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高一英语上

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Unit 1 Good friends



单词和词组

honest adj. 诚实的，正直的

例： He is an honest boy. 他是个诚实的男孩。

brave adj. 勇敢的

例： Be brave—We'll soon have your tooth out. 勇敢些——我们很快就会把你的牙拔出来的。

loyal adj. 忠诚的，忠心的

例： He has remained loyal to the team even though they lose every game. 他仍然忠于那个球队，尽管他们每场都输。

wise adj. 英明的；明智的；聪明的

例： ① You were wise to leave when you did. 你很聪明，当时就走了。

② It was wise of you to do so. 你这么做是明智的。

handsome adj. 英俊的；大方的；可观的

例： ① Look, there goes a handsome man and a handsome woman. 看，那个英俊的小伙子和那个健美的女子。

② He received a handsome reward. 他收到了一笔可观的奖赏。

smart adj. 聪明的，漂亮的



例: You look very smart in that new shirt. 你穿那件新衬衫看上去很帅。

argue vi. 争论; 辩论

例: ① They're always arguing about/over money. 他们总是为钱争吵。

② We could argue this point for hours without reaching any conclusions. 我们为这一点可以辩上几个小时而得不出任何结论。

classical adj. 古典的, 古典文学的

例: She prefers pop music and jazz to classical music. 她比较喜欢流行音乐和爵士乐, 不大喜爱古典音乐。

fond adj. 喜爱的, 多情的

例: She is fond of playing the piano. 她喜欢弹钢琴。

match n. 火柴

例: She lit her cigarette with a match. 她用火柴点燃香烟。

mirror n. 镜子

例: The driver saw the police car in his mirror. 司机从反光镜中看到了警车。

rope n. 粗绳

例: They tied their box with a piece of rope. 他们用绳子把盒子捆起来。

movie n. 电影

例: There's a good movie on TV tonight. 今晚电视上播放一部好电影。

cast v. /n. 投掷, 投射

例: The fishermen cast their nets into the sea. 渔民在海上撒网。

deserted adj. 荒芜的, 荒废的



例: There is a deserted island on the sea. 那海上有一个荒芜的岛屿。

hunt v. /n. 打猎, 猎取

例: I've hunted everywhere for my socks. 我到处在寻找我的短袜。

in order to 为了

例: He stood on a chair in order to reach the top shelf. 为了够到架子的顶层, 他站在一把椅子上。

share v. /n. 分享, 共有

例: ①Children should be taught to share their toys. 应该教育孩子们愿意把自己的玩具分给其他孩子玩。

②Here is your share of the cake. 这是给你的那份蛋糕。

sorrow n. 悲哀, 悲痛

例: Life has many joys and sorrows. 人生有许多欢乐和哀伤。

feeling n. 触觉, 知觉; 感觉

例: ①He lost all feeling in his toes. 他的脚趾完全失去了知觉。

②I have a feeling we've been followed. 我有种感觉我们正被人跟踪。

board v. 上(船、飞机); 寄宿, 寄膳

例: ①The hijackers boarded the plane at London Airport. 劫机者在伦敦机场登机。

②I'm boarding with a friend/at a friend's house. 我在一个朋友家寄居。

lie n. /v. 谎话; 谎言; 说谎

例: She said she loved me, but it was all lies/all a lie. 她说她爱我, 可那完全是骗人的鬼话。

speech n. 演说; 讲话



例: ①I had to give/make a speech to the Press Club. 我得向记者俱乐部发表演说。

②Only human beings are capable of speech. 只有人类才有说话的能力。

adventure n./v. 冒险; 冒险经历

例: He told us his exciting adventures in the Himalayas. 他向我们讲述了他在喜马拉雅山激动人心的种种奇遇。

admit v. 承认; 容许; 接纳

例: ①She admitted stealing the bicycle. 她承认偷了自行车。

②His son was admitted to Beijing University. 他儿子被北京大学录取了。

opinion n. 意见; 看法; 判断

例: ①What's your opinion of this wine? 你认为这酒怎么样?

②I can't stomach my son's political opinions. 我无法忍受我儿子的政治见解。



重点、难点、考点点拨

1. I don't enjoy singing, nor do I like computers. 我既不喜欢唱歌, 也不喜欢计算机。(Speaking)

1) enjoy 常用于“enjoy+n. /pron. /v-ing”形式。

例: ①I enjoyed the film. 我喜欢那部影片。

②I enjoy going to the cinema. 我爱看电影。

③He enjoyed himself on holiday. 他假期玩得很开心。

2) nor=neither 用在语句句首、动词之前表示“(某人/某物)也不……”。肯定句中用 so, 表示“也……”。其句型为“nor/neither/so+be/do/have/can/must...+主语”。使用该句型应注意: ①倒装语气; ②助动词与上句一致; ③两句的主语一定是不同的人或物。



例：① “I don't like it.” “Nor do I.” “我不喜欢它。” “我也不喜欢。”

② I was tired, and so were the others. 我累了，别人也都累了。

2. I'm not into classical music. 我对古典音乐没有太大兴趣。
(Speaking)

be+into (=keen on; interested in) 在非正式英语里表示“热衷于……；对……有兴趣”。

例：① He's given up photography and now he's into computers.
他已经放弃摄影了，现在对电脑着了迷。

② She's really into modern dance. 她对现代舞真是喜欢极了。

3. Other favourite hobbies are reading and singing. 其他的业余爱好是读书和唱歌。(Speaking)

hobby (业余爱好) 是娱乐的一种形式，是一种爱好而不是为了竞赛。此外，interest 也可表示“爱好”，是可数名词。

例：① Her hobbies are gardening, stamp-collecting, and playing the piano. 她的业余爱好是园艺、集邮和弹钢琴。

② Eating seems to be his only interest in life! 吃东西好像是他生活中的惟一爱好！

4. I'm fond of singing. 我喜欢唱歌。(Speaking)

“be fond of+n. /pron. /v-ing” 表示“喜欢……”

例：① We're all very fond of her. 我们都很喜欢她。

② My son is fond of playing the piano. 我儿子喜欢弹钢琴。

5. Hi there. 喂，你（们）好！（Speaking）

在与熟人打招呼时，常用 there 代替对方的名字。

例： Hello there! 喂，你好！

6. Chuck is a businessman who is always so busy that he has little time for his friends. 查克是个企业家，他总是忙，以致没有时间留给朋



友。(Reading)

for 是介词,表示“给,为,供”之意。

例: ① Save some of the cake for Arthur. 留给阿瑟一点蛋糕。

② I've got a present for you. 我有一件礼物要送给你。

7. Chuck survives the crash and lands on a deserted island. 查克幸免于难,受困于荒岛上。(Reading)

1) survive v. 表示①幸存,活下来;②比……活得长

例: ① Her parents died in the accident, but she survived. 她的父母死于车祸,但她却幸免于难。

② He survived in the desert for a week on biscuits and water. 他在沙漠中靠饼干和水维持了一个星期。

③ Few buildings survived the fire. 这次火灾中没有几所建筑物幸免于难。

2) deserted adj. ①无人的;②被离弃的

例: ① The office was quite deserted. 这个办公室里没有人。

② On the way we found a deserted house. 在路上我们发现了一个被离弃的小屋。

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

他不得不学会如何找水,寻找食物,如何生火。(Reading)

1) 此处“特殊疑问词(why除外)+to do”相当于一个省去谓语的宾语从句,可作主语、宾语和表语。

例: ① He shows me how to drive a car. 他教我如何开汽车。

② I hope you'll advise me what to do. 我希望你会告诉我做什么。

2) hunt for... 作“搜寻,寻找”解。类似的短语还有:① look for; ② search for; ③ in search of

例: ① I'm hunting for a lost book. 我在寻找一本失去的书。

② I've hunted everywhere but I can't find it. 我到处都找遍了,就



是找不到。

9. In order to survive, Chuck develops a friendship with an unusual friend. 为了生存, 查克与一个不同寻常的朋友建立了友谊。

(Reading)

引导目的状语的有: ①in order to do (可用于句首或句中, 可将in order 省略); ②so as to do (常用于句中); ③so that/in order that+从句 (谓语动词常用 may, might, can, could 等情态动词)。

例: ①He left early in order to arrive on time. =He left early in order that he might arrive on time. 他早早动身好按时到达。

②She worked hard so that everything would be ready by 6 o'clock. 她拼命干以便能到6点把一切都准备好。(主从句的主语不相同)

10. He also learns that he should have cared more about his friends. 他还悟出了他本该多关心朋友。(Reading)

should have done 表示本该做但没有做。

例: ①We should have bought a new lock for the front door. 我们本该买把新锁安在前门上。

②You should have got up earlier this morning. 你今天早上本该早点起床。



习题精选

一、单项填空

- () 1. A good friend should not only _____ happiness, but also sorrow.
A. give B. share C. have D. spend
- () 2. If you don't go swimming this evening, she won't go. _____.
A. Nor shall I B. Neither do I
C. So shall I D. I do neither
- () 3. Books of reference, _____ dictionaries and handbooks are of



great use to us.

- A. for example B. and
C. such as D. as

() 4. Smith has just arrived, but I didn't know he _____ until yesterday.

- A. will come B. would come
C. had been coming D. came

() 5. Nancy came late this morning , .

- A. and her brother was so B. so did her brother
C. and so was her brother D. so her brother did

() 6. I was going out for a walk _____ it began to rain.

- A. when B. as C. so D. and

() 7. If you're interested in being friends, _____ me a line.

- A. make B. write C. drop D. take

() 8. —Hi there, you look tired.

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

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

() 9. _____ the early train, we'd better hurry to the station by taxi.

- A. Catching B. Catch
C. So as to catch D. In order to catch

() 10. _____ , I didn't agree with what you said.

- A. Being honest B. To be honest
C. Honest D. Honest speaking

() 11. They _____ for hours, but neither of them would give in.

- A. discussed B. spoke
C. argued D. talked

() 12. You mustn't fill _____ the form _____ pencil, but _____ ink.



- A. in; in; in B. in; with; in
C. with; in; in D. with; in; with
- () 13. —How are the boys doing?
—They are doing quite well in _____ schools.
A. alone B. own C. separate D. lonely
- () 14. She _____ surprise when I told her how much it was.
A. expressed B. gave
C. made D. shared
- () 15. 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
- () 16. —Will you go to the exhibition with us?
—Yes, I will go _____ it's raining.
A. even though B. if
C. as though D. when
- () 17. —What's the man like?
—Well, the only thing he _____ is money.
A. cares for B. cares of
C. cares about D. cares
- () 18. —I like reading books, _____ novels written by famous writers.
—Well, here are some ones _____ for you.
A. especially; specially B. specially; especially
C. specially; specially D. especially; especially
- () 19. She wants to _____ friends with whoever _____ her interest.



- A. make; shares B. develop; likes
C. have; shows D. be; enjoys
- () 20. No matter whether they are boys or girls, they should enjoy _____ right.
A. equal B. same C. powerful D. right
- () 21. At school she _____ a close friendship with several other girls.
A. made B. developed
C. had D. found
- () 22. There're so many kinds of TV on sale that I can't make up my mind _____ to buy.
A. what B. which C. how D. where
- () 23. —What's your hobby?
—Well, I'm _____ of collecting stamps.
A. fond B. enjoy C. into D. like
- () 24. He _____ having made up a story to explain the reason why he was late.
A. admitted B. said C. told D. advised
- () 25. The amazing _____ of superman, Peter Pan, and Harry Potter have charmed many people.
A. experience B. adventures
C. story D. appearances

二、完形填空

Like many sisters, Abby and Eliza Davis couldn't be more different. Twelve-year-old Eliza is full of 26, and always has something to say. Nine-year-old Abby is 27. She's happiest when she has a good book to read. Eliza 28 to be a lawyer or a clothes designer one day. She just can't 29 to grow up and to be away to college. Abby wants to



be a doctor when she grows up. She works hard at maths and science, her 30 subjects.

Eliza is in the seventh grade. She gets up every day at 5:30, to 31 and blow-dry her hair. She's ready to leave the house at 6:50, to 32 her friends by the store for breakfast. The children have a mile and a half to 33 to school, and the bell rings at 7:30.

At 11:20, the children have their 34. Some eat the hot dog, chicken pot pie, 35 other food that the school prepares for them, but Eliza would like to bring her own lunch in a lunchbox. At 2:15, classes are 36 and it's time for sports. Eliza usually has tennis practice 37 4:30. She's tried by the time her mother comes to get her in the car, but she still has two or three hours of 38 to do before she goes to bed.

Abby is in the fourth grade at Broken Ground School. She's lucky. Her school has big modern 39, first-class teachers, and an excellent library. The playground is surrounded by beautiful 40, where Indians once camped.

Like many American school children, Abby starts the day by saluting the American 41 hanging in her classroom. Then work begins. Today, she's writing a composition about her summer holidays. Her pencil 42 busily across the paper.

Abby will finish her story at home this evening, 43 Eliza does her homework. Will they work together 44, or will they fight?

"Well," says Abby, "We have arguments, but we get along pretty well. About fifty-fifty, I'd say." That's not 45 for two such different sisters, is it?

- () 26. A. power B. energy C. strength D. courage
() 27. A. quieter B. younger C. noisier D. harder



- () 28. A. needs B. has C. agrees D. wants
- () 29. A. refuse B. accept C. wait D. wish
- () 30. A. best B. lovely
C. fortunate D. favourite
- () 31. A. wash B. clean C. brush D. comb
- () 32. A. welcome B. meet C. see D. receive
- () 33. A. drive B. move C. walk D. travel
- () 34. A. lunch B. cooking C. game D. supper
- () 35. A. besides B. except C. without D. or
- () 36. A. given B. prepared
C. finished D. started
- () 37. A. at B. by C. after D. until
- () 38. A. housework B. homework
C. cleaning D. washing
- () 39. A. offices B. blackboards
C. classrooms D. windows
- () 40. A. buildings B. pools C. forest D. woods
- () 41. A. flag B. map C. history D. people
- () 42. A. jumps B. leans C. lies D. moves
- () 43. A. while B. and C. if D. then
- () 44. A. happily B. constantly
C. peacefully D. carefully
- () 45. A. bad B. fair C. equal D. usual

三、阅读理解

A

Captain Joseph Mackey's airplane was flying over the ocean on its way to Great Britain when engine trouble started. He turned back and



made a crash-landing at night in the deep snow of Newfoundland. All the men in the plane were killed except Captain Mackey who was badly hurt.

Captain Mackey waited all the next morning for an airplane to come in search of him. In the afternoon he set out to find help. He went about a mile but found that he was too weak to go on through the snow. Half walking and half crawling, he made his way back to the plane.

The second day many planes passed above him, but none of the pilots saw him. In his plane was a flask of aluminum powder. He poured this on a huge stone to make the stone shine, but the wind blew it off.

The third day Captain Mackey heard a plane coming nearer and nearer, flying very low. It flew right over him and passed on. Then he gave up hope of being found. In a few minutes the plane returned, and the pilot dipped one wing to get a clearer view. He had seen the aluminum powder blown by the wind on the snow.

The pilot came for a better look, and then he saw Captain Mackey waving his arms. Jim Alison, the pilot, was an old friend. Alison quickly climbed higher and sent a radio message. In a short time a plane came and dropped a sleeping bag, food, medicine and tools for Captain Mackey. Later two crappers arrived with a sled to rescue him.

- () 46. Captain Mackey's airplane was flying over the ocean on its way to England suddenly_____.
A. something was wrong with the plane's engine
B. Captain Mackey's wrong started
C. Mackey made a crash-landing
D. Mackey turned back
- () 47. Captain Mackey is the only man_____.
A. that was badly hurt in the plane



- B. that was not hurt in the plane
C. that was alive in the plane
D. that was in the plane
- () 48. Captain did not go on through the snow _____.
A. because he wanted to wait for help
B. because he was too weak
C. because many plane passed above him
D. because he wanted to pour the powder on a huge stone
- () 49. Which of the following is Not true?
A. Captain Mackey could not go on through the snow because he had nothing to eat.
B. In the second day Captain Mackey was not found.
C. In the third day a plane found Captain Mackey.
D. Finally Captain Mackey was saved by two crappers.

B

We had hardly got above the clouds over the airport when a calm voice said over the loudspeaker:

“For technical reasons we shall be returning immediately to London Airport. Please keep your seatbelts fastened.”

I was rather surprised and glanced at the old lady next to me. She had been very chatty while we were waiting to take off.

“I’m going to New York to visit some relatives there. I always sleep wonderfully well whenever I get into a plane,” she had told me.

And indeed, she seemed to be in a very deep sleep already.

Just then a passenger behind me shouted.

“Oh, my God! The wing’s on fire.”

I looked out of the window and my blood froze. Smoke and flames



were pouring out of one of the engines. The plane was already turning and losing altitude fast.

“What’s happening? Are we going to crash?” an American in front of me demanded. The cabin crew were already moving up and down the aisle, reassuring people, saying things like:

“It’s all right. There’s no need to worry. Now, if you just sit still, everything will be all right. Don’t get up. Don’t get upset.”

I looked out again. The ground was rushing up at us with sickening speed. We were already so low that I could make out cars and even people.

“It’s only a slight emergency,” a stewardess told me with a strained smile.

Suddenly there was a sickening bump and we were rushing along the runway at a terrifying speed. The brakes screeched. The engines roared even more loudly. We came to a shuddering (抖动的) stop. The cabin crew flung open emergency exits and the passengers began sliding down huge, stocking-like chutes to the ground. A fire engine was already putting out the fire in that one engine. I had to shake the old lady violently to wake her up.

“What’s wrong? Surely the journey isn’t over already! I mean, have we got to New York?” she asked sleepily.

() 50. When did the emergency occur?

- A. We are not told.
- B. Just before the plane landed in New York.
- C. Shortly after the plane took off.
- D. Sometime in the middle of the flight.

() 51. When the author saw the smoke and flames he _____.