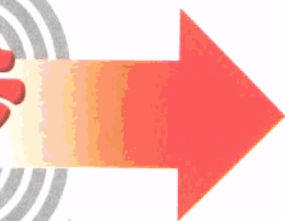


高考 起步 训练



QIBUXUNLIAN

GAO KAO QI BU XUN LIAN

思维点拨与能力训练

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高一英语

试验修订本·必修

(第一册·上)

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丛书简介

为了配合 2003 年提前高考,从 2002 年秋季开始,普通高中将换用新教材。新教材删除了“繁、难、偏、旧”的内容,使新教材更加完美。

《思维点拨与能力训练》丛书,以人民教育出版社出版,国家教育部 2002 年 5 月最新颁布的《全日制普通高级中学教科书各科(教学大纲)》为依据,特邀请了已使用新教材多年积累了丰富教学实践经验的山西、江西、天津市等一些重点中学的一线教师,精心编写了这套《思维点拨与能力训练·起步篇》。本丛书的出版,足以能够帮助解决在使用新教材过程中遇到的种种教与学的困难和疑惑。对老师而言是很好的备课参考教案,对学生而言是最佳的辅导材料,对学习测试而言则是很有价值的丰富题库。

本丛书共分高中三个年级,高一年级为“高考起步训练”,侧注重于基础知识的培养及训练,提高学生思想道德品质、文化科学知识,推行素质教育,使学生在高考的起跑线上培养学生如何灵活应变,捷足先行;高二年级为“高考加速训练”,侧注重于思维的点拨和方法的深化,对基础知识的能力测试,使学生加快复习速度,一路领先;高三年级为“高考冲刺训练”,侧重于考点的剖析和跨学科知识的渗透,使学生在高考的最后阶段,增强信心,目标明确,全力冲刺。

由于《全日制普通高级中学教科书(试验修订本·必修)》在全国各省市推广使用,辽宁大学出版社隆重推出《思维点拨与能力训练·起步篇》,本丛书在编写过程中,突出了素质教育的要求,强调了培养创造精神和实践能力,体现了课程改革的新思想,新观念。对《新大纲》要求调整的部分章节进行了调整。

由于编写时间仓促,不足之处在所难免,欢迎广大师生在使用过程中对书中的错漏之处不吝指言,更希望提出建设性意见,以帮助我们再版时修改,使本套丛书更为完善。谢谢!

(英语学科配有原声磁带,均为外籍专业人员朗读、录制,如有需要者请与购书单位联系购买)

《思维点拨与能力训练》丛书编写组

编写说明

神州春色来天地,考场青云变古今。

我们已迈入二十一世纪,高考改革方案正在逐步推行,它正朝着有利于实行素质教育的方向发展。实行素质教育是摒弃旧的教育中重视高分,不管能力的倾向,注重发展学生的创新意识和创新能力。面对这种形势,怎样为广大高一学生提供一套精品图书,让莘莘学子用最少的时间、最科学的方法学得最多的知识,取得最理想的成绩,以培养学生学科能力,综合能力以及创新能力,支持中学实施素质教育,让学生为进入高三参加高考打下良好的基础,是我们编写人员孜孜不倦的追求目标。

《思维点拨与能力训练高一(上)·英语》以教育部发布的“全日制普通高级中学教学大纲”和国家考试中心最新颁发的“高考考试说明”为依据,在广泛研究近年来高考试题,各地优秀试题以及吸收最新教学研究成果的基础上,结合中学教学实际编写的。

《思维点拨与能力训练高一(上)·英语》分单元讲练、期中、期末测试题三项。其中单元讲练是本书的重头戏,设如下栏目:

知识篇

单元要点归纳——提示重点词汇、讲解典型句型、交际用语和习语、归纳单元语法项目。

单元知识精讲——讲解重点词汇的用法,指导学生学好词汇的方法。

思维能力篇

典型解法导引——例举典型例题,指导解题方法,培养学生理解问题、解决问题的能力。

典型病句诊析——中国学生易受其母语影响,产生思维定势,这是学生解题中易出现的误区。指导学生排除思维定势的影响,走出误区,建立良好的思维习惯是此栏目的主旨。

单元热点语法总结——总结并详细讲解每单元出现的重点语法。

基础训练篇——设知识点跟踪练习、语法同步训练、句型转换、单句改错四项。

高考能力篇——设听力理解、单项填空、完形填空、阅读理解、短文改错、书面表达高考题型。

期中、期末测试均按3+X高考新题型设置了听力理解题,旨在培养和提高学生的综合素质和应试能力。

总之,该书的主要特点可用几个字概括。

准 全面准确展示英语学科的要点,使之具体化、条理化、系统化。

巧 通过对每一要点精确的阐释,来突破难点、重点,点拨运用技能,启发思维灵气,提高创新能力,例题解法规范,运用灵活、点拨突破口,举一反三。

精 训练试题的设计,围绕考纲,精心制作、选编。既注重知识,又注重能力;既注重综合能力,又注重应试能力的提高。

新 例题设计突出自己的特点,考点讲解深入浅出,突出新意,例题和训练题强调通过提供新情境、挖掘新立意、创设新角度、更换新形式,创编训练题,培养学生的创新能力。

飞鸟借风上青云,好书助君跳龙门。但愿我们的编撰能使您插上理想的翅膀,学好知识,榜中名校,报效国家。

编者

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Unit 1 The summer holidays

知识篇

单元要点归纳

I. 发音与拼读

- [k] vacation, physics, chemistry
- [ʃ] sure, expression
- [z] result, physics, was
- [ə] area
- [ju:] introduce
- [iə] area
- [ei] vacation, state, great
- [ʌ] result, pump
- [i] employ, expression, physics, chemistry
- [æ] channel
- [a:] partner, regards, dark
- [ɔ:] oral, dawn

II. 词汇分类

1. 本单元上纲词汇

geography, biology, chemistry, physics, expression, regards, area, beer, well, pump, as a result, result, employ, wheat, go on doing, state, dark, dawn, general, vacation, opinion, practice, introduce

2. 未上纲但根据构词法等而应知词汇

physicist 物理学家; chemical 化学的; employee 雇员; employer 雇主; employment 雇佣; darkness 黑暗; generally 一般, 通常; partner 搭档; practical 实际的; introduction 介绍, 引进

III. 单元习语小结

- do computer studies 学电脑
- at this time last week 上周此时
- in different areas of the states 在美国的部分地区
- time areas 时区
- ask about the time 问到时间
- drive home 开车回家
- at harvest time 收获时节
- on an open fire 在火上
- pump water from a well 从井里抽水
- water the garden 浇菜园
- grow rice 种稻
- from dawn until dark 天明到天黑

13. rice harvest 收稻

14. get a general idea 获得大意

IV. 典型句型归纳

- What was he doing at this time last week?
上周这个时候他在干什么?
- See you soon. / See you later. 再见。
- How was your summer vacation?
你暑假过得怎么样?
- Please give (send) my regards (love, best wishes, good luck) to your parents.
请代我向你的父母。
- Although the farm is large, my dad has only two men working for him.
农场虽然很大, 我爸爸只雇了两个人干活。
- I must be off. / I have to go. / I must be leaving.
我现在得告辞了。
- You were at Centre school. So was my friend Bob.
你在中心校上学, 鲍勃也在那里上学。
- Which school were you at last year?
你去年在哪个学校上学?

单元知识精讲

1. go on to do, go on doing

go on to do sth. 表示“接着、继续做(另一件事)”;而 go on doing sth. 表示“继续做同一件事”, 同 go on with sth. 注意: continue sth. / continue with sth. 继续某件事; continue to do / doing sth. 继续做某事; keep doing. / keep on doing 继续、连续做

[应用]完成句子

- 做完这个练习后请继续做另外一个。
Go on _____ the other exercise after you have finished this one. (MET1989)
- 喝了杯水后, 他继续演讲。
After having a glass of water, he _____.
- 他们将继续这方面的研究。
They will _____ the research.

④结婚后我打算继续和父母住在一起。

After the marriage I plan to _____
live with my parents.

[答案] ①to, do ②went, on, talking ③continue,
with ④continue, to

2. “立刻,马上”表达法

right now/right away/at once/immediately/in no
time/without delay/in a moment 均有“立刻、马
上”之意,都用作状语。对比: just now 刚才

[应用]一句多译:

这位病人必须立刻送往医院。

[答案] This patient must be taken to the hospital
without delay/at once/immediately.

3. every day, everyday

every day 分开写是名词词组,在句中作时间状
语,意为“每天”;everyday 是形容词,在句中作
定语,意为“日常的,平日的”。如:everyday En-
glish/life/clothes/work 日常英语/日常生活/便装/
日常工作

[应用]汉译英

①我每天都读《中国日报》。

②她每天的工作就是照看孩子。

[答案] ①I read China Daily every day.

②Her everyday work is looking after the
child.

4. employ

employ sb. to do sth. 雇某人做某事;employ sb.
for... 雇某人……;be employed as... 被雇为……

[应用]完成句子

①毕业后他被聘在一家宾馆当厨师。

After leaving school he _____
_____ a cook in a hotel.

②收获时节他们家不得不雇很多人手。

They had to _____ a lot of men _____ the
harvest.

[答案] ①was, employed, as ②employ, for

5. away, off

(1)用在 go, walk, send, ride, swim, fly, hur-
ry, drive 等词后表示“离开”时,二者通用。

(2) away 侧重距离, off 强调分离。对比: be
away from home 远离家乡; be off 动身; take
one's hat away 把帽子拿走; take off one's hat
脱帽。

(3) away 不侧重地点的变化,而 off 有从一地到
另一地之意。对比: be away for a week 离开一
周; be off to Europe 离开去欧洲。

(4) off 可用作介词或副词,而 away 只能是副
词。

[应用]介、副词填空

①My grandpa lives far _____ from the town.

②It's quite late. We must be _____.

③The boy nearly fell _____ the tree.

④Your bicycle gets in the way. Will you take it
_____?

[答案] ①away ②off ③off ④away

6. opinion

in one's opinion/in the opinion of sb. 依某人看,
在某人看来; have a good/high/low/poor opinion
of sb./sth. 对某人(事)有好的/高的/低的、坏的
评价(印象); express(give) one's opinion on sth.
表达对某事的意见 注意:问“对某人(事)的
看法如何”,应使用 What is your(the) opinion of
sth. (sb.)?

[应用]完成句子

①在我看来,秋天是我们这里最好的季节。

_____, autumn is the
best season in our place.

②大部分人认为今年会有一个好收成。

_____, most
people, there will be a good harvest this year.

③你对这部电影有什么看法?

_____ is your _____ the film?

④老板很赏识他。

The boss has _____
_____ him.

[答案] ①In, my, opinion ②In, the, opinion, of ③
What, opinion, of ④a, good, opinion, of

7. vacation, holiday, leave

三个词均有“假(期)”之意,但 vacation 指时间
可长可短的假期; holiday 多指短期假日; leave
多指病假或事假。常用搭配: on vacation/holi-
day 在度假; have/take a holiday 度假; ask for
leave 请假; have/take a day off 请一天假; sum-
mer vacation/holidays 暑假

[应用]完成句子

①他病得厉害,只好请假。

Being very ill, he had to _____
_____.

②夫妻俩都在海南岛度假。

Both husband and wife are _____ in
Hainan Island.

[答案] ①ask, for, leave ②on, holiday(vacation)

8. introduce

introduce oneself 自我介绍; introduce sb. to sb.
向某人介绍某人; be introduced into... 被引进; a
letter of introduction 一封介绍信

[应用]完成句子

①玛丽把我介绍给她家中的每一个人。

Mary _____ each one in her family.

②马铃薯是从美洲引进欧洲的。

Potatoes were _____ Europe from America.

[答案]①introduced, me, to ②introduced, into

9. 并列定语的安排顺序

两个以上的定语同时修饰一个名词,通常的排列顺序是:

限定词(冠词、物主代词、指示代词、不定代词)——数词(序数词、基数词)——描绘词(beautiful, fine等)——特征词(大小、长短、高低、形状、年龄、新旧、颜色)——国籍、出处——物质、材料——用途、类别——中心词(被修饰名词)。如:

a small round table 一张小圆桌; a tall grey building 一幢灰色的大楼; a dirty old brown shirt 一件又旧又脏的棕色衬衫; a famous German medical school 一所著名的德国卫校; an expensive Japanese car 一辆豪华日本汽车。

[应用]

—How was your recent visit to Qingdao?

—It was great. We visited some friends, and spent the _____ days at the seaside. (NMET1995)

- A. few last sunny B. last few sunny
C. last sunny few D. few sunny last

[答案]B

10. so does he/so he does

so does he 倒装句表示“后者的情况和前者一样”,意为“……也……”;而 so he does 句型中,前后句主语是同一个,so 放在句首表示强调,意为“的确,确实”。对比:

—David has made progress recently.

—So he has, and so have you.

—大卫最近取得了进步。

—他确实有进步,而且你也取得了进步。

[应用]

—John won first prize in the contest, _____ (MET1987)

- A. so he did B. so did he
C. so he did, too D. so did he, too

[答案]A

11. hope, wish, expect

(1) hope

hope to do sth. 希望做某事; hope that... 希望……; hope for sth. 希望得到; hope so/not 希望

如此/希望不是这样 注意: hope 后不能直接跟名词作宾语,亦不接不定式作宾补。名词词组: in the hope of 希望

(2) wish

wish to do sth. 希望做……; wish sb. to do sth. 希望某人做某事; wish for 渴望得到; wish sb. success/a good luck 祝某人成功/走运; satisfy one's wish 满足某人愿望; give/send sb. best wishes 向某人问好

(3) expect

expect sth. 盼着某事(物); expect to do sth. 期待着做某事; expect sb. to do sth. 盼望某人做某事; expect so/not 料想是这样/不会的; be expected to do 被期望做,有可能做……; expect that... 期望……

[应用]

(一)一句多译

①我们都希望得到你的帮助。

②经理希望我认真地考虑一下这件事。

③星期五之前他会把一切准备好了吗? 我们希望如此。

④他有可能提前完成这项工作。

[答案]①We all hope(wish)for your help. /We all expect your help.

②The manager hopes that I will think it over. /The manager wishes(expects)me to think it over.

③Can they get everything ready before Friday? We hope(expect)so.

④He is expected to finish the job ahead of time. /He is likely to finish the job ahead of time. /It's possible for him to finish the job ahead of time.

(二)填空

⑤We _____ each other the best of luck in the examination. (MET1991)

- A. hope B. wanted
C. expected D. wished

⑥The boy works hard. I _____ him to succeed in the exam.

- A. hope B. expect
C. think D. need

[答案]⑤D ⑥B

12. have 表示“使、令、让”

(1) have sb./sth. do “让某人(物)做……”, do 强调动作过程。

(2) have sb./sth. doing “让某人(物)一直在……”, doing 表示持续的状态。

(3) can't have sb. doing“不允许,不容许做”。

(4) have sth. done“请别人做;遭遇某情况”。

(5) have sb./sth. + 介词/副词“使某人(物)处于某位置”。

如: have the child in my room 让孩子到我屋里来;
have the clothes in the sun 把衣服晾在阳光下。

[应用]动词形式填空

①“Good morning. Can I help you?” I'd like to have this package _____ (weigh), madam. (MET1989)

②He had his leg _____ (break) in the match yesterday. (MET1986)

③Xiao Li often has his friends _____ (come) to his home on Sundays.

④I can't have you _____ (make) such a foolish mistake again.

⑤It was cold, and she had the fire _____ (burn) all the night.

⑥The guide told us some interesting stories, which had us _____ (laugh) all the way.

[答案] ① weighed ② broken ③ come ④ making ⑤ burning ⑥ laughing

思维能力篇

典型题解法导引

1. If you don't go there, _____ he.

- A. so do B. so will
C. nor do D. neither will

[解析] 这里从句的谓语部分是否定形式 don't go, 而且是由 if 引导的条件状语从句, 用的是一般现在时, 所以相应的主句应使用一般将来时。根据这两点, 应先排除选项 A 和 B, 因为用了 So。再看 C、D, C 用的是一般现在时, 所以只能选 D。只有 D 用了 Neither 表示否定和 will 表示将来时态。

2. Don't give up hope. _____ and you're sure to make it.

- A. Go on to try B. Go to try
C. Go on trying D. Goes on

[解析] 从题干可见其意思为“不要失望, 继续努力你肯定会成功的”, 这里继续努力, 可见是同一件事, 故应用“go on doing sth.”, 故应选 C。

3. After writing the letter, I had my sister _____ and post it.

- A. go B. to go
C. going D. went

[解析] 这句话的意思是: “我写完信后, 就让我妹妹去把它寄了。”根据 have 带宾补的几种用法, 我们可知不能用 doing, (不可能让我妹妹一直去寄信), 也不能用“have sth. done”(不可能把妹妹给寄了出去)。所以只能用“have sb. do sth.”这一用法, 故只能选 A。

4. This radio is _____ expensive. I can't spend _____ money on it.

- A. much too; much too
B. too much; too much
C. much too; too much
D. too much; much too

[解析] 根据题干中“expensive”与“money”两个词可以从四个选项选出分别用来修饰形容词表示“太多……”、“很……”和修饰名词表示“太……”的答案是选项 C。

5. I prefer _____ TV to _____ to see a film.

- A. to watch; go B. to watch; going
C. watching; go D. watching; going

[解析] 根据 prefer 的用法及题干的意思, 可知: 只能选用“prefer doing(sth.) to doing(sth.)”, 故只能选 D。要注意 prefer 这一用法中 to 前后两个动词的对等性。

典型病句诊所

1. [误]—I was at Centre school. —So my friend Bob was.

[正] I was at Centre school. —So was my friend Bob.

[析] 承接在一个简单句之后, 表示与前句有相同情况, 常用“so + 助动词 + 主语”结构, 其中 so 代表了上句中所陈述的动作或状态, 译作“也是如此”, “也是这样”。本句中的主语与上一句中的主语不同。本句中的谓语动词要与上句中的谓语动词保持同类, 时态一般一致(特殊

情况除外),同时人称和数要与本句主语一致。
例如:

A: —I'm a teacher. —我是个老师。

—So am I. —我也是。

上句谓语是 be, 下文也用 be。上句采用一般现在时, 下句也是。两句中的 "I" 指的是不同的两个人。

B: —Lucy went there yesterday. —Lucy 昨天到那儿去了。

—So did Tom. —Tom 也去了。

上句的谓语动词若是实义动词, 则下文中用助动词 do。

C: If you go to the party tomorrow, so shall I.
如果你明天去参加晚会, 我也去。

if 引导从句用一般现在时表将来, 但主句仍需使用一般将来时, 所以 so 引导的主句要用助动词 shall 或 will。本句相当于: If you go to the party tomorrow, I will go, too.

若前句是一个否定句, 则后句不能再用 so, 要用 neither 或 nor。

—I don't like coffee 我不喜欢咖啡。—Neither/Nor does Joan. Joan 也是。

—She seldom does cooking. 她很少做饭。—Neither/Nor does Jane. Jane 也是。

句中若有否定派生词, 则不算否定句, 后句仍用 so。—I dislike him. 我不喜欢她。

—So do I. 我也是。

—He was unhappy. 我不高兴。—So was his wife. 他妻子也是。

D: "So + 助动词 + 主语" 有别于 "so + 主语 + 助动词": 前者表示 "某人也……"; 而后者表示对前句的肯定和赞成, 译成 "……的确……"

—It is very cold here. 这个地方挺冷。—So it is. 确实是。

—He works very hard. 他工作非常努力。

—So he does. 确实是那样。

E: 如果前一句不是简单句, 而是一个并列句, 那么常用 "So it is/was with..." 结构。

I like reading but I am not good at writing. So it is with Mike. 我喜欢阅读但不擅长写作。迈克也是。

2. [误] Two students meet the first time at the beginning of term.

[正] Two students meet for the first time at the beginning of term.

[析] for the first time 和 the first time 这两个短语都表示 "第一次"、"首次", 但在具体使用时有所不同, for the first time 表示有生以来或一段

时间中第一次做某事, 在句中一般单独作状语。the first time 引导一个时间状语从句, 其重点不是要说第一次做了什么, 而是要叙述另一动作或情况; 也可以引导一个表语从句, 强调到说话时为止某个动作的次数。

The two girl students talked for the first time at the beginning of term. 两位女生开学初首次交谈。

This is the first time I've been late this term. 这是我本学期第一次迟到。

3. [误] Don't have the water run all the time.

[正] Don't have the water running all the time.

[析] have the water running 中的 have 用做使役动词, 意为 "使, 让, 叫"。have 做使役动词用法包括以下三种, 即:

(a) have sth./sb. done "请某人做某事"。(1) 做宾语补足语的动词与宾语是被动关系, 故用过去分词。(2) 该动作常不属于主语。

There is something wrong with my bike. I must have it repaired. 我的自行车出毛病了, 得让人修一下。

You'd better have your little daughter examined. 你最好请医生给你小女儿检查一下。

(b) Have somebody do 表示 "让某人做某事", 做宾语补足语的不定式 do 前不帶 to, 表示宾语的主动的动作。强调动作完成或尚未发生;

She had Jack find her job. 她让杰克给她找份工作。

What would you have me do? 你要我做什么呢?

(c) Have somebody/something doing 用现在分词做宾补, 强调动作持续进行, 表示让某人或某事不停地、持续地或一次又一次地进行某一动作。用于否定时常和情态动词连用, 表示 "不允许某人总是或反复地做某事"。

He had us laughing all through the meal. 整顿饭期间他让我们笑个不停。

I won't have you speaking to me like that. 我不允许你那样对我讲话。

4. [误] That's all for the text. Now let's go on learning the grammar.

[正] That's all for the text. Now let's go on to learn the grammar.

[析] go on doing, go on to do, go on with 三个短语的字面意思都为 "继续做某事", 但含义有所不同。

(a) go on doing 意思是 "(停顿以后) 继续做某事" 或 "不停地做某事", 即做原来在做的那件事。

It was raining, but the farmers went on working in the fields.

天在下雨,而农民们还在田里不停地劳动。

(b) go on with 表示“间断后做原来没有做完的事”,后面接名词,不能接动词形式。

I'll go on with the story where I left off last time. 我将接着上次继续往下讲这个故事。

(c) go on to do 指“接着做另一件事”,即接下去做与原来不同的事情。

After they planted vegetables, they went on to grow rice. 种完蔬菜以后,他们接着种水稻。

Go on to do the other exercise after you have finished this one. 做完这个练习之后,继续作别的练习。

After playing basketball, they went on to play football. 打完篮球以后,他们又接着踢足球。

5. [误] Bob sends his best wish.

[正] Bob sends his best wishes.

[析] send one's love/wishes/regards 表示“(要我代……)向你问好”。

“Bill sends his love/best wishes/regards (to you).”

“That's nice of him.” “比尔要我代他向你问好。”“谢谢他。”用于传话人向被问候人表达问候,send 总是用一般现在时。问候人对传话人一般用以下几种表达方式:

give one's regards/wishes/love to sb. 代我向……问好 (“love” only be used for family members or very close friends.)

Give my kind regards to him. 请代我向他问好。

Send my best wishes to Bill. 请替我向比尔问好。

Please give my love to your parents. 请代我向你的父母问好。

6. [误] Where did they go on their holiday?

[正] Where did they go for their holiday?

[析] 特殊疑问句 (special questions) 以 how, what, who, whose, which, where 等引导的问句都叫特殊疑问句。亦叫 wh-questions。由 how, what, who, whose, which, where 等 + 一般疑问句构成。

—What is your father? (What does your father do?) 你父亲是干什么的?

—He is a doctor. 他是个医生。

—What is the weather like today? 今天天气如何?

—It is rainy. 今天下雨。

—What size do you take? 你要多大号的鞋?

—Size 40. 我要 40 号的。

—What does your watch cost? (What is the price of the watch?) 这块表多少钱?

—Two hundred yuan. 200 元。

—What time is it now? 现在几点了?

—It is five o'clock. 现在五点了。

—What is the population of the city? 这个城市有多少人口?

—It is 4 million. 这个城市有 400 万人口。

—What color is the cover of the book? 书的封皮是什么颜色的?

—Blue. 蓝色的。

—How often do you write to your parents? 你多长时间给父母写一封信?

—Once a week. 一周一次。

—How long have you lived here? 你在这儿住了多长时间了?

—Three years. 三年了。

—Where do they live? 他们住在哪里?

—In Beijing. 北京。

—How did they go there? 他们怎么到那儿的?

—By bike. 骑车。

—Whom were you talking to just now? 刚才你同谁谈话了?

—John. 约翰。

—Which is bigger, London or New York? 哪个大些, London 还是 New York?

—London is bigger. London 大。

—Which one belongs to you? 哪个是你的?

—The yellow one. 黄色的。

7. [误] I prefer English than Chinese.

[正] I prefer English to Chinese.

[析] Prefer; like...better 喜欢……, (基于喜欢)……常见用法如下:

prefer A to B 与 B 相比,更喜欢 A; prefer to do A to do B 与做 B 相比,更喜欢做 A; prefer doing A to doing B 与做 B 相比,更喜欢做 A; prefer sth. 喜欢某事; prefer to do A rather than do B 与做 B 相比,更喜欢做 A; prefer to do something 喜欢做某事; prefer somebody(not) to do something 喜欢某人做(不做)某事。

I prefer tea to coffee. 我喜欢茶甚于咖啡。

I prefer going out for a walk to staying at home.

= I prefer to go out for a walk to stay at home. =

I prefer to go out for a walk rather than stay at home. 与呆在家里相比,我更喜欢出去散步。

Which do you prefer, bread or fish? (= Which do you like better...) 你更喜欢哪个,面包还是鱼?

I prefer to do it myself. 我愿意自己做那件事儿。

I prefer you not to do it alone. 我希望你不要自己去做那件事儿。

8. [误] He doesn't enjoy to swim.

[正] He doesn't enjoy to swimming.

[析] (1) enjoy vt. 喜欢, enjoy (doing) something 喜欢(做)某事 enjoy myself 玩得痛快

We enjoyed our trip to Europe. 这次到欧洲旅行, 我们非常愉快。

He enjoyed the meal. 他很喜欢这饭菜。

He enjoyed travelling by train. 他喜欢乘火车旅行。

He does not enjoy going to school. 他不喜欢上学。

Did you enjoy yourself last weekend? 上个周末你玩得愉快吗?

(2) like vt. 喜欢。like something 喜欢某事; like doing/to do sth. 喜欢(做)某事

Which do you like better, tea or coffee? 你更喜欢哪个, 茶还是咖啡?

(3) fond adj. 喜欢(不置于名词之前)。be fond of doing(something) 喜欢(做)某事

She is fond of cats. 她喜欢猫。

I am fond of music. 我喜欢音乐。

My sister is fond of playing the piano. 我妹妹喜欢弹钢琴。

(4) love vt. 喜欢。love sth./sb. 喜欢某事(某人); love doing/love to do 喜欢(做)某事

It is wonderful to be loved; but I think it much more wonderful to love. 被爱虽然很美好, 但是我认为去爱别人更美好。

They both loved dancing (to dance). 他们两人都喜欢跳舞。

He loves Mary very much. 他非常喜欢玛丽。

时态种类		时态构成
一般时	一般现在时	write/writes
	一般过去时	wrote
	一般将来时	shall/will write
	过去将来时	should/would write
进行时	现在进行时	is/am/are writing
	过去进行时	was/were writing
完成时	现在完成时	have/has written
	过去完成时	had written

2. 疑问式

(1) 一般现在时借助助动词 do/does 构成。如:

Do you often write letter? 你常写信吗?

Does he like English grammar? 他喜欢英语语法吗?

(2) 一般过去时借助助动词 did 构成。如:

Did you write a letter yesterday? 你昨天写了一封信?

(3) 其他时态借助原有的助动词构成。如:

Have you written a letter? 你写了一封信?

Are they cleaning the classroom? 他们在打扫教室吗?

二、复习特殊疑问句

以疑问代词 what, who, whom, whose, which 或疑问副词 when, where, how, why 放在句首提问的句子叫作特殊疑问句。特殊疑问句不可用 yes 或 no 来回答, 要针对问句中的疑问代词或疑问副词来回答。特殊疑问句一般用降调。如:

What are you doing? 你在干什么?

Who/Whom are you talking to? 你在跟谁说话?

Which of the pictures do you like best? 你最喜欢哪一张画?

Whose dictionary is this? 这是谁的词典?

When do you get up every day? 你每天什么时候起床?

Where was this colour TV set made? 这台彩电是哪儿造的?

How many students are there in your class? 你们

单元热点语法总结

I. 同步讲解

一、复习已学过的各种时态

1. 八种时态的构成

在初中阶段, 我们已学过了英语中常用的八种时态的构成及用法。现以 write 为例, 列表如下:

班有多少学生?

Why did you say this? 你为啥说这话?

基础训练篇

I. 知识点跟踪练习

1. —Alice has had a bad cold for two weeks.

—_____.

- A. So has her sister
B. So her sister has
C. Such did her sister
D. So did her sister have

2. The teacher had the bus _____ on the playground because the children were busy packing.

- A. to wait B. waited
C. waiting D. wait

3. _____ my opinion, our teacher is the best in our school.

- A. To B. Of
C. On D. In

4. We have finished reading the text. Now let's _____ some difficult language points in it.

- A. go on with B. go on to learn
C. go on to D. go on learning

5. What about _____ in the park after school?

- A. taking a walk B. take to walk
C. to taking walk D. take walk

6. As a Chinese, I _____ tea _____ coffee.

- A. better like; than
B. prefer; to
C. would rather like; to
D. would have; than

7. The worker fell off the tree. _____ he hurt his legs badly.

- A. As a result B. Because
C. Of course D. Certainly

8. Last summer vacation I paid a visit to Beijing _____ at home.

- A. instead of B. instead to stay
C. instead staying D. instead of staying

9. It is very important to make a careful study plan _____ the beginning of the new term.

- A. on B. at
C. from D. of

10. What's the _____ between these two dictio-

naries?

- A. difference B. different
C. difficulty D. difficult

11. The chairman introduced the lecturer _____ the audience.

- A. for B. with
C. to D. on

12. Bill has gone away _____ my dictionary.

- A. for B. with
C. to D. on

13. I hope everything is going well _____ you.

- A. for B. with
C. to D. on

14. Mother went _____ cooking; I went _____ my school work.

- A. on; on B. with; with
C. on; on with D. on with; on

15. He was late _____ a result of the snow.

- A. in B. to
C. for D. as

16. Don't read _____ the sun.

- A. in B. under
C. with D. by

17. —How was your summer vacation?

—It was great, thanks. _____ you?

- A. What is B. And
C. What about D. How was

18. Is Egypt _____ Asian or _____ African country?

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

19. May I be _____ to use your bike, please?

= Will you _____ me to use this bike?

- A. permit; let B. let; allowed
C. allowed; permit D. permit; allow

20. How many students are there in your classroom? _____.

- A. Nobody B. Nothing
C. None D. No one

II. 语法同步训练

A) Fill in the blanks with question words.

- A: _____ do you live, Mary?
B: I live in 23 Wuyi Street.
- A: _____ are the farmers doing over there?
B: They're pumping water from the well and watering the vegetable garden.
- A: _____ school were you studying at last year?
B: At No. 4 Middle School.
- A: _____ did you arrive in Nanjing yesterday?
B: About 4:00 in the afternoon.
- A: _____ did they get in the wheat?
B: They got in the wheat with a harvester.
- A: _____ opinion do you agree to?
B: I think I agree to yours.
- A: _____ is going to introduce the visitor to us?
B: Miss Gao.
- A: _____ were you talking to just now?
B: Charlie.

B) 就黑体部分提问

- My uncle will come back from America **in two months**.
- I didn't attend the meeting **because I had a bad cold**.
- Judy has been to Shanghai **three times**.
- I was born **in Shanghai** in 1984.
- The bike **under the tree** is Mr Smith's.
- I used to go to school **on foot**.
- It will take **two weeks** for the parcel to reach China.
- Of the four seasons I like **summer** best.
- The radio cost me **one hundred yuan**.
- Mr Green** always helps us with our English.
- I was waiting for **Tony** at two yesterday afternoon.
- His** book was left in my room.
- Mary writes to her parents **once a month**.
- At the age of five**, he could play the piano well.
- Mike managed to do everything **by himself**.

C) 用括号内动词的适当时态形式完成下列句子

- Is he still working?
—Yes, he _____ (work) all afternoon and he _____ (not finish) yet.
- Are you still doing your homework?
—Yes, I _____ (do) my homework all afternoon but I _____ (not finish) yet.

- Does George have a large breakfast every morning?
—Yes, he usually _____ (do), but I _____ (not think) he _____ (have) a large one on this morning.
- Does Frank usually work at home?
—Yes, he _____ (do), but I _____ (not think) he _____ (work) at home today.
- I hope he doesn't make a mistake.
—He _____ (never make) a mistake before.
- Why didn't she water the plants while I was out?
—That's just what she gladly _____ (do). She _____ (water) the plants.
- Tom always drove to the office.
—I know that's what he _____ (use to do), but he _____ (not drive) to the office for ages now.
- Why did he throw away that picture?
—I _____ (not know) why he _____ (throw) it away.
- What are the children doing?
—They _____ (eat) sweets.
- He quarrelled with George yesterday.
—That's just what he _____ (use to do) when he _____ (be) a boy. He _____ (always quarrel) with George then.
- She's changed her mind.
—She _____ (always change) her mind.
- How long is it since you saw him last?
—I _____ (not see) him for about two years now.
- When did the children run away?
—After they _____ (break) the window.
- Why didn't you speak to him?
—Because I _____ (already speak) to him. I _____ (speak) to him for a long time.
- What happened there just now?
—Just as an old woman _____ (get) off the bus, she _____ (slip) and _____ (hurt) her foot.

III. 句型转换(在下列句子的空白处填写一个合适的词,使之与上一个句子的意思相近)

- Who do you think is the best student in your class?
Who is the best student in your class _____
_____?
- I didn't catch the first bus because I got up late.

- I got up late. _____, I missed the first bus.
3. The dictionary cost me lots of money.
I _____ too much money _____ the dictionary.
4. Tom likes fish and his twin brother likes fish, too.
Tom likes fish and _____ his twin brother. _____ Tom _____ his twin brother like fish.
5. The nurse takes good care of the children.
The children _____ after _____ by the nurse.
6. How many different time areas do you have in the U. S. A.?
How many different time areas _____ in the _____?
7. Time is up. You should hand in your paper.
_____ time _____ you to hand your paper.
8. What's your opinion of my plan?
What do you _____ my plan?
- IV. 单句改错
- I'm helping my Dad with farm.
 - He had the three men run for an hour.
 - He prefers walking to ride.
 - It's New Year's day. Please give my loves to your family.
 - I'm afraid the trip will be much too for me.
 - The light went out and I had to read with the light of a candle.
 - First I learned to speak French and then I went on teaching myself Spanish.
 - Did you ever find out the pen you lost?
 - They study in a same school but in a different grade.
 - He has to go. So have I.

高考能力篇

第一部分:听力(共两节;满分30分)

第一节(共5小题;每小题1.5分,满分7.5分)

听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应的位置。听完每段对话后,你都有10秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

- Why did the woman go to Paris during the holiday?
A. To see her parents.
B. To visit some places.
C. To teach English.
- What does the man want to buy?
A. Ladies' shoes.
B. Men's shoes.
C. Children's shoes.
- What is the man?
A. He is an army officer.
B. He is a university student.
C. He is an engineer.
- When did the man buy his shoes?
A. This morning.
B. This week.
C. Last week.

- Why are the man's hands dirty?
A. Because he repaired his car this morning.
B. Because he forgot to wash them this morning.
C. Because he washed them in a hurry this morning.

第二节(共15小题;每小题1.5分,满分22.5分)

听下面5段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应的位置。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题5秒钟,听完后,各个小题将给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第6段材料,回答第6至7题。

- At what time will the woman leave for her holiday tomorrow?
A. Eight o'clock a. m.
B. Nine o'clock a. m.
C. Ten o'clock a. m.
- Which of the following is true of the woman's holiday plan?
A. She is going to lie on the beach and enjoy the sunlight.
B. She has made a list of the food and drinks she wants to taste in Italy.

C. She is going to visit some museums and art galleries(艺术展览)in Milan.

听第7段材料,回答第8至10题。

8. What are they talking about?

- A. Weather in Hong Kong.
B. Clothes to buy.

C. What to take for the trip to Hong Kong.

9. What about Hong Kong's weather then?

- A. It's windy and rainy.
B. It's hot and rainy.
C. It's warm and sunny.

10. According to(依照)Mary, which of the following is not needed for the trip?

- A. Some shorts.
B. A pair of thick trousers.
C. Some T-shirts.

听第8段材料,回答第11至13题。

11. What is the woman going to do on Saturday morning?

- A. To sleep late.
B. To go dancing.
C. To go shopping.

12. What does the man ask the woman to do?

- A. To go dancing with him.
B. To go shopping with him.
C. To go to see a film with him.

13. When are they going to meet?

- A. At eight thirty.
B. About eight.
C. Around seven.

听第9段材料,回答第14至16题。

14. What subject is the man most interested in?

- A. Chinese.
B. English.
C. Maths.

15. What subject does the woman like best?

- A. English.
B. Chinese.
C. Maths.

16. What do the two speakers decide to do?

- A. They decide to help each other.
B. They decide to work much harder.
C. They decide to leave school.

听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

17. How widely is English spoken?

- A. It's spoken by nearly three hundred million people.
B. Everybody speaks English.

C. It is spoken in America, Britain and Australia.

18. Which language is spoken as the second language in India and Singapore?

- A. Chinese.
B. English.
C. French.

19. Which language has the largest number of speakers?

- A. English.
B. Chinese.
C. French.

20. Why is English so important to learn?

- A. It is spoken by many people.
B. It is very helpful and useful.
C. It is the first working language in almost every field(各个领域).

第二部分:英语知识运用(共两节;满分45分)

第一节 单项填空(共15小题;每小题1分;满分15分)

21. He had us _____ all through the meal.

- A. laugh B. laughing
C. to laugh D. laughed

22. —Where did you go _____ your holidays?
—I went to Qingdao.

- A. in B. on
C. for D. to

23. What do you think the _____ of the match will be?

- A. result B. end
C. finishing D. ?

24. Though he is sixty years old, _____ he keeps on studying every day.

- A. but B. and
C. so D. yet

25. When your spoken English gets better, _____ your written English.

- A. so does B. so will
C. you can master D. so did

26. —Good-bye! And give my _____ to your parents.

—Thank you. I will.

- A. regard B. love
C. wish D. hope

27. My grandmother seems to have a lot _____.

- A. worry about B. worrying about
C. to worry D. to worry about

28. Go on _____ the other exercise after you

- have finished this one.
A. to do B. doing
C. with D. to be doing
29. There are usually at least two _____ of looking at every question.
A. ways B. opinions
C. views D. ideas
30. —Please _____ who took it away.
—I have known who did it, but I can't _____ him.
A. find out; look for B. find out; find
C. find; look for D. find; find out
31. I _____ to stay out in the cold _____ spend the night there.
A. would; rather than
B. preferred; to
C. preferred; rather than
D. preferred; than
32. She gave me a gentle smile _____ she saw me.
A. first time B. for the first time
C. the first time D. a first time
33. —Dick doesn't know much about computer.
—_____.
A. So he did B. So does Mary
C. Neither do I D. Neither will Mary
34. Is this the watch you wish _____?
A. to have it repaired B. to have repair
C. to have repaired it D. to have repaired
35. _____ all this Rose wasn't happy through the whole week.
A. As a result B. As a result of
C. As the result D. As result of

第二节 完形填空(共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分;满分 30 分)

The most famous statue(雕像)—the Sphinx(狮身人面像, 斯芬克斯)in Egypt has been damaged(损坏). The 36 are going to find out the cause to protect 37.

The Sphinx has the 38 of a lion and the face of a man. It 39 from limestone(石灰石) near Egypt pyramids(金字塔) 40. Not long before a large piece of stone 41 from the Sphinx's right shoulder. 42 the statue from more harm, a 43 was placed on it 44 rainfall, wind speed 45 air temperature. 46 computer also measures the 47 of water and pollution, the direction of winds and the 48 of the statue 49.

- The effects(影响) of age, wind, 50 and pollution have greatly 51 the Sphinx. Sunlight, wind, water and pollution have been eroding(侵蚀) the outside of the statue for 52. The experts hope that the information from the computer will help them 53 it from more damage. They say the more they know about 54 is destroying the Sphinx, 55 they can do to protect it.
36. A. natives B. officials
C. experts D. foreigners
37. A. it B. them
C. this D. that
38. A. leg B. arm
C. head D. body
39. A. cut B. was cut
C. cutting D. to cut
40. A. about 4600 years ago
B. before 4600 years
C. for about 4600 years
D. 4600 years later
41. A. falls B. fell
C. was falling D. had fallen
42. A. To protect B. Protect
C. Protecting D. Protected
43. A. ruler B. dictionary
C. diary D. computer
44. A. to measure B. to notice
C. to copy D. to read
45. A. but B. or
C. and D. so
46. A. A B. An
C. The D. /
47. A. size B. area
C. amount D. price
48. A. weight B. cost
C. temperature D. height
49. A. himself B. itself
C. oneself D. themselves
50. A. wind B. cloud
C. water D. air
51. A. strengthened B. weakened
C. increased D. reduced
52. A. months B. years
C. weeks D. centuries
53. A. stop B. stops
C. stopped D. stopping
54. A. that B. what
C. which D. how