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超级学练考

(学生用书)

全国重点中学一线骨干教师编写

丛书主编 方可

高一英语(上)

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北京出版社出版集团 北京教育出版社



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北京出版社出版集团



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北京出版社出版集团 出版
北京教育出版社
(北京北三环中路6号)

邮政编码: 100011

网 址: www.bph.com.cn

北京出版社出版集团总发行
新华书店经销
西安新华印刷厂印刷

★

880×1230 16开本 11.25印张 302 000字
2006年6月第3版 2006年6月第1次印刷

ISBN 7-5303-3319-4
G·3245 定价: 15.50元

(质量投诉电话: 029-82027917 010-58572245 010-58572393)



主编寄语

授人以鱼，还是授人以渔

以网络为载体的e时代，向中学教育提出了许多问题：1.什么样的教育理念最好？2.怎样及时应对教材多样化、考卷多元化的局面？3.老师怎样教，学生怎样学，才最有效果？……我们策划《超级学练考》的初衷，就是为了解决师生目前遇到的以上困惑——让广大学生在较短的时间内学得更多，记得牢，练得精。

《超级学练考》丛书作为同步类新型教辅，主要为进课堂编写（也可作为学生自读类用书），其突出特点在于：

一、渗透先进的教育理念，体现教师的主导作用和学生的主体地位，立足以学生发展为中心，注重学生学习方式及思维能力的培养。

二、“学”、“练”、“考”有机结合、环环相扣：“学”以节（课）为单位，归纳、细梳所要学习的核心内容；“练”按梯度分组设题，逐级提升学生的解题能力；“考”设置多种类型试卷，全方位挖掘和诠释考点，目的在于让学生“考”后而知不足。

三、“疑难点解析”、“典例归类”、“学习笔记”等栏目设计新颖、科学、实用，有如名师从旁指导，求知更加轻松。

四、题解分离，便于思考；详解单订，便于验证。

五、书网互动，增值无限。师生在使用本丛书时，可锁定**www.hengqian.com**进行信息查询、资源下载、在线辅导等，作为本书读者免费享受这些增值服务。

相信这样的一套好书，定会给您艰辛求学带来意想不到的实惠和无穷的轻松；实现我们既授人以鱼，更授人以渔的愿望！

丛书主编 方可





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(参考答案活页装订,随书赠送)



Unit 1

Changjiangyuan

Good friends



总结、模仿、创新。这是内化知识、创新运用的基础。



预习探路

1. What happens to Chuck one day as he is flying across the Pacific Ocean?

提示 His plane crashes.

2. What things must Chuck learn to do on the island?

提示 He has to learn how to collect water, hunt for food and make fire. The most difficult challenge is how to survive without friends.

3. What's Chuck's friend on the lonely island?

提示 A volleyball called Wilson.

4. What does Chuck learn about himself when he is alone on the island?

提示 He realizes that he hasn't been a very good friend, that he needs friends to share happiness and sorrow, and that he should have cared more about his friends.

5. What's *Cast Away*? What does it mean?

提示 It's the name of a movie. *Cast* means *throw*. Since the hero(主人公) of this film(Chuck) lives alone on a lonely island, the name makes audiences feel that the man is cast away and lives outside our society.

6. What can we do to be good friends even if we're very busy?

提示 This movie tells us that there is much more to life than work(生活不止是工作). It's wrong to be a workaholic(工作狂) like Chuck. So every day we must spend some time with our friends and family. Only in this way can we really enjoy our life.



重难点解析

1. What should a good friend be like?

一个好朋友应该是个什么样子呢?

like 此处为介词,意为“像,跟……一样”。

look like 用来谈论某人或某物的外貌或外观特征。

be like 用来谈论事物的性质或具体情况。

eg: You look like your father. 你长得像你父亲。

The building looks like a church.

那栋建筑看起来像是一座教堂。

— What's Sue like? — She's a cheerful and talkative girl.

— 苏是一个什么样的人?

— 她是一个乐观健谈的女孩。

— What was the meeting like? — Very successful.

— 那次会议是个什么情况? — 开得很成功。

2. loyal *adj.* 忠实的,忠诚的

eg: a loyal friend

He is loyal to the Party/his duty.

他忠于党/忠于职守。

Dogs are loyal to their masters.

狗忠于主人。

注: loyal 的名词是 loyalty.

3. What are they arguing about?

他们正在争论什么?

argue about 就……争论,辩论关于……

argue with 和某人争论,和某人辩论

argue for 赞成

argue against 反对

argue that... 主张;认为……

① He argued with the taxi driver about the fare. 他就车费与出租车司机理论。

② They are arguing with their classmates about the solution to the problem.

他们正在和同学争执对问题的解决方法。

③ He argued for/against the new plan to be carried out the next month.

他赞成/反对下月要实施的新计划。

④ The workers argued for the right to strike.

工人们为争取罢工的权力而辩论。

⑤ Some people argue against free trade.

一些人辩论反对自由贸易。

⑥ He argued that the earth is round.

他主张地球是圆的。

注意: argue 的现在分词和名词的拼写要去“e”。

即: arguing, argument.

argue over sth 与 argue about sth 同义,但在较为重大的事情时多用 over。



argue 的名词形式为 argument(论点, 争论, 论据)。

eg: ① The two brothers had a bitter argument over the money.

兄弟俩为那笔钱而激烈争吵。

② There are strong arguments for and against capital punishment.

对于执行死刑, 赞成与反对的双方都有强有力的论据。

③ They got into quite a heated argument.

他们的争论进入白热化。

④ I couldn't follow his argument.

我不理解他的论点。

注: 还有一个词的用法跟 argue 用法相似, 这个词是 quarrel(争吵, 吵架); quarrel with sb about/over sth.

4. What do you think they should do to solve their problems?

你认为他们应该怎样解决他们的问题?

do you think 出现在特殊疑问句中用作插入语, 前后不用逗号隔开, 问句后面要用陈述语序。

What do you think is the most difficult in learning English?

你认为学英语什么最困难?

Where do you think he has gone?

你认为他到哪里了?

类似的插入语还有 do you suppose, do you guess 等。

Who do you guess I met in the street this afternoon?

你猜我今天下午在街上遇见谁了?

5. I don't enjoy singing, nor do I like computers.

我不喜欢唱歌, 也不喜欢电脑。

nor 连词, “也不”。

(1) 与 neither 或 not 连用, 形成 neither/not... nor... 来连接两个相同的结构。

eg: Neither you nor he is right.

你和他都错了。

He doesn't have a car nor a big house.

他既没有车子也没有房子。

(2) 用在一个否定句之后, 表示否定的连续。这时第二句要倒装。

He doesn't smoke, nor does he drink.

他不抽烟也不喝酒。

— I can't speak English. — Nor can I.

— 我不会讲英语。 — 我也不会。

6. Rock music is OK, and so is skiing.

摇滚乐很棒, 滑雪也如此。

句中的 so 引导了一个倒装句, so 在此表示“也如此”。即“so+助动词/系动词/情态动词+主语”, 表示上文提到的肯定情况也适用于另一个人或物。eg:

① He went to the theatre last night. So did I.

他昨晚去了剧院, 我也去了。

② She passed the final exam. So did I.

她通过了期末考试, 我也如此。

③ She is a teacher. So am I.

她是位教师, 我也是。

但 so 也可用于非倒装结构(即 so+主语+助动词/情态动词/系动词), 这时表示赞同或确认, 即“的确如此”, “是啊”。

eg: — It's raining. — So it is!

— 下雨了。 — 可不是吗!

— Bill plays basketball well. 贝尔篮球打得好。

— Yes, so he does and so do you. 是呀, 你也是。

答语中前部分表示赞同, 故不倒装, 而后部分表示某情况也适用于另一个人, 故倒装。

如果表示否定的情况也适用于另外一个人或物, 则不用 so, 而要用 neither/nor 引起倒装结构。eg:

① He doesn't want to go there, nor do I.

他不想去那儿, 我也不想去。

② The blue car isn't nice, nor is the green one.

那辆蓝色轿车不好看, 那辆绿色的也不好看。

I won't go to the party, nor will she/neither will she.

我不去参加聚会, 她也不去。

除以上两种单一的肯定句式 and 否定句式外, 还可以使用“So it is/was with...”, “It is the same with...”用在:(a)前面句子结构中既有 be 动词又有行为动词或其他不同形式;(b)前面句子既有肯定形式又有否定形式, 这种混合句式的场合之后, 表达后者情形和前者相同。

— I am fond of music and practise playing the piano every day.

— 我喜欢音乐, 每天练习弹钢琴。

— So it is with my sister. 我妹妹也是。

— I was born in China and Chinese is my mother tongue.

— 我出生在中国, 汉语是我的母语。

— So it is with Li Ming. /It is the same with Li Ming.

— 李明也一样。

— She likes English but she can't speak very well.

— 她喜欢英语, 但她说得不好。

— So it is with me. /It is the same with me.

— 我也是一样。

7. I don't enjoy reading too much.

我不怎么喜欢阅读。

too much 在此为副词词组, 修饰动词。eg:

Watching TV too much is bad for your eyes.

电视看得太多对你的眼睛有害。

但 too much 还可表示“太多, 太过分”, 相当于名词词组或形容词, 后可接不可数名词, 接可数名词时用 too many。

eg: ① Too much of the water was wasted.

太多的水被浪费掉了。

② What you said is too much for the girl.

你说的话让这个女孩受不了。

注意另一个词组 much too, 表示“太……”。是一个副词词组, 修饰形容词或副词, 不可以修饰动词。例如:

① This kind of bike is much too expensive.

这种自行车太贵了。

② The coat is much too large for me.

这件大衣我穿太大了。

可以这样来理解这两个词组的区别:

too much 中 too 修饰加强 much 的语气, 核心是 much, 故 too much 后面可跟 *n.* (不可数 *n.*) 或单独使用。而 much too 中 much 修饰加重 too 的语气, 核心是 too, 故 much too 后面跟 *adj.* 或 *adv.*。

8. Imagine that you were alone on an island.

想像你独自一人生活在一个岛上。

imagine *vt.* 想像, 设想, 猜想。后面的宾语可以是:

① 简单宾语: + *n.*

I can't imagine such a life.

我无法想像这样的生活。

宾语还可以是一种特殊形式的名词——动名词 (*v.-ing*)。而且当动名词表示的动作不是句子主语发出时还可以加上动名词的逻辑主语。即 *imagine (sb.) doing sth.*

如: Can you imagine a 70-year-old man climbing Mt. Everest?

你能想像一位七十岁的老人登上珠穆朗玛峰吗?

② + *that/wh-* 宾语从句。

I imagine that you are tired.

我猜想你累了。

Can you imagine what our life will be like 50 years later?

你能想像 50 年后我们的生活将是什么样子吗?

③ 复合宾补 (*ie.* 宾语 + 宾语补足语): *imagine sb. /sth. to be as...*

eg: I imagined him to be/as an enemy.

我推测他是敌人。

9. Chuck survives the crash and lands on a deserted island.

查克大难不死, 降落到一个荒岛上。

(1) survive. 有两义: 一作“幸存, 幸免于……”如:

Of the four people in the car accident, only one survived.

在遭遇车祸的四人中, 只有一个幸存。

注意: 表示“幸免于(难)时”, survive 为 *vt.* 直接加宾语, 切忌使用介词 *in*。eg:

survive an earthquake/the fire/the accident/the cold

经历地震(火灾, 事故, 严寒等)而不死

二作“比……活得长”(live longer than), 同样也是 *vt.*

eg: The old lady has survived all her children.

那老太太的子女都先她而去世了。

She survived her husband by ten years.

她比她丈夫多活了十年。

(2) desert *vt.* [dɪzə:t] 抛弃, 遗弃

eg: He deserted his friend in need.

他抛弃了困苦中的朋友。

He deserted his wife and children for a new sweetheart.

他遗弃了妻子儿女另求新欢。

All the crew deserted the ship. 船员们弃船逃亡了。

过去分词 deserted 已形容词化, 作“被遗弃的; 荒凉的”讲。

eg: The street was deserted. 街道上全无人影。

a deserted castle/house

无人居住的城堡(屋子)

desert 作“沙漠”讲时读作 [dezət]

10. On the island, Chuck has to learn to survive all alone.

在海岛上, 查克不得不学会独立生存。

all alone = completely alone = completely by oneself

{	alone <i>adj. adv.</i> (客观, 无感情色彩) 单独, 独自一人
	作 <i>adj.</i> 时只作表语, 不作定语。
{	lonely <i>adj.</i> (主观, 有感情色彩) 孤独的, 寂寞的;
	(指地方) 偏僻的, 荒凉的。

eg: ① I am alone, but I don't feel lonely.

虽然我独自一人, 但我并不感到孤独。

② He lived all alone in that big house.

他独自一人住在那所大房子里。

③ a lonely mountain village

一个偏僻的山村

当 alone 用在名词、代词之后时, 它的意思是“只有, 仅仅 (only)”。

eg: The shoes alone cost 800 yuan.

光是鞋就花了八百元。

In 2005 alone, our company sold 50 000 computers.

光是 2005 年一年, 我们公司就销售了 50 000 台电脑。

He will be remembered for that one book alone.

仅仅那一本书就足以使他留名于世了。

11. ① He has to learn how to collect water, hunt for food, and make fire.

他必须学会怎样取水, 猎食以及生火。

② Perhaps the most difficult challenge is how to survive without friends.

或许最大的挑战是没有朋友该怎样生存。

③ ... Chuck learns how to be a good friend to Wilson.

查克知道怎样才能成为 Wilson 的好朋友。



以上三句中包含一个重要结构: wh-词+不定式, 它相当于一个 wh-词引导的从句, 可作主语, 表语和宾语。

eg: ① I don't know what to do. (作动词宾语)

= I don't know what I should do.

② We must decide whether to go or stay. (作动词宾语)

我们必须决定去还是留。

③ He gave me some advice about how to learn English.

就如何学英语他给我一些建议。(作介词宾语)

④ Where to spend the weekend is still a problem.

到哪儿去度周末现在还是个问题。(作主语)

⑤ The problem is how to get so much money.

问题是如何弄到这么多钱。(作表语)

12. In order to survive, Chuck develops a friendship with an unusual friend — a volleyball he calls Wilson.

为了生存, 查克与一名异类朋友建立了友谊, 那是一个排球, 他管他叫威尔逊。

in order to... 引导一个表示目的状语, 意为“为了”。

eg: He hurried through his homework in order to play football with other boys.

他匆匆忙忙做完作业, 为的是能和其他男生一起去踢足球。

有时可省略 in order, 直接用不定式作为目的状语, 如:

He hurried through his homework (in order) to play volleyball with other boys.

为了和其他男孩子去打排球, 他匆匆忙忙做完作业。

in order to do 可以用 so as to 来替代, 但是 so as to 一般不能放句首。in order to do 的否定形式是 in order not to do。

eg: He left early in order not to be late for school.

他走得很早, 为的是上学不迟到。

in order 还可以带不定式逻辑主语 for sb to do, eg:

He stepped aside in order for me to pass.

他往旁边挪了一下, 为的是让我过去。

in order that 和 so that 句型引导的是状语从句, 也是表示“目的”的。

eg: They ran quickly in order that they could get to school on time.

为了准时到达学校, 他们飞快地跑着。

13. He realises that he hasn't been a very good friend because he has always been thinking about himself.

他意识到自己一直不是个好朋友因为他总是考虑自己。

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.

我一直在学打字。(还没学会)

② 刚完结性

Your eyes are red, have you been crying?

你眼睛红, 是不是哭来了? (刚哭完)

③ 连续性或重复性

I've been knocking. I don't think anyone's in.

我一直在敲门, 我想屋里没有人。

[比较]

现在完成时通常具有结果含义, 即完结性。

I have learned to type.

我已学会打字了。

14. Even though Wilson is just a volleyball, Chuck becomes fond of him.

尽管威尔逊仅仅是一个排球, 查克却十分欣赏他。

even if, even though 引导的是让步状语从句, 意思是“即使”“纵然”。例如:

① We can't get the work done even if (even though) we stay up all night.

即使我们晚上不睡觉, 我们也完不成这项工作。

② It would not matter even if (even though) he should refuse.

即使他拒绝, 那也没有什么关系。

③ Even though he comes in person, I won't lend him my car.

即使他亲自来, 我也不会把车借给他。

④ Even if it rains, I will go.

即使天下雨, 我也会去。

even though, even if 中 even 用来加强 though/if 的语气, 二者不一定总能互换, 具体讲, 表示假设语气时可换用, 但表示既成的事实时, 只能用 even though。如:

Even though we (have) lost the game, I don't think their team is really better than ours.

尽管我们输了比赛, 但我并不认为他们的队伍真的比我们队强。

(此句前半部分表示事实而非假设, 故不宜用 even if。)

15. Chuck learns that we need friends to share happiness and sorrow.

查克懂得了, 我们都需要休戚与共的朋友。

share *vi. vt.* 分享, 分担; 共用 have or use (sth) with others 常用于下面短语中:

(1) share in sth 分享; 分担 (此短语中的 in 也可不用)。
例:

① True friends share (in) your sorrows as well as (in) your joys.

真正的朋友与你同甘共苦。

② I'll share (in) the cost with you.

我将和你分担这笔费用。

③ They two shared an umbrella in the rain.

他们俩在雨中共打一把伞。

④ The two brothers share a bedroom.

兄弟俩合住一间卧室。

由以上几例可见,表示“共用”、“共有”,后面跟实物时,share 直接跟宾语;而表示“分享,分担”抽象的东西时,多用 in。

(2) share sth (out) among/between sb 将某物平均分配

(3) share sth with sb 与别人共有或合用某物

share 还可作 n. 意为“一份,份额;股票”,如:

I've done my share(=part) of work.

我已做了我的一份工作。

the lion's share(of sth) 最大或最好的一份

the share market 股市

16... and that it is important to have someone to care about.

……他觉得照顾别人是非常重要的。

(1) 这里的 it 为形式主语,而真正的主语为后面的动词不定式。常构成的句式为 It is (was) + adj. / n. + to do sth, 在这个句式中常用的形容词有 important, certain, possible, necessary, easy, hard, likely 等。eg:

① It is not easy to master a foreign language.

要精通一门外语是不容易的。

② It is not necessary to tell him the truth at once.

没必要把真相立刻告诉他。

③ It is impossible for him to pass the final examination.

他不可能通过这次期末考试。

(2) 比较 care about 与 care for

{ care about 关心;在意,在乎

{ care for 喜欢;照料(=look after)

I don't care about what he does.

我不在乎他干什么。

She thinks only of herself; she doesn't care about other people.

她只考虑自己,不关心别人。

Do you care for art?

你喜欢艺术吗?

These children are well cared for.

这些孩子得到了很好的照料。



语法

直接引语变间接引语(I)

说话人在转述别人的话时,可以一字不变地加以引用,被引用的话在语法上叫作直接引语。说话人用自己的话转述别人的话时,可以对原话有所改动,这叫作间接引语。

eg: Tom said, "I will never come late in future."

Tom said that he would never come late in future.

直接引语变间接引语要注意根据原话的句子类型加以适当的连接词,对相应的人称代词加以变动,时态、时间状语也要做相应变动。

(1) 直接引语为陈述句时,可变为由 that 引导的宾语从句。

eg: ① The monitor said, "We will visit a car factory tomorrow."

→ The monitor told us that we would visit a car factory the next day.

② He said, "I'm going to go away for a holiday in Beijing."

→ He said that he was going to go away for a holiday in Beijing.

③ The boy said, "My mother is cleaning the house."

→ The boy said that his mother was cleaning the house.

(2) 直接引语为一般疑问句时,可变为由 if 或 whether 引导的宾语从句,从句应用陈述语序。

eg: ① The teacher asked, "Is everyone here?"

→ The teacher asked if everyone was there.

② The mother said, "Have you finished your homework?"

→ The mother asked whether I had finished my homework.

(3) 直接引语为特殊疑问句时,可变为由 who, what, when 等疑问词引导的宾语从句,从句要用陈述语序。

eg: ① Bill said, "When will you get back from Britain, John?"

→ Bill asked John when he would get back from Britain.

② The stranger asked, "Where is the nearest hospital?"

→ The stranger asked me where the nearest hospital was.

说明:

(1) 关于时态变化,可总结为一句话——时态后退一步。

时态不变的几种情况:

① 转述真理或谚语时。

"Practice makes perfect," our teacher said to me.

→ Our teacher told me that practice makes perfect.

② 当谈论固定不变的时刻表时。

He said, "The plane leaves at 9:30."

→ He said that the plane leaves at 9:30.

③ 当有具体的表示过去的时间状语时。

"I joined the Party in 1995," she said.

→ She said that she joined the Party in 1995.

(2) 关于人称代词的变化,建议初学者借助汉语思维,也可使用下面规则——一主二宾三不变。

其中,“一、二、三”指直接引语里的第一、二、三人称。

“主”、“宾”分别指转述结构(如 He said; He asked me, 等)里面的主语和宾语。

这个规则的含义是原直接引语里的第一人称随转述结构里的主语而变,第二人称随宾语而变,第三人称保持不变。

如: ① 当用 $\frac{\text{He}}{\text{(主)}}$ said 转述 $\frac{\text{I}}{\text{(第一人称主格)}}$ like



English.”时,

I $\xrightarrow{\text{随 He}}$ He, 故为:

He said that he liked English.

② “Can $\xrightarrow{\text{you}}$ (第二人称主格), lend $\xrightarrow{\text{me}}$ (第一人称宾格) some money?”

用 $\xrightarrow{\text{He}}$ (主) asked $\xrightarrow{\text{me}}$ (宾) 转述时,

$\xrightarrow{\text{me}}$ (第一人称宾语) $\xrightarrow{\text{随 He}}$ him

$\xrightarrow{\text{you}}$ (第二人称主格) $\xrightarrow{\text{随 me}}$ I

故为: He asked me if I could lend him some money.

③ 当用 she told me 转述 “My brother and your sister are classmates” 时,

$\xrightarrow{\text{my}}$ (第一人称所有格) $\xrightarrow{\text{随 she}}$ her

$\xrightarrow{\text{your}}$ (第二人称所有格) $\xrightarrow{\text{随 me}}$ my, 故间接引语应为:

She told me that her brother and my sister were classmates.

不难看出, 以上规则里面的 “随……而变” 是指变成同一个人称, 但格保持不变。

(3) 当转述陈述句或问句时, 无外乎下面几种格式:

① He said (to me) (that)....

② He told me (that)....

③ He asked (me) if/whether....

④ He asked (me) wh- 从句。

除此之外的任何形式都是错误的。如:

He told that... (told 必须接 sb.)

He told to me that... (told 为 vt., 直接加 sb., 不用介词)

He asked me that if...? (引导宾语从句的连词只能用一个: 原句为陈述句时用 that, 原句为一般疑问句时用 if/whether; 另外问号应变为句号。)



高考命题研究预测

(一) 高考信息

本单元中有一些知识点在高考中反复出现, 列举如下:

1. So/Neither/Nor 倒装结构: 表示前面的情况也适用于另外一个人或物; 肯定的情况用 So; 否定的情况用 Neither/Nor; 既有肯定又有否定或包含不同时态或类别的动词时要用 So it is with.../It is the same with...。

2. do you think 作为插入语, 放在特殊疑问句 wh- 词之后, 注意, 这时如果后面是句子 (即有主语和谓语), 则要用陈述语序。

3. wh- 词 + 不定式 = wh- 从句, 在句中作宾语、主语或表语。

4. 现在完成进行时 (have/has been doing) 表示 “一直在

做……”, 并注意它和现在完成时的区别。

5. 情态 v. + have + 过去分词: 表示对过去的事情的推测, 根据不同的把握性和语气, 选用不同的情态 v., should 本应该, must 必定, may/might 可能, can (可以, 能够), 注意表示 “不可能” 要用 can't/couldn't, 不可用 mustn't。

词汇方面的考点有:

6. imagine 后跟 sb doing sth (动名词复合结构)

7. care about 与 care for.

8. share

9. even if/even though (即使, 尽管, 纵然), 引导让步状语从句。

(二) 考题研究

1. Mary never does any reading in the evening, _____. (NMET2005)

A. so does John

B. John does too

C. John doesn't too

D. nor does John

解析 选 D。本题考查 so/neither/nor 引起的倒装结构表示前面的情况也适用于另外一个人或物, 由于前句中有否定词 never, 故用 nor/neither, 不用 so。

2. — What shall we do this weekend?

— If you go boating, _____.

A. so shall I

B. I shall

C. so I shall

D. so do I

解析 选 A。第二句话意为 “如果你去划船, 我也去”。条件句中谓语动词使用一般现在时表示将来情况, 所以主句时态应是一般将来时, 且使用 so + 倒装句式。

3. — 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

解析 选 B。so 后可跟正装句式或倒装句式。如果 so 的意思是 “某某也是” 就用倒装; 如果其意思是 “是的”, 就用正装句式对上文加以肯定。本题意为 “大卫近来进步很大, 他的确如此, 你也一样。”

4. Allow children the space to voice their opinions, _____ they are different from your own. (NMET 2005)

A. until

B. even if

C. unless

D. as though

解析 选 B。A. until/till “直到……(时)”, 用于:

持续性 v. + until....

not + 瞬间 v. + until. (直到……才……)

B. even if “即使, 尽管”

C. unless = if not 除非……

D. as though/as if 好像、似乎、仿佛

本句意为: 要给孩子们发表见解的机会, 尽管他们的观

点与你们的不同。

5. — Hi, Tracy, you look tired.

— I am tired, I _____ the living room all day.

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

解析 选 C。本题考查现在完成进行时的用法。若选 D,则表示粉刷居室的动作已完成。换言之,现在完成时强调结果,现在完成进行时强调过程。故选 C。

6. 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 leave

解析 选 B。我为你着急,你(本)不应该一声不吭就离开了家,表示“本不应该但却……了”。

7. — I stayed at a hotel while in New York.

— Oh, did you? You _____ with Barbara.

- A. could have stayed
B. could stay
C. would stay
D. must have stayed

解析 选 A。could have stayed with Barbara: 本可以和 Barbara 住一起,但却没有。

8. Allen had to call a taxi because the box was _____ to carry all the way home. (NMET2003)

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

解析 选 A。(much) too + *adj./adv.*: 太/过于/非常……

(too)much + 不可数 *n.* 太多的……。

9. Let Harry play with your toys as well, clare—you must learn to _____.

- A. support B. care
C. spare D. share

解析 选 D。你要学会分享(share)。A. 意为“支持”, B. “关心,在乎”, C. “使……闲着不用”(如: to spare no efforts to do sth 不遗余力地做某事)。

10. (1) The mother didn't know _____ to blame for the broken glass as it happened while she was out.

- A. who B. when
C. how D. what

(2) I've worked with children before, so I know what _____ in my new job.

- A. expected B. to expect
C. to be expecting D. expects

(3) It's said in Australia there is more land than the

government knows _____.

- A. it what to do with
B. what to do it with
C. what to do with it
D. to do what with it

解析 此三题均考查 *wh-*词 + 不定式,该结构经常在句中作宾语,相当于一个宾语从句。注意不定式意义上的主语就是主句的主语,而 *wh-*疑问词是不定式意义上的宾语,该结构中的不定式不用进行式和被动式,而总是用最简单的一般式。

(1)选 A。who to blame = who she should blame. 另外包含一个词组 blame sb for sth “因某事而责备某人”,全句意为:杯子打了,母亲不知道该责备谁,因为这件事发生在她外出时。

(2)选 B。若选 A 或 D,则 expect 的主语为 what,而实际上 expect 只能是人(主句主语“I”)的动作;同时此结构中不定式不用进行时, B 项(相当于 so I know what I should expect in my new job)全句意为:我以前带过孩子,所以我知道在我的新工作中应该期待什么。(即可以预料工作中会出现什么情况)。

(3)选 C。本句意为:澳大利亚地多得以致政府不知道用这些地来做什么/不知道如何处置它。可改写为:

Australia has so much land that the government doesn't know what to do with it.

再把画线部分改为宾语从句则为:

... the government doesn't know what it (指政府) can/should do with it (指土地)。显然, what 是 do 意义上的宾语。该 *wh-*词 + 不定式或相应的 *wh-*从句均应以 *wh-*词来引导(即 *wh-*词位于句首),故反推回去,答案为 C 而不是 D。



知识拓展

A Forever Friend

“A friend walks in when the rest of the world walks out.”

Sometimes in life,

You find a special friend;

Someone who changes your life just by being part of it.

Someone who makes you laugh until you can't stop;

Someone who makes you believe that there really is good in the world.

Someone who convinces you that there really is an unlocked door just waiting for you to open it.

This is Forever Friendship.

When you're down,

and the world seems dark and empty,

Your forever friend lifts you up in spirits and makes that dark and empty world suddenly seem bright and full.



Your forever friend gets you through the hard times, the sad times, and the confused times.

If you turn and walk away,

Your forever friend follows,

If you lose your way,

Your forever friend guides you and cheers you on.

Your forever friend holds your hand and tells you that everything is going to be okay.

And if you find such a friend,

You feel happy and complete,

Because you need not worry,

You have a forever friend for life,

And forever has no end.

永远的朋友

“别人都走开的时候,朋友仍与你在一起。”

有时候在生活中,

你会找到一个特别的朋友:

他只是你生活中的一部分内容,却能改变你整个的生活。

他会把你逗得开怀大笑;

他会让你相信人间有真情。

他会让你确信,真的有一扇不加锁的门,在等待着你去开启。

这就是永远的友谊。

当你失意,

当世界变得黯淡与空虚,

你真正的朋友会让你振作起来,原本黯淡、空虚的世界顿时变得明亮和充实。

你真正的朋友会与你一同度过困难、伤心和烦恼的时刻。

你转身走开时,

真正的朋友会紧紧相随,

你迷失方向时,

真正的朋友会引导你,鼓励你,

真正的朋友会握着你的手,告诉你一切都会好起来的。

如果你找到了这样的朋友,

你会快乐,觉得人生完整,

因为你无需再忧虑。

你拥有了一个真正的朋友,

永永远远,永无止境。



挑战极限,方显英雄本色。

A 课堂巩固

I. 用所给词的正确形式填空

1. Is it easy for them _____ (answer) the question?
2. There are a lot of _____ (friend) in the hall.
3. He is fond of _____ (swim) while I'm interested in singing.
4. The little boy was afraid of _____ (punish) by his mother.
5. She enjoys listening to _____ (class) music.
6. After the crash, Chuck landed on a _____ (desert) island where there were no people.
7. We need friends to share _____ (happy) and sorrow.
8. Do you know the girl _____ (name) Kate?
9. He is a _____ (success) manager in the company.
10. I don't enjoy _____ (read) too much.

II. 单句改错

1. The teacher asked what we were arguing.

2. Kate told her mother that her father has gone to the supermarket.

3. It was so lovely weather that they all wanted to go out for a walk.

4. His uncle doesn't earn as many money as his aunt.

5. The foreign visitors told us they enjoyed their stay here and they would come again.

6. Computers are widely used in our every day life.

7. What a fun it is to swim in the river in hot summer!

8. She said she knows only a little English.

9. I was about to leave while a shout came from behind.

10. I went to work by taxi in order to not be late again.

11. The plant is dead. I should give it more water.

12. She had such little money that she couldn't buy a new

dress.

13. Can you imagine him to do this alone?

14. What do you think shall we do next?

15. We can work out the maths puzzle by several different ways.

III. 单词拼写

1. Madame Curie felt great s _____ when her husband died.

2. We had a lot of a _____ in the forest.

3. Please hit the nail with a h _____.

4. I like pop music while my sister enjoys c _____ music.

5. She is a model teacher, who is l _____ to the cause of education.

6. Crusoe spent 28 years on the d _____ island and experienced many unusual things.

7. I had expected the film to be very interesting, but it was so b _____ that I regretted going there.

8. Only a few people in the village s _____ the earthquake. Most of them died in the disaster.

9. When I entered the office, they were a _____ about something.

10. Facing the problem we did not know what to do, for nobody could find a s _____ to it.

B 课后拓展

I. 完形填空

There were two lazy men who 1 did any work at all. They 2 spend the whole day sitting in the sun and sleeping 3 talking about what they would do when they were 4. Many years went 5 in this way and the two men 6 poor. One summer's day as they were sitting 7 on a bench in the sunshine, one of the men jumped 8 his feet without warning and exclaimed, "We can't go on 9 this. We've got to do something to 10 some money."

"11 for instance (例如)?" asked his friend in a 12 voice.

"We'll go to the mountains and 13 snails (蜗牛)," said the first man.

The second man didn't want to go out at first. But in the end his friend 14 him. They each took a bucket (桶) and set 15 for the mountains. They walked extremely slow.

When they reached the hill, they looked 16 it might have a lot of snails on it. The first man said, "Let's work separately (各自地). I'll go up this side 17 my bucket, and you go up the other side with 18, we'll meet at the top."

They 19 snails all day and in the evening they met at the top of the hill. "How many did you get?" asked the first man. "Two," said the second man. "I 20 got three, but one got away."

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| () 1. A. always | B. never |
| C. often | D. seldom |
| () 2. A. used to | B. used |
| C. got used to | D. became used to |
| () 3. A. or | B. and |
| C. but | D. with |
| () 4. A. old | B. ill |
| C. rich | D. poor |
| () 5. A. on | B. with |
| C. by | D. down |
| () 6. A. appeared | B. proved |
| C. seemed | D. remained |
| () 7. A. calmly | B. quietly |
| C. nervously | D. nearly |
| () 8. A. up | B. down |
| C. off | D. to |
| () 9. A. as | B. like |
| C. with | D. about |
| () 10. A. steal | B. rob |
| C. exchange | D. make |
| () 11. A. How | B. However |
| C. What | D. Whatever |
| () 12. A. tireless | B. tiring |
| C. tired | D. tiresome |
| () 13. A. catch | B. take |
| C. get | D. fetch |
| () 14. A. advised | B. persuaded |
| C. agreed | D. forced |
| () 15. A. up | B. about |
| C. down | D. off |
| () 16. A. as | B. though |
| C. that | D. as though |
| () 17. A. at | B. in |
| C. by | D. with |
| () 18. A. mine | B. ours |
| C. yours | D. yourself |
| () 19. A. looked for | B. found |
| C. searched | D. caught |
| () 20. A. nearly | B. finally |



C. mainly

D. already

II. 阅读理解

A

A story is a work of imagination. The people, who write stories, write them in order to give pleasure to those who read stories. Story-readers are, generally speaking, women of all ages and younger men. Readers love the start of a story, where there are new and sometimes strange people to be met for the first time. They enjoy the story itself, the gentleness and the violence(暴力), the loves and the hates, with which a good writer interests his readers. They enjoy the end of the story, whether it's happy or sad. The readers' main purpose in all this is to escape(逃离) from ordinary life for a short time. Older men, as a rule, find their ordinary lives too pleasant to run away from.

- () 1. A story-writer must be _____.
A. a funny man
B. an interesting woman
C. a person full of imagination
D. a person who has much experience in life
- () 2. A good story-writer pleases his readers with _____.
A. the start of the story
B. the end of the story
C. loves or hates
D. the story itself
- () 3. As a rule, the ordinary lives of older men _____.
A. are enjoyable
B. are not enjoyable
C. need to be changed
D. don't want changing
- () 4. All those who read stories _____.
A. are afraid of their ordinary lives
B. dare not live any longer
C. dare not face their ordinary lives
D. want to make their ordinary lives rich and colourful
- () 5. Most of the story-readers are women, for _____.
A. they are free
B. stories are easier for them to understand
C. they have a fine feeling
D. None of the above

B

One cold day, an elderly lady sent for her doctor. When he came, she told him that her right leg was very sore(疼痛) at the knee. The pain was sometimes bad enough to make

walking difficult. She asked him what the trouble could be, as she had never suffered any similar discomfort before.

After making a careful examination, the doctor said, "You are in a very good state of health for a woman of your age. I think the trouble in your right knee is just a matter of old age. We get diseases as we get older. The trouble will almost certainly clear up in spring."

"Nonsense, doctor!" she said, "My left knee is perfect, and it is exactly the same age as my right."

- () 6. According to the doctor, _____.
A. the older people grow, the more diseases they will get
B. when people grow older, they will get diseases
C. the diseases old people get will become all right in spring
D. old people do not get diseases easily
- () 7. In which season do you think the story took place?
A. Spring. B. Summer.
C. Autumn. D. Winter.
- () 8. What the woman said shows that _____.
A. she hated the doctor very much
B. she understood what the doctor said
C. she knew much about medical science
D. she knew little about medical science
- () 9. Which is right according to the passage?
A. The lady had not suffered any discomfort before.
B. The lady had seldom suffered any discomfort before.
C. The lady had not suffered any discomfort like that before.
D. The lady had pains in her right knee sometimes.
- () 10. Why did the lady send for her doctor?
A. Because there was some trouble in her right knee.
B. Because she got a pain in her left knee.
C. Because she wanted to see her doctor at that time.
D. Because she was unable to walk.



阅读平台

(2005 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试 3)

Every year on my birthday, from the time I turned 12, a white gardenia(栀子花) was delivered(投递) to my house. No card came with it. Calls to the flower-shop were not helpful at all. After a while I stopped trying to discover the sender's name and just delighted in (沉浸在……的喜悦中) the

beautiful white flower in soft pink paper.

But I never stopped imagining who the giver might be. Some of my happiest moments were spent daydreaming about the sender. My mother encouraged these imaginings. She'd ask me if there was someone for whom I had done special kindness. Perhaps it was the old man across the street whose mail I'd delivered during the winter. As a girl, though, I had more fun imagining that it might be a boy I had run into.

One month before my graduation(毕业), my father died. I felt so sad that I became completely uninterested in my upcoming graduation dance, and I didn't care if I had a new dress or not. But my mother, in her own sadness, would not let me miss any of those things. She wanted her children to feel loved and lovable. In truth, my mother wanted her children to see themselves much like the gardenia—lovely, strong and perfect with perhaps a bit of mystery(神秘).

My mother died ten days after I was married. I was 22. That was the year the gardenia stopped coming.

- () 1. Which of the following would be the best title for the text ?
A. A Childhood Dream.
B. A Mother's Love.
C. A Graduation Party.
D. A Special Birthday.
- () 2. The mother insisted(坚持) that her daughter go to the graduation dance because _____.
A. she could take care of things herself
B. she hoped she would find a boyfriend
C. she wanted her to be happy and strong
D. she thought education was most important
- () 3. Who was the sender of the flower ?
A. A boy the writer had run into.
B. One of the writer's neighbors.
C. One of the writer's classmates.
D. The writer's mother.



Unit 1 综合测评卷

(时间: 100 分钟 满分: 100 分)

I. 单项选择(每小题 1 分, 共 15 分)

- () 1. Betty sang _____ and won the first prize though he didn't feel _____ that day.
A. good; well B. good; good
- () 2. Mother had me _____ the homework the whole afternoon.
A. doing B. do
C. to do D. done
- () 3. He decided to leave _____ the morning of Spring Festival.
A. at B. on C. in D. during
- () 4. Our train was delayed, _____ the bad weather.
A. rather than B. as a result
C. because of D. because
- () 5. He won't go to bed _____ his mother _____.
A. until; will come B. before; will come
C. until; has come D. before; come
- () 6. —How about going swimming ?
—Yes, _____.
A. I'd love to B. I like
C. I would like D. I'd better
- () 7. Parents aren't always able to _____ their children's need.
A. make B. meet
C. get D. take
- () 8. When you haven't finish this, why do you go on _____ that ?
A. with B. to do
C. doing D. to have done
- () 9. —Don't have the water _____ all the time.
—Oh, I'm sorry.
A. running B. run
C. to run D. runs
- () 10. Mr Brown is a man _____ bright eyes and a kind face.
A. in B. on C. of D. with
- () 11. You must act _____ you are told to.
A. like B. as C. that D. /
- () 12. —How many students watched the teacher carefully ?
—_____.
A. Nobody B. None
C. Someone D. Some one
- () 13. Can you give them _____ to live in ?
A. a big room enough
B. an enough big room
C. a big enough room
D. a room enough big
- () 14. She found two glasses. One was filled _____ beer