠词 the；B. 指某人的年龄段要用代词，而不用定冠词，in his fifties 他五十几岁时。

例：In the 2000's, the children will be in their thirties.

到二十一世纪时，孩子们都是三十几岁的人了。

(4) We _____ him our monitor.

A. made

B. got

C. had

D. asked

答案：A。我们选他当班长。

此句型是：主语+动词+宾语+名词作宾补。“宾语+名词”构成复合宾语，能用此句型的动词有：make, call, name,

choose, elect, consider 等。

例：① All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.

只工作不玩耍，聪明孩子也变傻。

② Tom made Mary his wife.

汤姆娶玛丽为妻。

③ His father named him Rock.

他父亲给他起名为罗克。

④ Don't call someone his name.

别骂人。

⑤ We always consider him a good boy.

我们一直认为他是个好孩子。

三 能力测试

A 组

1. 单项填空

(1) It took Tom only nine months to learn Japanese _____ to read articles and reports.

A. good enough B. enough good

C. enough well D. well enough

(2) It is _____ beautiful day that I'd like to go for a walk.

A. a such B. such a C. so D. such

(3) Mary was born in _____.

A. Germany B. German

C. Germans D. the Germans

(4) When did he _____ to the station?

A. send B. get C. arrive D. reach

- (5) Jane is still in hospital, but she is making _____.
 A. many progresses B. a much progress
 C. few progress D. some progress
- (6) It was too difficult. Only _____ people could understand it.
 A. few B. a few C. little D. a little
- (7) They found _____ to finish the work within two days.
 A. it impossible B. that impossible
 C. this impossible D. impossible
- (8) What _____ Mr Green gave us!
 A. a good advice B. a good piece of advice
 C. an advice D. a piece of advices
- (9) _____ that reason, he failed in the exam.
 A. In B. Because C. For D. Above
- (10) Mr Brown said that he had visited the exhibition _____.
 A. for long B. before long
 C. long before D. long ago
- (11) Lucy is reading a book _____ the situation in Russia _____ Marx.
 A. on, by B. of, at C. about, for D. of, about
- (12) She began to write novels in her _____.
 A. fourties B. fortieth C. fourty's D. forties
- (13) Tom: Mary is sure _____ tonight.
 Bob: Don't be so sure _____ it.

A. of come, about B. to come, of
C. will come, about D. coming, with

(14) Marx felt that English grammar and some of the idioms were _____.

A. rather easy C. not difficult
C. rather difficult D. rather important

(15) _____ is very important _____ us to learn a foreign language.

A. That, to B. This, for C. It, for D. it, to

(16) Bob was very busy but he went to the party _____.

A. after all B. above all C. most of all D. too

(17) Has he finished translating the book _____ Chinese yet?

A. for B. in C. into D. to

(18) During the days _____, he worked as a secretary for Mr. Brown.

A. were followed B. that followed
C. following D. to follow

(19) Do they practise _____ English among themselves?

A. speaking B. speak
C. to speak D. to speaking

(20) When the visitors came in, I just smiled and _____ my homework.

A. went on to do B. went on doing
C. go on doing D. going on to doing

2. 完形填空

Karl Marx was (1). When he was still young, he was forced to leave Germany (2) political reasons. He went first to Belgium, then to France, and (3) to England. (4) he settled in London, he started working hard to improve his English. He made such rapid progress (5) he soon began to write articles (6) English for an American newspaper. In the year that (7), he kept on studying English and using it. He mastered English (8) that he was able to write "The Civil War in France" in the language.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| (1) A. a German | B. the German |
| C. Germany | D. Germans |
| (2) A. because | B. of |
| C. at | D. for |
| (3) A. usually | B. recently |
| C. finally | D. immediately |
| (4) A. Before | B. After |
| C. that | D. Because of |
| (5) A. then | B. what |
| C. which | D. that |
| (6) A. with | B. of |
| C. for | D. in |
| (7) A. followed | B. following |
| C. follow | D. to follow |
| (8) A. so well | B. such well |
| C. very well | D. rather well |

3. 阅读理解