

HuoXueQiaoLian
桂壮红皮书系列

●丛书主编/陈桂壮



活学巧练



根据人教版最新教材编写

第1次修订

黄冈、海淀、启东、南京、孝感、荆州等地
二十多所重点中学联合编写

高一英语 下

(配听力磁带)



北京大学出版社

桃子红入





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前言

面对新学期、新教材、新的教改趋势,很多学生、老师和家长都会有以下困惑:如何系统地掌握学科知识,夯实学习基础?如何确定教材中的重点、难点,做到以点带面、融会贯通?如何运用所学知识正确解答习题,做到举一反三、触类旁通?如何提高综合分析与创新能力和创新能力,做到与高考链接?

为了解决这些难题,我们本着“一切为了学生,为了一切学生,为了学生一切”的原则,按照人教版最新教材的要求、结合新的教改形势、融会新的教育观念、总结多位教育专家、全国著名一线教师对教材的深入研究成果及教学经验,精心设计、巧妙安排,从知识讲解到例题演示、习题精练,都遵循从易到难、由浅入深的规律;按照知识的内在联系、学生思维的发展过程,进行方法归纳,规律总结;设置原创题,引用高考原题,引进改编题;展示剖析问题、研究问题的核心过程,体现出“活、新、透、变”的特色。

本书与教材完全同步,是一本思路清晰、逻辑严谨、层次分明的高效教学辅导用书。适合于2005年春季全国高一年级师生使用。

【单元目标】根据教学大纲的要求归纳本单元的知识点及教学目标要求,明确学习的重点、难点及要达到的目标。

【单元精析】经过一线教师和专家的多次评审论定,本书创造性地采用了讲解与例题紧密结合的方式对各单元的知识点进行化解突破,指导学习方法,渗透高考能力要求。

讲解以单元为单位,对本单元的重点、难点进行全面的梳理,详略得当,强化基础知识和基本技能,促进形成良好的学习习惯,激发学习热情;针对知识点的各个例题举例科学、材料新颖,并附有详细的剖析、解答和总结;为了全方位地指导学生灵活运用所学知识,例题的总结部分分为**易错点悟、方法提炼和拓展延伸**三种情况,帮助学生总结规律方法,指点迷津,开阔思路。

【潜能开发】对典型题目进行剖析、解答和总结,培养学生分析、解决综合问题的能力。题目精挑细选、代表性强;讲解语言精炼、切中要害,可以有效地帮助学生提高解题技巧、增强思维能力;总结部分一如上一栏目的特点,分三种情况,使示范效果更佳。

【基础训练】与本单元的重点、难点紧密结合,寓学于练,巩固基础知识和培养基本能力,选题精当,突出“巧”练,事半功倍。

【阅读拓展】选择与课文的内容紧密结合的课外美文,侧重于阅读能力和鉴赏能力的考查,注重实际应用能力的培养,提高学生的阅读水平,使学习的重点得以突出,难点得以突破,疑惑得以解决。

【探究创新】题目突出开放性和探索性,思路新颖、角度独特,用于培养综合运用所学知识分析解决实际问题的能力。

【高考链接】以本单元知识为依托,精编与高考要求一致的题目,让学生提前感知、认识高考。

【知识整合】以表格、条目、框图或结构图等形式,对本单元的知识要点进行归纳总结,明确各部分的内在联系,形成一个整体的知识体系,利于学生将所学知识融会贯通。

【思维点拨】针对本单元的知识 and 能力要求,在学习方法上给予精心指导,同时指出有关注意事项,以免学生进入某些思维误区,如理解不到位、认识错误等等。

【高考导引】指明高考对本单元的知识 and 能力要求,分析本单元内容在近年高考中的命题特点,并对本单元内容在今后高考中的地位及命题趋势做出预测。

【单元检测】题目设置科学、层次清楚、重点突出,涉及的题型及难度与高考题保持一致,用以检测学习效果。

考虑到高一教学由初中向高中过渡的特殊性,本书在语言上尽量做到深入浅出、简洁明了,还特别注重总结规律、提炼方法,使高一新生尽快完成自己的角色转换。此外,本书还适当强调了高一阶段学习与高考的联系,使学生对高考有一个循序渐进的认识过程。

对广大师生来说,时间宝贵,效率第一。本书此次修订,策划更加科学、编校更加严谨、质量更上一层楼;既能减轻学生负担、提高效率,又方便教师教学,使教与学得到和谐的统一。

我们在全中国二十多个教改先进地区进行了为期数月的深入调研,许多专家、教师、学生对本书给予了高度评价,并为本书的再版提出了极其宝贵的建议,在此深表感谢。

《活学巧练》丛书编委会高一英语编写组

2004年10月

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1. 请你联系自己的高中生活,谈谈“桂壮红皮书”对你有哪些具体的帮助好吗?

好的。在我高中时代的学习生活中,“桂壮红皮书”给了我极大的帮助。高一时我就在老师的推荐下开始使用“桂壮红皮书”,直至用到高考第三轮复习结束,自始至终,“桂壮红皮书”一直是我学习生活中的一个良师益友,一个好帮手。最重要的是她帮助我全面掌握基础知识的同时,还帮助我全面掌握学习规律,也帮助我总结出一套适合自己的学习方法。对于备考的高三学生,除了学校里的课堂学习,选用合适的参考书以开阔自己的视野与思路也是相当关键的,这不仅有利于我们应对迫在眉睫的高考,也有利于我们将来适应知识型、终身的学习型的社会。我觉得“桂壮红皮书”虽然是一系列丛书,但每一阶段都有每一阶段的鲜明针对性。比如高一和高二《活学巧练》最鲜明的特色是:活——题型活,新——材料新,透——讲解透,变——适应变;高三的《活学巧练》高考复习第一轮和第二轮丛书的鲜明特色则可以概括为“信息及时准确,素质能力并举”。在高考中,我能取得全省第一的好成绩,“桂壮红皮书”可谓功不可没。

2. 你是怎样使用“桂壮红皮书”的?

“桂壮红皮书”有高一高二的同步辅导书,也有高三的总复习用书。我在高一和高二时,每天都要利用自习时间用“桂壮红皮书”把当天所学的知识梳理一遍,天天如此,课课如此,每个单元都如此,如此下来,日积月累,循序渐进,使我学习之路上的每一步都能脚踏实地,使所学知识及时得到了充分巩固。就这样,我利用桂壮红皮书在高一高二所做的积累为高三的学习打下了坚实的基础,为高考总复习作好了充分的准备。“桂壮红皮书”的试卷在题型、难度和风格上都与高考真题高度一致,所以在高考现场我的状态就和做“桂壮红皮书”时的感觉差不多,做题得心应手,越做越有信心,也就达到了最佳状态。所以我觉得同学们如果从高一开始就跟着“桂壮红皮书”的进度来学习,到高三乃至于高考就会感觉轻松多了。

岂能尽如人意,但求无愧我心!

周之悦

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1. 你已经如愿考上自己理想中的北京大学,祝贺你! 请你向那些还在高中校园里为了梦想而埋头苦读的同学们介绍一些学习经验吧!

谢谢! 回首迎战高考的那段日子,的确有许多的感慨由衷地想表达一番,也有一点学习经验,想和师弟师妹们分享一下,也许会对他们有一些帮助。首先,要打好基础。万丈高楼平地起,树高千尺根底牢。只有基本功练扎实了,切实掌握了各学科的基本知识、基本题型及解题方法,才能稳扎稳打,走好以后的每一步。所谓

“万变不离其宗”，只要抓住“宗”——苦练基本功，是会收到好的效果的。而选用几本好的参考书也是非常必要的，比如“桂壮红皮书”系列丛书。其次，要进入状态。在高考前就该有这样一种感觉：即对所学过的知识会产生一种“整体感”，居高临下，知己知彼。事实上，一个人很难有精力完全掌握高考所要求的所有知识细节，但却可以树立一种富有逻辑性的知识框架，从而形成一种整体感，这样一旦在高考考场上遇到模棱两可的内容，这种整体感就会成为一盏指路明灯。我个人感觉“桂壮红皮书”在这方面就有很不错的指导作用。

2. 那你觉得“桂壮红皮书”还有什么鲜明的特色呢？

“桂壮红皮书”对我们学生来说真可谓是“物美价廉”，不仅内容翔实，编排精美，而且特别实用，还定价不高。“桂壮红皮书”包括初、高中教学的各种配套用书，有同步辅导书，有中、高考总复习用书，还有配合高考第一轮复习的《全程总复习试卷》，高考模拟用的《新编标准模拟试卷》，高考冲刺用的《全国名校大联考冲刺》和《全国名校考前最后信息冲刺》，先按知识点再按专题讲解重点难点，又用适量的高质量试题反复操练，既能牢固掌握基础知识，又能提高思维应变能力，在巩固知识和提高成绩方面有很强的实用性；同时，她的知识点基本没有错误，字词标点的差错率极低。从中可见编辑、校对与策划的负责精神和耐心细致的工作作风。所以说，“桂壮红皮书”系列丛书是值得师生们信赖的无悔选择。

天道酬勤
挑战自我
超越极限

希望这本书能伴大家走过
精彩的每一刻！

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1. 请你谈谈“桂壮红皮书”在你眼里最突出的特色在哪里好吗？

好的。我觉得“桂壮红皮书”最突出的特色就是她的权威性。对一个高中生来说，最大的愿望就是“十年寒窗苦”能够换来“金榜题名时”，上个好大学，学个好专业，有个美好的未来，学习最大的动力也在于此。“桂壮红皮书”的总目标与我们学生的总目标不谋而合，她的高考导向性非常强，所有的高考总复习资料都瞄向高考，而且预测性相当准确。据我所知，参与编写“桂壮红皮书”的作者都是来自全国各地著名重点中学和教学第一线的特级名师，他们有丰富的第一线教学经验，对教材有着深刻的理解，对高考命题规律有着深入的研究，故而“桂壮红皮书”的高考预测命中率特别高。她的教材同步辅导材料也同样具有很强的高考导向性，丛书根据最新教材内容、最新考试要求和考试信息，并结合学科重要知识点，立足讲练，细致解析，准确预测，让我们在高一和高二时就能知道高考考什么、怎么考，自己该学什么、怎么学，打有准备之仗，将备考提前至高一、高二。

2. 你认为“桂壮红皮书”在高中平时的学习以及高考总复习的过程中能发挥哪些重要的作用？

一本好的辅导书，要真正用好才能体现其价值。高一时，“桂壮红皮书”可以帮我们打下坚实的基础。她注重讲练结合，讲解详细深入，练习新颖到位。同步的《活学巧练》使我在点点滴滴的日积月累中巩固掌握了课堂所学知识。高二时继续使用同步的《活学巧练》，新颖精致的知识归纳、活学巧练和答案与导解，可以更加夯实我们的知识基础，同时也开拓我们的思路，提高我们的应考能力。高三时，“桂壮红皮书”帮我们认清高考的方向，她以准确的高考导向性，帮助我们走近高考，研究高考，让我及时地知道高考考什么，怎样考，以及自己应该学什么，怎样学。我们国家的高考经过多年的积累和演进，是有其自身的发展规律的，但如果不研究不探求，要想取得好成绩并不是一件容易的事。从高一、高二到高三，“桂壮红皮书”使我们能够熟练运用所学知识，并对高考的要求有一个循序渐进的认识与理解。这些都有助于我在高考中取得好成绩。

真正的对手是自己 真正的追求是进步
真正的磨练是心态 真正的决胜在发挥

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1. 请谈谈你对“桂壮红皮书”的印象好吗？

好啊。我对“桂壮红皮书”的印象太深刻了，还真是三言两语难以说尽。从初一到中考，从高一到高考，“桂壮红皮书”一直是我忠实的朋友和负责的老师，借助于她的指导和提醒，我顺利步入了重点高中的大门，如今又得以迈进了重点大学的大门。简单地说，她给我的深刻印象除了讲解精、试题新、答案准、导解细以外，还有她基本没有出现过陈题旧题或者答案出错这类现象。与其他的参考资料相比，她的突出特点是能够三言两语就把知识点讲得清楚明白，试题也都是精心新选新编的，题目背景和材料涉及当前最新的政治、经济、科技、教育、卫生、文化等社会领域的各个方面。同时，她的价格也不算高，我们都能接受。

2. “桂壮红皮书”对你备战高考有哪些启示呢？

除了编排形式新颖、体例规范、内容精到之外，“桂壮红皮书”的习题答案非常准确，导解和提示的步骤都非常清晰，开阔了我的思路，启发了我的思维，很有利于促进我总结所学知识，提高解题技巧。我参加高考时就是受到她的启发，答案尽量简捷准确。这使我的高考试卷出错率低，干净整洁，我相信这从视觉上就给阅卷老师留下了良好的第一印象；再加上我的良好发挥，取得好成绩就是水到渠成的了。所以，在这里，我要衷心谢谢“桂壮红皮书”！

阳光总在风雨后，请相信有彩虹！

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原就读学校：黑龙江省海林市朝鲜族中学

1. 首先祝贺你以优异的成绩考上北京大学！请向那些渴望像你一样成功的师弟师妹们提点建议吧！

谢谢你的祝贺！同时我也要谢谢“桂壮红皮书”！就我的亲身经历来说，“桂壮红皮书”在我的学习尤其是高考总复习中，发挥了重要的指导作用。我知道“桂壮红皮书”的编辑部地处北京号称文化重区的海淀区，那里高校云集，有北大、清华、人大等一大批著名大学以及北大附中、清华附中、人大附中等一大批著名中学，他们充分利用了这些名校资源；同时，他们还请了黄冈、海淀、南京、杭州、孝感、荆州等地很多高考成绩突出的重点中学的一线特高级教师参与丛书的策划和编写，这些老师对教材、学生、教学、教育改革动向、高考命题规律和趋势都了如指掌，非常了解学生的学习习惯和生活状态，有着极强的敬业精神，以一丝不苟的工作努力使“桂壮红

皮书”物超所值,使购书的同学不花冤枉钱。所以,我建议同学们使用“桂壮红皮书”,将适合自己的有效的学习方法与积极的学习态度相统一。相信大家都会取得超越自我的成功。

2. 回首高中时光,一定有许多感慨,和大家简单地说说好吗?

整个中学时代是个花季,初中是耕耘和播种,高中就是施肥和灌溉,而高三就是收获的时节。高三是最紧张最痛苦的,也是最快乐最难忘的。经过高考之后再回首,那又是一种难以言说的幸福。从来没有像高三那样,认真仔细地做计划,再有条不紊地执行;从来没有像高三那样,“不择手段”地学习,疯狂热情地追求效率;也从来没有像高三那样,让自己超然物外,不以物喜,不以己悲,始终保持心态的平和;也从来没有像高三那样,师生之间达到了高度的默契,同学之间由竞争、相帮滋生了值得一生去珍惜的情谊;心中的坚定信念和远大理想使一切都变得美丽无比。如今,当我漫步在梦寐以求的大学校园里,那青灯黄卷、夙兴夜寐的高三生活仍不时浮现于眼前。我也要感谢“桂壮红皮书”,她是我的好朋友,也是我的好向导,我能考上北京大学,她立有一功。今后,我会一如既往地努力学习,充实大学生活的每一天,相信明天会比今天更美好!

希望这本书能成为大家学习上的良师益友
助大家金榜题名!

方美燕

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1. 请问,在众多的同类书中,你为什么会选择“桂壮红皮书”呢?

从初中开始,老师就推荐我们使用“桂壮红皮书”,她既与教材同步,又有课外拓展,既有知识讲练,又有方法指导。同时,她装帧精美,在巩固知识和提高成绩方面有着较强的实用性,价格还不算高,可以说是“物美价廉”,这对我们学生来说是很重要的。于是,到了高中,不用老师推荐,我自己就根据自己的学习进度选用了“桂壮红皮书”。果然,她没有令我失望。高中阶段的“桂壮红皮书”系列保持了初中阶段的鲜明特色,并且有了进一步的发扬。同步辅导书先是列出教材中课本单元的要害、重点与难点,再加以最精要的讲解和分析,配以最典型的例题,然后通过适量适度的“活题巧练”巩固所学的知识,练习解题的技能,最后还有高考真题实战模拟;从而达到了“学—练—考的完美统一”。所以,我可以说,“桂壮红皮书”是我无悔的选择。

2. 你和你的同学们是怎样评价“桂壮红皮书”的?

我使用“桂壮红皮书”以后最大的体会就是她讲解精辟,试题新颖,答案和导解详细,让我们首先对高考有了一个宏观的了解,再有的放矢地攻破一个又一个知识堡垒,冲过一道又一道能力难关。“桂壮红皮书”使我对高考有了一定的了解,所以走进考场时就多了一份自信,多了一份镇定,也就多了一些成绩。我的好多同学在高考结束后都庆幸多亏用了“桂壮红皮书”,因为她精准的高考导向性使同学们都获益匪浅,从而在高考的考场上能有较好的甚至超常的发挥。

有志者,事竟成!

林源

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Unit 13

Healthy eating

单元目标

1. 本单元重点词汇与短语

eat less/little of sth; all the time; be careful with sth; in the future; keep up with; the high pace of modern life; make the/a right choice about food based on what they believe; keep our body functioning; keep a balanced diet; eat the right amounts; ready-made dishes; develop healthy eating habits; in the best way possible; a variety of; be combined with; the challenges and opportunities in life; nothing seriously wrong with; a little bit; how to behave at the dinner table; eat them the way they are; serve A with B; recommend; take one's order;

Eating habits become part of who we are.

The same goes for "crash diets".

What do you have for breakfast?

His left side hurts.

It's better to eat a potato than to be one.

2. 重点语法与句型

(1) 情态动词 had better, should, ought to, have to 的用法

例: ① You'd better do it at once.

I thought I'd better set off at once.

I'd better be going.

② That ought to be nice.

You ought not to have allowed your child to go alone.

She ought to see a doctor, oughtn't she?

③ He has to write to his mother every week or she gets worried.

For the last two years I have had to reduce weight.

(2) 提建议和忠告的常见说法 (Giving advice and making suggestions)

What can I do for you?

Can I help you?

What's the matter?

What seems to be the matter?

I advise you to...

You'd better...

I think you should...

Why not...? Why don't you...?

I suggest you (should)...

(3) Traditional diets have too much fat and too many calories for the 21st-century person.

(4) The snack takes a bit longer to prepare.

(5) A hamburger is a dish while the others are not.

单元精析

1. while 表示对比、对照的用法

while 可用来表示两个分句的对比、对照, 相当于 whereas, 作“而, 然而”解, 此时 while 引导的状语从句可以置于句首, 也可置于句末, 主句与从句的关系是并列的, 常可互相交替, 例:

While some newspapers have no advertising at all, others carry many advertisements.

While I like the color of the hat, I don't like its shape.

while 还可表示“当……的时候”, 用于同时进行的两个持续性动词相伴而发生, 例:

Please keep silence while I'm talking with you.

How to protect children from unsuitable material online while encouraging them to use the Internet has long been discussed. 在鼓励儿童使用网络的同时, 如何保护他们不受一些不适宜的资料的影响, 这个问题已经讨论了好久了。

有时可视为与 as long as 同义, 表示“只要”, 此时 while 还是其本义的延伸, 例:

While my feet remain above water, there is hope.

when 可以表示“本该……却; 可是”之意, 例:

He walked when he should take a bus.

Why are you staying here when you should be in class?

when 表示“当……时”时, 可表示瞬间或一个时间段, 主从句所述动作、事情可同时, 也可有先后, 例:

It was snowing when we got to the airport.

He went home when he (had) finished his homework.

[例 1] _____ modeling business is by no means easy to get into, the good model will always be in demand. (2004 浙江卷)

A. While B. Since C. As D. If

[剖析] 本题考查连词的用法。分析句意, 用 while 表示两种情况的对比对照, 一方面模特行业难进, 另一方面好模特供不应求。

[解答] A

[易错点悟] while 表示对比的用法在高考题中经常考到, 需认真掌握。注意它与 when 在表达对比时、在引导时间状语从句时的含义都不同。

2. The same goes for "crash diets".

这一点对“食疗药品”也适用。

go 的用法很多, 例:

(1) 用作系动词表示变化, 此时作表语的多是表示意思不好的词, 例:

The situation went from bad to worse.

He worked hard but always had to go hungry.

(2) go to + 不带冠词的名词, 如 go to church/school/bed/hospital/work; go to sea(当水手); 但“看电影/戏”是 go to the

cinema/the theatre.

(3)后接动词的 v.-ing 形式,如 go hunting/hiking/ swimming/ sailing/camping/ shopping/soldiering.

(4)表被动意义的用法:

a. 表示奖品、财产为某人获得或继承,用 sth go to sb 句式。

The first prize for biology went to the youngest boy in the class.

b. 表示出售,通常用售卖的物作主语,用 for 引入卖得的钱,at/for 引入出售的钱,to 引入买主。

The old cottage, out of repair as it was, went for \$5,000.

c. 表示花费时间、金钱,一般用花费的时间、金钱作主语。

My money goes fast. 我的钱用的很快。

短语 go for 表示“对……适用”,例:

The same goes for window-shopping.

This truth goes everywhere. 这个真理到处都行得通。

As the saying goes, a friend in need is a friend indeed. 俗话说,患难之友才是真正的朋友。

d. go 还可以用不定式作定语表示“剩下”,例:

There are six minutes to go. 还剩下6分钟。

试比较相同含义的其他几个动词形式:

There are six minutes left.

In the remaining six minutes we'll cover the main idea of the text.

[例2] Half my money _____ for food and clothes every month.

A. are spent B. goes C. pays D. is cost

[剖析] “花钱做某事”如果用 spend 是 spend money on/ for sth, 或用 pay money for sth. 从动词含义、主谓一致和语态分析可知 A、C、D 三项不对,而 go 可以表示“(被)花费,用掉了”,用主动语态。

[解答] B

[方法提炼] go 的用法很多,在平时的练习中经常考查到相关用法,例如上文讲述的各种用法我们都应该了解。

3. make the/a right choice about food based on what they believe

(1) make a choice 表示“做选择”,make 和某些名词连用,意义上等于相应的动词,如 make great efforts/a decision/a promise/a list(of sth)/an answer/movement 等。例:

Great efforts have been made in protecting the environment.

(2) base... on/upon 表示“把……基于”,例:

base oneself on the interests of the people;

A conclusion has been made based on our discussion.

(3) what 与 that 都可引导名词从句,what 引导名词从句时引导词在从句中不作任何成分,what 只能引导名词从句,在从句中作主语、宾语、表语等。名词从句的引导词中,引导词在从句中作主语、宾语及表语时用 what(指物),who(指人),how, when, where(表方式、时间、地点)等。例:

That he's still alive is a wonder.

What you said is perfectly true.

When he'll be back depends much on the weather.

[例3] Without facts, we can't form a correct opinion, for we need to have actual knowledge _____ our thinking.

A. on which to be based B. which to base on
C. on which to base D. which to base

[剖析] 本题是部分省略的定语从句,完整的形式是 on which(=the knowledge)we base our thinking, 正常语序是 we base our thinking on our knowledge,“我们的思考是建立在知识的基础上的。”

[解答] C

[拓展延伸] 解答本题的最大困难在于分析句子结构以确定 base 和 on 的宾语。分析句子结构是语言学习的基本功,也是解题的金钥匙,其作用不仅体现在解答单选题,在语篇如阅读理解和完形填空中也十分重要。

4. serve 的用法

(1) 用作及物动词表示“为……服务”时一般用人作主语,例:

Comrade Lei Feng served the people heart and soul.

If my memory serves me(=If I remember correctly), it happened on a Tuesday.

如果我的记性不错,这件事发生在某个星期二。

(2) 表示“招待,端上”,后接双宾语或一个宾语加 to/with 短语,例:

This restaurant serves nice food.

She served us a very good dinner.

She served us with beer and wine.

表示“端上”时后面可接宾语和形容词如 cold, hot, 例:

Make sure that you serve the coffee hot.

How would you like your coffee served, black or white?

What may I serve you with? (营业员用语)您要些什么?

[例4] —What a tiring week! If only I could afford to do something special.

—If you don't mind, I'd like to _____ you to a vacation in Canada.

A. treat B. serve C. give D. offer

[剖析] 本题考查动词辨析。serve 表示“为……服务,招待(顾客),端上(饭菜)”等含义,常见形式是 serve sb with sth/serve sth to sb,但从上下文判断不能用 serve,而 treat sb to sth 表示“请客,招待”,显然符合本句的题意和搭配。

[解答] A

[拓展延伸] serve 表示“为……服务”时是及物动词,不能说 serve for sb,正确的说法是 serve sb,表示“端上,招待”可以说 serve sb with sth,serve sb sth,被动语态是 sth is served.



潜能开发

1. —Shall I put the bike here?

—_____. Tom may want it to be in its usual place.

A. I don't agree B. You'd better not
C. No problem D. You can't do that

[剖析] shall 用于第一、三人称问句中常用于询问对方

的意愿或表示一个提议,本问句表示“我可以把车放在这里吗?”因此用 had better 作答,表示建议。

[解答] B

[易错点悟] had better, should, ought to, must, would rather, have to 等情态动词用于表示建议或劝告,是本单元语法重点,注意这些情态动词的用法。

2. We must see to it that all the tourist attraction be developed on the _____ basis.

- A. environment friends B. environmental friendly
C. environment's friend D. environmentally friendly

[剖析] 形容词和副词的句法功能不同,形容词通常作表语和定语,副词作状语,还可修饰形容词和过去分词,如 take sth seriously, well known, nothing seriously wrong 等。

[解答] D

[方法提炼] 本单元出现的 environmentally friendly 就是用副词修饰过去分词,表示“善待环境的,对环境有亲和力的”。作状语或修饰过去分词不能用形容词要用副词,这一点必须牢记。

3. On hearing the news of the accident, her face _____ pale. (2004 湖北卷)

- A. got B. changed C. went D. appeared

[剖析] 所给四个选项都可表示变化,其中 get, go, appear 用作连系动词,go 用作系动词表示变化,此时作表语的多是表示意思不大好的词,例如本题的 go pale 表示脸色变得苍白,而 appear 用作连系动词时往往含有实际上并非如此的含义,因此选 C。

[解答] C

[拓展延伸] 越是常见动词,其用法越多,比如 go, do 等词,要注意掌握其常见用法。

4. What surprised me was not what he said but _____ he said it. (2004 湖北卷)

- A. the way B. in the way that
C. in the way D. the way which

[剖析] way 是一个比较特殊的先行词,它可以直接用作引导词,例如本节课文的 Most fruits are naturally sweet and we can eat them the way they are. 中 the way 用作连词引导状语从句;way 后面接定语从句时引导词用 that 或 in which 或引导词省略。

[解答] A

[易错点悟] 根据上面的解释和四个选项判断,本题的 the way 用作并列表语,后接定语从句,引导词省略了。

5. _____ I know the money is safe, I shall not worry about it. (2003 北京卷)

- A. Even though B. Unless ... or
C. As long as D. While

[剖析] 本题考查状语从句的引导词的使用。从句子意思判断,A、B 项显然不对,本句表示“只要我知道钱放得安全,我就不担心了。”与 as long as 比较,while 更侧重于“与……同时”,与题意不符。

[解答] C

[拓展延伸] 状语从句的引导词的使用一直是考查热点,也是我们平时比较容易出错的地方,注意 while 引导时间状语从句和表示对比对照的用法。

6. As I felt better, my doctor _____ me to take a holiday in the seaside town.

- A. suggested B. hoped C. advised D. required

[剖析] suggest, hope, welcome, demand 等动词后面不能用不定式作宾补,advise 可以说 advise sb to do sth,也可以说 advise sb's doing sth,即可以用不定式作宾补,也可用 v.-ing 作宾语,而 require 表示“要求,命令”不符合语境。

[解答] C

[方法提炼] 在高考试题和平时的练习中经常会出现词语辨析,有时是同义词辨析,有时是不同的词义在上下文中的联系,有时是考查固定短语搭配,要注意上下文的含义和词语的搭配。

7. I often see lights in that empty house. Do you think I _____ report it to the police? (2004 海南卷)

- A. should B. may C. will D. can

[剖析] 本题考查情态动词。在空房子里看到灯光是一件奇怪而令人生疑的事,因此问:“你是否认为我应该把这事报告给警察?”从句意和选项判断选 A。

[解答] A

[易错点悟] 劝说某人做或不要做某事,向某人提出忠告应使用 should,ought to,这是本单元要求掌握的语法重点。



基础训练

一. 单项填空

1. A left-luggage office is a place where bags _____ be left for a short time, especially at a railway station.

- A. should B. can C. must D. will

2. —You _____ come in now, Mary! It's getting cold.

—I _____ go on playing in the garden.

- A. had better; had better
B. would rather; had better
C. had better; would rather
D. had better; would have better

3. As I felt better, my doctor _____ me to take a three-day leave.

- A. suggested B. hoped
C. demanded D. advised

4. I'm terribly sorry that I can't help _____ the classroom.

- A. being cleaned B. cleaned C. cleaning D. clean

5. He is not _____ a teacher. He is not good at teaching.

- A. much of B. many of
C. little of D. some of

6. —Which one is your English teacher in the group photo?

—_____ dresses in the _____ Paris fashion.

- A. One; newest B. One; latest
C. The one; newest D. The one; latest

7. —Shall I help you carry the heavy box?
—
A. I'm afraid not
B. No, I can carry
C. Thanks. I can manage it myself
D. Thanks. I can do myself
8. As we know, many _____ countries, like India and Sweden, can have some expressions not much the same as standard English.
A. English-spoken B. English-speaking
C. speaking-English D. spoken-English
9. —I'm sorry I stepped outside for a smoke. I was very tired.
—There is no _____ for this while you are on duty.
A. cause B. reason C. excuse D. explanation
10. —Mr. Smith, I'm coming to say goodbye to you.
—We'll be missing you, Diane. Remember to _____.
A. keep in touch B. get touch
C. get in touch D. keep touch

二. 用所给词或短语翻译句子

11. 有各种各样的家用(household)汽车参展。(a variety of)

12. 你的病没什么大不了的,在床上躺两天就会好的。(seriously)

13. 她在北京时跑了很多地方。(much of)

14. 或者你可以按照自己的兴趣选择自己喜欢的专业。(base on, major)

15. 我们应该把理论与实际结合起来。(combine)

16. 用手机我们可以随时随地与别人保持联系。(keep in touch with)

17. 听了我的话,他有点不耐烦了。(a little bit)

18. 俗话说,有志者事竟成。(go)

19. 我们的生活中既有机遇,也充满挑战。(challenges)

20. 她笑的模样跟她妈妈年轻时一模一样。(the way)



阅读拓展

He has lived through various dangers but time may be running out for the Palestinian leader, Yasser Arafat.

On September 11, Israel(以色列)announced its decision to remove him, following several Palestinian bomb attacks on Israel. "He should be punished for the killings," an Israeli official said, "He has done nothing to stop the terrorist groups."

But the decision has angered many other countries. China

said that Arafat is the true leader, elected by the Palestinian people, and removing him would harm the peace in the Middle East. This idea is shared by other governments.

Arafat himself said: "They can kill me, but never get me out of my country." He has spent most of his life in danger as the most important aim of Israel. But, just like a cat with nine lives, Arafat escaped every time.

For years he has made a practice of sleeping in a different bed each night, thinking a moving person is harder to hit. In 1985, Israel sent fighter planes to kill Arafat. The wild bombing destroyed his office in Tunis but Arafat himself was unhurt. In 1992, the aircraft in which he was flying over north Africa broke in two during a crash landing. The pilot was killed but he managed to remain alive.

What is so unbelievable is that he always remains calm in greater danger. Israeli tanks and planes attacked his office building in Ramallah in December, 2001. When they saw the attackers coming, Arafat's body-guards ignored his orders to stay still and carried him to safety grounds. Seconds later, several bombs were dropped nearby. Though safe, his body-guards were so frightened that they were wet in sweat.

But Arafat, with Israeli tanks only 200 meters away, showed no fear at all. He stayed in the damaged office, talking by phone with foreign leaders in hope of preventing further attacks from Israel.

All these experiences have made him a beloved leader to his people and an enemy to some others. But has he used up the last of his nine lives? Only time will tell.

1. Which of the following statements can NOT be used to describe Arafat?

- A. For fear of being murdered, he kept in touch with foreign leaders mainly by phone.
B. He is not afraid of death in face of his enemy.
C. His office used to be in Tunis.
D. He remained alive during an air crash in 1992.

2. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?

- A. In 1992, Arafat's plane crashed in south Africa.
B. Israeli officers thought Arafat himself sent the terrorist groups to Israel.
C. China is the only country against Israel's decision of removing Arafat.
D. Being Palestinian leader, Arafat would rather die in his own country than be driven away from his people.

3. What did the author mean by saying "just like a cat has nine lives" when he talked about Arafat?

- A. Arafat is as clever as a cat.
B. Arafat can live as long as a cat.
C. Arafat can stay alive after accidents or disasters as if he has nine lives.
D. Arafat should have died for at least 8 times.

4. The underlined word "ignore" can be replaced by _____.
 A. obey the instructions B. take no notice of
 C. pay much attention to D. give out orders
5. What's the writer's attitude towards Arafat's future, judging from the end of the passage?
 A. Hopeful. B. Interesting.
 C. Satisfactory D. Doubtful.

探究创新

1. — You have accepted the job offered by the company, haven't you?
 — No. _____. And I'm now working in a better one.
 A. I'm glad I didn't B. I was glad I didn't
 C. I'm glad I have D. I was glad I have
2. — Don't search my bookcase for your CD player!
 — Just look where it _____ be—in the drawer, in your schoolbag, or somewhere else like that.
 A. may B. can C. must D. will

高考链接

1. — Do you always have weather like this in May?
 — Generally it's much cooler than this. And I can't remember _____ we _____ such a rainy day.
 A. when; had B. that; were having
 C. where; had had D. whether; will have
2. The teacher couldn't make herself _____ because the students were too noisy.
 A. pay attention B. pay attention to
 C. being paid attention D. paid attention to

单元过关

知识整合

本单元要求掌握的知识点回眸:

1. 词汇

- (1) little/much of + 单数名词或不可数名词。
 (2) keep up with 表示“跟上, 不落后”, catch up with 表示“赶上”。

(3) keep sb doing sth 表示“让某人做某事”, keep sb from doing sth 表示“不让某人做某事”。

(4) serve, do, go, recommend 等动词的常见用法。

(5) advise sb to do sth, advise (sb's) doing sth.

(6) be short/lack of 表示“缺少, 不足”。

(7) even if, even though 引导让步状语从句表示“即使, 虽然”。

2. 语法和句型

(1) 情态动词 had better, should, ought to 的用法:

① 就某事向某人提出建议或发表自己的观点时用 had better(not), 例:

You had better get some rest.

You'd better not eat fruit that isn't ripe.

② 劝说某人做或不要做某事, 向某人提出忠告时使用 should(not) 或 ought(not) to, 例:

You should/ought to be careful with fruit.

You should not/ought not to eat so much junk food.

③ 表示劝告或推荐用 ought to, 例:

There ought to be more buses during the rush hours.

You ought to improve your English before going to work in the US.

(2) 看病时的常见用语, 例:

I've got a pain here.

I don't feel quite well.

There's something wrong with my back/knee.

— Where does it hurt?

— This place hurts.

思维点拨

本单元要求掌握的单元能力点:

1. 情态动词。ought to, should 和 had better 在高考试题中对情态动词的考查中经常出现, 要注意其用法。

2. 看病时医生和病人的交际用语。这是考纲中规定的交际英语要点之一, 在考题中频繁出现, 注意该如何正确表达。

3. 本单元出现了连词 while, even if, even though, the way 的用法。连词和从句历来是高考的热点和我们学习的重难点, 2004 年全国和各省市试卷的单选题中有四十多题是连词与从句的考查, 可见这一部分知识的重要性, 在掌握连词用法的同时注意学会分析长句难句, 这对于我们的阅读十分重要。

本单元的能力目标要求:

本单元要求掌握动词 go, serve, behave, recommend, combine 的用法。

通过本单元的学习, 我们要掌握 Seeing a doctor 以及 Advice and Suggestions 的句型结构, 达到新课标的要求, 通过合作式、探究式学习方式把英语学习由被动变主动, 培养浓厚的学习兴趣, 积极参与学习过程, 养成自觉使用英语和查阅英语资料的好习惯, 为自己的终身使用英语打下良好的基础。

高考导引

对下列词的含义不能死记硬背, 要注意在具体语境的灵活运用, 所以平时不能就题论题: develop healthy eating habits; a variety of; be combined with; a little bit; serve A with B; take one's order.

对下列句型不能生搬硬套, 要注意同一句型的多种变形的综合运用能力: (1) The same goes for "crash diets". (2) What do you have for breakfast? (3) It's better to eat a potato than to be one. 思维定势指的是学生在大量的练习中形成的习惯性的思维方式, 凭着经验或感觉, 不注重语言环境, 忽视语言使用中的灵活多变的特点, 结果很容易掉进出题者设置的陷阱, 我们应该摆脱思维定势带来的不利影响, 注意特定的语言环境, 有意识的培养多向思维能力。



单元检测

第 I 卷(三部分,共 115 分)

第一部分:听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

第一节:(共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A, B, C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

- How long will it take for the plane to arrive in Chicago?
A. Six hours and a half.
B. Two hours and a half.
C. Four hours.
- Where is Miss Rose from?
A. America. B. Japan. C. Singapore.
- How does the woman feel?
A. Unhappy. B. Hungry. C. Tired.
- What does the man say about Mary?
A. She built a model three days ago.
B. She completed her model quickly.
C. She will help them three days later.
- Why does the man refuse to look at the woman's dress?
A. He doesn't want to.
B. He's not interested in it.
C. He's too busy.

第二节:(共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A, B, C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读一遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6 至 8 题

- How many nights will the man stay at the hotel?
A. Three. B. Two. C. One.
- How much do you think the man will have to pay when he checks out?
A. \$ 30. B. \$ 13. C. \$ 90.
- Who will show him to his room?
A. Mr. Bell. B. A boy servant. C. A waitress.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 9 至 11 题

- What's the probable relationship between the two speakers?
A. Driver and policeman.
B. Taxi driver and passenger.
C. Driving instructor and learner.
- What's the first thing the woman should do?
A. Start the car. B. Fasten the seat-belt.
C. Remember three things.
- What do we know about the woman?
A. She will meet the man again three days later.
B. She has broken some traffic rules.

C. She has had an accident.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 12 至 13 题

- When did the conversation most probably take place?
A. Tuesday morning.
B. Thursday morning.
C. Wednesday morning.
- What do you know from the dialogue?
A. Miss Smith always has excuses for being late.
B. Miss Smith is really unlucky.
C. Mr. Sharp is too strict with his employees.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 17 题

- Why did the girl invite Uncle Baker to dinner?
A. She liked him.
B. She had no other friends.
C. She wanted to have a birthday party.
- When would Uncle Baker be free?
A. On Saturday.
B. From Monday to Friday.
C. On Sunday.
- Why wouldn't Uncle Baker come on Saturday?
A. He only wanted to come on Sunday.
B. He would be very busy on Saturday.
C. His car was broken down.
- What time would they meet on Sunday?
A. About 6:30 or 7:00.
B. About 7:30.
C. About 6:00.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 18 至 20 题

- What kind of the apples in the States can grow very big?
A. Delicious. B. Golden Delicious. C. McIntosh.
- What kind of apples are made into apple jam?
A. Tart apples that don't taste good.
B. Sweet apples.
C. Both tart and sweet apples.
- Why is cold weather good for apple trees?
A. Apples will be sweet.
B. Apple trees will grow taller.
C. Fewer diseases will attack them.

第二部分:英语知识运用(共两节,满分 45 分)

第一节:单项填空(共 15 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

从 A, B, C, D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

- He is the only one of the workers in the factory _____ ever been given a medal.
A. who has B. who have
C. that have D. whom has
- Sleep patterns change as we _____, but disturbed sleep and waking up tired every morning is not part of normal aging.
A. have an age B. age
C. are aging D. are more aged
- _____ your composition carefully, some spelling mistakes

can be avoided.

A. Having checked

B. Check

C. If you check

D. After checking

24. I felt somebody _____ me from behind, but found nobody when I looked round.

A. beat

B. to beat

C. beating

D. beaten

25. Mother _____ us stories when we were young.

A. was used to tell

B. is used to telling

C. used to tell

D. used to telling

26. Would you please _____ the radio a little? I'm doing my homework.

A. turn down

B. turning down

C. turn off

D. turning off

27. The conference _____ on May 18th and _____ on May 25th.

A. was opened; closed

B. was open; close

C. open; closed

D. opened; was closed

28. Can you _____ it _____ your own words?

A. speak; with

B. say; in

C. tell; with

D. talk; in

29. She looks very tired. She _____ be working very hard.

A. can

B. must

C. can't

D. mustn't

30. They left the boat, _____ they had come to the island.

A. which

B. that

C. with which

D. in which

31. If you are at home this evening, I'll _____.

A. ring you on

B. ring upon you

C. ring in you

D. ring you up

32. USA _____ the United States of America.

A. means

B. explains as

C. stands for

D. means to

33. Do you feel _____ a walk?

A. like taking

B. like take

C. to take

D. taking

34. It is good _____ children to watch cartoons.

A. for

B. of

C. to

D. with

35. —Do you mind if I open the window?

A. No, please don't.

B. No, go ahead.

C. Yes, go ahead.

D. Yes, you can.

第二节: 完形填空 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从 36~55 各题所给的四个选项 (A, B, C 和 D) 中选出最佳选项。

One spring afternoon five years ago, Jimmy Smith was crying in the hall of Taipei's Sherwood Hotel. Life seemed _____ 36 _____. The people who laughed as they walked past were taking their _____ 37 _____ for granted (认为理所当然), just as he _____ 38 _____ be. Now, _____ 39 _____, he felt helpless—and he couldn't even show his disappointment in his _____ 40 _____.

Seeking more personally satisfying _____ 41 _____, he had just left a successful career as a commercial (商业的) artist when it seemed that fate (命运) _____ 42 _____ a cruel joke on him. It was at this time that he developed cancer and was _____ 43 _____ to work. But that moment in the hotel was a turning point for Jimmy. He began to _____ 44 _____ the fact that there is no such a thing as

fate, only _____ 45 _____. Since then he has published several imaginative, illustrated (带插图的) books.

According to Jimmy, you are what you choose to be. You can _____ 46 _____ or you can work to be a happier person. Jimmy realized that, while the world _____ 47 _____ seems unfair, your choice can change your life.

This idea can be _____ 48 _____ in Jimmy's books, where his characters show the powerlessness they feel _____ 49 _____ making their choices. The message that accompanies Jimmy's drawings, however, is _____ 50 _____. Though the world may make us feel small, we must be _____ 51 _____. Everything will be all right for us—as it is for the "small people" in Jimmy's books—if we make choices that are _____ 52 _____ for us.

Despite his new _____ 53 _____ and wealth, Jimmy prefers working _____ 54 _____ at home with his wife and daughter. He spends his mornings drawing. To Jimmy, living a life as he chooses means much more than money and fame could _____ 55 _____.

36. A. unhappy B. unusual C. unfair D. uneasy

37. A. health B. wealth C. happiness D. illness

38. A. ought to B. had to C. needed to D. used to

39. A. therefore B. thus C. however D. instead

40. A. crying B. painting

C. imagination

D. consideration

41. A. home B. condition C. situation D. work

42. A. took B. did C. perform D. played

43. A. unable B. impossible C. hard D. difficult

44. A. understand B. refuse C. recognize D. receive

45. A. failures B. efforts C. choices D. interests

46. A. get through B. give up

C. keep away

D. take over

47. A. always B. seldom C. sometimes D. usually

48. A. found B. drawn C. written D. accepted

49. A. after B. about C. with D. before

50. A. obvious B. hopeful

C. useful

D. successful

51. A. big B. strong C. brave D. equal

52. A. scientific B. basic C. right D. moral

53. A. product B. fame C. name D. job

54. A. freely B. slowly C. quietly D. effectively

55. A. offer B. gain C. get D. earn

第三部分: 阅读理解 (共 20 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 40 分)

阅读下面短文, 从每题所给的四个选项 (A, B, C 和 D) 中, 选出最佳选项。

A

English as a Foreign Language

Who taught you to speak English? Your parents, while you were a young child? Your teachers at school? Perhaps even the BBC as a grown-up. Whoever it was, somehow you have developed an understanding of what is rapidly becoming a truly global language.

There are now about 376 million people who speak English as their first language, and about the same number who have learnt it in addition to their mother tongue. There are said