

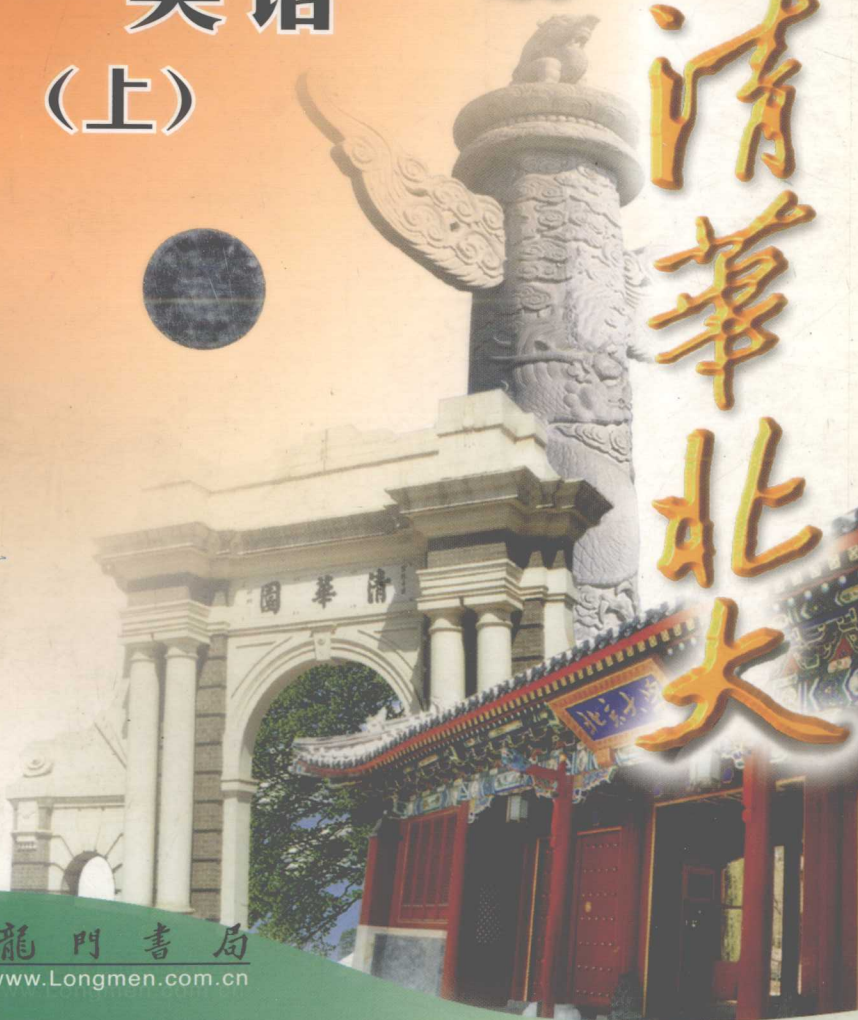
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主 编 张 锐

同步
导读

走向
清华
北大

高一英语 (上)



龍門書局

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走向清华北大·同步导读

(第四次修订版)

高一英语(上)



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清华北大是科学家的摇篮——上清华北大，高中阶段强势准备，蓄势待发。

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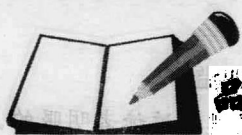
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——《走向清华北大·同步导读》序

“我要上清华!”“我要上北大!”这是时代的强音,是立志成才报效祖国的莘莘学子发自内心的呼声。1998年,在文教图书界享有盛誉的龙门书局应时推出了鼓舞人心、大气凝重的《走向清华北大·高考阶梯训练》丛书,在强手如林、竞争激烈的图书市场异军突起,好评如潮。丛书主编曾应邀在北京图书大厦及全国各大城市中心书店签名售书,又掀起一股股小波澜。

2000年,为了响应教育部全面推行素质教育、培养创新人才的号召,龙门书局又隆重推出了《走向清华北大·高考阶梯训练》丛书的姊妹篇——《走向清华北大·同步导读》丛书。

《走向清华北大》以她特有的风采,风风火火地走过了六个春秋,其销售量已达60余万套,她响亮的名字给人以鼓舞、她厚重的内容给人以自信、她所激发的灵感给人以无穷的智慧。莘莘学子因为有了她步入了理想的殿堂——圆梦重点高中、重点大学。

这套与现行教材同步的丛书,以能力培养为目的,以教育部最新教改精神为准绳,以最新教材为依据,精心编纂,自成一家。她具有“三名”“一新”的显著特色。

“三名”即名家策划、名师主笔、名社出版。

为了编纂一套高质量的教辅书,以便为全国重点院校培养更多人才,龙门书局特邀了教育界有影响的专家学者研究、策划,并编制蓝图与提纲;又聘请了多位工作在教学第一线的“高分老师”,尤其聘请了辅导高考卓有成效,每年都为清华北大等名校输送很多新



生的特、高级教师撰稿；再由久负盛名的龙门书局出版，构成了本书的“三名”特色。

“一新”即体例新，使本书别具一格，书香四溢。

在铺天盖地的教辅书世界里，最难作假，最逃不过读者明眼的，应该是书的质量。龙门书局在广泛调查文教图书市场之后，引发了新的思考，在博采众长的基础上，设计了科学、高效、实用、创新的新体例。同时，将试题中基础题、中等题和难题的比例设计为5:3:2，以便拉开档次，使高材生脱颖而出。60余万套的销量正是这套丛书质量的体现。

2004年新版的《走向清华北大·同步导读》丛书，新增与课标本配套的七、八年级语文、数学，能够满足更多的学生对知识的渴求，请接受她的爱吧，您的学习将因为有她而变得更加精彩。

希 扬



修订版前言

2004年是教育改革和教材改革力度最大的一年,中学教材进行了较大的改革和更新。《走向清华北大·同步导读》紧跟教改形势,保持了与现行最新教材同步到节(课)的特点,以全新的教学理念指导丛书的全面修订与内容更新,必将成为广大中学生不可多得的教学辅导用书。

丛书发行五年来,销量已达数十万套,颇受广大读者欢迎与厚爱。此次修订在保持内容的新颖性、同步性的基础上,对丛书的有关栏目、例题、习题进一步更新并加以整合,突出名师和读者的互动关系,形成作者与读者之间零距离的交流,使之更加贴近学生实际。修订后丛书的主要特点有:

每章依照课本的节(课)同步写成。每节(课)中设有“知识要点聚焦”、“重点问题点拨”、“高(中)考样题例释”、“高(中)考误区警示”和“创新互动训练”五个栏目,解读高(中)考的考点,剖析知识学习的重点与难点,点拨典型题型的解法,介绍解题技巧与方法,使读者在阅读典型例题以及创新互动训练过程中,形成渐悟、顿悟,最终大彻大悟,提升学识与能力。

每章的结尾附一套“考名校检测题”,用于检测学习效果与能力,指导读者循序渐进,脚踏实地,一步一个脚印地考上清华北大等中华名校。

总之,在修订中我们全面吸收了近五年高(中)考试题和各省、市模拟题的精华,充实到本丛书中,并且将我们数十年教学经验和指导学生所积累的宝贵资源倾囊而授,盼读者从本书中汲取知识精华,百尺竿头更进一步,跃上龙门,金榜题名。



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Unit 1 Good friends



知识要点聚焦

1. 重点词汇

- (1) 单词: honest, brave, loyal, wise, handsome, smart, argue, fond, saw, movie, cast, hunt, share, sorrow, feeling, lie, speech, adventure, notebook, error
- (2) 短语: fond of, hunt for, in order to, care about, such as, drop sb. a line

2. 重点句型

- (1) nor + be/助动词/情态动词 + 主语
- (2) so + be/助动词/情态动词 + 主语
- (3) I'm sure. ...
- (4) I'm not sure if. ...
- (5) Even though. ...
- (6) He told me that. ...
- (7) He asked. ...

3. 交际用语

- (1) I don't enjoy singing/reading too much.
- (2) I think that rock music is terrible.
- (3) Hi there. I'm...



重点问题点拨

1. bright/clever/wise 辨析

bright 意为“聪明,伶俐”,其反义词为 dull; clever 意为“聪明的,擅长的”,是较为广泛的用词,表示快速或运用心智的技能,着重于学习; wise 意为“明智的,聪明的”,强调对于人、对于生活与行为的是非有所了解,在做决定与行动时有健全的判断力。例如:

- (1) A bright pupil has no excuse for getting bad marks in school. 一个聪明的孩子没有什么借口可以为他在学校里得到糟糕的成绩辩护。
- (2) I may not be bright, but I work hard. 我或许不聪明,但是我很努力。
- (3) A clever and diligent student got the first prize. 一个聪明而又勤奋的学生得了一等奖。



(4) She is clever at making paper flowers. 她擅长做纸花。

(5) You would be wise to get plenty of sleep the night before a test. 在考试前一晚上要有充足睡眠,这样做是明智的。

(6) His wise father knows how to handle him. 他明智的父亲知道如何管教他。

2. I also like reading, especially stories about people from other countries. 我喜欢读书,尤其是关于其他国家的人的故事。

especially 是副词,意为“尤其是”,具有不同于其他之意。例如:

(1) Many students in our class study very hard, especially Li Ming. 我们班许多同学学习很努力,尤其是李明。

(2) Wheat grows well this year, especially in Henan Province. 今年的麦子长势良好,尤其是河南省的小麦长得更好。

3. I don't enjoy singing, nor do I like computers. 我不喜欢唱歌,也不喜欢电脑。

enjoy 意为“欣赏,喜欢”,后面常接动词-ing 形式或反身代词。例如:

(1) I enjoy listening to light music. 我喜欢听轻音乐。

(2) Did you enjoy yourself at the ball? 你在舞会上玩得愉快吗?

“Nor + be/助动词/情态动词 + 主语”结构意为“也不……”。例如:

(1) If he won't help you, nor will I. 如果他不愿意帮助你,我也不会帮你。

(2) He has no brother. Nor have I. 他没有兄弟。我也没有。

4. I don't enjoy reading too much. 我不太喜欢读书。

too much/much too 辨析

too much 意为“太,非常;太多”,作宾语、状语或定语;much too 意为“太……”,后面跟形容词或副词。例如:

(1) I have had too much. 我吃得太多了。(宾语)

(2) You have spent too much money on your clothes. 你在衣服上花钱太多。
(定语)

(3) I don't like classical music too much. 我不太喜欢古典音乐。(状语)

(4) The text is much too difficult for me to understand. 这篇课文太难了,我读不懂。

(5) He speaks much too fast. 他讲话太快了。

5. I'm fifteen and I am fond of singing. 我15岁了,我喜欢唱歌。

be fond of 意为“喜欢”,后跟名词、代词或动名词。例如:

(1) I am fond of swimming very much. 我非常喜欢游泳。

(2) Are you fond of listening to light music? 你喜欢听轻音乐吗?

6. Rock music is OK, and so is skiing. 摇滚乐可以,滑雪也不错。

“so + be/助动词/情态动词 + 主语”表示前面所说的情况也适用于另一人或



物时,常把 so 放在句首,用倒装语序。可以用 and 连接前后两个句子,也可以分为两个句子。例如:

(1) He is a student, and so is his sister. 他是个学生,他妹妹也是个学生。

(2) He went to Beijing last month. So did I. 他上个月去北京了。我也去了。

(3) She can speak English well and so can I. 她英语讲得好,我讲得也不错。

7. Chuck is a businessman who is always so busy that he has little time for his friends. 查克是一个商人,他总是很忙,没有时间和朋友在一起。

该句是含有定语从句的复合句。who 引导一个定语从句修饰 businessman。该定语从句也是一个复合句,that 引导一个结果状语从句。so...that 常用来引导结果或程度状语从句,so 是副词,后面常接形容词或副词。类似的有 such...that..., such 是形容词,后接名词。例如:

(1) He got up so early that he caught the first bus. 他起得很早,结果赶上了头班公共汽车。(结果)

(2) She is such a clever girl that everybody likes her. 她是一个非常聪明的女孩,大家都喜欢她。

注意:“such + a/an + 形容词 + 可数名词单数形式”结构也可转换为“so + 形容词 + a/an + 可数名词单数形式”结构。如上句可转换为:

She is so clever a girl that everybody likes her. 她是一个非常聪明的女孩,大家都喜欢她。

8. One day Chuck is on a flight across the Pacific Ocean when suddenly his plane crashes. 一天查克正坐飞机飞越太平洋时,飞机坠毁了。

one day 意为“一天”,往往指过去的某一天,有时也可指将来,相当于 some day。例如:

(1) One day I saw him in the park. 有一天我在公园里见到了他。

(2) You will come to realize your mistake one day/some day. 总有一天你会认识到自己的错误的。

(be) on a flight 意为“在飞机上,在飞行途中”。例如:

(1) He is not here. Now he is on a flight to Zhengzhou. 他不在这儿。他现在正在飞往郑州的飞机上。

(2) One day on my flight to Beijing, I saw her. 一天,在飞往北京的飞机上我见到了她。

when 在此是并列连词,相当于 just at that time,意为“就在此时,突然”。例如:

(1) I was walking in the street when I met her. 我正在街上散步时,见到了她。



(2) We were watching TV when the light went off. 我们正在看电视,突然灯灭了。

9. Chuck survives the crash and lands on a deserted island where there are no people.
查克幸免于难,坠落在一个荒无人烟的荒岛上。

survive 是动词,既可作及物动词,又可作不及物动词,意为“残存,继续存在;生命较……为长”。例如:

(1) His mother survived the earthquake. 他母亲在地震中幸免于难。

(2) The old lady has survived all her children. 那老妇人的所有孩子都先她而去。

survive 的名词形式为 survivor,意为“幸存者,生还者”。例如:

We have sent help to the survivors of the War of Iraq. 我们已给在伊拉克战争中的生还者以救助。

10. He has to learn how to collect water, hunt for food, and make fire. 他必须学会采水、猎食和取火。

collect 是及物动词,意为“收集,采集”。例如:

(1) I have collected 500 Chinese stamps. 我已经集了 500 张中国邮票。

(2) The teacher told the boys to collect all the waste paper lying about after the picnic. 老师告诉同学们在野餐后把四处乱扔的废纸捡起来。

(3) A man who collects taxes is called a tax collector. 收税的人叫税收员。

hunt for 是固定短语,意为“寻找、寻求”,相当于 search for。例如:

(1) They hunted high and low for the missing will. 他们到处找那遗失的遗嘱。

(2) When I saw her, she was hunting for a lost book. 我见到她时,她正在找一本丢失的书。

11. Even though Wilson is just a volleyball, he becomes fond of Wilson. 尽管威尔逊只是个排球,他也开始喜欢上了它。

even though 意为“尽管、虽然”,用以引导让步状语从句,相当于 even if。例如:

(1) Even if he is only a child, he speaks English very well. 尽管他只是个孩子,但是他英语讲得很棒。

(2) Even if he was very tired, he went on working. 尽管他很累,但仍然坚持工作。

12. He talks to Wilson and treats it as a friend. 他同威尔逊说话,并把它看作朋友。

treat...as... 意为“对待……像……,把……当作”。例如:



(1) I treat my students as my friends. 我对待我的学生就像是对待朋友一样。

(2) He was treated as a hero. 他被视为英雄。

13. Chuck learns that we need friends to share happiness and sorrow, and that it is important to have someone to care about. 查克知道我们需要有朋友同甘共苦;需要有人去关心。

该句为复合句, Chuck learns 是主句, 两个 that 引导两个并列的宾语从句。share 是动词, 意为“分享, 共用”, “与……分享”, 常与 with 连用。例如:

(1) Good friends should share happiness and sorrow. 好朋友就应该同甘共患难。

(2) He hated having to share the hotel bedroom with a stranger. 他讨厌与陌生人共住一间旅馆客房。

(3) I will share (in) the cost with you. 我将与你分摊费用。

第二个宾语从句中, it 是形式主语, 真正的主语是动词不定式短语。care about 意为“关心;在乎;介意”。例如:

(1) It is important for us to care about each other. 对我们来说, 互相关心很重要。

(2) I don't care much about going. 我并不是很想去。

14. When he makes friends with Wilson, he understands that friendship is about feelings and that we must give as much as we take. 当他和威尔逊交朋友时, 他明白了友谊就是情感, 你得到多少就应该付出多少。

make friends with 是固定搭配, 意为“交朋友”, friend 要用复数形式。类似的短语有 change seats with, shake hands with 等。例如:

(1) Can you introduce Tom to me? I want to make friends with him. 你能把汤姆介绍给我吗? 我想和他交朋友。

(2) Would you like to change seats with me? 你愿意跟我换座位吗?

(3) May I shake hands with you? 我可以跟您握握手吗?



高考样题例释



高考名题点评

例 1 —David has made great progress recently.

— _____, and _____.

(上海 1997)

A. So he has; so you have

B. So he has; so have you

C. So has he; so have you

D. So has he; so you have

分析与解答: 本题考查 so 在倒装句中的用法。以 so 开头的句子常用于“so + be/助动词/情态动词 + 主语”或“so + 主语 + be/助动词/情态动词”结构。前者表



示重复前句部分内容,表示“A怎么样,B也怎么样”。后者则表示对前句的肯定,意为“确实如此”。so引导的句子中,谓语动词应与前句谓语动词的时态、形式相一致。答案为B。

例2 Allen had to call a taxi because the box was _____ to carry all the way home. (NMET 2003)

A. much too heavy

B. too much heavy

C. heavy too much

D. too heavy much

分析与解答:本题考查程度副词的用法。题意:艾伦不得不叫出租车,因为一路上提着这个箱子回家太重了。too much意为“太多”,修饰不可数名词或单独作状语;much too意为“太,非常”,置于形容词或副词前作状语。答案为A。



高考误区警示

例 I wonder why Jenny _____ us recently. We should have heard from her by now. (NMET 2002)

A. hasn't written

B. doesn't write

C. won't write

D. hadn't written

警示:该题考查宾语从句中时态的用法。受后句虚拟语气的影响有些同学可能会选择D项,但D项时态与主句中谓语动词不相符;在含有recently一词作状语的句子中,常用现在完成时,故A项更合题意。答案为A。



创新互动训练

一、单项填空

1. There was a _____ talk between the two teams last week.

A. friend

B. friendship

C. friendly

D. really

2. The book is _____ for a seven-year-old child to read.

A. too much difficult

B. too more difficult

C. much too difficult

D. more too difficult

3. In such dry weather, the flowers will have to be watered if they _____.

A. have survived

B. are to survive

C. would survive

D. will survive

4. I'll leave him a note _____ he'll know where we are.

A. so that

B. so as

C. in order

D. for

5. Most of the students in our class study very hard, _____ Tom.

A. specially

B. especially

C. especial

D. special

6. I don't enjoy watching TV, _____ I like listening to music.

A. nor don't

B. so do

C. so don't I

D. nor do



7. She is seventeen and she ____ watching TV plays.
A. is B. is fond of C. wants D. is fond
8. She won't leave the television set, ____ her son is waiting for his supper.
A. even B. as C. even though D. as if
9. Our English teacher treats us ____ his children.
A. for B. to C. with D. as
10. Dr Bethune didn't ____ whether he rested or not.
A. care for B. care C. care about D. take care of
11. He is so selfish that no one wants to ____ him.
A. make friend with B. make friends with
C. take friends with D. make friends for
12. This experience made him ____ the study of science.
A. interest in B. to interest in
C. interesting in D. interested in
13. I consider ____ to see the film next Sunday.
A. to go B. go C. to be going D. going
14. He likes ____, but he doesn't like ____ today because it is too cold.
A. to swim; to swim B. swimming; swimming
C. to swim; swimming D. swimming; to swim
15. Dick's mother will not ____ him swim in the sea.
A. allow B. let C. permit D. promise

二、将下列句子变为间接引语

1. "I'm sorry I don't think I know you." said Jeanne.

2. "I saw a note on my desk." she said.

3. "I'll go to your farm tomorrow." he said to her.

4. "What do you want?" he asked me.

5. She said to Tom, "How are you feeling now?"

6. He said, "Did you see him last night?"



三、找出下列句子中错误的一处

1. I don't enjoy to read too much.
A B C D
2. He is a successful manager of a company that sends mail all over the world.
A B C D
3. He has to learn how to collect water, hunting for food, and make fire.
A B C D
4. If you are interesting in being friends, drop me a line.
A B C D
5. I think that rock music is too aloud, and that football is boring.
A B C D
6. He said he liked reading, specially stories about people from other countries.
A B C D



考名校检测题

一、完形填空

Football is, I suppose, the most popular game in England; one has only to go to one of the important matches to see. Rich and poor, young and old, one can see 1 there, shouting or cheering for one side or 2.

One of the most 3 things about football in England to a stranger is the great knowledge of the game which even the smallest boy seems to 4. He can 5 you the names of the players in most of the important teams. He has 6 of them and knows the results of 7 matches. He will tell you proudly who he expects will 8 a game, and his opinion is 9 right.

Most schools in England take football seriously—10 seriously than all the other schools, 11 lessons are the most important. In England, it is 12 that education is not only a matter of filling a boy's 13 with facts in a classroom, education also means character training; and one of the best ways to do this is to play 14 games. The school therefore arranges games and matches for 15 pupils. Football is a good game for the body, skill and a quick brain. As a result, it is the school's favourite game in winter.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. all them | B. them of all | C. all of them | D. them all |
| 2. A. another | B. other | C. the other | D. two |
| 3. A. surprising | B. surprised | C. surprise | D. surprisingly |
| 4. A. belong to | B. grasp | C. hold | D. have |
| 5. A. tell | B. say | C. speak | D. talk |
| 6. A. frames | B. paper | C. photos | D. photoes |



- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 7. A. plenty | B. enough | C. much | D. many |
| 8. A. have | B. win | C. defeat | D. beat |
| 9. A. ever | B. seldom | C. usually | D. once |
| 10. A. much more | B. much | C. very | D. very much |
| 11. A. which | B. where | C. that | D. as |
| 12. A. guessed | B. decided | C. believed | D. made |
| 13. A. mind | B. head | C. brain | D. thought |
| 14. A. team | B. personal | C. single | D. serious |
| 15. A. his | B. its | C. her | D. their |

二、阅读理解

A

Two friends went to England for a holiday one year, and on a beautiful spring morning they went for a walk in the country. They walked along a small road for a few miles, and then they climbed over a gate and walked across the green fields. There were cows everywhere, but they were eating grass and did not look at the men.

They were crossing a big field of beautiful grass when an angry bull came out from behind some small trees and ran towards them. One of the men saw it first and said to his friend. "George, there's an angry bull behind us. Let's run to that tree and climb it." Then he ran and quickly climbed the tree.

But his friend was slower than he and did not get to the tree quickly enough, so he ran to a big hole in the ground and jumped into it instead.

The bull was running very fast, and it passed the hole. Then the man got out of it quickly and began to run towards the fence round the field, but the bull stopped, turned round, saw the man and ran at him angrily again. The man looked round, saw it coming, ran back to the hole and jumped into it once more before the bull reached it.

As soon as the bull passed the hole, the man got out of it again and ran towards the other side of the field, but the bull saw him, turned round and ran after him once more.

This happened several times, and at last the man in the tree shouted to his friend while he was in the hole, "Why don't you stay in that hole until the bull gets tired of running after you and goes away, George? It won't go on for ever. I'm going to stay in this tree until it's safe to come down again."

"It's all right for you in that tree, Peter," his friend answered angrily, "but this hole isn't empty. There's a bear at the bottom of it!"



1. When the two men came to a grass field, _____.
☒ A. they came in through the gate
☒ B. they found the gate was closed
C. they got in over the fence
D. they saw a bull running from some small trees
2. Peter _____.
A. didn't know the bull was coming until George told him
B. saw the bull first and then pulled George towards the tree
☒ C. told George to get into the tree at once when he saw the bull
D. found the bull coming towards them and left George without a word
3. George had to jump into the hole for _____.
☒ A. he was far away from the tree
☒ B. he didn't run fast enough
C. he was too frightened to see the tree
D. he thought the hole was safer
4. Why did George not stay in the hole while the bull was running around?
☒ A. He had to run away from the bear in the hole.
B. He thought the bull had got tired.
C. He was angry with Peter.
D. He found the danger was over.
5. Peter _____ George that there was a bull behind them.
A. said B. reported C. spoke ☒ D. warned

Mr. and Mrs. Smith had always spent their summer holidays in New Jersey in the past, staying in a small inn at the foot of a hill. One year, however, Mr. Smith made a lot of money in his business, so they decided to go to London and stay at a really good hotel while they went touring around that famous city.

They flew to London and arrived at their hotel late one evening. They expected that they would have to go to bed hungry, because in that small inn in New Jersey, no meals were served after seven. They were therefore surprised when the man who received them in the hall asked whether they would take dinner there that night.

"Are you still serving dinner?" asked Mr. Smith.

"Yes, certainly, sir," answered the man. "We serve it until half past nine."

"What are the times of meals then?" asked Mr. Smith.