



王牌品质 值得信赖

全国十大名校学科教学精萃

单科 王牌

2004 年全新修订

王牌单科·高一英语

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编者的话

《单科王牌》系列丛书之一《王牌单科》是一套集中体现全国十所名校学科教学特色和精粹的品牌丛书。从策划到编写历时三年，得到了教育界、出版界专家的悉心指导和十所名校的积极参与。本丛书的主要特色如下：

十大名校首次联合，学科教学精华荟萃。中学课程由若干学习领域(或综合课程)的多个学科构成，每个学科的学习均与本学习领域(或综合课程)中相邻学科之学习内容相互联系，相互支撑。本丛书即是基于这一思想，集各名校优势单科之所长，充分展示十所名校多年积累的学科教学精华，帮助学生建构科学的学习方法，夯实单科学习基础，提高学生自主学习、创新学习能力。

一线名师担纲主笔，优势单科相得益彰。参与编写的十所学校长期坚持教学探索与改革，它们推出各自学校享有盛誉的一门学科，将其学科建设的优秀经验首次凝聚在本书中。作者均是教学一线的特、高级教师，以其对学科思想的独到领会和创造性的教学方法，曾成功地培养出大批人才。

由表及里纵横深入，以点带面快速提高。本丛书推出多项特色栏目，力求搭筑科学实用的学习演练平台，快速有效地提高学生的学习能力。其中“特色平台”再现名师课堂，讲授名校名师特色教学方法；“整体感知”旨在帮助学生建构融汇学科思想、自主探究知识的网络……凡此种种，不仅能使中等基础的学生学习能力迅速突破，还使优秀学生各学科成绩更为均衡。

本丛书虽然几经修改、审校，但错误仍在所难免，欢迎广大师生热忱指教。

《单科王牌》丛书编委会

2004年4月

C

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Unit One **Good Friends**

互动课堂

一、重点词语

1. argue *vt.* & *vi.* 辩论, 争吵, 争论

He argued that she should not go to that country.

argue with sb. about/over sth. 与某人争论某事

He is always ready to argue about politics with George.

Do what you are told and don't argue with me.

argue for/against 坚持提出理由支持/反对

argue sb. into/out of sth. /doing sth. 说服某人做……/不做(停止做)……

She argued him into his decision. (做出)

She argued him out of his decision. (放弃)

2. survive *vt.* & *vi.* 活下来, 没死掉, 幸存下来

We survived, although others died in the accident.

Some animals can survive in the desert on very little water.

Did anyone survive the earthquake?

Few birds managed to survive the winter last year.

The man survived his sister by 3 years. (survive 在这里的意思是“比……活得长”)

She survived her own daughter by 10 years.

3. treat *vt.* 对待……

If he treated his wife well, why do you call him terrible?

treat ... as 把……看作……

They treated me as one member of the family.

treat *vt.* 请客吃饭

I think you might treat me to an ice-cream.

4. share *vt.* & *ut.* 均分, 分, 共享

We share a small room between us.

She and Mary shared the same tastes and interests.

share ... with 与……分享……

The two friends should share joys and sorrows with each other.

5. hunt *vt.* 打猎, 搜寻

hunt for 搜寻, 寻找

My dear, I've been hunting for your everywhere.

6. brave *adj.* 勇敢的

It was brave of him to rush into the damaged building in order to save that old lady.

bravery *n.* 英勇, 勇敢

7. honest *adj.* 诚实的, 坦诚的, 真诚的

She was poor but honest.

I'd like you to give me an honest answer.

honestly *adv.* 诚实地, 诚挚地

honesty *n.* 诚实

8. develop *vt. & vi.* 发展, 养成, 开发, 冲洗胶卷

They provide good materials for developing the reading skills.

He developed into a strong leader.

He developed the photos which he had taken.

9. drop sb a line 写一封短信给……

I must drop a line to my uncle to thank him for treating us.

10. be into sth. = be interested in 对……感兴趣

He's given up dancing and he's into modern music.

11. so, nor 和 neither

“so + 助动词/情态动词/be 动词 + 主语”表示前面所说的情况也适用于另一个人或事物, 通常是 so 放在句首, 后面用倒装的形式。可以用两个分句也可以用 and 连接。如:

He is a teacher and so is his wife. 他是老师, 他的妻子也是老师。

“I've been to New York.” “So have I.”

He went to Japan last year. So did I.

“neither/ nor + 助动词/情态动词/be 动词 + 主语”则是否定的形式。前一句所谈的内容也适用于本句所谈到的人或物, 如:

I don't eat meat and neither does Tom. 我不吃肉, 汤姆也不吃肉。

James didn't attend the meeting and neither did Jane.

“I haven't seen that film.” “Neither (Nor) have I.”

而“so + 主语 + 助动词/情态动词/be 动词”用来表示对前一句话的赞同或者是重复。

“My eyes are slightly different colors.” “So they are.”

I said I would help you, and so I will.

二、课文难句分析

1. Chuck is a businessman who is always so busy that he has little time for his friends.

查克是一个商人，总是一天忙到晚，几乎没有时间与朋友在一起。

在这句中包含有一个定语从句。who 引导的定语从句是用来修饰 businessman。而同时在这个定语从句的句子中又含有一个结果状语从句，即用 so...that 连接的。so 后面通常用形容词或副词表示程度。如：

She got up so early that she caught the first bus. 她起得很早，结果赶上了第一班公共汽车。

2. Chuck learns that we need friends to share happiness and sorrow, and that it is important to have someone to care about.

查克知道我们应该有朋友来同甘共苦，有人去关心是多么的重要。

本句有两个并列的宾语从句，由 and 连接，主句是 Chuck learns...。而第二个宾语从句的 it 是形式主语，而不定式是真正的主语。

3. When he makes friends with Wilson, he understands that friendship is about feelings and that we must give as much as we take.

当他和排球威尔逊（一种排球的品种）成为朋友后，他明白了友谊是情感，我们奉献出多少我们才能获得多少的回报。

这句话同样包含有两个宾语从句及一个时间状语从句。此外 make friends with 是一个固定的搭配词组，表示“交朋友”。如：

I want to make friends with your sister. Can you introduce her to me?

超越课堂

一、词语辨析

1. especially, specially

especially 尤其地，特别地，侧重于多种事物或人的突出地方，后面可以加介词短语或从句。

I love Italy, especially in summer.

Noise is unpleasant, especially when you're trying to sleep.

specially 特意地, 专门地

I made a chocolate cake specially for you.

2. one day, some day

one day 既可以指过去某一天, 也可以指将来的某一天;

some day 表示总有一天, 只能指将来的某一天。

One day, Mr Smith went out for a walk in the street.

You will be sorry for this one day.

We will meet again some day.

Perhaps some day, I will be a nurse.

3. gather, collect

gather 表示把分散的东西集中在一起, 不仅是人或物, 还可以指抽象的东西。如力量或印象等, 也可以表示采花、摘果实等; collect 表示精心地、有选择地进行收集。

It was with the greatest difficulty that the boy gathered his strength to speak.

They were gathering flowers for the harvest.

I'm collecting data for my research.

I've collected over three hundred Chinese stamps since I came here.

二、语法知识归纳

直接引语变间接引语

直接引语变间接引语有时态, 人称, 时间状语, 地点状语的变化。

1. 时态变化:

直接引语: 一般现在时 → → → 间接引语: 一般过去时

直接引语: 现在进行时 → → → 间接引语: 过去进行时

直接引语: 一般将来时 → → → 间接引语: 过去将来时

直接引语: 现在完成时 → → → 间接引语: 过去完成时

直接引语: 一般过去时 → → → 间接引语: 过去完成时

2. 人称变化:

She asked Jack, "Where have you been?"

She asked Jack where he had been.

3. 指示代词的变化:

this → → → that; these → → → those

He said, "These books are mine."

He said that those books were his.

4. 时间状语的变化:

now → → → then; today → → → that day; yesterday → → → the day before;

My father said, "I worked here twenty years ago."

My father said that he had worked there twenty years before.

5. 地点状语的变化:

here → → → there

He asked me, "How can I get here?"

He asked me how he could get there.

直接引语变间接引语的句式变化:

1. 陈述句: 间接引语用 that 连接或 that 连接词省略。
2. 一般疑问句: 间接引语用 if 或 whether, said 改为 asked, 句子用陈述句语序。
3. 特殊疑问句: 间接引语用原来的特殊疑问词引导, 句子用陈述句语序。

典 型 例 题 分 析

1. — David has made great progress recently.

— _____, and _____.

- A. So he has; so you have B. So he has; so have you
C. So has he; so have you D. So has he; so you have

本题考查的是 so 的倒装句的用法, "so + 助动词/情态动词/be 动词 + 主语" 表示前面所说的情况也适用于另一个人或事物, 通常是 so 放在句首, 后面用倒装的形式。而 "so + 主语 + 助动词/情态动词/be 动词" 用来表示对前一句话的赞同或者是重复。所以这道题说明的是对第一个人所说的事实的赞同, 而后对第一个人的夸奖, 表明 David 是取得成绩, 同时第一个人也一样。所以正确答案是 B。

2. The book is _____ for a seven-year-old child to read.

- A. too much difficult B. too more difficult
C. much too difficult D. more too difficult

本题考查的是 too much 与 much too 的区分。too much 表示 "太多……" 通常为宾语, 状语或定语。但是 much too 通常修饰形容词或副词, 表示 "太……" 所以表示太难, 故用 much too difficult 表示程度, 答案是 C。

3. He likes _____, but he doesn't like _____ today because it is too cold.

- A. to swim; to swim B. swimming; swimming

C. to swim; swimming

D. swimming; to swim

本题考查的是 like + doing/ to do 其实两种用法有一些小区别: like doing 往往是经常和习惯的事情, 而 like to do 则有时侧重偶尔和一次性的。所以这题的最佳答案是 D。

4. The speech was very _____, and we were _____ to tears.

A. moved; moved

B. moving; moving

C. moving; moved

D. moved; moving

本题考查的是 moving, moved 的区别: 实际上 moving 表示是什么东西使人感动的, 而 moved 表示事物或人本身受到感动, 深深感动。此句表示这次演讲如此的感人, 使人感动, 以致于我们都被感动得热泪盈眶, 所以正确的答案是 C。

能力测试

★ A 级题 ★

- () 1. He's _____ kind and honest _____ everyone likes to make friends with him.
A. so; that B. such; that C. so; as to D. so; as
- () 2. What _____ should a good friend have?
A. things B. qualities C. quantities D. likes
- () 3. Our Chinese teacher treats us _____ his children.
A. for B. to C. with D. as
- () 4. She is sixteen and she _____ watching TV play at night.
A. is B. is fond of C. wants D. liked
- () 5. They had no idea at all _____.
A. where he has gone B. where did he go
C. where he had gone D. where he has been
- () 6. The house was _____ fire last night. Someone must have set fire _____ it.
A. on, with B. on, to C. over, with D. over, to
- () 7. This task is _____ for us, we need _____ people.
A. much too, another three B. too much, other three
C. much too, much three D. too much, three more

- () 8. I am sure _____ he will come to help us.
A. whether B. that C. if D. how
- () 9. — The green typewriter is mine.
— Do you know whose typewriter _____?
A. this blue one B. is this blue one
C. it is the blue one D. this blue one is
- () 10. — I think it's going to be a big problem.
— Yes, it would be.
— I wonder _____ we can do about it.
A. if B. how C. what D. that

★★ B 級題 ★★

I 單項填空

- () 1. — I can't see the picture well from here.
— _____.
A. Nor can't I B. Neither I can
C. I can't, neither D. Nor can I
- () 2. At school, what he enjoys _____ football.
A. playing B. to play C. is playing D. played
- () 3. — Hello, Betty. I've got a new girlfriend.
— What's she like?
— _____.
A. I don't know B. She's like her mother, not father
C. She likes reading D. Not bad! Quite hot
- () 4. She took _____ in chemistry and read _____ on the subject.
A. interest; as books many as she could
B. a special interest; as many books as she could
C. interested; as many books as she can
D. interests; as books as she could
- () 5. Let Henry play with your toys as well, Michael, you must learn to _____.
A. support B. care C. spare D. share
- () 6. Everybody in our village, men and women, young and old, _____

sports and games.

A. are fond of B. joins C. enjoys D. go in for

() 7. _____ do you think will teach us maths next term?

A. Whom B. Who C. What D. That

() 8. 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

() 9. 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

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

A. exactly

B. naturally

C. strictly

D. especially

II 完形填空

The sun was shining when I got on No. 151 Bus. We passengers sat jammed together in heavy clothes. No one spoke. That's one of the 1 rules. 2 we see the same faces every day, we prefer to 3 behind our newspapers. People who sit so close together are using those thin sheets of newsprint to keep their 4.

As the bus came near the Mile, a 5 suddenly rang out "6! This is your driver speaking." We looked at the back of the driver's head. "Put your papers down. All of you." The 7 came down. "Now, turn and face the person next to you. Go 8."

Surprisingly we all did it. Still no one smiled. I faced an older woman, her head wrapped in a red scarf. I saw her 9 every day. Our eyes met. We waited for the next 10 from the driver. "Now repeat after me. Good morning neighbour!"

Our voices were 11. For many of us, these were the 12 words we had spoken that day. But we said them together, like 13, to the strangers beside us. We couldn't help 14. There was the feeling of relief (解脱), that we were not being robbed. But more, there was the sense of ice being 15. "Good morning, neighbour." It was not so 16 after all. Some of us repeated it, some shook hands, many laughed.

The bus driver said nothing more. He didn't 17 to. Not a single newspaper went back up. I heard laughter. A warm sound I had never heard before in 18.

When I reached my stop, I said 19 to my seatmate, and then jumped off the bus. That day was 20 off better than most.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------|
| () 1. A. unwritten | B. strict | C. bus | D. city |
| () 2. A. As | B. Because | C. When | D. Although |
| () 3. A. read | B. sit | C. talk | D. hide |
| () 4. A. ways | B. methods | C. respect | D. distance |
| () 5. A. message | B. warning | C. suggestion | D. voice |
| () 6. A. Attention | B. Minding | C. Help | D. Listen |
| () 7. A. papers | B. passengers | C. driver | D. tears |
| () 8. A. on | B. round | C. ahead | D. down |
| () 9. A. still | B. nearly | C. even | D. hardly |
| () 10. A. turn | B. talk | C. order | D. remark |
| () 11. A. loud | B. neat | C. slow | D. weak |
| () 12. A. first | B. last | C. best | D. only |
| () 13. A. passengers | B. citizens | C. patients | D. schoolchildren |
| () 14. A. shouting | B. crying | C. smiling | D. wondering |
| () 15. A. formed | B. heated | C. broken | D. frozen |
| () 16. A. sad | B. hard | C. ordinary | D. shy |
| () 17. A. need | B. want | C. like | D. begin |
| () 18. A. my life | B. Bus No. 151 | C. public | D. other words |
| () 19. A. good morning | B. good-bye | C. hello | D. thanks |
| () 20. A. starting | B. seeing | C. taking | D. turning |

III 阅读理解

(A)

Love at First Sight

Do you believe in love at first sight? Many people answer "No, we don't", but I say I do. Why? I'll tell you my story.

From childhood, I like people with blue eyes. I had a few dolls and I painted their eyes blue. I was really very happy with my blue-eyed dolls. Time rushes by quickly, soon I was not a child any more. I had finished my studies as I was 20. I

liked to drive my father's old car. Once I went to a nearby town. I was busy that day. I left my car near the office where I had to go. In a few minutes, I came back and a young policeman was waiting for me near my car. I was not happy to see him. He tried to explain that I had parked my car in the wrong place, but I couldn't concentrate on his words. I had to stare at his beautiful blue eyes. He repeated his words but I did not hear him well. He became strict and began to speak in a loud voice. I paid him the fine and said to him, "Your eyes are so nice." He smiled and said goodbye to me.

In the evening this blue-eyed policeman called me up. The following day we went to the cinema. After that? My story has a happy ending. We married and we now live happily together.

- () 1. Does the writer believe in love at first sight? The answer is _____.
 A. "Yes"
 B. "No"
 C. "Yes" or "No"
 D. difficult to give
- () 2. When the writer was young, she liked _____.
 A. dolls with black eyes
 B. people with blue eyes
 C. her few dolls
 D. boys with gray eyes
- () 3. A young policeman was waiting for her because _____.
 A. he wanted to tell her that he loved her
 B. he wanted to sit in her car
 C. she had stopped her car in the wrong place
 D. they had an appointment (约会)
- () 4. She didn't hear the policeman well because _____.
 A. she was not interested in his words
 B. she was not happy to see him
 C. she paid a lot of attention to his blue eyes
 D. he became strict
- () 5. We can see from the passage that love at the first sight _____.