
黄冈精典讲练
高一英语
上册

Unit 7

Cultural relics

Part 1 Listening & Speaking

教材精讲

一、重点单词

cultural
Pyramid
represent
include

二、重点短语

know about
be sent into
so that

三、重点句型

so that 引导的状语从句。

四、交际用语

- | | | |
|----|---|------------------------|
| 1. | { | What shall we put in ? |
| | | Can 't we put in... ? |
- | | | |
|----|---|--------------------------|
| 2. | { | Let 's put in... |
| | | Maybe we could put in... |
- | | | |
|----|---|---------------------|
| 3. | { | What/How about... ? |
| | | Why not... ? |
| | | Why don 't you... ? |

名师精析

一、方法指导

- 听力训练重在关键词,听本单元内容应捕捉“why, what”的有关信息。
- 本单元口语练习如何征求意见及发表意见。

二、解难释疑

- cultural *adj.* 文化的
the cultural difficulties of children coming to a new society
儿童进入一个新环境在文化适应上的困难
culture *n.* 文化; 文明
the development of culture 文化的发展
ancient Greek culture 古希腊文化
- Egypt 埃及
Egyptian 埃及的, 埃及人的
- represent 代表, 象征
The red lines on the map represent railways.
地图上的红线代表铁路。
- so that 常常引导目的状语从句, 从句的谓语动词常与 can, could, may, might 等情态动词连用, 表示虚拟语气。
往往可用 in order that 替换。
We got up early so that we could catch the first train.
我们早起是为了赶上第一班火车。
so that in order that 引导的目的状语从句中的主语和主句中的主语一致时, 可进行如下转换:
We got up early so that we could catch the first train.
→ We got up early so as to catch the first train.

高考在线

一、高考要求

熟练 so that 从句。

用虚拟语气表目的的功能,区分它与其它从句的不同。

二、考题举例

【例】 John may phone tonight. I don't want to go out _____ he phones.

- A. as long as
B. in order that
C. in case
D. so that

【答案】 C

【点拨】 in case 表“以防万一”与上下文吻合, as long as 是“只要”, in order that 和 so that 是“为了”,而且需用虚拟语气,都不合适。

新题展示

【例 1】 We started early _____ before dark.

- A. in order to reach B. in order that arrived
C. so as to arrive D. so that got to

【答案】 C

【解析】 so as to 相当于 in order to, 引导目的状语 so that 与 in order that 都引导目的状语从句。reach 为及物动词, 须直接带宾语, arrive 为不及物动词, 宾语前须用介词 in 或 at。

【例 2】 Tom kept quiet about the accident _____ lose his job.

- A. so as to not B. so as not to
C. so not as to D. not so as to

【答案】 B

【解析】 非谓语动词的否定式, 否定词应置于非谓语动词之前, 因此 so as to 和 in order to 的否定式为 so as not to 和 in order not to。

心得体会

要分清目的状语和目的状语从句。

实力演练

一、基础知识运用

* 1. _____ for a walk? which answer is wrong?

- A. Why not to go out
B. Why not go out
C. Why don't we go out
D. What about going out

* 2. My suggestion is that you _____ this medicine.

- A. wouldn't take
B. shouldn't eat
C. not take

指点迷津

← Why not + v. / Why don't + 主语 + 谓语 / What about + 动名词或名词等句型都是用来表示建议的句型。

← suggest 常用于 suggest sb./doing sth./that 从句 (当 suggest 作

D. wouldn't drink

* 3. This book _____ a lot of important information.

A. contains B. considers C. suggests D. advises

* 4. You may take anything you like _____ this dictionary. It belongs to me.

A. except
B. besides
C. except for
D. except that

* 5. You should take an umbrella with you _____ it might rain on the way.

A. in case B. so that
C. because of D. as if

6. Before you make _____ speech, you should _____ your thoughts and ideas.

A. a ;get
B. the ;ake
C. a ;ollect
D. / ;hink

* 7. The thief _____ while stealing in a shop.

A. it caught B. becomes caught
C. got caught D. grew caught

* 8. When you leave, make sure _____ the lights.

A. turn off B. for you to turn off
C. turning off D. you turn off

* 9. _____ Chicago is a beautiful city. But _____ Chicago of the 1920s was very dirty.

A. The ;he B. / ;/ C. / ;he D. The ;a

“建议”讲时,从句的谓语动词用 should + 动词原形或省略(should)。

←contain 包含。

←except 意为“除了……”其宾语为从句说的整体中排除的部分。Besides“除了……以外还”,其宾语为包含在述说的整体中的一个部分。

←in case 作连词用,引导条件状语从句,“以防;万一”。

←make a speech 固定词组“进行演讲”;collect“集中,聚集”collect one's thoughts and ideas“集中注意”。

←小偷被抓应为过去一次性的动作,grew 意为“逐渐变得”。

←make sure 意为“务必,一定”后接动词不定式或从句。

←地名前一般用零冠词,后面带有限制性定语的地名前则须用定冠词。

* 10. The chair I _____ from Tom is gone.

- A. borrowed B. returned
C. lent D. gave

← borrow sth. from sb.

向某人借某物 lend
sth. to sb. 把某物
借给某人。

二、完形填空

It is two thousand years 11 the Chinese began to make paper. 12 everybody knows ,paper was one of the most important 13 in Chinese history. It is because of the invention that 14 Chinese history was kept. However ,in 15 parts of the world ,much of the history over hundreds of years is 16 because they had no paper in these centuries.

Can you 17 that ancient Chinese people 18 records by putting many stones together in the old days ? As Soon as writing was developed ,words were 19 on animal bones , later in medal pots ,examples of these have been 20 from the 16th to the third centuries B. C. 21 the second and the fifth centuries AD words were written on pieces of bamboo or wood. Maybe you have seen the earliest books ,which were made 22 pieces of bamboo or wood 23 words were written.

About 2000 years 24 another kind of paper was 25 ,which was made from 26 . It was much easier to write and draw on it than 27 ,but it was too expensive so people made a kind of peper from the fibres of plants , 28 the outside of trees ,pieces of old clothes and so on. This kind of paper was as good as silk but much 29 .

In the first century the making of paper had been well developed in China. In the 18th century a paper-making 30 was built in the Middle East. And later on ,Spain ,Russia and America began to make paper as well.

11. A. that B. since C. when D. ago
12. A. As B. Which C. That D. What
13. A. things B. discoveries C. wonders D. inventions

←注意主句和从句之间的时态关系。

←关系代词。关系代词修饰整个主句内容。位于句首时只能用 as。

←是“发明”不是“发现”。

14. A. many of B. much about C. little D. much of
 15. A. the other B. the others C. others D. other
 16. A. known B. unknown C. remained D. lost
 17. A. think B. trust C. imagine D. consider
 18. A. used to keep B. used keeping
 C. were used to write D. was used to writing
 19. A. written B. drawn C. carved D. printed
 20. A. seen B. looked C. searched D. made
 21. A. Between B. During C. In D. At
 22. A. up of B. of C. into D. from

23. A. in which B. on that
 C. where D. on which
 24. A. before B. ago C. later D. after
 25. A. developed B. being invented
 C. appeared D. discovered
 26. A. wood B. silk C. cloth D. bamboo
 27. A. on bamboo and wood B. bamboo or wood
 C. on bamboos or woods D. on bamboo or wood
 28. A. as B. such as C. like D. for example
 29. A. more cheap B. expensive
 C. cheaper D. more expensive
 30. A. company B. factory C. house D. building

←形容词作定语。

←据后文内容知道是“历史不为人所知”。

←动词词义辨析。“imagine”为“想象”。

←过去发生的动作。

←刻在动物的骨头上。

←在两者之间。

←制成能看出原材料用 be made of。

←定语从句中介词前置时,只能用 which/whom,不可用 that。

←据下文可知。

←much 修饰比较级 cheaper。

←造纸厂。

Part 2 Reading

教材精讲

一、重点单词

ruin ,burn
 restore ,rebuild
 beauty ,portrait
 photograph

二、重点短语

give in
 in ruins
 bring... back to life

三、重点句型

1. Where there is a river, ...
2. It is true that...
3. ... do everything we can to save our city.

名师精析

一、方法指导

抓住每段的关键语句有助于快速准确地理解全文。

二、疑难释疑

1. give up(动词 + 介词 = 及物动词) 放弃
 (比较) give in(动词) + 副词 = 不及物动词 , 屈服 , 让步。

You shouldn't give up hope. 你不可放弃希望。
 The police gave up searching for the missing child.

警方放弃寻找那失踪的孩子。

He has given in to my view. 他顺从了我的意见。

2. bring... back to life 使.....苏醒 , 复活

come to life 复活 , 复苏

to the life 逼真 , 栩栩如生

After days of hard work , the cultural relics has been brought back to life.

几天的抢救之后 , 这个文化古迹终被修复。

He painted Kate to the life.

他把凯特画得栩栩如生。

3. Where there is a river... where 引导地点状语从句。

Where there is a will , there is a way.

有志者 , 事竟成。

4. It be + *adj.* + that-clause. It 作形式主语

It is important that we should learn a foreign language.

此句型可转换式 It be + *adj.* + for/ of sb. + to do sth.

It is important that we should learn a foreign language.

→ It is important for us to learn a foreign language.

学一门外语对我们很重要。

5. do everything we can to save our city

= do what we can do to save our city 不定式作目的状语

The doctors did everything they could to save the boy's life.

高考在线

一、高考要求

1. 区别状语从句及类似的句子结构。

2. 掌握 It 作形势主语的各种句型。

二、考题举例

【例 1】 It worried her a bit _____ her hair was turning grey.

- A. while B. that
C. if D. for

【答案】 B

【点拨】 it 只是形式上的主语,真正的含义是由后边的主语从句表达的,因 while 和 for 不能引导主语从句,排除 A、D。if 引导从句中表“是否”,句意不通,排除 C。that 引导名词性从句中,不作从句成分,没有词义。

【例 2】 Go and get your coat. It's _____ your left it.

- A. there
B. where
C. there where
D. where there

【答案】 B

【点拨】 “它现在还在你原来放它的地方。”从句应由 where 引导,表地点,故选 B。

新题展示

【例 1】 After the war, a new school building was put up _____ had once been a theatre.

- A. that B. where
C. where it D. where there

【答案】 D

【解析】 本题考查地点状语从句及句子的结构。由题意“战争结束以后,在原来是剧院的地方建起了一所新学校”可知空白处以后是地点状语从句,要用 where 引导,排除 A。“曾有过一座剧院”要用 there be 结构。故答案为 D。

【例 2】 _____ the sports meeting might be put off.

- Yes, it all depends on the weather.
A. I've been told B. I've told
C. I'm told D. I told

【答案】 A

【解析】 本题考查的是时态和语态。从上下文可知,应是“我被告知……;有人告诉我……。”要用被动语态,可排除 B、D。“告诉”是过去的事,对现在的影响是“我知道”,要用现在完成时,并不是“总是被告诉”或“现在被告诉”,不能用一般现在时。排除 C。

心得体会

理解句子的关键在于句子结构和时态、语态。

实力演练

一、基础知识运用

* 1. The houses across the street are _____, but they were in ← in ruins 成为废

good condition a few years ago.

- A. in ruins
B. in repairs
C. in rows
D. in numbers

* 2. I visited the cinema yesterday, _____ to find out whether the suitcase I had lost had been handed in.

- A. to hope B. hoping C. hoped D. having hoped

* 3. The red lines on the map _____ railways.

- A. replace B. represent C. recover D. reserve

* 4. He _____ a pair of socks to match his suit.

- A. gathered B. picked C. removed D. selected

* 5. He lives in a big house whose windows _____ over an avenue with trees and flowers on both sides.

- A. look into B. look up C. look out D. look on

* 6. It is not easy to enter the garden in the daytime _____ being noticed.

- A. without B. instead of C. unless D. before

* 7. Your speech at the meeting is limited _____ half an hour.

- A. at B. for C. in D. to

* 8. The speaker raised his voice but still couldn't make himself _____.

- A. hear B. to hear C. hearing D. heard

* 9. After the war, a new hospital was set up _____ a river once existed.

- A. that B. where C. where it D. where there

* 10. When I was at school I _____ up very late reading story-books.

- A. used to stay
B. was used to stay
C. used to staying
D. am used to staying

墟; in repairs 在维修中; in rows 排成行; in numbers 大量地。

← hoping 是现在分词作伴随状语。

← 地图上红线代表铁路。

← select 强调“精挑细选”。

← look out over 朝向……, 俯瞰……。

← without being noticed 是“没有人看到”。

← limit... to... 把……限定在……范围内。

← make oneself heard 意为“使别人听到自己的声音”。

← where 引导地点状语从句。

← used to 后接动词原形, 意为“过去常常做某事”; be used to 后接 *v.* -ing 时, 意为“习惯于做某事”。

二、阅读理解

Albert Schweitzer was born in 1875 in Alsace. At that time

it was a part of Germany. His unselfish spirit was awakened through his training as a Lutheran minister. Besides gaining a fame as a preacher ,he also became respected for his ability to play the organ.

His care for other people turned his attention to medicine. He had also received doctor 's degrees in philosophy and music. His wife took an interest in medicine also and became a nurse. Many people thought that he should remain and lecture in Europe.

Though he listened to their suggestions ,he decided to follow his own will. This led him to Africa. Albert had felt that all men should accept the duty of helping others. He particular cared for black Africans who had been exploited by white men. He earned (get money for doing work)the money he needed by playing the organ and by lecturing. With this money he bought equipment and opened a hospital in Africa. He was a man of great strength who faced great problems with courage. The threat of war ,the reality of prison life during World War I as a German citizen and burning heat in Africa did not frighten him at all. He believed that man could overcome these difficulties. He won the Nobel Prize for peace in 1952. He died in 1965.

11. The last part tells us Albert Schweitzer was _____ .
- A. a man of many new ideas
B. a man of great strength who faced great problems with courage
C. a man with the experience in war
D. a man with much experience in war
12. His care for other people was inspired _____ .
- A. during his ministerial studies B. in Africa
C. in war D. in lecturing
13. What were his talents ?
- A. Lecturing ,giving concerts ,and giving medical care.
B. Fighting as a brave soldier ,giving concerts ,and treating illness.
C. Giving free medicine and writing short stories.
D. Teaching his wife to be a nurse ,treating patients ,and giving concerts.

←文章最后一句 He was a man of great strength who faced great problems with courage ,细节理解。

←文章第一段第二句话给出本题的答案。

←这是对整篇文章的理解 ,每一段对此题都进行了阐述。

14. When he at first wanted to go to Africa _____.
- A. some people encouraged him
B. some people discouraged him
C. some people told him to go to America
D. some people told him to go to Alsace
15. In Alsace many people thought he could best influence society _____.
- A. by listening to their suggestions B. by travelling
C. by lecturing in Europe D. by treating patients

←文章最后一段的后半部分是本题的出处。

←文章的第二段是本题的出处。细节理解。

Part 3 Language Study and Integrating Skills

教材精讲

一、重点单词

recreate unite
period ancient
damage breath
limit official
project cave

二、重点短语

pull down
set up
so far
in pieces

三、重点句型

1. Catherine's palace has been rebuilt by modern Russian artists.
2. It is said to be...

名师精析

一、方法指导

1. 每一种“时间—方式”就构成一种时态。现在完成时表示过去开始的动作延续到现在,强调对现在的影响。

2. 被动语态通常只在必要的场合使用。

二、疑难释疑

1. 构词法——派生

re - rebuild replace recreate restore
in - inexpensive invisible
im - impossible impolite
dis - discover disappear
un - unfair unhappy

2. through across 与 over

(这三个介词均表示“穿过 横过 越过”。) through 侧重于动作在某一物体的空间里进行。其含义与 in 有关。

They walked through the forest without any difficulty.

他们毫不费力的穿过那片森林。

across 指在一定范围内从一侧到另一侧,所表示的动作是在表层进行的,其含义与 on 有关。

They can't travel across the desert.

他们无法穿过沙漠。

over 侧重于越过某一高大物体,具有动态之意。

四、语法

THE PRESENT PERFECT PASSIVE VOICE have/has been + past participle.

The light has been turned off.

The discussion has been much talked about recently.

The boy was climbing over the fence at that time.

当时那个男孩正翻过围墙。

3. sb./sth. be said to... 这是一个被动语态句型,它通常可以转换成 It be said that... .

The story is said to be very interesting.

= It is said that the story is very interesting.

据说,这个故事很有趣。

He was said to have studied abroad.

= It was said that he had studied abroad.

据说,他曾在国外留过学。

此句型的主动形式是 people say/said... ;其中动词 say/said 可换用 think/suppose/report. etc.

高考在线

一、高考要求

1. 熟练掌握现在完成时被动结构。

2. 理解并运用 it is said that 句型及相关的句型转换。

二、考题举例

【例 1】—Will somebody go and get Mr White ?

—He 's already been _____.

- A. asked for B. sent for
C. called for D. looked for

【答案】 B

【点拨】 ask for 请求,要询问,找; send for 派人去请,去取; call for 要求

【例 2】—We haven 't heard from Jane for a long time.

—What do you suppose _____ to her ?

- A. was happening

新题展示

【例 1】 The fire spread through the hotel very quickly ,but everyone _____ get out.

- A. had to B. would
C. could D. was able to

【答案】 D

【解析】 could 表示某人具备某种能力或表示猜测。was/were able to 可表示“成功地做了某事”,相当于“managed to do sth. ;succeeded in doing”,这时只能用过去时。由题意“大火很快蔓延到整个宾馆,但大家都设法逃了出来”可知答案为 D。

【例 2】 All the preparations for the task _____ and we 're ready to start.

- A. completed
B. complete
C. had been completed
D. have been completed

【答案】 D

- B. to happen
C. has happened
D. having happened

【答案】 C

【点拨】 “你认为她发生什么事了?” “发生” happen 是过去的动作, 重在对其现在的影响, 要用现在完成时, 而“ What has happened to her ”实际上是宾语从句。当谓语动词是 think, suppose, guess, imagine 等词时, 引导从句的 what 一类词要移至问句的句首。

【解析】 此处谓语动词应用被动式, 表示“准备工作被完成”, 排除 A 和 B。又因下文用现在时“ are ready ”, 上文也应着眼于现在, 用现在完成时, 表示过去动作“完成了准备工作”对现在的影响是“现在已准备出发”。



心得体会

现在完成时强调过去发生, 影响现在。

实力演练

一、基础知识运用

- * 1. 35% of the students believe the choice of their courses and universities should _____ their own interest.
A. be based on
B. base on
C. be basing on
D. base by
- * 2. _____ breaks the law will have to face a serious punishment.
A. Anyone B. Those who
C. Anyone who D. Who
- * 3. He dropped the cup and now it is _____.
A. in pieces
B. in disorder
C. in return
D. in a mess
- * 4. After the war, a new school building was set up _____ there had once been a temple.
A. in which B. where C. which D. when
- * 5. It rained for two weeks on end, completely _____ our hol-

指点迷津

- ← base... on... “建立在……基础之上”, 其被动语态是 be based on, 认……为基础。
- ← will 前是含有定语从句的主语部分; 句中 breaks 是单数第三人称的谓语动词。
- ← in pieces 碎了; in disorder 混乱; in return 作为回报; in a mess 乱成一团。
- ← where 引导地点状语从句, 此处不是定语从句。
- ← “雨连续下了两

bility to use the stars for guidance. The bird's cage was placed under an artificial star-filled sky. The bird tried to fly in the same direction as that taken by his outdoor cousins. Any change in the position of the artificial stars caused a change in the direction of his flight.

But the stars are apparently(明显地) their principal(主要的) means of navigation(航行). When the stars are hidden by clouds, they apparently find their way by such landmarks as mountain ranges(山脉), coast lines and river course. But when it's too dark to see these, the doves circle helplessly unable to find their way.

11. The reason why birds don't get lost on long flights _____.
 A. has been known to scientists for years
 B. has only recently been discovered
 C. is known by everyone
 D. will probably remain a mystery
12. During daylight hours, birds _____.
 A. fly aimlessly B. rely on landmarks
 C. use the sun for guidance D. are more likely to get lost
13. By "his outdoor cousins" the author means _____.
 A. other experiments
 B. the other doves of the same brood
 C. doves under the natural sky
 D. other birds in general
14. The experiment with the dove indicated that _____.
 A. birds have to be taught to navigate
 B. a bird that has been caged will not fly long distances
 C. some birds cannot fly at night
 D. some birds seem to follow the stars when they fly at night
15. In total darkness, doves _____.
 A. use landmarks B. don't know which way to fly
 C. fly back home D. wait for the stars to appear


←从第一段最末一句可看出答案。

←从第二段第一句可以看出。

←文中提到的这只鸽子生来就被圈在笼子里,而 outdoor 当然就意味着 under natural sky。

←第三段讲的就是用鸽子和人造卫星做实验。这个实验证明鸽子靠星星导航。

←从最末一句看出。



单元小结



知识梳理

一、重点单词

represent *vt.* 代表 ;表现

include *vt.* 包括 ;包含

| | |
|---|--|
| { | including <i>prep.</i> 包括 ;包含 |
| | included <i>adj.</i> 包含的 ;包括在内的 all charges included |
| | 包括一切费用 |

damage *vt.* 损害 ;伤害 *n.* (不可数)

limit *vt. n.* 限制 ;界限 limit... to 把.....限定在.....范围内

二、重点短语

1. give in 让步 ;投降 ;屈服
2. in ruins 成为废墟
3. bring... back to life 使苏醒
4. set up 建立 ;创立
5. pull down 拆毁 ;推翻
6. so that 以便

三、重点句型

1. Where there is a river ,there is a city.
2. It is true that many of the world 's greatest cities have been built on the banks of a river.
3. We 'll do everything we can to save our city.
4. It is said to be the city 's largest ever cultural relics repair project.

四、交际用语(Asking for suggestions)Making suggestions

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| What shall we put in ? | Let 's put in . . . | What/How about . . . ? |
| Can 't we put in . . . ? | Maybe we could put in . . . | Why not . . . ? |
| Should we put in . . . ? | I 'd like to choose . . . | Why don 't you . . . ? |

五、语法

现在完成时的被动语态

基本结构 has/have been + P. P.

The old palaces have been made as wonderful as in the past by the modern Russian artists.

单元测试

I. 听力理解

第一节(共5个题,每小题1.5分,满分7.5分)

听下面五段对话,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答案,每段对话仅读一遍。

- Where are they most possibly?
A. At a post office. B. At a bookstore. D. At a bank.
- How much does the shirt cost?
A. \$ 18. B. \$ 8. C. \$ 10.
- What can be concluded about the woman?
A. She expected less vacation.
B. She needs less time off.
C. She has six weeks to get shoes.
- What 's the weather like?
A. Rainy. B. Cloudy. C. Sunny.
- What can we learn from this conversation?
A. Tickets will probably be difficult to buy.
B. The tickets will not go on sale until tomorrow.
C. There are probably many tickets still on sale.

第二节(共15小题,每小题1.5分,满分22.5分)

听下面五段对话或独白。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。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第6段材料,回答第6至8题。

- Who are the speakers?
A. Students. B. Teachers. C. Clerks.
- What are they mainly talking about?
A. Noise in the office. B. A new meeting room. C. The story of a workmate.
- What does Stan suggest they do?
A. Talk to Jack openly. B. Move to another office. C. Ask for a meeting room.

听第7段材料,回答第9至11题。

- What did the girl do during the holiday?
A. Took a part-time job.
B. Went somewhere for a holiday.
C. Stayed at home.