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全品小复习



期中期末 夺高分



高中英语第一册上 **ENGLISH**

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中国致公出版社

让复习更简洁更有效

(代前言)

学习心理学不仅关注学习信息的先行组织,而且更加关注大脑中认知结构的螺旋性上升重建或结构性重组。复习的过程就是通过对学习经验的重复与重新组织,提高概念形成的质量,提高认知结构的发展水平,提高学习的效率和效益。复习的主要目标是巩固基础、重建结构、提升能力,有效复习是高效率、高效益学习的基础与核心。复习不及时,痕迹不加深,能力得不到提升,学习成果如过眼烟云得不到积累,是绝大多数聪明的学生成绩不佳的主要原因,伤透了教师、学生、家长的心。

复习如此重要,但复习也易变得机械、变得累赘。《全品小复习》丛书以简洁的体例,明快的流程设计,定位于章节(单元)新知识学习后的再复习、再认识教学,每个章节(单元)一个复习方案,配套单元测试卷,重点解决章节(单元)的知识体系构建、重点难点突破、解题方法点拨等问题,以其在短时间内达到学习与备考能力的快速提升,轻松应对期中、期末的综合检测。丛书在功能设置上具有下述几个特点:

1、对学习及时巩固。丛书抛弃机械复杂的知识点重复,但基于课堂新习得的知识点,以及知识点与基础经验之间建立的初步联系,在章节(单元)新授课完成后,按照记忆与遗忘的规律及时巩固和强化知识点之间的联系,变课堂知识点的机械重复为章节(单元)知识体系的理解性记忆与实践性训练。

2、对重点及时突破。学习的重点大多是知识与能力体系的交织点或关键所在。丛书围绕重点梳理知识脉络,使重点所关联的知识与能力序列再显现,借网络加深重难点记忆痕迹,加强重难点的学习支撑,提纲挈领,纲举目张,提升章节(单元)整体教与学的效能。

3、对能力及时整合。丛书着眼于事半功倍地实现学习能力的综合提升,在章节(单元)之后实施简洁、及时的复习,重视能力的梯级提升和系统整合,以新知识的内化与融通为基础,以新知识新经验的实践应用为契机,加强知识与能力的综合演练,把能力培养落实于平时,把备考复习落实到常规。

4、对结构及时调整。复习的目的除了巩固提高学习成果,还要为进一步的学习奠定基础。丛书对章节(单元)学习成果的巩固、提升,兼顾了整个学科的学习与发展需要,注重认知结构的承前启后,温故知新设置复习的点与面,体现了复习对学习能力的调整与发展功能。

《全品小复习》让学生买而不累,用而不赘!

《全品小复习》让学习复而不累,习而不赘!



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Unit 1 Good friends

知识体系构建

重点词汇	hammer (易错词) parachute, error, solution, adventure, mirror, speech(es), compass(es), sorrow(u. c.) honest loyal (易错词), handsome, deserted, classical, formal, smart, fond, brave argue, cast (cast; cast), hunt (for), share, survive (易错词)
重点短语	care about; keep in mind; argue with sb. about sth.; make friends with sb.; hunt for; tell a lie / lies; treat... as...; regard... as... be afraid of (doing) sth.; be angry with / at sb.; be angry about / at sth.; be quick in (mind and action); be fond of in order to; so as to; not... any longer; even though / even if too much / much too; as much as
重点句型	He is always so busy that he has little time for his friends. 疑问词 + to do 构成的复合结构在句中用法。 So / Neither + be 动词/ 情态动词/ 助动词 + 主语
语法知识	直接引语变为间接引语的用法

重点难点突破

1. { care about sb. 对……感到关切、操心、忧虑
care for sb./ sth. 爱好; 喜欢; 照顾; 照料

e. g. He doesn't care about what happens. 他不大关心所发生的事。

Do you care for modern music? 你爱听现代音乐吗?

The mother cared for the sick child day and night. 母亲昼夜照料生病的孩子。

我来试试

- (1) As a principle, he should _____ the teachers.

作为一名校长,他应该关心教师。

- (2) { I don't _____ much _____ rock music.
我不太喜欢摇滚音乐。

- (3) I have to stay at home to _____ my mother, for she is ill.

我只好呆在家里照顾妈妈,因为她病了。

Keys: (1) care about (2) care... for
(3) care for

2. not... any longer 不再 = no longer, 表示“时间上不再延续”,常用于“表示现在与过去的对比”。no longer 一般放在句中,不放在句尾。

not... any more 不再 = no more, 表示“程度和数量上不再增加”往往指“将来不会再做……”。no more 一般放在句尾。no more 后面还可以带名词。

e. g. He still smoked, but he drank no more. 他仍吸烟,但不再喝酒了。

I saw him no more. 我不再见到他了。

We couldn't stand it any more. 我们再也不能忍受了。

I could no longer go to school. 我不再上学了。

He found that Mike was no longer working in the company.

他发现迈克不再在那家公司上班了。

I can't wait any longer. 我再也等不下去了。

There's no more water in the bottle. 桶里不再有水了。

我来试试

—Will you give this letter to Mr Smith please?

—Sorry, I can't. He _____.

A. doesn't any more work here



- B. doesn't any longer here work
C. doesn't work any more here
D. doesn't work here any longer

Key: D

3. **be afraid of (doing) sth.** 害怕做某事;
担心、惟恐做某事
be afraid to do sth. 不敢做某事

The naughty boy broke the school rule at school and was afraid to go home, for he was afraid of being punished by his father.

那个调皮的男孩在学校犯了错误,他不敢回家,因为担心被他的父亲惩罚。

She is afraid to speak English in class, because she is afraid of making mistakes.

她在课上不敢说英语,因为她惟恐犯错误。

4.

like 一般地喜欢,是常用词。like doing 表示“习惯”, like to do 表示“具体的一次动作”,常构成词组 would like to.

love 倾注感情,表示热爱、爱怜。用法与 like 基本一致, love 也常构成短语 would love to.

be fond of 非常喜欢,表示爱好。后接名词/代词/v-ing 均可。

hate 讨厌、厌恶、憎恨,表示一定的感情色彩。用法与 like, love 基本相同。

enjoy 喜欢、欣赏;享有、享受。后接名词、代词或动名词。

e. g. I like reading novels. 我喜欢看小说。

We love our motherland. 我们热爱我们的祖国。

I'm fond of sports. 我喜欢体育。

I hate talking to him like that.

我讨厌用那种方式与他交谈。

I enjoy songs such as this one.

我喜欢像这样的歌。

He has always enjoyed good health.

他总是享有状态良好的健康。

All the workers here enjoy free medical care.

这儿所有的工人都享有免费的医疗护理。

I've enjoyed seeing you and talking about old times.

我喜欢见到你并跟你谈论过去的时光。

5. 疑问词 + to do 构成的复合结构常在句中作主语、宾语、表语,相当于一个名词。

e. g. What we need most now is how to get help from Mr Wang.

我们现在最需要的是如何从王先生那里得到帮助。(表语)

When and where to have the party has not been decided yet.

何时何地举行晚会还没有定下来。(主语)

It's hard for me to decide whether to accept his

invitation or not.

我很难决定是否接受他的邀请。(宾语)

我来试试

(1) The farmer showed us _____.
_____ (农民教我们怎样植树)

(2) The question is _____.
_____ (问题是在哪儿开会)

(3) _____
_____ hasn't been decided yet. (什么时候开运动会还没有决定)

Keys: (1) how to plant

(2) where to have a meeting

(3) when to give sports meeting

6. **so + adj. / adv. + that**

如此……以致(结果状语)

so + adj. + a / an + single n. + that
(结果状语)

so many / much / few / little + n. + that
(结果状语)

such + adj. + n. + that

如此……以致(结果状语)

so that 如此……以致(结果状语)
/ 以便(目的状语)

so + adj. / adv. + that 引导的结果状语
从句位于句首时,句子要用倒装语序。

e. g. The weather is so lovely that we all want to go out for an outing tomorrow.

天气那么好我们都想明天出去郊游。

She spoke so fast that I couldn't follow her. 她说
话那么快,以致我听不懂。

It is so interesting a film that we want to see it again.
= It is such an interesting film that we want to see it again.
电影很有趣,我们都想再看一遍。

There are so many people in the street that I
can't get through it easily.

街上那么多人因而我不能轻易地穿过去。

He made such rapid progress in his study that the
teacher praised him for it.

他在学习上取得那么快的进步因而老师表扬
了他。

We started early so that we could catch the first
bus.

我们早早地出发以便能赶上第一班车。(目的)

We started early so that we caught the first bus.
我们早早地出发,结果赶上了第一班车。(结果)

So bright was the moon that the flowers were
bright as by day.

月光是如此之明亮以致鲜花如同白昼鲜艳。

So lovely a girl is she that we all like her.
她是如此可爱的女孩以致我们都很喜欢她。

我来试试

(1) The bus broke down, _____ we had to walk.

(2) It was _____ warm _____ they all went swimming.

(3) He is _____ clever a boy _____ we all like him.

(4) He is _____ a clever boy _____ we all like him.

A. so; that B. such; that C. so that

Keys: (1) C (2) A (3) A (4) B

7. as much as 像……一样多

Corn is a plant which doesn't need as much water as rice.

玉米是一种不像水稻那样需要大量水的作物。

(1) 注意: as much... as 和 as many... as 这两个词组中间均可加名词, 用来表示数量。只是 as much... as 用于不可数名词, as many... as 用于可数名词。

He found he hadn't got as much money as he had expected.

他发现他的钱没有原来所期望的那么多。

We need as many hands as possible to work on the project.

我们需要尽可能多的人手来从事这项工程。

(2) as much as / as many as 中的 much 和 many 可当代词用, 后不接名词, 意思是“那样多”。

You can take as much as you like. 你想要多少就拿多少。

He didn't shoot as many as he'd hoped. 他猎获的(鸟、兽)没有预期的那么多。

(3) as much as 这一词组中的 as much 还可当状语使用, 修饰前面的动词或形容词, 意思是“尽……那样多”、“几乎等于”、“差不多”。

You should rest as much as possible. 你应该尽可能多地休息。

She did as much as she could to help us. 她尽了最大努力帮助我们。

You should wash the vegetables as clean as possible. 你得尽可能地把这些蔬菜洗干净。

(4) as many / as much 可表示“多达……”

As many as 5000 senior 3 students took part in the college entrance examination in our city this year.

今年我市多达五千名的高三学生参加大学入学考试。

She spends as much as \$2000 on clothes every year.

她每年花在穿衣上的钱多达两千美元。

8. **in order to** = so as to 引导目的状语, 后接不定式(in order to 既可放在句首, 也可放在句末, 但 so as to 不放在句首; 注意该不定式的逻辑主语就是句子的主语)。
in order that = so that 均引导从句(so that 引导目的状语从句时不放在句首)。

He works hard in order to support his big family.

他努力地工作以便能支撑起这个大家庭。

He kept silent over the matter so as not to lose his job.

他对此事保持沉默以便不丢了的工作。

I lent him the money in order that / so that he might go to college.

我把钱借给他以便他能上大学。

我来试试

In order to make our city green and beautiful, _____

A. it is necessary to have planted more trees and flowers

B. many more trees and flowers need to plant

C. our city needs more trees and flowers

D. we must plant more trees and flowers

Key: D

9. **collect** 常指按计划或为了某种特定的目的把东西收集起来, 经过仔细挑选后收集、收藏起来。
gather 指把分散的东西集中在一起, 如收集庄稼、树叶、花草等。

比较: He enjoys collecting coins. 他喜欢收集古币。

We gathered / collected some firewood. 我们捡了些柴火。

He gathered his papers and books together. 他把试卷和书收起来。

He collected some information to write his term paper.

他收集了一些资料, 要写学期论文。

He gathered all his strength for the fight. 他集中他所有的力量尽心战斗。

10. **too much** 后接不可数名词“太多的”

be too much “太过分, 对付不了, 过难, 过于厉害”

much too 后接形容词或副词

e. g. I've got too much work to do. 我有太多的事要做。

That's too much for me. 那对我太过分了。

He is much too clever. 他太聪明了。

You're driving much too fast; slow down! 你开得太快了, 慢一点!

我来试试

(1) The computer is _____ expensive.



- (2) Stop, Peter. You talked _____.
 (3) I've got _____ work to do.
 (4) Father, have a rest. You're _____ tired today.

Hurry up! You have wasted _____ time.

Keys: (1) much too (2) too much (3) too much (4) much too (5) too much

11. **especially** 特别地, 尤其 (修饰形容词、动词; 另外还与同位语、状语连用)
specially 专门, 特地

e. g. We are especially busy today. 我们今天特别忙。

Is there anything you'd especially like? 有什么东西你特别喜欢的吗?

I like the play very much **especially** the last scene. 我很喜欢这个戏, 尤其是最后一场。

The West Lake is very beautiful, **especially** in spring. 西湖很美, 尤其是在春天。

Noise is unpleasant, **especially** when you are trying to sleep. 噪音很令人不快, 特别是当你想要睡觉时。

These stories are specially written for children. 这些故事是专门写给小朋友的。

12. **make fire** 生/点火; **light a fire** 点火;
set... on fire 使...燃烧; **set fire to**
 sth. 放火烧

catch fire 着火; 起火; be on fire 失火

put out the fire 灭火; control the fire 控制火势

三 语法知识

实践

直接引语和间接引语的用法。

当我们为叙述某人的话时, 有两种方法: 直接引语和间接引语。

在直接引语中我们重复说话人的原话, 重复引用的话前要用动词 say, tell, ask 或 think 等来引导, 书写时要把重复的话放在引号之间。He said, "This is the best book I've read."

在间接引语中, 我们转述原话的内容, 动词 say / tell / ask 等之后没有逗号, 将直接引语变为间接引语有以下变化:

A. 时态的变化。如:

He said, "I'm going home." 他说: "我要回家。"

He said he was going home. 他说他要回家。

B. 语序变化。如:

Mum said, "Why aren't you at school?" 妈妈说: "你为什么没去上学?"

Mum asked why I wasn't at school. 妈妈问我为什么没去上学。

C. 人称代词变化。如:

The visitor said, "I'm very glad to visit your school."

The visitor said he was very glad to visit our school.

D. 时间状语、地点状语和动词变化。如:

She told me, "Why didn't you tell me the news yesterday."

She asked me why I hadn't told her the news the day before.

E. 句式变化

陈述句变为间接引语时, 改为以 that 引导的宾语从句。

引述一般疑问句时, 通常用 whether 或 if 引导, 间接问句中的语序用陈述语气。

引述特殊疑问句时, 仍用直接引语中的疑问词来引导, 并作时态、人称、语序的相应调整。

直接引语是祈使句, 要变成间接引语时, 把祈使句变成一个不定式短语, 同时根据口气选用适当的谓语动词。如 ask, tell, order 等。

He said, "We are going to have a picnic this weekend."

—He said that they were going to have a picnic that weekend.

I asked him, "Are you a student?"

—I asked him if he was a student.

He asked me, "What are you doing now?"

—He asked me what I was doing then.

"Give it to me." I said to Jack.

—I asked Jack to give it to me.

"Don't make any noise." the teacher said.

—The teacher told us not to make any noise.

我来试试

把下列直接引语变成间接引语

(1) She said to me, "Have lunch with us."

(2) He said to the old man, "Don't worry. I'll take you there."

(3) Mr Li said, "I won't be able to come here again this afternoon."

(4) The teacher asked, "Are you ready?"

(5) "When did all this happen?" I asked my brother.

Keys: (1) She asked me to have lunch with them.

(2) He told the old man not to worry and he would take him there.

(3) Mr Li said he wouldn't be able to come there again that afternoon.

(4) The teacher asked if I was ready.

(5) I asked my brother when all that had

happened.

四 解题方法

点拨

例1 (NMET2004) According to the art dealer, the painting _____ to go for at least a million dollars.

- A. is expected B. expects
C. expected D. is expecting

答案 A

解析 本题原意：“按艺术品交易商的说法，这幅油画有望至少以一百万美元出手。”很明显 painting 与 expect 之间存在被动关系，意思是“被指望”，故应选 A。

我来试试

This task is _____ for us. We need _____ people.

- A. much too; another five
B. too much; other five
C. much too; more five
D. too much; five more

答案 D

例2 (2000 高考) It's always difficult being in a foreign country, _____ if you don't speak the language.

- A. extremely B. naturally
C. even D. especially

答案 D

解析 本题考查副词的语意区别。从原句的意思来看，应该是指“尤其(特别)是如果当你不会说该国的语言时”，故选 D。如果选 C，则表示“即使”，而原句的前后无让步的含义，而且 C 不符合逻辑。

例3 (NMET2000) Let Harry play with your toys as well, Clare—you must learn to _____.

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

答案 D

解析 本题考查有关动词在语意上和用法上的区别。注意破折号所引入的部分，可视为作前一分句的理由。

例4 _____ the weather _____ today?

- A. How is; look like B. What is; like
C. What does; like D. How does; like

答案 B

解析 询问“……怎么样”，英语表达应为“What's sb./sth. like?”

误点分析 受汉语影响易选 C 项和 D 项。要

正确区别 like 作动词和介词的词义不同。作动词 like “喜欢”，介词“似；像；如”，用于“What is sb./sth. like?”句型中，表示“怎么样”，通常用来对人或事物的性质或特征提问。如：

What's the weather like today?

在询问天气时，What is...like = How is...? 因此上句可改为：How is the weather today?

What is...like 询问人或事物的性质、特征、情况时，不能用 How is...来替换。如：

What is your mother like? 你母亲是一个怎样的人?

How is your mother? 你母亲怎么样? 回答：She is fine / well. 她很好。(指身体状况)。

—What does your mother like? 你母亲喜欢什么?

—She likes playing the piano. 她喜欢弹钢琴。

例5 If you don't go there tonight, _____.

- A. nor do I B. so do I
C. nor will I D. so am I

答案 C

解析 主句表示“我也不会去”，是否定意义，因此要用 nor 开头，从句用一般现在时，主句则用将来时。

迁移发散 (1) so + be / have / do / 情态动词 + 主语 表示前者的情况也适合后者。句子用倒装语序，只能用于肯定句，否定句要用 nor 或 neither。如：

He didn't go abroad and neither did I. 他没有去国外，我也没有。

注意比较：so + 主语 + 助动词句型，该句型表示“确定，真的如此”，是对前面所说的认可、肯定或强调。

—It was cold yesterday. 昨天天气很冷。

—So it was, and so is it today. 的确很冷。今天也很冷。

我来试试

—Tom studies very hard.

—_____ (的确如此), _____ (你也很用功).

Key: So he does. and so do you.

(2) 当上文有两个分句，两个谓语动词或有肯定也有否定的情况等时，采用“So it is / was with + 主语”这一句型结构。如：

His father was born in New York and English is his native language. So it is with my father. 他父亲出生在纽约，英语是他的母语。我的父亲也是如此。

My sister likes music but doesn't like sports. So it is with me.

我姐姐喜欢音乐但是不喜欢体育。我也如此。

例6 (2004 江苏高考)—You haven't lost the ticket, have you?

—_____. I know it's not easy to get another



one at the moment.

A. I hope not

B. Yes, I have

C. I hope so

D. Yes, I'm afraid so

答案 A

解析 从对话答句的后半句“I know it's not easy to get another one at the moment”可看出,说话人知道此时要再搞一张票不容易,因此他(她)希望不会丢失的。A项符合题意。

例7 (2003 高考) Allen had to call a taxi be-

cause 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

答案 A

解析 本题考查副词的用法。先排除 C、D 两项,因为无此搭配。much too 应该接形容词,too much 则后接不可数名词或单独使用。故应该选 A。

单元综合检测

A 卷

I. 单词拼写

- Madame Curie felt great s _____ when her husband died.
- We had a lot of a _____ in the forest.
- Please hit the nail with a h _____.
- I like pop music while my sister enjoys c _____ music.
- She is a model teacher, who is l _____ to the cause of education.
- Crusoe spent 28 years on the d _____ island and experienced many unusual things.
- I had expected the film to be very interesting, but it was so b _____ that I regretted going there.
- Only a few people in the village s _____ the earthquake. Most of them died in the disaster.
- When I entered the office, they were a _____ about something.
- Facing the problem we did not know what to do, for nobody could find a s _____ to it.

II. 直接引语改为间接引语

- The professor said to his students, “Watch carefully.”
- He said, “Do you often come here to read the newspapers?”
- Mother said, “Don't play in the street, children.”
- The geography teacher said, “The earth turns around the sun.”
- “Why don't you answer the question?” I said to him.

III. 完成下列句子

- 天那么冷以致街上看不到一个人。

It was so _____ that there was nobody on the street.

- 你不去的话,我也不去。

If you don't go, _____

- 我们在路途中和他们结成朋友。

We _____ them during the trip.

- 请给我写封短信吧。

Please drop _____.

- 他很用功以便能考上重点大学。

He studies very hard _____ go to a key university.

He studies very hard _____ he can go to a key university.

- Alice 喜欢拉小提琴。

Alice _____ playing the violin.

- 我不再是小孩了,别把我当小孩看待了。

I'm _____ a child, so don't _____ me _____ a child _____.

- 约翰每年花在买书上的钱有两百美元之多。

John spends _____ \$200 on books every year.

- 她很自私,她从来关心他人。

She is very selfish. She never _____ other people.

IV. 单项选择

1. She was afraid _____ the wooden bridge, for she was afraid _____ into the river.
A. to cross; fall
B. of crossing; of falling
C. to cross; of falling

- D. of crossing; to fall
- () 2. _____ meet him at the airport, she had to get up early.
A. So as to B. In order to
C. So that D. In order that
- () 3. You'd like to make _____ with me, _____?
A. friends; hadn't you
B. a friend; wouldn't
C. friend; hadn't you
D. friends; wouldn't you
- () 4. The man _____ there never tells a _____.
A. lies; lie B. lay; lain
C. lying; lay D. lying; lie
- () 5. The Japanese _____ his house, so it _____ soon.
A. set fire to; caught fire
B. set a fire to; was caught fire
C. made fire at; took fire
D. made a fire at; was taken fire
- () 6. She's making _____ progress in her lessons that everyone else her class considers her as a good example to follow.
A. such a great B. such great
C. so great a D. so great
- () 7. He had _____ much education that he understood it quite well.
A. so B. such
C. such a D. so a
- () 8. —What do you think of my hometown Harbin?
—Oh, its _____ cold and there is _____ snow, but I really enjoy myself here.
A. much too; too much
B. much too; much too
C. too much; too much
D. too much; much too
- () 9. —I've got a pain in my eyes. I can't see clearly.
—
A. What's wrong with you?
B. How long have you been like this?
C. You'll be better tomorrow.
D. What happened to your eyes?
- () 10. —Do you know Tom quarreled with his sister?
—I don't know, _____.
A. nor don't I care
B. nor do I care

- C. neither care I
D. I don't care also
- () 11. —Lili, you have some blue ink on your skirt.
—Oh, _____. I must go and change for another one.
A. so I did B. so did I
C. so I have D. so have I
- () 12. I really enjoy _____ that kind of jobs.
A. do B. doing
C. to do D. to be doing
- () 13. The doctor asked the patient _____.
A. what was the matter with him
B. what's the matter with him
C. what the matter with him was
D. what the matter is with him
- () 14. Look, they're _____ each other _____ the prices.
A. arguing to; about
B. argue with; about
C. arguing with; about
D. arguing with; to
- () 15. No one can be sure _____ in a million years.
A. what man will look like
B. what will man look like
C. man will look like what
D. what look will man like

V. 单句改错

- The teacher asked what we were arguing.
- Kate told her mother that her father has gone to the supermarket.
- It was so lovely weather that they all wanted to go out for a walk.
- His uncle doesn't earn as many money as his aunt.
- The foreign visitors told us they enjoyed their stay here and they would come again.

B 卷

I. 单项选择

- () 1. The mother didn't know _____ when she saw what had happened.
A. how to do



- B. what to do it
C. what to do
D. what she will do
- () 2. It's difficult for Mrs. White to look after the sick child _____ when Mr White is away in France.
A. specially B. particularly
C. really D. especially
- () 3. —Do you know when she _____?
—No, but I'll call you when she _____.
A. will come; comes
B. comes; will come
C. will come; will come
D. comes; comes
- () 4. Food plants, _____ the corn, the potato and the tomato were first discovered in America.
A. and B. such as
C. as D. for example
- () 5. —I studied at Qidong Middle School last term.
—Oh, did you? _____.
A. I did so B. So did I
C. So I did D. So did me
- () 6. Do you think the young man our teacher is shaking hands with _____, Jane?
A. lovely B. beautiful
C. handsome D. pretty
- () 7. He didn't feel _____ when he was left _____.
A. alone; lonely B. lonely; alone
C. alone; alone D. lonely; lonely
- () 8. One way to understand thousands of new words is to gain _____ good knowledge of basic word formation.
A. / B. the
C. a D. one
- () 9. Bill and Bob _____ the work equally between them.
A. cared B. did
C. shared D. enjoyed
- () 10. If you don't go to his party tomorrow, _____.
A. nor does he
B. so does he
C. neither will he
D. either will he
- () 11. Not only my parents but also my sister _____ about the answer.
A. is sure B. are sure

- C. sure D. sures
- () 12. The plane crashed and they _____ on a _____ island in the Pacific Ocean.
A. landed; deserting
B. were landing; deserting
C. landed; deserted
D. were landed; deserted
- () 13. Our English teacher is kind to us and strict with us at the same time we _____ him as our close friend.
Which of the following is wrong?
A. regard B. consider
C. look D. treat
- () 14. —Will you go to her birthday party?
—No, _____ invited to.
A. even though B. if
C. until D. when
- () 15. —David has helped to clean the house.
—Oh, _____.
A. that's nice of him
B. that's nice for him
C. it's nice for him
D. this is nice of him

II. 完形填空

A difficult question

A poet and a scientist were traveling together on a 1. The scientist was bored and said to the poet, "Hey, you, do you want to 2 a game? I'll 3 you a question, and if you get it wrong, you give me \$ 5. Then, you ask me a question, and if I can't answer it, I'll 4 you \$ 5."

The poet thought about this for a moment, but he decided against it, seeing that the scientist was obviously (/ 'ɒbvɪəslɪ/adv. 明显地) a very 5 man. He 6 7 the scientist's offer.

The scientist, who was really 8, tried again. "Look, I'll ask you a question, and if you can't answer it, you give me \$ 5. Then you ask me a question, and if I can't 9 it, I'll give you \$ 50."

The poet 10. "Okay," the scientist said, "What is the exact distance (/ 'dɪstəns/n. 距离) 11 the Earth and the Moon?"

The poet, obviously not 12 the answer, didn't stop to think about the scientist's question. He took a \$ 5 bill 13 his pocket and handed it to the scientist.

The scientist 14 accepted the bill and at once said, "Okay, now it's your turn."

The poet thought about this for a few minutes,

then asked, "All right, what goes up a mountain on three legs, 15 comes down on four?"

The bright glow quickly disappeared from the scientist's face. He thought about this for a long time 16 his notebook and making numerous calculations (/ˌkælkjuːˈleɪʃən./n/ 计算). He finally 17 and took out his laptop (/ˈlæptɒp/n. 笔记本电脑), using his Multimedia (/mʌltiˈmiːdjə/adj. 多媒体的) Encyclopedia (/enˌsaɪkloʊˈpiːdjə/n. 百科全书). As the plane was 18 the scientist gave up. He handed the poet a 19 bill.

The poet accepted it happily, getting ready to stand up, "Wait!" the scientist shouted. "You can't do this to me! What's the answer?"

The poet looked at the scientist and calmly put a 20 bill into his hand.

- () 1. A. boat B. plane
C. car D. bus
- () 2. A. play B. read
C. invent D. find
- () 3. A. show B. introduce
C. give D. ask
- () 4. A. give B. take
C. lend D. borrow
- () 5. A. common B. stupid
C. strong D. bright
- () 6. A. angrily B. disappointedly
C. politely D. excitedly
- () 7. A. turned off B. turned in
C. turned down D. turned on
- () 8. A. bored B. boring
C. excited D. exciting
- () 9. A. give B. answer
C. find D. find out
- () 10. A. agreed B. received
C. refused D. objected
- () 12. A. know B. knowing
C. understand D. understanding
- () 13. A. in B. down
C. with D. out of
- () 14. A. angrily B. disappointedly
C. happily D. sadly
- () 15. A. but B. or
C. then D. so
- () 16. A. take out B. taking out
C. take with D. taking with
- () 17. A. gave away B. gave off

- C. gave in D. gave up
- () 18. A. taking off B. rising
C. landing D. flying
- () 19. A. \$ 5 B. \$ 10
C. \$ 30 D. \$ 50
- () 20. A. \$ 5 B. \$ 10
C. \$ 30 D. \$ 50

III. 阅读下列短文, 从下列所给的四个选项 (A、B、C、D) 中, 选出最佳选项

A

I have been in England three months now. I hope you don't think I've forgotten you. There have been so many places to see and so many things to do that I've not had much time for writing letters.

I shall soon be starting my studies at King's College. So far I've been learning about England and British ways of living. I won't tell you about London. There are lots of books you can read and lots of pictures you can look at. I'm sure you'll be more interested to know what I think about life here.

I found some of the customs new and interesting. People here do not shake hands as much as we do in Europe. During the first few weeks I was often surprised because people did not put out their hands when I met them. Men raise their hats to women but not to each other.

- () 1. The writer came to London from _____.
A. Asia B. Europe
C. America D. Africa
- () 2. The writer did not write the letter earlier because _____.
A. she had forgotten her friend
B. she was lonely and sad in this strange land
C. she was too busy to write
D. she was too busy in her studies at King's College
- () 3. How does the writer feel about British ways of living?
A. Happy. B. Angry.
C. Sad. D. Interested.
- () 4. The writer came to London _____.
A. to make a living
B. to study
C. to learn British ways of living
D. to read books and look at pictures



() 5. Englishmen _____.

- A. do not often shake hands with friends when they meet
- B. often shake hands when they meet with friends
- C. raise their hats to all friends when they meet
- D. do not raise their hats to friends when they meet

B

Making friends is a skill like most skills. It improves with practice. If you want to meet people and make friends, you must be willing to take some action. You must first go where there are people. You won't make friends staying home alone.

Join a club or group, talking with those who like the same things as you do is much easier. Or join someone in some activity.

Many people are nervous when talking to new people. After all, meeting strangers means facing the unknown. And it's human nature to feel a bit uncomfortable about the unknown. Most of our fears about dealing with new people comes from doubts about ourselves. We imagine other people are judging us, finding us too tall or too short, too this or too that. But don't forget that they must be feeling the same way. Try to accept yourself as you are, and try to put the other person at ease. You'll both feel more comfortable.

Try to act self-confident even if you don't feel that way. When you enter a room full of strangers, such as a new classroom, walk tall and straight, look directly at other people and smile.

If you see someone you'd like to speak to, say something. Don't wait for the other person to start a conversation.

Just meeting someone new does not mean that you will make friends with that person—friendship is based on mutual (相互的) liking and “give and take”. It takes time and effort to develop.

() 6. The best topic of the passage may be _____.

- A. Friendship
- B. Making Friends
- C. Meeting New People
- D. Facing the Unknown

() 7. You cannot make friends if you _____.

- A. take some action
- B. go to the people
- C. avoid meeting people
- D. join a club

() 8. You can make friends if you _____.

- A. understand mutually
- B. meet more unknown people
- C. talk and smile to people more
- D. give too much to people

() 9. Which of the following statements is NOT right?

- A. Making friends needs practising.
- B. Making friends needs to be more active in getting in touch with people.
- C. When meeting someone, make him feel nice and easy.
- D. Before making friends with someone, judge him if he's too this or too that.

IV. 短文改错**Hearing problems**

An elderly gentleman had seriously hearing

1. _____

problems of a number of years. He went to the

2. _____

doctor and the doctor was unable to have him fitted

3. _____

by a set of hearing aids what allowed the gentleman

4. _____

hear 100%. The elderly gentleman went back in

5. _____

a month to the doctor and the doctor says, “Your

6. _____

hearing is perfect. Your family might be really

7. _____

pleasing that you can hear again.” The gentleman

8. _____

replied, “Oh, I have't told my family yet. I just

9. _____

sit around listen the conversations. I have

10. _____

changed my will three times!”



Unit 2 English around the world

知识体系 / 构建

重点词汇	communication, majority, tourism, closet, situation, organization, service, expression, <u>president</u> , <u>government</u> , <u>tongue</u> , <u>signal</u> (易错词) repeat, request, publish, exchange, tidy, replace, compare, <u>pronounce</u> (易错词) global, independent, European, total, native, broad, <u>equal</u> (易错词)
重点短语	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> 随便; 别客气 _____ 对……很了解/熟悉 _____ 总共 _____ 书面/口头英语 _____ 保持不变 _____ 这个问题的回答 _____ 以……而告终 _____ </div> <div> 一路上 _____ 发生 _____ 与……平等 _____ ……中的大多数 _____ 除了……外/ 只是…… _____ 与……交往/交流 _____ 向……解释某事 _____ </div> </div>
重点句型	With so many people communicating with people every day, we can see... You must be very tired. They have difficulty in understanding each other. English is really a language spoken all around the world.
交际功能	学会语言交际困难时用语。
语法知识	学习间接引语中表示命令、吩咐和请求的句式。

重点难点 / 突破

1. { **come about** 发生 (常与 how 连用)
come up 到来; 被提出; 长出来
come out 出版; 开花
come into being 产生; 建立
come across 偶然遇到; (无意中) 碰到
 e. g. How did the car accident come about?
 It came about this way.
 A beggar came up to us and asked for money.
 有一个乞丐走过来向我们要钱。
 The question of drug-taking came up at yester-

day's meeting.

在昨天的会议上提出了有关吸毒问题。

This magazine comes out once every two weeks.

这种杂志每两个星期出版一次。

I think the roses in the garden will come out next week.

我想花园里的玫瑰花下个星期要开花了。

Do you know when the Great Wall came into being?

你知道长城是什么时候形成的?

I came across an old picture of me while I was arranging my books.



我在整理我的书时偶然发现了我的一张旧照片。

Nobody knows how the accident _____.

- A. came out B. came up
C. came about D. came to

Key: C

2. **on one's way to a place** 在去……的途中 (后接名词, 若地点是副词, to 要省略)
on one's way to doing sth. 即将要做某事
on the way to do sth. 在去做某事的途中

Would you please post the letter on your way to school?

He is on the way to becoming a doctor. 他很快就当医生了。

He is on the way to see a film. 他正在去看电影的路上。

3. **except for** 表示“除了”, 引出一个相反的原因或事例, 后接名词或代词
except that 用法同 **except**, 后接从句
except 强调排除在外, 不包括在内, 表示“除……外”
besides 强调包含在内, 意为“除……以外还有”
but 表示“排除在外, 不包含在内”, 相当于 **except**, 但通常与某些不定代词如 **nothing, all, anything, no one, anyone** 等连用

e. g. Your composition is very good except for some spelling mistakes in it.

你的作文写得很好, 除了里面有一些拼写错误。

I know nothing about him except that he is from Beijing.

我只知道他他是北京人, 别的什么都不知道。

All the children took part in the activity, except Lili. She went to Wuhan with her parents then.

所有的孩子都参加了这次活动, 除了莉莉以外, 她那时和她的父母一起去了武汉。

Besides football, Mike likes playing basketball and volleyball.

除了踢足球以外, 迈克还喜欢打篮球和排球。

Nobody but a fool will do such a thing.

除了傻瓜外, 没人愿意做这种事。

(1) We need a few people _____ our group to do the work.

(2) The office is empty _____ several chairs.

(3) I know nothing about the accident _____ it happened on a cold night.

(4) It has no good _____ to make things

worse.

- A. except for B. besides
C. except / but D. except that

Keys: (1) B (2) A (3) D (4) C

4. **a number of** 表示“许多”, 作主语时谓语动词用复数
the number of 表示“……的数目”, 作主语时谓语动词用单数

e. g. The number of students in our school is 5,000 now.

A number of students in our school come from the countryside.

自我测试

The number of people invited _____ fifty, but a number of them _____ absent for different reasons.

- A. were; was B. was; were
C. were; were D. was; was

Key: B

5. **at all** 表示“根本, 到底”, 常用于否定句或疑问句中
first of all 表示“首先, 第一”
after all 表示“毕竟, 到底, 终究”
in all 表示“总共, 合计”

e. g. He knows nothing about the accident at all.

First of all, allow me to introduce myself.

You must let her try once again. After all, she has done this job for the first time.

How much did the trip to Japan cost in all? 这次日本之旅总共花费是多少?

I thought Jenny liked this kind of programme, but _____ she didn't like it _____.

- A. in all; at all B. in fact; at all
C. in fact; in all D. at all; in fact

Key: B

6. **for the first time** 指平生第一次做某事或在某段时间内第一次做某事, 在句中通常单独作状语 (后不接从句)。

the first time 指做某事的次数或顺序, 后面常接从句。

自我测试

I thought him handsome and honest _____ I met him.

- A. the first time B. for the first time
C. every time when D. by the time

Key: A

7. 介词 **with** 带复合宾语用法 (共六种形式)

with + 宾语 + {
介词短语
过去分词
现在分词
不定式
形容词
副词

表示原因、伴随、方式等状语,在句中作状语或定语。

e. g. The guard is standing at the gate, with a gun in his hand.

卫兵站在门口,手里握着枪。

He likes to sleep with the window open.

他喜欢开着窗户睡觉。

With the villager leading the way, we had no difficulty in finding his house.

有那位村民的带路,我们毫不费力地找到了他的家。

Our city looks more beautiful with all the street lights on in the evening.

在晚间,所有的街灯都亮起来了,我们的城市显得更美丽了。

He lay in bed with his eyes fixed upon the ceiling.

他躺在床上,两眼盯着天花板。

With my friends to come to my help, I'm sure I can finish my work in time.

有我朋友来帮忙,我相信我能及时完成这项工作。

_____ production up by 60%, the country has had another good year.

- A. As B. For
C. With D. Through

Key: C

8. stay (link v.) 后接名词或形容词表示“保持(某种状态)”

e. g. The shop stays open till 9 o'clock p. m..

这家商店一直营业到晚上九点。

Can you tell your secret for staying so young?

你能告诉我你青春永驻的秘诀吗?

9. { have some / much / no / any diffi
cultly in doing sth. 在做某事中有困难
there be difficulty / trouble in doing sth.

该结构中的 in 可以省略,且 difficulty / trouble 常见于不可数名词,若 difficulty / trouble 后是名词时,则要用介词 with。即

- { have some / great / no / little / much
difficulty / trouble with sth.
There is some / great / no / little / much
difficulty / trouble with sth.

e. g. We have some difficulty in understanding the sentence.

There will be no difficulty in finishing the job in time.

Do you have any trouble with this problem?

With the boy _____ the way, we had no _____ finding her address.

- A. showed; a difficulty
B. leading; such difficulty
C. being led; trouble
D. showing; troubles

Key: B

10. knowledge { 作“知识”解时,是不可数
名词
作“了解、理解、明白……”
解时,其前常用不定冠词

e. g. Knowledge is power. 知识就是力量。

I like history because it gives us a knowledge of the past.

我很喜欢历史,因为它使我们了解过去。

It is becoming more and more important to have a good knowledge of English.

对英语有一个很好的理解变得越来越重要了。

He has a good knowledge of Beijing. 他对北京很了解。

11. { forget to do sth. 忘记要做某事
forget doing sth. 忘了曾经做过某事

e. g. Don't forget to post the letter for me on your way home.

Have you forgotten promising me a present on my birthday?

- { remember to do sth. 记住要做某事
remember doing sth. 记得曾经做过某事

Remember to turn off the gas when you go to bed.

I still remember being taken to Shanghai when I was a child.

12. { end up with 以……形式结束
end up in 以……而告终

We ended up the dinner with fruit and coffee. 饭后我们吃了些水果,喝了咖啡。

If you continue to steal, you'll end up in prison. 如果你继续行窃,终有一天你要坐牢。

语法知识 实践

间接引语中表示命令、吩咐的表达,若间接引语为祈使句,改为间接引语时,通常用命令、吩咐的句式来表示,即 tell / order / ask sb. to do sth.

e. g. "Buy some bread for me," Mary said to



Tom.

Mary told Tom to buy some bread for her.

"Don't make so much noise." the teacher said to the class.

The teacher told the class not to make so much noise.

"Turn down the radio a little, Tom." said Jane.

Jane asked Tom to turn down the radio a little.

解题方法 / 点拨

1 —There must be _____ people coming to the party.

—How do you know?

—From _____ cars outside the entrance.

- A. a number of; a number of
B. the number of; the number of
C. a number of; the number of
D. the number of; a number of

答案 C

解析 由题意可知, 第一空应填一个意义为“许多”的答案, 使整个题干意为“肯定有许多人来参加聚会”。第二空应表达“从外面车子的数量”。

2 I knew we would be friends _____ we met at the beginning of term.

- A. for the first time B. the first time
C. at a time D. at the same time

答案 B

解析 题意为: 开学初我们第一次见面, 我就知道我们会成为好朋友。横线上需填一个可引导从句的答案。for the first time “第一次”, 表示次数的计量通常用作状语, 不能引导一个从句。at a time 一次; at the same time 同时, 这两个选项与题意不符。

易错点 the first time 常引导一个时间状语从句, 其重点不是要说第一次做了什么, 而是叙述某一动作或情况, 也可引导一个表语从句, 强调到说话时为止某一情况或动作的次数。

比较: They were invited to an important ball for the first time in life.

他们有生以来第一次被邀请参加一个重要的舞会。

I didn't like him the first time we sat talking.

第一次坐下来谈话我就不喜欢他。

This is the first time I have been late this term.

这是我这个学期第一次迟到。

3 Many people agree that _____ knowledge of English is a needed thing in _____ international trade today.

答案 A

- A. a; / B. the; an
C. the; the D. /; the

解析 本题旨在考查冠词的用法。knowledge 作“知识”解时, 是不可数名词, 作“了解、明白、理解”时, 相当于可数名词, 常用在句型 a knowledge of 对……理解, 了解。

He often does good things without the knowledge of others. (他常不声不响地做好事。)

trade 是不可数名词, 其前一般不用冠词。

4 I remember _____, but I forgot the exact amount.

- A. to pay B. to be paid
C. being paid D. paying

答案 C

解析 remember to do 指一件未发生的事; remember doing 指一件曾做过的事。根据后半句, 我们知道“付过钱”了, 故前面用 remember doing 句型, 又 pay 是及物动词, 主动式时, 应该跟宾语。又如:

Remember to lock the door when you leave.

He has forgotten having seen the film already.

5 They didn't succeed in _____ the villagers until three in the afternoon.

- A. communicating the news with
B. communicating the news to
C. communicating with the news to
D. communicating to the news with

答案 D

解析 本句主要考查动词 communicate 的用法。本句的意思是“知道下午 3 点他们才成功地把这个消息传给这些村民”。英语习惯说“communicate sth. to sb. 把……传达/传递给……”, 不说 communicate sb. with sth., 故应该选 B。

6 Your homework is all right, _____, you can do it better.

- A. but B. while
C. however D. instead

答案 C

解析 but 与 however 这两个词都可以作连词, 也都作“但是”、“可是”解。but 连接两个并列的分句, 上句和下句在总的意义上构成一个对比, but 后的分句在意义上往往是上句意义的转折。如:

I very much like to go there, but I can't.

我非常想去, 但是不能去。

However 作连词时, 有“然而、尽管”的含义。它不能像 but 一样连接两个分句, 必须另起新句, 并用逗号分开。However 可以放在句首, 也可以插在句中。如:

It is already dark. However, we must go on work-