



YINGYU XUEXI JINENG YU CESHI

高一上

英语

学习技能与测试

主编/赵月玲



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芝麻开门丛书

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前 言

本书是《英语学习技能与测试》一书的高中阶段学习辅导用书,共分六册。本书编写意图是为了适应目前教改中一纲多本的局面,帮助高中学生打下良好的英语基础,顺利完成高中阶段的英语学习,并掌握一定的应试技能,最终成功考入理想大学。

本书的学习辅导内容与牛津教材同步,练习部分兼顾统编与新世纪教材。每册各章包含两个部分。第一部分:课文。主要内容为课文原文;课文难、重点注释;课文译文;好词佳句;词汇练习;语法解析;语法练习;听力、会话及写作练习等。这一部分的内容针对性强,练习形式多样,又符合高考口、笔试要求。第二部分:综合试卷一套(高考题型)。考点尽量结合本章所学词汇、语法;完型填空和阅读文章尽量选用与本课主题相关的文章,以增加复现率,帮助学生巩固所学语言知识,提高英语的综合运用能力。本书的最后还附上了统编教材中比较重要的词汇及句型供学生自学。

本书的主编、编写者与审校者均为本市市重点中学富有高中教学经验的第一线高、中级教师,他们都非常熟悉牛津教材、统编教材和高考要求。因此,本书内容十分实用,不仅适用于学习牛津教材的学生,也可供使用其他教材的学生自学用,使学生们能对牛津教材有一个较清晰的了解,并增加许多有用的语言知识和解题技能,从而进一步提高英语能力,为今后参加高考打好扎实基础。

由于编写者的时间、精力和水平有限,若书中有不妥之处,敬请批评指正。

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CHAPTER ONE 第一章

Part One 第一部分

一、Text 课文

BODY LANGUAGE

Debbie and Simon are students. On Saturday mornings, when they are not at school, they are at(1) work. They have part-time jobs with the Sunbeam Travel Company. They are sitting in the office.

Debbie and Simon looked up as the door opened and a middle-aged, well-dressed lady entered. She glanced at(2) them both, hesitated(3) a moment, then walked over(4) and sat down opposite(5) Debbie. Debbie greeted her cheerfully(6), and they got down to(7) business. "I want to go by train from Germany to Paris. Can you ...?"

Simon sighed, picked up(8) some paper from his desk and took it over(9) to the fax machine. Mr. Yang, one of Sunbeam's senior employees, was standing there. He said, "What's up(10), Simon? You don't look very happy."

"Nothing," Simon said.

Mr. Yang put his hand on Simon's shoulder.

"Come on," he said. "Tell me. I'm your friend as well as your colleague." He gave an encouraging smile.

"It's the customers," Simon said. "They always prefer(11) Debbie to me. I can't understand it."

"I can. It's the way you communicate."

"How can that be?" Simon said. "I don't even get a chance to speak to them."

"Communicating is more than(12) speaking and listening, Simon. Your body language is important, too."

"What kind of language is that?"

"It's the way you stand and sit and walk. It's your gestures(13) and the expression(14) on your face and in your eyes. Your whole appearance(15) communicates(16) things, even when you are not speaking.

"The way you look at customers doesn't give them a good impression, Simon. For example, you often rest your head on your hand. You look downwards. You don't smile. You don't turn your head or body towards the customers."

"But look at Debbie. She's holding her head up. She looks at a customer's eyes. She smiles. She turns her head and her body towards the customer. Your body language is telling customers to go away. Debbie's is making them feel welcome. That's why they go to her, and not to you."

After that, Simon tried to improve his body language. He sat up and smiled at the customers. This seemed to work(17). Minutes later, a very beautiful girl entered. She looked at Debbie and Simon and, without hesitation, sat down opposite Simon and gave him a big smile. A few moments later, she left, still smiling.

Mr. Yang came over at once and said, "Well, Simon, you certainly made a good impression on that customer. Well done."

"That wasn't a customer," Simon said. "That was my sister. She wanted to borrow some money for lunch."

(一) Notes to the Text 课文注释

1. **at** *prep.*

1) shows a point in space 表示空间、地点

at my house/at school gate 在我家/在校门口

2) shows a point in time 表示时间

at 10 o'clock/at midnight/at weekend 在十点钟/在半夜/在周末

3) shows an intended aim or object 对着, 朝着

He shot at the bird, but missed it. 他瞄准了鸟, 但是没打着。

4) when one acts or feels in answer to something (对某事作出反应) 由于, 因为

I was surprised at his behavior. 对于他的行为我很吃惊。

5) shows what one is doing or state one is in 表示在做的事或所处的状态

at work/at school/at rest/at war 在工作/在学校/在休息/在开战

6) shows that sb. does sth. well, badly 表示某人善于或不善于做某事

He is good at arranging things. 他善于安排事务。

2. **glance at** *v. phrase* take a quick look at 瞥一眼, 匆匆地看

I glanced at the clock on the building of the bank while I was waiting for Jack.

当我在等杰克时, 瞥了一眼银行大楼上的钟。

glance *n.* a rapid look or movement of the eye 一瞥

常用词组 take a glance at 匆匆一瞥

He took a glance at the advertisement board on the roadside when he was driving.

当他正在开车的时候, 匆匆地瞥了一眼路边的广告牌。

at a glance 一下子

He remembered what had happened at a glance when he looked at the photo.

当他看到照片时, 一下子就回想起来发生过了什么事。

比较 catch a glimpse of 隐约一瞥

I caught a glimpse of the Town Hall clock as we passed by.

我们路过时, 隐约瞥见了市政厅的钟。

相关词组 stare at 盯着看

glare at 怒目而视

gaze at 凝视

look at 有目的地看, 注视

3. **hesitate** *vi.* wait a moment to make a decision 犹豫

Before the exam, if you have any questions, don't hesitate to ask.

在考试前你们如果有问题, 马上来问。

He is still hesitating about joining the expedition.

他仍然对参加探险一事犹豫不决。

hesitate at 多用于否定句, 表示“毫不犹豫地做某事”

John is a man who hesitates at nothing.

约翰是一个很果断的人。

hesitate 有时可跟从句:

He hesitated whether he should take the last chance to join them.

他犹豫不决是否该抓住最后的机会加入他们的行列。

hesitation *n.* have (no) hesitation in doing sth. 办事果断; 毫不犹豫

I have no hesitation in saying that he has risen high in the world.

我毫不犹豫地说他已一跃成为世界名人。

4. **walk over** *v. phrase* walk towards a certain direction 走上前去

After the contest, the trainer went over to the player to congratulate him on his success.

比赛结束后, 教练走上前去向运动员表示祝贺。

5. **opposite** *a.* facing 对面的, 另一侧的

The shop opposite my home is a newly-open supermarket.

我家对面的商店是家新开的超市。

1) opposite 有时可放在所修饰的词后面:

She asked the man opposite if he would open the door.

她问对面的人他愿不愿意开门。

2) 常可用 opposite to 的结构:

He sat down on a sofa opposite to me.

他在我对面的沙发上坐了下来。

n. a person or thing that is as different as possible 截然不同的人, 对立的事物

You are gentle and nice, he is just the opposite.

你温文尔雅, 他却与你完全相反。

6. **cheerfully** *ad.* happily 愉快地

When I turn to her for help, she always does it cheerfully.

当我找她帮忙时, 她总是很乐意帮我。

cheerfulness *n.*

cheer *v.*

- 1) to shout in praise, encouragement 欢呼、喝彩

The crowd cheered as the team arrived.

球队出场时观众为之欢呼。

- 2) to give encouragement or hope to 鼓舞

The lost children cheered when they heard the rescue came.

迷路的孩子听到救援队来了,都振奋起来。

相关词组 cheer up 高兴起来

Cheer up! The news isn't too bad.

高兴起来! 这消息还不算太坏。

cheer *n.*

- 1) 欢呼、喝彩(可数)

A cheer arose from the crowd when the president appeared.

总统出现时人群发出一阵欢呼。

- 2) 祝酒时表示“为你的健康干杯”

Cheers! Happy birthday to you!

干杯,祝你生日快乐。

7. get down to sth./doing sth. *v. phrase* start to do, set out to do 开始,着手做

“to”为介词,后跟名词或动名词。

Would you like to have a cup of coffee or straight get down to our discussion?

你是要先喝杯咖啡还是直接开始我们的讨论?

Have you got down to writing your autobiography?

你已经开始写自传了吗?

8. pick up *v. phrase*

- 1) to take hold of and lift up 拎起,拾起,捡起

Pick up the box by the handles.

拉着把手,把箱子拎起来。

- 2) to get together, collect 收拾、收集

Please pick up all your toys when you've finished playing.

你玩过后请把玩具都收拾起来。

- 3) to gain, to get 收到、得到、学会

Where did you pick up your excellent English?

你在哪里学会这么棒的英语?

相关词组 pick sb. up

- 1) to collect; to get sb. in a car (用车接)某人

The transportation will pick you up at the gate of the hotel tomorrow morning.

明天一早车到宾馆门口来接你。

2) to catch sb. 逮住某人

The bank robbers have been picked up at the airport.

抢劫银行的盗贼已经在飞机场被捉住了。

9. **over** *ad.* 强调走过去的过程 从一边……至另一边

Come over to me and I will tell you a secret.

到我这里来我告诉你一个秘密。

10. **What's up?** (口语中常用) 怎么了?

11. **prefer** *vt.* like sth. better 更喜欢, 宁愿要

1) 跟名词或动名词:

— There's coffee or tea. Which would you prefer?

— I prefer tea.

—— 有咖啡或茶, 你要哪样?

—— 我要茶。

2) 跟不定式:

I prefer to live in the countryside, for the air there is really fresh.

我更喜欢住在乡下, 因为那里空气非常新鲜。

3) 跟从句:

I prefer that you would come on Saturday instead of on Sunday.

我更愿意你在周六来而非周日来。

注意 prefer 后的从句中要用含有 should, would 等的虚拟句式。

习惯用法

1) prefer ... to 喜欢……而不喜欢(胜过……)(此结构中 to 为介词)

I prefer orange juice to beer.

我喜欢橘子汁胜过啤酒。

I prefer staying at home to going to the party.

我宁愿呆在家里也不愿去那个聚会。

2) prefer ... rather than 宁愿……而不愿

He preferred to stay at home rather than go to the cinema.

他宁愿呆在家里而不愿去看电影。

12. **more than**

1) not only 不仅仅

I was more than surprised. I was astonished.

我不仅仅是惊奇, 我是震惊。

Mrs White is more than a teacher to me.

怀特太太对于我不仅仅是一位老师。

2) over 不止, 多于

More than one person has made this suggestion.

不止一个人提出了这个建议。

3) much better than 胜过,超过

He likes summer more than autumn.

与秋天比起来,他更喜欢夏天。

4) cannot stand by 是……不能承受的

Such cold was more than the children could bear.

这种寒冷是孩子所不能承受的。

13. **gesture** *n.* movement of the hand or head to illustrate an idea 手势或肢体语言

Different cultures have different gestures to show the idea “yes”.

对于“是”这个概念,不同的文化用不同的手势来表示。

14. **expression** *n.*

1) one's look on the face 表情

There is an expression of happiness on her face after the interview.

在面试结束后,她脸上露出愉快的表情。

2) make known 表达、表示

One student read this poem aloud with good expression.

一名学生带有感情地朗诵了这首诗。

常用词组 beyond expression 无法形容

The beauty of the scenery is beyond expression.

风景美得无法形容。

3) phrase 词组

Learning expressions by heart is vital for learning English.

背词组对学习英语来说是至关重要的。

15. **appearance** *n.*

1) what sth. or sb. appears to be 外表

She has a slightly foreign appearance.

她的外表看上去有点像外国人。

2) act of appearing 出场、出现

The actor is making his first appearance in this performance.

这个演员此次演出是他第一次登台。

16. **communicate** *vt.* 在这里可以理解成“传达”

常用词组 communicate sth. to sb. 把……传达给某人

If you communicate this good news to the students, they will feel very happy.

如果你把这个好消息告诉学生,他们将很高兴。

vi. communicate with sb. 和某人交谈,沟通

Youngsters often find it difficult to communicate with their parents.

年轻人经常发现和他们的父母很难沟通。

17. **work** *v.* 意思为“起作用”。work 一词作“起作用”讲时不用被动语态。

The method you've recommended to me didn't seem to work well.

你推荐给我的方法好像不太起作用。

(二) Reference Translation for the Text 课文参考译文

肢体语言

戴比和西蒙是学生。在每个星期六早晨,当他们不上课的时候,他们就去工作。他们在阳光旅行公司兼职。现在他们正坐在办公室里。

门打开时,戴比和西蒙抬起头向门望去,一位衣着得体的中年妇女走了进来。她向他们俩瞥了一眼,犹豫了一会儿,然后走上前去在戴比的对面坐了下来。戴比愉快地向她打招呼,之后,她们就开始洽谈生意了。“我想从德国乘火车去巴黎,你能不能……?”

西蒙叹了口气,从他的桌子上拿了一些文件到复印机前。阳光旅行公司的高级雇员杨先生正站在那里。他说:“怎么了,西蒙?你看上去不太高兴。”

“没什么。”西蒙说。

杨先生把他的手放在西蒙的肩膀上。他脸上带着鼓励的笑容说:“得了,告诉我,我是你的同事也是你的朋友。”

西蒙说:“是顾客,他们总是更喜欢去找戴比,而不是我。我不理解。”

“我能理解。这是因为你交流的方式。”

西蒙说:“怎么会这样呢?我甚至连和他们说话的机会都没有。”

“西蒙,交流不仅仅是和别人说话和听别人说话。你的肢体语言也很重要。”

“这是一种什么样的语言?”

“这是你站着、坐着和行走的方式,是你的手势及脸上和眼睛里的表情。即使你不说话,你的整体外表也传达着某些内容。”

“西蒙,你看顾客的方式没有给他们留下好印象。例如,你总是用手托着头,眼睛向下看。你不笑,也不把头和身体转向顾客。”

“但是你看戴比,她的头始终抬着,她说话的时候看着顾客的眼睛。她面带笑容,会把头和身体转向顾客。你的肢体语言在拒绝顾客。而戴比的肢体语言在欢迎他们。这就是为什么他们去找她,而不是找你。”

从那以后,西蒙试图改进他的肢体语言。他坐起来,对顾客微笑致意。这仿佛很有效。几分钟后,一个十分漂亮的女孩进来了。她看了看戴比和西蒙,毫不犹豫地坐在西蒙的对面,给了他一个灿烂的笑容。过了一会儿,她仍然笑着离开了。

杨先生立刻走上前来:“好,西蒙,你一定给顾客留下了好印象。干得好。”

西蒙说:“那不是顾客,那是我姐姐。她想向我借点钱吃午饭。”

(三) Read and Recite 好词、佳句背诵

1. prefer ... to
2. give an impression to ... / make an impression on
3. rest one's head on one's shoulder
4. hold one's head up
5. Debbie and Simon looked up as the door opened and a middle-aged, well-dressed lady entered. She glanced at them both, hesitated for a moment, then walked over

and sat down opposite Debbie. Debbie greeted her cheerfully, and they got down to business.

6. It's your gestures and the expression on your face and in your eyes. Your whole appearance communicates things, even when you are not speaking.
7. The way you look at customers doesn't give them a good impression, Simon. For example, you often rest your head on your hand. You look downwards. You don't smile. You don't turn your head or your body towards the customers.
8. But look at Debbie. She's holding her head up. She looks at customer's eyes. She smiles. She turns her head and her body towards the customer. Your body language is telling customers to go away. Debbie's is making them feel welcome. That's why they go to her, and not to you.

(四) Exercises 练习

I. Vocabulary

1. After _____ school, we often play _____ rugby in _____ special pitch.
A. /; the; the B. /; /; the C. /; the; / D. /; /; /
2. Electricity, gas and water _____ the Smiths about \$ 500 each month.
A. pay B. spend C. cost D. take
3. When I saw him in his bedroom, he _____ his head _____ the pillow.
A. rested; in B. was rested; in
C. was resting; on D. rested; on
4. _____ enough time, I could accomplish the task on time.
A. Giving B. To be giving C. Given D. Give
5. Since you are my best friend, please make yourself _____.
A. at home B. in home C. at your home D. at the home
6. On seeing the album, he _____ his teachers when he was in primary school.
A. thought over B. thought about C. thought out D. thought of
7. She gave me _____ a frank girl.
A. the impression of B. the impress of C. impression of D. impress of
8. _____ like going to the KFC to have a drink.
A. Both of boys B. Both those boys C. The both boys D. Both they
9. I prefer _____ what I like to _____ weight.
A. to eat; to lose B. eating; lose
C. eating; to lose D. eating; losing
10. My mother had no _____ declining your invitation.
A. hesitation of B. hesitation in
C. hesitation at D. hesitation from
11. I could lend you the money you want, but you cannot _____ money _____ all your friends since we are all students now.

- A. borrow; to B. lend; to C. borrow; from D. lend; from
12. She turned _____ the cards one after another.
A. into B. off C. on D. down
13. Ann _____ a lot of presents on her birthday, but she decided not to _____ them all.
A. received; accept B. receive; accepted
C. accepted; receive D. accept; received
14. We can communicate _____ people in most parts of the world _____ telephone.
A. among; by B. with; by C. with; with D. between; on
15. My teacher encouraged me _____ more after class if I can set _____ enough spare time.
A. speaking; on B. to speak; out
C. to speak; aside D. to speak; about
16. She _____ a glance at his father's friend from behind her book.
A. gave B. took C. offered D. set
17. Participants _____ the match should obey the regulation.
A. took in B. enter in C. entering for D. taking in
18. He cheered _____ at once when I offered to help him.
A. apart B. up C. on D. in
19. _____ a friendly gesture is maybe normal in one country but offending in another.
A. Giving B. Making C. Showing D. Taking
20. The students are made _____ the text at the beginning of the class.
A. read B. reading C. to read D. to be read
21. Don't you think we are _____ at his refusal _____ the Leeds United.
A. shocking; to join in B. shocked; to join in
C. shocked; to join D. shocking; to join
22. It is not _____ that Desmond _____ his beloved girl Vanessa 6 months later.
A. surprising; married B. surprised; married
C. surprising; has married D. surprised; should marry
23. The News Bureau _____ the news _____ Bill Gates is going to give a lecture on software in Peking University.
A. released; which B. gave out; that
C. published; / D. released; that
24. Dr. Einstein was _____ for his outstanding Theory of Relativity and for his service to Science without _____ himself.
A. praised; considering of B. honored; regard
C. honored; thinking of D. respected; devoting

- ## II. Translation

- ## Reference Keys 参考答案

1. B 2. C 3. C 4. C 5. A 6. D 7. A 8. B 9. D 10. C
11. C 12. D 13. A 14. B 15. C 16. B 17. C 18. B 19. B 20. C
21. C 22. A 23. D 24. C 25. C 26. D 27. B 28. C 29. A 30. D

II. Translation

1. In school, every student should look up to teachers and greet them at any time.
2. The old couple has/have always been looking on the orphan as their own son.
3. You can go out as long as you are back as planned.
4. Her elder brother entered the Army three years ago, and they kept in touch with each other by letters.
5. Please give my greetings to your parents.
6. When she was offered the job, she accepted it without hesitation.
7. To employers, the most important point is to make the employees satisfied with the settings of the company.
8. I prefer to go hiking rather than stay at home, watching TV.
9. Can I talk to you for a few minutes about the exam result?
10. He laid the book face downwards on the table.

二、Grammar 语法

(一) 拓展及解说

Gerund 动名词

动名词是具有动词性质的名词,因此,它和名词的用法基本一样。所不同的是,因为动名词具有动词的性质,所以可以带有宾语、补语或副词等而成动名词短语,名词则不可。

1. 作主语: 动名词作主语时,谓语动词用单数。例如:

Walking along in that section of the city at night is dangerous.

夜晚在该市的那一地区行走是危险的。

2. 作动词的宾语:

以下动词后常跟动名词作宾语: appreciate, avoid, admit, understand, practise, enjoy, consider, delay, deny, hate, detest, finish, imagine, involve, miss, mind, escape, suggest, give up, can't help, can't stand, be worth, concern, risk, feel like, try, advise, like, forbid, recall 等。例如:

How did you escape being punished?

你是如何逃避惩罚的?

3. 作介词的宾语: 介词和及物动词一样一定要有宾语,但是动词不可以作宾语,必须加“ing”,词尾变成动名词后才能作宾语。例如:

Can you touch your toes without bending your knees?

你能不能不弯曲膝盖就摸到脚趾?

4. 作表语: 动名词在句中可作主语的补语即表语,在一般情形下,可以和不定式互换。例如:

Your bad habit is reading without thorough understanding.

= Your bad habit is to read without thorough understanding.

你的坏习惯是读书不求甚解。

