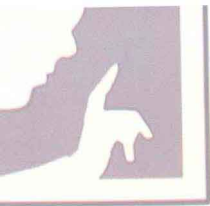
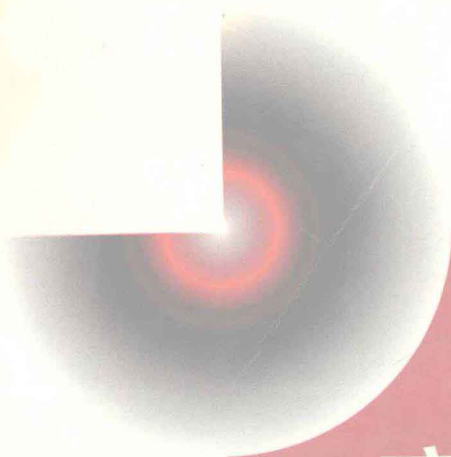


与人教社最新教材同步



特级教师 点睛丛书

王 毅 主编



● 紧扣知识点
● 点拨能力点
● 突破重点
● 解析难点
● 澄清疑点

高一 英语

大众文艺出版社

特级教师点睛丛书

高一英语

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前 言

掌握知识、提高能力、开发智力是时代对基础教育的根本要求。要达到这一要求,必须全面开展素质教育。落实素质教育要依据教学大纲、教材,充分发挥课堂主渠道的作用。中学教学本身就是素质教育的有机组成部分。开展素质教育不是要脱离教材,另搞一套,重蹈语录进课堂那样的覆辙,而是要紧密结合教材,自觉将素质教育的内容融入平时的教学之中。

《特级教师点睛丛书》的编写紧扣各科《教学大纲》和《高考考试说明》,依据新的课程计划和教学内容调整意见,是与人教社统编教材配套使用的最新课外读物,是在中学教学中落实素质教育的尝试。

丛书与教材单元同步,每个单元分为“知识点、考点分析与运用”、“重点、难点、疑点突破”、“解题方法与避错指导”、“同步能力检测”四部分。力求帮助同学们处理好在平时学习中普遍感到棘手的“课内与课外”、“知识与能力”、“单项与综合”、“学习与考试”等的关系;注意全面、系统、科学、精要地归纳总结每个单元的知识要点、疑点、难点与考点;结合学生实际,深入浅出地分析解题思路;指出学生容易发生的失误,有针对性地给予避错指津;让学生在掌握了规律和方法后,能够举一反三,从而把学生从题海中解脱出来,变被动应试式学习为主动积极地求知,全面提高自己的素质。

《特级教师点睛丛书》的编写集知识性、科学性、实用性于一体，能帮助同学们学会迅速准确地获取知识，循序渐进地改善自己的知识结构；加深对所学知识的全面理解；训练自己科学简捷地思考问题，言简意赅地解决问题的能力；提高自己对已有知识的运用能力。

为便于高三学生进行高考总复习，高考分册涵盖了高考的全部内容，并进行了深化，体例上作了适当调整，增强了高考总复习的针对性和实用性。

由于编写时间仓促，疏漏错误之处在所难免，诚请专家和广大师生批评指正。

编 者

1999 年 6 月

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C. so

D. so likes

2. —I like swimming in winter.

—_____.

☐ A. So do I

B. So I do

C. So do I, too

D. So I do, too

II. I want to introduce my friend Jane. 我想介绍我的朋友简。
句中的 introduce 是及物动词,作“介绍(相识)”解,常用于下列结构:
introduce sb. to sb. (把××介绍给××),其中的“to sb.”常可省去,
例如:

I want to introduce Comrade Wang (to you).

我想把王同志介绍给你。

Let me introduce Mr. Smith (to you).

让我(给你)介绍史密斯先生。

I'd like to introduce you to my teacher Miss White.

我想把你介绍给我的教师怀特小姐。

高考试题(NMET 93-40)

3. —Let me introduce myself. I'm Albert.

—_____.

A. What a pleasure

B. It's my pleasure

C. I'm very pleased

☐ D. Pleased to meet you

重点、难点、疑点突破

I. What was the nicest part of your holiday in your opinion?
在你看来,你的假期哪段时间过得最好?

在 Lesson 2 中还有一句: Americans eat a lot of meat — too much in my opinion. 美国人吃肉很多,照我看吃得太多了。

上述句子中的短语 in my opinion, 也可能说 in my view, 作“依我看”、“在我看来”解,近似于 I think/guess/feel (我认为/我想/我觉得), 都是用来表示个人的看法或意见,并使自己的看法或意见听起来不那么武断,不那么绝对化。但 in my opinion 比 I think/guess/

feel 更为正式些。试比较:

He is wasting time. 他在浪费时间。(直述)

I think he is wasting time. 我认为他在浪费时间。(委婉)

In my opinion, he is wasting time.

依我看,他在浪费时间。(正式)

⑦ "in one's opinion" 中的 one's 表示不同的物主代词,如 your, his, her, their 等,也可以用名词的所有格代替,如 Jane's, Mum's, my teacher's 等。例如:

In his opinion, everyone should work ten hours a day.

照他的看法,每个人应该一天工作十个小时。

In our opinion, autumn is the best season in Beijing.

在我们看来,秋天是北京最好的季节。

In Charlie's opinion, Americans should eat less meat.

在查理看来,美国人应该少吃一点肉。

In the opinion of most people, there will be a good harvest this autumn. 根据多数人的看法,今年秋天会有一个好收成。

II. Sometimes we go on working after dark by the light of our tractors. 有时候天黑了,我们还借助拖拉机的灯光继续劳动。

⑧ go on doing sth. 继续(干某事),连续不断地(干某事)。例如:

Water goes on running along the channels to the fields.

水连续不断地沿着渠道流入田地。

The students went on talking and laughing all the way.

学生们一路上不停地在谈笑。

Charlie and Steve went on reading till midnight.

查理和斯蒂夫读书一直读到半夜。

注意 go on doing sth. 和 go on to do sth. 的区别: go on doing sth. 表示“继续干某事”,强调连续不停地(continuously)干某事; go on to do sth. 表示(在干完某事后)“接着干某事”,强调接着干。试比较:

He went on reading the text of Lesson 1 for half an hour.

他连续不断地读第一课课文,读了半个小时之久。

After he finished writing the letter, he went on to read the text of Lesson 1. 他写完信后,接着就读第一课课文。

解题方法与避错指导

例 —Let me introduce myself. I'm Albert.

—_____.

A. What a pleasure

B. It's my pleasure

C. I'm very pleased

D. Pleased to meet you

【命题意图】 本题考查日常交际用语(功能项目是“介绍”(introduction))。

【解题思路】 本题是一道有关功能意念项目“介绍”的题目,是交际英语中最常用的一种交际能力。在英语教学大纲提供的41个功能中,“介绍”这个项目是比较容易被学生忽略的,因为在初中的起始阶段,有关“介绍”的用语即已学过。本题设计的精彩之处在于:在极为常见的项目上,瞄准交际活动的最常见的呼应方式,运用恰如其份的干扰,为基础知识薄弱的考生设置判断的障碍。

英语中用于初次见面时常见的“介绍”的交际用语有:

1. —Hello!

—Hello!

—My name is Gao Hui. What's your name?

—My name is Li Lei.

2. —Hello! My name is Kate Green.

—Hello! I'm Jim Green.

—And I'm Polly.

3. —Hello! Are you Wei Hui?

—Yes, I am. And are you Liu Ming?

—No, I'm not. I'm Li Lei.

4. —Hello, Jim. This is Wei Hui.

—Hello, Li Lei.

- Wei Hui, this is Jim.
- Hello, Wei Hui! Nice to meet you.
- Hello, Jim! Nice to meet you, (too).
- 5. —Good morning!
- Good morning!
- Are you Mr. Smith?
- No, I'm not.
- Sorry.
- 6. —Excuse me! Are you Mr. Smith?
- Yes, I am.
- Oh, good. I'm Li Lei.
- How do you do?
- How do you do?
- 7. —Good afternoon!
- Good afternoon!
- What's your name, please?
- Sue Read.
- Can you spell it, please?
- Sure, S-U-E Sue, R-E-A-D Read.
- 8. —Mum, this is my teacher, Miss Gao.
- How do you do?
- How do you do?
- 9. —Let me introduce myself. I'm Li Lei.
- Oh, (I'm) nice to meet you. / (I'm) pleased to meet (to see) you / Glad to meet you.

考生如果平时能熟练地使用口头交际用语,做本题一般不会误选干扰项。

【失误分析】 A、B、C 三个干扰项在语义上都涉及到了“高兴”这类意见,此点对于那些习惯于汉英对译而轻视习得的学生显然构成严重的挑战。

选项 A、B、C 不符合回答对方首次作自我介绍时该用的客套话的习惯用法。

选项 A. What a pleasure! 是表述个人情感或情绪的一种用语,不能用来作介绍场合下的客套话;

选项 B. It's my pleasure. 则为答谢用语,带有“愿意为您服务”的意思。(pleasure 的用法:pleasure 作“快乐,愉快,高兴”讲,是抽象名词,其前不加物主代词,或不定冠词。pleasure 作“乐事,令人愉快的事情”讲,是可数名词,可以说“It's a pleasure.”“What a pleasure!”)例如:

May I have the pleasure of dancing with you? 或

Will you do me the pleasure of dancing with me?

“with pleasure”可作状语用,是一个很常用的短语。

“take(a) pleasure in doing sth.”也是一个有用的句型,其中 pleasure 作“乐事,令人愉快的事情”讲,是可数名词,可以说:“It's a pleasure.”,“What a pleasure!”,但不能用来作“介绍”场合下的客套话。

选项 C. I'm very pleased. 对于“介绍”用语来说则不符合常规用法。不能用在答复对方在自我介绍后说的客套话,因为少了“to meet you”。)

从具体的知识讲,实际上,正确选项 D 的完全形式应为 I'm very pleased to meet you. 此项采用省略式。

同步能力检测

I. 单项填空(从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。)

1. When we A a stranger, we usually say “hello”.
A. are introduced to B. introduced to
C. are introduced D. introduce
2. —Oh! It's getting late, I have to _____.
—How long will you B?

A. go;go away

B. be off;be away

C. leave;go away

D. stay here;be away

3. There will be a party A Sunday evening.

A. on

B. in

C. at

D. 不填

4. — Would you like to help me with my English this summer vacation?

— Yes. But I was told C; perhaps you don't need any help.

A. you were quite poor at it B. you didn't know much about it

C. you were quite good at it. D. you were interested in it

5. — Mary, Peter sends his best wishes.

— Oh, that's kind C him.

A. for

B. at

C. of

D. off

6. The population of China is becoming larger and larger. A the government has to take a step to control (控制) the birth rate (率).

A. As a result

B. Of course

C. Surely

D. As

7. — B is this turn?

— It's .

A. Whose turn; hers

B. Whose; hers

C. Whose turn; her

D. Whose; her

8. — What do you prefer to do when you are free?

— C.

A. I prefer to play basketball to listen to music

B. I prefer playing basketball to listen to music

C. I prefer playing basketball to listening to music

D. I prefer to play basketball to listening to music

9. — What lesson do you like best?

— D.

A. chemical

B. chemist

C. chemist's

D. chemistry

10. — B do you want to _____ football?

—Only half an hour.

- A. How soon; go on playing B. How long; go on playing
C. How soon; go on to play D. How long; go on to play

II. 完形填空 (阅读下列短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从各题所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。)

Dick had a 1. His mother took him to the dentist (牙医). At first they 2 to wait. "Please come in," a nurse in 3 dress said. Dick looked afraid as he 4 her into the dentist room. "Now, tell me. What's the 5 with you?" the dentist asked. "I feel 6. I think I've a bad tooth." said the boy.

"Well, let me have 7," said the dentist 8. Dick opened his mouth 9 and the dentist began to examine his 10 :

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. headache | B. backache |
| C. cold | D. toothache |
| 2. <u>A</u> . had | B. must |
| C. should | D. have |
| 3. <u>A</u> . white | B. dirty |
| C. pretty | D. wonderful |
| 4. A. follows | B. was following |
| C. was followed by | D. following |
| 5. A. wrong | B. mistaken |
| C. thing | <u>D</u> . matter |
| 6. <u>A</u> . painful | B. ache |
| C. pains | D. in pain |
| 7. A. a watch | B. a test |
| C. an examination | <u>D</u> . a look |
| 8. A. gently | B. quickly |
| C. carelessly | D. loudly |
| 9. A. round | B. high |
| C. <u>widely</u> | D. wide |
| 10. A. mouth | B. nose |
| C. teeth | D. ear |

III. 阅读理解 (阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的四个选项中, 选出最佳答案。)

Robert had just moved into the street and he felt strange and that he was not wanted. He knew that perhaps the other boys were