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北京 名师导学

天下学子的良师益友

零失误训练

高一英语 上

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• INTRODUCTION

前言

注重培养能力，特别着眼于培养创新能力和实践能力

丛书编写遵循中学教学的实际操作方法和中学生的学习规律，努力体现教与学过程中的实用性原则，遵循自主预习、课堂精讲、课后巩固、拓展延伸、探究提升的学习轨迹。另外，本丛书还体现精讲多练的原则，讲和练的篇幅比例为3:7。

栏目特点鲜明，透彻分析思维误区努力做到零失误

- 1 自主学习：注重发挥“导学学案”强大自主探究功能，使学生通过亲自动手整理和归纳，获得完整详细的基础知识的梳理，从而实现教材知识的前后衔接、融会贯通。
- 2 规律总结：在精选的大量经典、针对性强的例题中，对疑点、难点、重点、易忽略点和易错点进行了详尽的剖析。
- 3 基础能力训练：系统、全面、针对性强，是形成能力的基础，也是考试中篇幅最大的部分。
- 4 综合创新训练：以与科技发展、生活实际相联系的信息题、材料题，或是学科内综合性题目为主，是考试得高分的关键所在。
- 5 探究学习：通过课外探究性阅读，引发学生探究的兴趣，激起学生的思考。
- 6 单元测试题：从单元的高度对知识点和学科方法进行训练和总结。
- 7 期中、期末测试题：采用常规试卷的方式，使学生对自己阶段性的学习进行评估和检测。

快乐的学习，让知识开启你灵动的悟性

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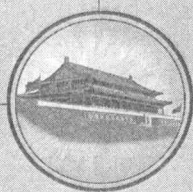
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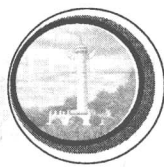
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Unit 1

Section I WARMING UP, LISTENING & SPEAKING



自主学习



主干知识 ←提前预习 勤于归纳→

一、根据句意、首字母及汉语提示填写单词

1. Manson has many _____ (忠诚的) friends.
2. It was _____ (聪明的) of you to bring a map.
3. There is no r _____ for us to be proud.
4. He is a _____ (英俊的) man.
5. He looks h _____ enough, but can we trust him?

二、用介词、副词填空

6. I'm not going to argue _____ you tonight.
7. He is fond _____ cooking.
8. Fill _____ each blank with a proper word.

点击思维 ←温故知新 查漏补缺→

1. loyal *adj.* 忠诚的, 忠实的(常与 to 连用)。如: We should be loyal to our country. 我们应当对国家忠诚。
loyalty *n.* 忠诚, 忠心; loyalty to the people 忠于人民
2. argue *vt. & vi.* 辩论(名词 argument)
argue with sb. about/ over sth. 就某事与某人辩论;
argue for 为……而辩论; argue against 据理反对, 成为……的反证;
argue sb. into(out of) doing 说服某人做(不做)



名师导学



典例分析

抓住重点 ★ 举一反三

例 1 Is this the reason _____ at the meeting for his carelessness in his work?

- A. he explained B. what he explained
C. how he explained D. why he explained

解析: 句意为“这就是他在会上所解释的在工作中粗心的原因吗?”the reason 在定语从句中作宾语, 故排除 D 项。关系代词 that 作宾语时, 可省略。

答案: A

例 2 —I would never come to this restaurant again.
The food is terrible.

- _____.
A. Nor am I B. Neither would I
C. Same with me D. So do I

解析: 以 so, nor, neither 开头的倒装句, 在时态、语态、助动词等形式上, 谓语要与上文一



规律总结

善于总结 ★ 触类旁通

1 方法点拨: reason *n.* ①原因, 理由(与 for 连用)。如:

I left home and went to look for a job for this reason.

②reason 作主语时, 表语从句用 that 引导; 其后跟定语从句时用 that, why(= for which)引导。如:

The reason why he left the work half done is that he is short of hands.

③[U]理智; 道理。如: One must use reason to solve this problem.

④reason 也可作动词, 意为“推理; 劝说; 与……评理”。如:

He reasoned that if we started at dawn, we would be there by noon.

2 方法点拨: ①So+be(助动词或情态动词)+主语, 表示前面肯定的事实情况也适合于另外一个人或物。如:

She is studying at school, so am I. If I go boating in the park, so will he.

②So+主语+be(助动词或情态动词), 表示对前面叙述的情况表示认同或强调, 且前后是同一主语。如: —Mary seems to like listening to music. —So she does.

③Neither/Nor+be(助动词或情态动词)+主语, 表示前面否定的情况也适合于另一个人或物。如: He isn't good at biology, neither is she.



致。句意为“我也不会再来”。

答案: B

例3 I'm not sure _____ they can get there on time.

A. whether B. that C. when D. where

解析: 句意为“我不确定他们是否能按时到达那里。”由 not sure 可知, 应选 whether 而不是 that。

答案: A

例4 — _____?

—He is tall, strong and brave.

A. Do you like him B. How do you like him
C. What is he like D. What does he like

解析: 根据答语可知, 上文应是询问外貌和品质的问句。

答案: C

例5 —Can you go to the movie tonight?

—No, I have _____ work to do.

A. too many B. too
C. much too D. too much

解析: work 为不可数名词, 排除 A; too 和 much too 用来修饰形容词和副词, 排除 B 和 C; too much 在此修饰 work。

答案: D

④ So it is/was with sb. /sth. 或 It is/was the same with sb. /sth. 表示前面陈述是两种或两种以上情况。如:

Peter was caught in the rain yesterday. He caught a cold. It was the same with his brother.

【注意】无论前边所叙述情况是一种还是多种, 是肯定还是否定, 该句型都用肯定式, 描述现在情况 be 动词用 is, 描述过去情况用 was。

3 方法点拨: I'm not sure if/whether... 我拿不准是否……如:

I'm not sure if/whether he will come.

be sure 后一般接 that 从句。如: I'm sure that his answer is right.

be sure of/about sth. 确信, 对某事有把握; be sure of doing sth. 确信能做某事;

be sure to do sth. 一定会做某事(表示有把握的预测)

4 方法点拨: What is sb. like? 用于问某人如何, 既可以是内在品质, 也可能是外在特点, 回答时可针对其中的一方面, 也可两方面都回答。(like 为介词)

—What is she like? 她怎么样? —She is very kind and beautiful. 她既善良又美丽。

该句式也可以问天气如何、某物如何等。如:

—What's the weather like today? 今天天气怎样? —It's very fine. 很晴朗。

—What is the house like? 这房子咋样? —It's beautiful and strong. 既美观又坚固。

试比较下列三个句式, 其中 like 均为动词。

What does sb. look like? 某人看上去如何? (指外表)

What does sb. like? 某人喜欢什么?

How does sb. like...? 某人认为……怎么样?

5 方法点拨: too much 和 much too 均可作副词性短语, too much 通常位于动词之后修饰动词, 其中 too 作 much 的状语; 而 much too 则常修饰形容词和副词, 其中 much 作 too 的状语。too much 除了作程度状语外, 还可作主语、表语、宾语和定语。

学习札记



基础能力训练

回归教材 ★ 注重基础

argue 专练

- Sir, I have something to need to report to you.
—Do what you are told and don't _____ me.
A. argue with B. argue for
C. argue on D. argue over
- There is nothing wrong. We're just _____ about who has won the game.
A. quarrelling B. arguing
C. fighting D. saying

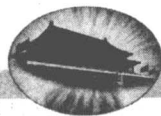
{ So + be/助动词/情态动词 + 主语
Neither/Nor + be/助动词/情态动词 } 专练

- It is warm today.
—_____.
A. So was yesterday B. So is yesterday
C. So yesterday was D. So yesterday is
- I have been to the Great Wall.
—_____.
A. So I have B. So have I
C. So did I D. So do I
- He doesn't work hard at English.
—_____.
A. So doesn't she B. So she doesn't

- C. Nor she does D. Neither does she
- There's little water in this bottle.
—_____.
A. Nor is that one
B. Nor is there in that one
C. Neither that one is
D. Neither there is
- Maybe the book is in the desk.
—_____.
A. So is it B. So it is
C. So does it D. So it does
- Liu Ying studies English, but she doesn't study German, _____ Li Mei.
A. so B. neither
C. nor D. so it is with
- If you don't study tonight, nor _____ I.
A. did B. am C. shall D. do
- He understands Chinese but can't speak it.
—_____.
A. So does it B. Nor can she
C. So she does D. So it is with her

sure 专练

- He said he felt sure _____ the answer.



A. about B. to C. on D. at

12. _____ that he knows how to do the work.

- A. It is sure
- B. They are sure
- C. We felt sure
- D. He was not sure

13. People think _____ the game.

- A. he sure to win
- B. him is sure to win
- C. he is sure to win
- D. he sure of winning

What ...like ...? 专练

14. —What does he look like?

—_____.

- A. He likes going for a walk after supper
- B. He looks like a soldier
- C. He doesn't like reading
- D. He is liked by all

15. —What's your head teacher like?

—_____.

- A. He looks like my father
- B. He is an excellent teacher
- C. He likes music very much
- D. He works very hard

辨析 too much 与 much too

16. You are asking _____. Can't you do it yourself?

- A. too many B. many too
- C. too much D. much too

17. It was _____ late to catch a bus after the party, therefore we called a taxi.

- A. too very B. much too
- C. too much D. far

18. —Let's have dinner in the hotel.

—Oh, I'm afraid it may be _____ expensive.

- A. too much B. much too
- C. so much D. greatly



Unit 1

Section II READING & POST-READING



自主学习



主干知识 ←提前预习 勤于归纳→

一、翻译下列短语

1. 一直_____
3. 玩电脑游戏_____
5. 把……当作_____
7. 上飞机_____
9. 开玩笑_____

2. 网上冲浪_____
4. 独自_____
6. 同甘共苦_____
8. 关心_____
10. 说谎_____

二、同义句转换

11. I don't enjoy singing, nor do I like computers.
I don't enjoy singing. I _____ like computers, _____.
12. Tom plays a man named Chuck in the movie.
Tom _____ a man named Chuck in the movie.
13. He is always busy that he has little time for his friends.
He is always too busy to _____ with his friends.
14. Chuck is flying across the Pacific Ocean when his plane crashes.
Chuck is _____ across the Pacific Ocean when his plane crashes.
15. If you're interested in being friends, write a short letter to me.
If you're interested in being friends, _____.

点击思维 ←温故知新 查漏补缺→

1. share ①n. (属于或由某人做的)部分,一份;股份;股票。如:
They sell shares in companies at the stock exchange. 他们在证券交易所出售公司股票。
②vt. vi. (常与 in/with 连用)共用;分摊;共有。如: They share their joys and sorrows. 他们同甘共苦。
【注意】spare vt. 舍弃;让与;抽出: Can you spare the time to help me? 你能抽出这段时间帮我吗?
2. treat 对待;治疗;处理;款待
treat ... as 把……作为……看待; treat sth. with sth. 用……处理……;
treat ... like 对待……像……一样; treat sb. for ... 给……治病
treatment n. 治疗; medical treatment 医学治疗
同类词组: consider ... as ..., regard ... as ..., look on ... as, have ... as ...
3. drop sb. a line 给某人写封短信。如:
Would you please drop me a line while you're away in Paris? 当你在巴黎的时候,给我写封短信好吗?



名师导学

典例分析

抓住重点 ★ 举一反三

例1 Although the little girl was _____ at home, she didn't feel _____ at all.

- A. alone; lonely B. lonely; alone
C. alone; alone D. lonely; lonely

解析: 句意为“尽管这小女孩自己在家,却一点也不觉得孤

规律总结

善于总结 ★ 触类旁通

- 1 方法点拨: ① alone 意思是“独自,仅仅,只有”,既可用作形容词,也可用作副词。用作形容词时,常用作表语,不能用作前置定语,但可用作后置定语、补足语。与 alone 搭配的常见短语有: all alone 独自; leave/let... alone 别管,听任; let alone 更不用



独。”alone 意为“独自,仅仅,只有”;lonely 指精神孤独。

答案: A

例 2 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

解析: be to do 为一般现在时的形式,表示将来。

答案: B

例 3 You can't _____ the birds off the seeds. You'll have to trap them in cotton thread.

- A. search B. search for C. hunt D. look

解析: 句意为“很难驱散鸟吃种子;须用棉线设陷阱来擒获。”hunt 相当于 drive away。

答案: C

例 4 In order to make our city green, _____.

- A. it is necessary to have planted many trees.
B. many more trees need to plant
C. our city needs more trees
D. we must plant more trees

解析: in order to 作目的状语放在句首时,其主语必须同句子的主语保持一致,make our city green 的主语应该是 we,而不是无生命的 trees,city 等。

答案: D

例 5 After our argument, my wife said she didn't _____ where I went or what I did.

- A. cared about B. cared
C. cared for D. looked after

解析: care 后接从句时 about 要省略。句意为“争吵过后,我太太说她才不管我去哪里或做些什么呢?”

答案: B

例 6 The dictionary still _____ where I _____ it a moment ago.

- A. lies; laid B. lied; lay
C. laid; laid D. lies; lay

解析: 句意为“字典还在一会儿前我放的地方。”第一空表“躺”之意,且表现在的意义;第二空表“放”之意,其过去式为 laid。

答案: A

例 7 We won't give up _____ we should fail ten times.

- A. even if B. since
C. whether D. until

解析: 根据句意“即使失败 10 次,我们也不会放弃。”

答案: A

例 8 I told Sally how to get there, but perhaps I _____ for her.

- A. had to write it out
B. must have written it out
C. should have written it out
D. ought to write it out

说。

②lonely 尽管以-ly 结尾,但它是形容词,不可用作副词。指人时表示心灵、精神方面的孤独寂寞;指地方时表示荒无人烟,有浓厚的感情色彩,可用作表语或定语。

2 方法点拨: ①survive v. 继续生存或存在;比……寿命长;经历(某事);幸存。如:Of the four people in the car accident, only one survived.

The old lady has survived her husband.

那老人的丈夫先她而去世了。

He felt lucky to have survived the war.

经历那场战争后能幸存下来他感到很荣幸。

②survive 的名词为 survivor,意为“幸存者”。如:

The film *Titanic* is based on an experience of a survivor.

3 方法点拨: hunt for/after 追猎,搜寻(=search for)

go hunting 去打猎;hunt some place(=search some place)搜寻某地

4 方法点拨: so as to 和 in order to 在句中都用引导目的状语时,意思为“目的是……,以便……”。所不同的是 in order to 可放于句首,而 so as to 则不可。但 so as to 可分开使用,即 so...as to。二者都可转换成由 so that/in order that 引导的目的状语从句。注意从句中须加情态动词 may, might, could, can, could 等。如:“他努力学习,以便赶得上其他同学。”可译为:

①He works hard so as to/in order to keep up with his other classmates.

②In order to keep up with his other classmates, he works hard.

③He works hard so that/in order that he could keep up with his other classmates.

【注意】in order to do 在句子中作目的状语时,它的逻辑主语和句子的主语应一致。如:We must plant trees in order to make our city beautiful.

5 方法点拨: ①care about 关心,在乎。

②care for 当“喜欢”讲时,常用于疑问句和否定句中,当“照顾”讲时是较正式的用语。

③take care of=look after 照顾,爱护。

④take care to do/that=be careful 小心,当心。

6 方法点拨: lie vi. 卧,躺,位于;说谎 n. [C] 谎话,谎言

原形	词义	过去分词	现在分词	过去式	用法
lie	说谎	lied	lying	lied	不及物
lie	躺,位于	lain	lying	lay	不及物
lay	放置,下(蛋)	laid	laying	laid	及物

tell a lie 撒谎;lie in 在于

7 方法点拨: even though/if 是连词词组,意思是“即使,纵然”,引导让步状语从句。though 不能用 although 代替。如:

I will go there even though/if it rains tomorrow.

即使明天下雨,我也要去那儿。

【注意】even if/though 和 as if/though 不同。as if/though 意思为“好像”,引导方式状语从句,有时应用虚拟语气。

8 方法点拨: { should have done 本应该做,而实际没有
(=ought to have done)
must have done 一定做过(无否定、
疑问变化,表示对过去事情的猜测)



解析:句意为“我告诉莎莉如何去那儿,或许我应该给她写出来。”should have done 意为“本应该……而实际没有”。

答案: C

例 9 —Hi, Tracy, you look tired.

—I'm tired, I _____ the living room all day.

- A. painted B. had painted
C. have been painting D. have painted

解析:本题应用现在完成进行时,表示一整天都在粉刷房间。all day 为关键信息词。

答案: C

例 10 It was _____ cold day that they had to put on more clothes.

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

解析: such+a/an+adj. +n. +that 从句。

答案: A



could have done 本来能够做,本来有可能做
may/might have done 也许已做过
would have done 本来会做

9 方法点拨: have/has been thinking 是现在完成进行时,用于表示一直在进行的动作,常表示以下几个方面:

- ①未完结性: I have been learning to type. (还没学会)
②刚完结性: Your eyes are red. Have you been crying? (刚哭完)
③连续性或重复性: I've been knocking. I don't think he's in. (一直在敲门)

10 方法点拨: so...that 和 such...that 句型

①so+ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{adj. /adv.} \\ \text{adj. +a+n.} \\ \text{many/much/few/little} \end{array} \right\}$ +that
②such+ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{adj. +可数名词复数} \\ \text{adj. +不可数名词} \\ \text{a/an+adj. +n.} \end{array} \right\}$ +that



基础能力训练

回归教材 ★ 注重基础

辨析 alone 与 lonely

- There, far from here, you can find _____ island where an old man lives _____.
A. a lonely; lonely B. a lonely; alone
C. an alone; lonely D. an alone; alone
- I was surprised to see that I was to have a companion during my trip. I had expected _____.
A. being lonely B. to be lonely
C. being alone D. to be alone
- You are not _____ in holding this view.
A. lonely B. alone C. only D. just

in order to 与 so as to 专练

- The man put on his glasses _____ see better.
A. that B. so that to
C. in order that D. in order to
- _____ be late for class, he got up early and tried to catch the first bus.
A. In order to not B. In order not to
C. So not as to D. So as not to
- _____ late in the morning, Bob turned off the alarm.

- A. To sleep B. Sleeping
C. Sleep D. Having slept

现在完成进行时专练

- Now that she is out of a job, Lucy _____ going back to school, but she hasn't decided yet.
A. had considered B. has been considering
C. considered D. is going to consider
- It seems oil _____ from this pipe for some time. We'll have to take the machine apart to put it right.
A. had leaked B. is leaking
C. leaked D. has been leaking

so...that 与 such...that 专练

- It is _____ that I'd like to go on a picnic.
A. a such lovely day B. such lovely a day
C. so lovely day D. so lovely a day
- We were _____ surprised at the news that we couldn't say anything.
A. so B. much C. very D. quite
- The ground is so dry _____ the plants are dying.
A. that B. or C. but D. though



综合创新训练

登高望远 ★ 课外拓展

完形填空

Like most July days, it was hot. I 1 into a coffee shop to drink a cup of black coffee. It was a tiny store with little round tables and chairs.

As I entered, I found a very old woman bent 2 a table near the door. Her back was so badly twisted (扭曲) by some sadness that her face nearly 3 the table-top. I sat down facing her two 4 away.



"Poor woman," I thought. "What does she get out of life? Why does God let people live so 5 past their prime(鼎盛时期)?"

As I thought, 6 aged lady entered the shop and sat down with her. Soon the two of them were talking about 7. They talked of how little the shop had changed in 70 years...In minutes the two of them were 8 with laughter.

I looked again at the 9 woman, then in the mirror on a nearby wall, 10 a picture of myself.

I was wearing a dirty shirt.

She was 11 dressed in white, gold rings on her fingers.

I was in 12 spirits. She was laughing, smiling.

I was putting the 13 of my life together. She had millions of wonderful 14 to recall. She was 15 the day with a good friend. I was 16 worried about getting old. She was old but it wasn't hurting her.

As I left the shop, I 17 my foolish questions about God letting people live past their prime. Why, that woman was more 18, more sensitive? 19 has not bent her spirit. But I am always filling my mind with something 20.

1. A. slipped B. stepped C. entered D. broke
2. A. to B. on C. over D. toward
3. A. struck B. reached C. stuck D. touched
4. A. feet B. meters C. chairs D. tables
5. A. hard B. long C. slowly D. rapidly

6. A. other B. the very
- C. another D. a certain
7. A. old history B. recent history
- C. the present day D. childhood days
8. A. jumping B. trembling
- C. burning D. running
9. A. older B. poor
- C. first D. younger
10. A. watching B. taking
- C. searching D. catching
11. A. well B. usually
- C. specially D. always
12. A. high B. low
- C. good D. sad
13. A. dreams B. pages
- C. pieces D. hopes
14. A. affairs B. sufferings
- C. incidents D. memories
15. A. spending B. enjoying
- C. sharing D. wasting
16. A. certainly B. completely
- C. naturally D. secretly
17. A. laughed at B. thought of
- C. gave up D. kept back
18. A. alive B. happy
- C. useful D. powerful
19. A. Wealth B. Life
- C. Time D. Age
20. A. strange B. fearing
- C. unpleasant D. joyful



联系生活 ★ 能力提升

阅读理解

Peter and John studied in the same class. And they lived next to each other. One day Peter's house was on fire. John rushed into the house and carried Peter out of the room. Peter was thankful to him and they became good friends. Just before they finished middle school, the war broke out. They both joined the army. And they always helped each other.

In a hard fight John killed two enemy soldiers but one of his legs was broken. He couldn't fight any longer. Peter found it and ran to help him.

"Take me to the hospital at once," John called out. "Or I'll die!" "Don't worry, my friend," said Peter. "I'll do my best to save you!" then he carried John on his back and ran to the hospital fast. As he was

running, a flying fragment cut John's head off, but he didn't know about it. At the gate of the hospital a soldier stopped Peter and asked, "What are you carrying the man without a head for?" Peter placed John on the ground and found his poor friend had already died. "Oh, dear!" cried Peter. "When he asked me to carry him to the hospital five minutes ago, he had a head with him!"

1. Peter and John had been _____ before they joined the army.
 - A. farmers B. classmates
 - C. workers D. teachers
2. The two young men became friends because _____.
 - A. they were classmates
 - B. they lived next to each other
 - C. John had saved Peter
 - D. they joined the army together



3. Peter ran to help John because _____.
 A. his friend was fighting with the enemy soldiers
 B. the enemy soldiers were going to kill his friend
 C. his friend couldn't stand up
 D. his friend had lost a leg
4. John needed to be taken to the hospital because _____.
 A. the young man was going to die

- B. he was too tired to fight with the enemy soldiers
 C. he was afraid of the enemy soldiers
 D. something was wrong with him
5. Peter ran to the hospital fast because _____.
 A. he was afraid to be caught up with
 B. his friend needed to be operated on at once
 C. he wanted to return to the front again
 D. he wanted to ring John's parents up soon

Unit 1

Section III INTEGRATING SKILLS



自主学习



主干知识 ←提前预习 勤于归纳→

根据句意、首字母及汉语提示填写单词

1. Learning to survive all alone in a desert is a big _____ (挑战) and _____ (冒险) for a man.
 2. She is s _____ to go out alone at night.
 3. The accident was the result of human e _____.
 4. The job does not require any f _____ training.

点击思维 ←温故知新 查漏补缺→

scare①vt. 使惊吓(相当于 frighten): You scared me by coming in so quietly. 你这么悄悄地进来吓了我一跳。

②n. [C] 惊恐, 恐慌: You did give me a scare. 你可真把我吓了一跳。

scaring 令人害怕的, 吓人的; scared 受惊吓的, 害怕的

be scared of (=be afraid of) 害怕; be scared to do (=be afraid to do) 不敢做; scare into/out of doing 吓得做/不敢做某事; scare sb. to death 把……吓死



名师导学

典例分析

抓住重点 ★ 举一反三

例1 Because of my poor spoken English, I'm afraid I can't make myself _____.

- A. understand B. to understand
 C. understanding D. understood

解析: 句意为“由于我口语不好, 我担心不能使自己被(别人)理解”。

答案: D

例2 —We are having a party this evening.

—_____!

- A. For fun B. Make fun
 C. Have fun D. Get a fun

解析: have fun 为固定短语, 相当于 have a good time.

规律总结

善于总结 ★ 触类旁通

1 方法点拨: make sb. do 让某人做

①该结构中 do 作宾补, 不带 to。②do 不能改为 doing。

③表被动意义时, 用 make sth. done。④若用 sb. is made 这一被动结构, 则 do 前必须加 to。

以下结构也表示“让某人做”之意。

let sb. do; have sb. do; get sb. to do; cause sb. to do

【注意】若用 make sth. to do 的形式, 则是 to do 作目的状语, make 意为“做, 造”。

2 方法点拨: have fun 玩乐

You're sure to have fun at the party tonight. 你在今晚的晚会上一定会玩得很开心。

make fun of 取笑

People make fun of her because she wears such strange hats.

人们嘲笑她, 因为她经常戴那么奇怪的帽子。

for fun 为了好玩, 为了高兴



答案: C

He's learning French for fun/for the fun of it. 他学习法语只是为了消遣。

【注意】fun 为不可数名词。



基础能力训练

回归教材 ★ 注重基础



scare 专练

1. Seeing the _____ flood, she was _____ to take the boat.

A. scaring; scaring

B. scared; scared

C. scaring; scared

D. scared; scaring

2. _____ great scare you have given me!

A. What

B. What a

C. How

D. How a

make 用作使役动词专练

3. Paul doesn't have to be make _____. He always works hard.

A. learn

B. to learn

C. learned

D. learning

4. In order to see better in the dark cave, they made a fire _____ light.

A. give

B. giving

C. to give

D. be given

第一单元知识总结

【网络构建】

重点单词	honest <i>adj.</i> 诚实的;正直的 wise <i>adj.</i> 英明的;明智的;聪明的 argue <i>vt.</i> 争论;辩论 match <i>n.</i> 火柴 share <i>vt. & vi.</i> 分享;共有; 分配 <i>n.</i> 共享;份额 lie <i>n.</i> 谎话;谎言 error <i>n.</i> 错误;差错	brave <i>adj.</i> 勇敢的 handsome <i>adj.</i> 英俊的;大方的 fond <i>adj.</i> 喜爱的;多情的 deserted <i>adj.</i> 荒芜的;荒废的 sorrow <i>n.</i> 悲哀;悲痛 speech <i>n.</i> 演说;讲话;语音	loyal <i>adj.</i> 忠诚的;忠心的 smart <i>adj.</i> 聪明的;漂亮的;敏捷的 cast <i>vt. & vi.</i> 投掷;投射;抛 hunt <i>vt. & vi. & n.</i> 打猎;猎取 feeling <i>n.</i> 触觉;知觉;感觉;情绪 adventure <i>n. & vt. & vi.</i> 冒险;冒险经历
重点短语	fond of 喜欢;爱好 care about 担心;关心	hunt for 搜索;追寻;寻找 such as 例如	in order to 为了 drop sb. a line 给某人写信(通常指写短信)
交际用语	I'm sure that... He/She likes... He/She doesn't like... I'm not so sure that... He/She enjoys... He/She doesn't enjoy... I think that... He/She is fond of... He/She thinks that... is boring/terrible. Perhaps... He/She loves... He/She hates...		
语法	直接引语和间接引语(I)——陈述句和疑问句		
写作	写一封电子邮件,注意写作格式。		



名师导学



典例分析

抓住重点 ★ 举一反三



规律总结

善于总结 ★ 触类旁通

例1 I asked him, "Will you stay at home or go to see a film to-night?"

I asked him _____ he would stay at home _____ go to see a film that night.

A. if...or

B. if ...and

C. whether...or

D. whether...and

1 方法点拨:直接引语变间接引语时;如果是一般疑问句、选择疑问句或反意疑问句,常变成以 whether 引导的宾语从句,在口语中常可用 if 来代替 whether;注意用陈述语序。如:

He says, "Is Tom English?"→He asks whether (if) Tom is English.



解析: whether...or 为固定搭配,意为“是……还是……”。

答案: C

例 2 Where was Alice's sister?

I don't know where _____.

- A. was Alice's sister B. Alice's sister was
C. is Alice's sister D. Alice's sister is

解析: where 后的宾语从句应用陈述语序, D 项时态不对, 故选 B。

答案: B

例 3 He said, "I picked the fruit for my aunt." (变间接引语)

He said he _____ the fruit for his aunt.

- A. had picked B. picked
C. was picking D. have picked

解析: 主句为过去时, 直接引语变为间接引语时, 直接引语中的过去时常变为过去完成时。

答案: A

例 4 She said, "The earth is round."

She said(that) the earth _____ round

- A. are B. was
C. were D. is

解析: 直接引语是客观真理, 用一般现在时, 变为间接引语也不变。

答案: D

例 5 She said, "I will come here tomorrow."

She said that _____

- A. I would come there tomorrow
B. she would go there the next day
C. she will go here the next day
D. she would come here tomorrow

解析: 综合人称、时态、动词和时间、地点状语的变化, 应选 B。

答案: B

选择疑问句需用 or; 反意疑问句需用 or not; 这时不用 if, 只用 whether。如:

He said, "Did Tom leave today or yesterday?" → He asked whether Tom had left that day or the day before.

2 方法点拨: 如果是特殊疑问句, 常变成与疑问句同形的连接词引导的宾语从句, 用陈述语序; 问号变成句号。如:

He said, "Where is she going?" → He asked where she was going.

3 方法点拨: 间接引语中的时态有时需要适当调整, 特别是主句动词为过去时, 间接引语就得按逆推原理做一定的时态调整:

一般现在时——一般过去时 现在进行时——过去进行时

现在完成时——过去完成时

现在完成进行时——过去完成进行时

一般过去时——过去完成时

过去进行时——过去(完成)进行时

过去完成时——过去完成时 一般将来时——过去将来时

将来进行时——过去将来进行时

4 方法点拨: 时态不变的情况: ①当直接引语表示真理或经常性的特点时, 保持原来的一般现在时。

He says, "The moon travels around the sun." → He says that the moon travels around the sun.

②主句中谓语动词是现在时或将来时, 从句保持时态不变。

He says, "I cleaned the door." → He says that he cleaned the door.

③直接引语中的一般过去时与一个具体的时间连用, 过去时不变。

The teacher said, "Columbus discovered America in 1492." → The teacher said that Columbus discovered America in 1492.

5 方法点拨: ①间接引语中的代词有时需适当调整: 指示代词 this 变为 that; 人称代词的变化与汉语习惯相同。

②间接引语中的地点状语 here 常变成 there。

③间接引语中的时间状语常做适当调整:

this week → that week; last week → the week before; next week →

the next (或 the following) week; now → then; today → that day;

yesterday → the day before; tomorrow → the next (或 the follow-

ing) day; two days ago → two days before

第一单元综合检测题

科学训练 ★ 稳步提升

(时间: 90 分钟 分值: 100 分)

I. 单项填空 (15 分)

1. —David has made great progress recently.

—_____, and _____.

- 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

2. Allen had to call a taxi because the box was _____ to carry all the way home.

- A. much too heavy B. too much heavy
C. heavy too much D. too heavy much

3. In order to improve English, _____.

A. Jenny's father bought her a lot of tapes

B. Jenny bought a lot of tapes for herself

C. a lot of tapes were bought by Jenny

D. a lot of tapes were bought by Jenny's father

4. I was really anxious about you. You _____ home without a word.

A. mustn't leave

B. shouldn't have left

C. couldn't have left

D. needn't have

5. Sandy could do nothing but _____ to his teacher that he was wrong.



- A. admit B. admitted C. admitting D. to admit
6. The player argued when he heard the score, but the game was over and the _____ was useless.
A. argue B. idea C. argument D. quarrelment
7. _____ she couldn't understand was _____ fewer and fewer students showed interest in her lessons.
A. What; why B. That; what
C. What; because D. Why; that
8. The reason why he was late is _____ his bike was broken.
A. because B. why C. that D. because of
9. —Tell us, Mark, what is the _____ of the American Civil War?
—Well, is it because the black slaves wanted freedom?
A. effect B. cause C. result D. reason
10. Can you imagine these fat men _____ a high mountain?
A. climbing B. to climb
C. being climbed D. to be climbed
11. —Do you think we'll have good weather?
—I imagine _____.
A. it B. that C. so D. to
12. I really don't know _____ I had my pocket picked.
A. where was it that B. it was where that
C. where it was that D. was it where that
13. Can you guess _____?
A. who that man is B. who is that man
C. what is that man D. whom that man is
14. Tom told his aunt that he _____ what he was doing during the time when he was in the country.
A. had just asked B. had just been asked
C. was just asked D. just asked
15. He asked _____ for the violin.
A. did I pay how much B. I paid how much
C. how much did I pay D. how much I paid

II. 完型填空 (30 分)

Anna lived on the side of a valley. One winter, there was a very big flood, and a lot of houses 16 Anna's were washed away. Anna's house was high enough to escape the flood, so when the water had disappeared and the other houses were 17 there with no roofs and no walls and all covered with 18, her house was 19 quite all right.

Her house was quite small, her husband was dead, and she had four children, 20 Anna took in one of the families that had lost 21 in the flood and she 22 her home with them until it was 23 for them to rebuild their house.

Anna's friends were 24 when they saw Anna do this. They could not understand why Anna wanted to give 25 so much more work and trouble when she already had quite a few children to 26.

"Well," Anna 27 her friends, "at the end of the First World War, a woman in the town where I 28 lived found herself very poor, because her husband 29 in the war and she had a lot of children, 30 I have now."

"The day before Christmas, this woman said to her children, 'We won't be able to have much for Christmas this year, so I'm going to 31 only one present for all of us. Now I'll go and get it.' She came back 32 a girl who was even poorer than them, and who had no parents, ' 33 !' she said to her children."

"The children were 34 to get such a present. They welcomed the little girl, and she grew up as their sister. 35 was that Christmas present."

16. A. down below B. just around
C. next to D. above
17. A. rising B. appearing
C. falling D. standing
18. A. water B. trees
C. dust D. mud
19. A. just B. already
C. yet D. still
20. A. so B. but
C. for D. since
21. A. nothing B. everything
C. anything D. something
22. A. made B. found
C. shared D. built
23. A. possible B. necessary
C. important D. valuable
24. A. worried B. disappointed
C. puzzled D. impressed
25. A. them B. herself
C. them all D. her
26. A. support B. supply
C. grow D. feed
27. A. explained to B. asked for
C. talked with D. spoke as
28. A. actually B. then
C. before D. later
29. A. had killed B. killed
C. had been killed D. might kill
30. A. for B. as
C. like D. that
31. A. get B. send
C. buy D. make
32. A. for B. from
C. like D. with
33. A. Show the present
B. Let's go and see the present