

学与考课堂同步

高中英语

(高一上)

北京海淀教师进修学校教师主编



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出版说明

《学与考课堂同步》是由国家中小学考试权威刊物《考试》杂志编委、北京海淀教师进修学校特高级教师组成的编辑委员会组织编写的。共76册,其中高中25册、初中27册、小学24册。

本丛书依据国家教委颁布的新大纲,与统编的最新教材配套,其作者以北京海淀教师进修学校教师为主体,因此,本丛书与同类书比较,具有以下几个突出的优点:

△最新 本丛书发挥了作者的地域优势,最先获得了有关的最新教材,并以此为依据编写,富有新意和领先性。

△最权威 本丛书的作者为北京海淀教师进修学校和北京几所名牌中小学的著名教师。这充分保证了本丛书在深浅程度上、应知应会的范围上、训练的题量上都与正式考试取得一致。

△条块有机结合 “条”,是指单元试卷和期中、期末综合练习;“块”是指新授内容全部结束后复习阶段的归类复习。条块有机结合精选试题,是一种新尝试,既考虑到教学过程各知识点的同步掌握,又兼顾到系统归纳促进知识转化为能力。

△突出重点 本丛书力求通过丰富多样的形式加大试题的覆盖面,在每册书的各部分内容中,针对重点、难点,安排了多重训练。

△题型丰富灵活 就每份练习而言,试题的编排做到了由易到难,循序渐进;就每册书而言,综合练习并不是“单元练习”的同项合并,而是前面知识重点难点的综合与提高;就整套书而言,体现了一种合理而又科学的梯度。此外,对于重点、难点知识的训练,尽量注意变化题型,从不同的角度进行复习测试,以使学生们灵活地掌握知识。

出版者

Lesson One

基本要点

1. 词语

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| 1) be forced to do sth. | 被迫做某事 |
| 2) encourage sb. to do sth. | 鼓励某人做某事 |
| 3) praise sb. for (doing) sth. | 为某事赞扬某人 |
| 4) go on to do sth. | 接着做另一件事 |
| 5) be sure about sth. | 确信,有把握 |
| 6) keep on doing sth. | 继续做某事 |
| 7) give (sb.) some advice on sth. | 提出关于某事的建议 |
| 8) translate...into... | 把...译成... |
| 9) make progress | 取得进步 |
| 10) native language | 本国语 |
| 11) before long | 不久以后 |
| 12) in the years that followed | 在其后的几年中 |
| 13) in the 1870's | 十九世纪七十年代 |
| 14) in his fifties | 在他五十多岁时 |

2. 句型

- 1) He made such rapid progress that before long he began to write articles in English for an American newspaper.
他进步很快,不久就开始用英文给一家美国报纸撰稿。
- 2) ...he had mastered the language so well that he was able to write the book in English.
他已熟练地掌握英语,能用它来写这部书。
- 3) ...he found it important to study the situation in Russia, ...
...他觉得研究俄国的形势很重要,...
- 4) In 1849, he went to England and made London the base for his revolutionary work.
1849年,他到了英国,并把伦敦作为他从事革命工作的基地。

3. 语法

复习巩固已学过的各种时态。

疑难解析

1. ...he was forced to leave his homeland for political reasons.

...由于政治原因,他被迫离开祖国。

be forced to do sth. “被迫做某事”是被动句,其相应的主动句是 force sb.

to do sth. “强迫某人做某事”。force 的意思是“强迫”，“迫使”，暗含有遭受外力威胁的危险。它的近义词组有：

have to do sth. 它用于由于客观原因不得不做的情况，不一定遭受什么威胁。

be made to do sth. “迫使做某事”是被动句。注意它的主动句结构：make sb do sth. 它省略了不定式 to do 前面的 to。

例句：

- 1) Don't force your idea upon others. 不要把你的思想强加于人。
- 2) We were forced to take the action. 我们被迫采取了这个行动。
- 3) He wanted to ask for a job in a city, so he had to leave his native village.
他想进城找个工作，不得不离开家乡。
- 4) They were made to work day and night (by the boss).
老板迫使他们日夜工作。

2. Before long he had to move on again. 不久，他不得不再次迁移。

A. before long = soon ; after a short time “不久”，“很快”

long before “很久以前”，“在…以前很久”

例句：

- 1) I received his letter before long. 我很快就收到了他的信。
- 2) The novel will be published before long. 这部小说不久即将出版。
- 3) He had seen the film long before. 他很早以前看过这部影片。
- 4) That song was very popular long before the liberation.
那首歌早在解放以前就很流行。

注意：下面句子中的 long 是形容词，作表语。它和 before 不构成固定词组。

5) It won't be long before we meet again. 我们不久还会见面。

B. move on “继续向前移动”，“离开”。on 在此处是副词，意思是“继续下去”，“向前去”。类似的词组还有：

go on 继续走下去

work on 继续工作

pass on 继续前进；把…传递下去

speak on 说下去

例句：

By the time he got there, his comrades had already moved on.

当他到那的时候，他的同志已离开了。

3. …and made London the base for his revolutionary work.

…并把伦敦作为他从事革命工作的基地。

名词短语 the base…work 作宾语 London 的补语，构成复合宾语。这种结构只用于某些及物动词后面。常见的有：make, call, elect, name, consider, choose 等。

例句：

- 1) He'll make himself a scientist by studying hard.

他要通过努力学习使自己成为一位科学家。

2) They elected Mary chairman of the Students' union.

他们选玛丽当学生会主席。

3) He named his son James. 他给儿子取名为詹姆士。

4. He started working hard to improve it. 他开始努力学习,以提高英语水平。

begin to do sth. = begin doing sth. 开始做某事

start to do sth. = start doing sth. 开始做某事

注意:在下列情况下,常用不定式为好。

1) 当句子的主语是物而不是人时。

2) 当 begin 或 start 用于进行时态时。

3) 当 begin 或 start 后面的动词指心理状态时。

例句:

1) It has begun to snow. 已经开始下雪了。

2) Mum is starting to cook the dinner. 妈妈正开始做饭。

3) He began to understand his past mistake. 他开始认识自己过去的错误。

5. He make such rapid progress that...

In fact, his English in one of these articles was so good that...

“such...that”和“so...that”两个句型都是引导结果状语从句。

A. such ...that 句型中的 such 是形容词,它修饰名词有下列几种结构:

1) such + a/an + (形容词)单数可数名词

2) such + (形容词)复数可数名词

3) such + (形容词)不可数名词

例句:

1) Grandma told us such a funny story that we all laughed.

奶奶给我们讲了一个那么滑稽的故事,逗得我们都笑了。

2) There were such a lot of people that we could hardly move on.

人很多,我们简直没法往前走。

3) He showed such great courage in games that he was made leader of the team.

他在比赛中表现出极大的勇气,因此被提升为队长。

B. so...that 句型中的 so 是副词,它修饰形容词或副词。

例句:

1) The story is so interesting that I want to listen to it again.

这个故事太有趣了,我想再听一遍。

2) He ran so slowly that he couldn't catch up with us.

他跑得那么慢,不可能追上我们。

注意:在 such...that 的句型中,如果用 many, much, few, little 修饰后面的名词时,要把 such 改成 so。

例句:

1) I have so much coffee that I can give each of you a cup of it.

我有这么多咖啡,可以给你们每人一杯。

2) There is so little water in the lake that we can't swim in it.

湖里的水太少了,我们不能在里面游泳了。

3) You have made so many mistakes in your homework. Why?

你作业中出了那么多错,怎么回事?

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

不过,他接着说明他在语法和某些习惯用语这两方面还是不大有把握。

A. go on to do sth.

“接着做另一件事”。它表示接下去开始做一件与原先不同的事。

go on doing sth.

“继续做某事”。它表示停顿之后还做原来做的那件事。

类似的还有:

go on with sth. “继续做某事”

例句:

1) Our teacher first talked about himself and then went on to explain the text to us.

我们老师先谈了谈他自己,接着给我们讲解课文。

2) Having finished her work, she went on to write a letter.

她做完工作后,接着开始写信。

3) He went on working till late in the night.

他一直工作到深夜。

4) After a ten minute rest, the workers went on working.

休息十分钟后,工人们继续干活。

5) He took a cup of tea, and went on with the story.

他喝了一杯茶,又继续讲故事。

B. be sure about/of 的意思是“确信”、“有把握”,后面常接名词或动名词,表示某人对客观事物有肯定的认识或判断。

例句:

1) He lives next to me, so I'm sure about the number.

他住我隔壁,我对门牌多少号有把握。

2) We are not too sure of winning the game this time.

我们这次没有太大把握获胜。

be sure 后面也可接从句,表示某人“确定”、“确信”某事的意思。

例句:

1) Are you sure that you locked the door? 你确实把门锁上了吗?

2) I'm not sure where I left my dictionary. 我不能确定我把字典忘在什么地方。

7. In the years that followed, Marx kept on studying English and using it.

在这之后的几年中,马克思继续学习和使用英语。

keep on doing sth. = go on doing sth.

表示动作的不停顿,强调动作的重复和连续不断。

keep doing sth.

表示连续不断的动作或同一动作的持续状态。

例句:

1) Why do you keep on asking the same question?

你为什么总是问同样一个问题?

2) He caught such a bad cold that he kept coughing all night long.

他患了重感冒,整夜不停地咳嗽。

注意:这两个词组一般说来不可接表示静止状态的动名词。如:standing, sitting, lying, sleeping 等。

8. ...he found it important to study the situation in Russia, ...

...他觉得研究俄国的形势很重要。

it 在句中作形式宾语,形容词 important 是宾语补足语,真正的宾语是不定式短语 to study...Russia.

这个句型的结构是:主语+动词+it+形容词或名词(作宾语补足语)+不定式短语。常用于这种句型的动词有:find, feel, think, consider, make 等。

例句:

1) As she is an old friend of mine, I think it necessary to help her.

由于她是我的老朋友,我认为有必要帮助她。

2) Do you find it impossible for the child to lift the heavy box?

你觉得那个孩子有可能举起那个重箱子吗?

3) He feels it his duty to take good care of these machines.

他感到保管好这些机器是他的职责。

9) At the end of six months he had learned enough to read articles and reports in Russian.

六个月以后,他就学到足够多的俄文,达到能够阅读用俄文写的文章和报告的程度。

enough 可用作名词、形容词和副词。在此句中作名词。

A. enough 用作名词时,可代表可数名词或不可数名词。

例句:

1) Enough has been said on how to keep the balance of nature.

关于如何保持生态平衡说得够多的了。

2) We have enough to eat. 我们有足够吃的东西。

B. enough 用作形容词,在句子中作定语,它放在被修饰的名词之前或之后都可以。

例句:

1) Three days are quite enough for the work.

做这件事三天足够了。

2) We haven't enough money to buy that small building.

我们没有足够的钱买下那座小楼。

3) They'll have time enough to catch the last train.

他们会有足够的时间赶末班车。

C. enough 用作副词,修饰形容词、副词或动词,它必须放在所修饰词的后面。

例句:

1) You are old enough to understand such things.

从你的年纪看,你应该理解这样事情了。

2) I don't know her well enough to say if she is good enough for this job.

我对她不够了解,无法说他是否胜任这项工作。

3) Bob doesn't work enough. 鲍勃工作不够努力。

10. In one of his books, Maxk gave some advice on how to learn a foreign language.

马克思在他的一本书里对如何学习外语提出了一些建议。

advice 是抽象名词,不可数。

some (much, pieces of) advice 一些忠告或建议

a piece of advice 一项忠告或建议

例句:

1) Prof Wang gave a piece of advice on our work.

王教授对我们的工作提出了一项建议。

2) If you take my advice and study hard, you'll pass the exam.

如果你听从我的劝告而努力学习,你考试就会及格。

3) Let's ask for the children's advice.

咱们去征求孩子们的意见吧。

技能训练

I. 语音和拼写知识

A) 观察所给单词画线部分的读音,从 A、B、C、D 画线部分中找出与其读音相同的选项。

1. rapid

A. native

B. grasp

C. grammar

D. base

2. improve

A. follow

B. progross

C. political

D. move

3. encourage

A. exercise

B. enough

C. medical

D. fever

4. revolution

A. rude

B. situation

C. Russian

D. student

5. praise

A. master

B. usually

C. sure

D. reasons

B) 单词拼写

以下所给单词均不完整,请从 A、B、C、D 中选出适当的字母或字母组合,使其完整。

- | | | | | |
|------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. tr ___ slate | A. en | B. ea | C. an | D. ou |
| 2. pers _____ | A. or | B. on | C. en | D. an |
| 3. ___ ti ___ le | A. ar;c | B. an;k | C. en;g | D. ar;g |
| 4. how ___ er | A. nev | B. ov | C. av | D. ev |
| 5. id ___ m | A. ia | B. io | C. ea | D. oa |

I. 单项选择

A) 词语释义

从每小题的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出与句中画线部分意思相同或相近的选项。

- German was Albert Einstein's mother tongue.
A. mother's tongue B. native language
C. second language D. the tongue of his mother's
- He stayed in the city for some time. Before long he came back to London.
A. After a while B. Long before
C. Soon D. Sooner or later
- My brother's handwriting has improved greatly.
A. raised B. changed C. encouraged D. become better
- Have you grasped the main points of the article?
A. understood B. found
C. taken hold of D. memorized
- I don't think I'll ever master English.
A. be the owner of B. become expert in
C. overcome D. understood
- Though it began to rain, they continued working in the rice fields.
A. went on B. went on with
C. went on to D. went to
- In those days, the workers were forced to work more than ten hours.
A. were told to B. were asked to
C. were made to D. were hoped to
- This novel is one of the great works by Lu Xun.
A. many jobs B. a lot of work
C. important factories D. books written by a person

B) 选择正确答案

- Our teacher said a few words _____ of the meeting.
A. in the end B. at the end
C. by the end D. at last

2. You can never believe what she _____. She isn't honest.
A. talks B. speaks C. tells D. says
3. John _____ having saved a little boy from a great fire.
A. was praised on B. was praising of
C. was praised for D. praised because of
4. After I have studied English for three years, I find _____.
A. difficult to master B. difficult master
C. it difficult to master D. it difficult master
5. We will visit Guangzhou _____ next year.
A. some time B. sometime
C. sometimes D. some times
6. Tonny _____ making the same mistakes, and that made both his teacher and parents very angry.
A. kept up with B. kept on
C. kept with D. kept from
7. After we had learned Lesson One, we _____ the method(方法)of improving our English.
A. went on discussing B. kept on discussing
C. went on to discuss D. continue to discuss
8. "Are you sure _____ the answer to the question?"
"Certainly. I'm quite sure _____ it."
A. about; to answering B. with; at answer
C. of; about answer D. about; of answering
9. Yesterday's homework was _____ that it took me quite a long time to finish it.
A. such a difficult B. such difficult
C. so difficult D. so a difficult one
10. Mr. White gave his students _____ before the exam.
A. three advices B. three advice
C. three pieces of advices D. three pieces of advice
11. In _____ Premier Zhou Enlai passed away(逝世) in _____.
A. the seventies; the seventies
B. the seventies; his seventies
C. his seventies; his seventies
D. his seventies; the seventies
12. English is _____ useful language and maths _____ the language of science.
A. an; is B. a; is C. a; are D. an; are
13. Enough has been said _____ how to learn a foreign language.
A. on B. in C. at D. at

14. We are proud of being youth _____.

- A. in 1990s B. in 1990's
C. in the 1990's D. in the 1990s'

15. When the sun is down, the stars are bright enough _____.

- A. to have seen B. to see
C. to be seen D. be seeing

III. 句型练习

在下列句子的每个空格处填入一个适当的词,使其与原句意思相符。

1. We are sure of winning the game this time.

We are sure that _____ the game this time.

2. What great progress Zhang Hong has made!

She can put this novel into English.

_____ great Zhang Hong has made progress!

She can _____ this novel _____ English.

3. She is a kind woman, so every child likes her.

She is _____ a kind woman _____ every child likes her.

4. The ice is too thin for us to skate on.

The ice is _____ that we _____ on it.

5. My English is not good enough for me to read China Daily.

My English is _____ for me to read China Daily.

IV. 单句改错

下面各句中有 A、B、C、D 四处画线部分,其中一处是错误的,请选出并改正。

1. The classroom is big enough for all the teachers to have a meeting.

- A B C D

2. After he had finished doing his homework, he went on reading English aloud.

- A B C D

3. Nobody knows when Professor Li reached to Beijing last year.

- A B C D

4. If we will finish all our homework, we will go and see a film this evening.

- A B C D

5. I am interested in English stories, but I have very few time for reading.

- A B C D

6. We found that necessary to tell everybody the truth.

- A B C D

V. 完形填空

阅读下面短文,根据课文内容,从所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出一个最佳答案。

When Karl Marx was in London, he started working hard 1 his English. Soon he 2 to write articles in English 3 an American newspaper. In the years that 4,

he kept on learning English and 5 it. He mastered English so 6 that he could write *The CIVIL WAR IN FRANCE* 7 English.

Marx said that when a person 8 a foreign language, he mustn't always be 9 everything into his own language, 10 he should learn to use the foreign language freely.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. to do | B. doing | C. improve | D. to improve |
| 2. A. was able | B. could able | C. is able | D. can be able |
| 3. A. to | B. at | C. for | D. in |
| 4. A. later | B. followed | C. past | D. following |
| 5. A. to use | B. used | C. using | D. use |
| 6. A. good | B. well | C. better | D. best |
| 7. A. in | B. with | C. on | D. by |
| 8. A. had learned | | B. have learned | |
| | C. is learning | | D. was learning |
| 9. A. translate | | B. translated | |
| | C. translating | | D. to translate |
| 10. A. so | B. because | C. if | D. but |

VI. 阅读理解

In English, as in any other language, we do not say what we mean or mean what we say. For example, "How are you?" "How do you do?" This is what people say when they meet. Sometimes they stop and shake hands. "How are you?" looks like a question. Sometimes it is a question. One person may want to know if another is well or not, — how his health is — and so on.

When these are questions, they are almost always said as if the person who says them wants an answer.

But most of the time they are said in a way which does not ask for any answer. When these words are said so, we do not answer, "I have a bad cold." or "I am not well." We say the same thing back to the other person, "How are you?" or "Hello!" Such words are like a smile or a wave of the hand.

When people are parting (分手), they often say, "Good-bye!" or "By-bye!" But sometimes they may say, "Good morning!" or "Good afternoon!" or "Good evening!" or "Good be night!" to one another in place of "Good-bye!"

You will find few people today who know that "Good bye!" is a short way of saying "God be with you!" But in the past, when religion (宗教) had more place than it now has in education (教育), a child could be taught this very young as part of his knowledge of English.

根据短文内容,判断下列句子正误。正确的在题前写 T,错误的写 F。

1. We always say, "How do you do?" and "How are you?" as a question.

2. Most of the time, when a person says, "How do you do?" he doesn't really ask for any answer.
3. We always say "I have a bad cold." or "I am not well." to answer the question "How are you?".
4. "How are you?" or "Hello!" are sometimes like a smile or a wave of the hand.
5. "Good morning!" "Good afternoon!" and "Good evening!" may sometimes be used as the meaning of "Good-bye!".
6. Many people today know that "Good-bye!" is a short form of saying "God be with you."
7. Sometimes we do not say what we mean or mean what we say.

Lesson Two

基本要点

1. 词语

- 1) have a medical examination
- 2) do some shopping
- 3) turn...into
- 4) turn off
- 5) shut off
- 6) pick out
- 7) place an order (for...with...)
- 8) take it easy
- 9) in the future
- 10) a set of
- 11) after all
- 12) in two weeks' time
- 13) at the end of this century

进行体格检查

买东西

把...变成;使变成

关(灯,水,煤气,收音机等)

切断(电源);停止供应(水、气)

造出,拣出

(从某处)订购(某物)

不要紧张,别着急

将来

一套,一组,一系列

毕竟

过两个星期(的时间)

在本世纪末

2. 句型

- 1) I wonder if you can examine him now.
- 2) Better stay inside today, Charlie.
- 3) I'd like to see your ten-speed bicycle.

不知您现在是否可以给他检查一下。

查利,你今天最好呆在家里。

我想看看你们的十速自行车。

3. 语法

复习巩固已学过的各种时态和语态。

疑难解析

1. A medical examination without a doctor or nurse in the room? Doing shopping at home? Borrowing books from the library without leaving your home?

大夫或护士不在跟前就能进行体格检查?在家里就能选购东西?不出家门就能从图书馆借到书?

- A. 以上三个句子都是省略疑问句。第一句省略了主语和谓语,第二、三句省略了主语,把谓语动词变成了动名词。这三句补全了为: Can you have a medical examination without a doctor or nurse in the room? Can you do shopping at home? Can you borrow books from the library without leaving your home?

- B. Without a doctor or nurse 这一些短语中, nurse 前面省略了不定冠词 a。这里把医生和护士合在一起表示一个概念——医务工作人员。类似的有:

a knife and fork 一副刀叉(指餐具)

the boys and girls 学生们

2. But scientists are working hard to turn them into realities.

然而,科学家们正努力把它变成现实。

turn... into ...把...变成(=chang... into)

turn into 变成(=become)

turn to 翻到...;求助某人

例句

1) We're going to turn my garage into a public library for the children.

我们打算把车库变成孩子们的公共图书馆。

2) Could you turn the story into a play?

你能把这个故事改写成一出戏吗?

3) The city has turned into a modern industrial base.

这座城市已变成了一个现代化的工业基地。

4) Please turn to page 61. 请翻到61页。

3. Let us suppose we can visit a home at the end of this century.

让我们设想我们能够访问本世纪末的一个家庭。

suppose“假定”、“设想”、“认为”,在意思上和 imagine, guess, Think 等接近。

例句:

1) Suppose our teacher is absent, what shall we do?

假设老师不在,我们将怎么办?

2) I don't suppose I'll trouble you to look after my parents again.

我想我再不会麻烦你照顾我父母了。

4. He is not feeling well this morning.

今天早上他觉得身体不舒服。

well 在句中的意思是“健康的”,是表语形容词。

well 用作副词时,意思是“好”。

well 用作名词时,意思是“井”。

例句:

1) I hope you are well. 我希望您健康长寿。

2) Wash your hands well before you eat. 吃饭之前,你好好洗洗手。

3) Don't forget those people who dug the well. 吃水不忘凿井人。

5. I wonder if you can examine him now. 不知道您现在是否可以给他检查一下。

I wonder if ... 是用来委婉客气地提出请求时的说法。

例句:

1) I wonder if you can write down your address.

不知您是否能留下您的地址。

2) I wonder if you would mind helping me for a while.

不知您是否能帮我一会儿忙。

6. Better stay inside today, Charlie, And take it easy.