



面向中等和中等以上学生

以奥林匹克培训的成功思路

实现考场夺魁的世纪梦想

↑10省市名师全程助学、助考新兵法

# 冲刺北大清华

高一英语

总主编 何舟  
本册主编 杨露航


吉林教育出版社

10省市名师全程助学、助考新兵法

# 冲刺

# 北大清华

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## 冲刺

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北大清华

丛书

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# 冲刺北大清华

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他的论文《中学英语课堂教学量化评价初探》获省一等奖，《英语考试政策的重大举措——加试听力》一文在全国教育学会第八届外语年会上被评为优秀论文。

主编或参与编写了《初级英语语法》（天津科技出版社）、《初中英语口语教材》（1~3册）（安徽科技出版社）、《初中英语重难点精解》（安徽科技出版社）、《制胜高手》（北京新世界出版社）、《英语动词搭配词典》（安徽教育出版社）、《高考英语突破·高中英语语法精讲精练》（中国少年儿童出版社）等读物。



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# Unit 1

## The summer holidays

### 背景知识

本单元涉及英美国家问候用语。英语问候的表示法可分为亲自问候和转达问候。

#### 1. 亲自问候

How do you do?

Good morning/afternoon/evening.

Hello/Hi!

How are you?

How are you getting on/along?

#### 2. 转达问候

Best wishes/regards to....

Please give my best wishes/regards/love to....

Say hello to....

Please remember me to....

Mike sends his regards/best wishes/love to....

### 尝试解答

例1 A: Do you know why Jim quarrelled with Bob?

B: I don't know. \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Nor don't I care

B. Nor do I care

C. I don't care neither

D. I don't care also

### 解题快车道

A、C选项用词重复,否定句中不再用 nor, neither。

D选项中 also 的位置不对。

正确答案为 B,表示“某人也不……”用 Nor + do/be/

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#### 注意

nor 和 neither 的用法。



have/情态动词 + 主语。

**思路巧点拨** 该题解题关键是根据句意,判断出该用“Nor/Neither + do/be/have/情态动词 + 主语”。

**例 2** Who did your father \_\_\_\_\_ for him on the farm?

- A. have worked      B. have work  
C. have working      D. has worked

**解题快车道** 首先排除 D, 句子用“did”提问, 谓语动词不会出现“has”。

经判断该句句意为“你父亲让谁为他在农场干活?”, 应用句型 have sb. doing, 应选 C。

A 选项 have sb. worked 形式是错误的。

B 选项 have sb. do 让某人干一次性或短暂性的行为。

**思路巧点拨** 该题考查的是 Unit 1, Lesson 2 课文中出现的 have sb. doing, 它表示“让某人长时间或一直干……”。

**例 3** —I'm going back to see my parents in Shanghai.

—\_\_\_\_\_.

—Thank you.

- A. It's very nice of you  
B. Give my best wishes to them  
C. See you tomorrow  
D. Say good-bye to them

**解题快车道** A 选项一般用于当别人给予你帮助时, 你向别人表示感谢或感激的场合, 在这里不符合题意, 可排除。

C 选项表示“明天见”, D 选项表示“请代我向他们道别”, 均无法使该对话连贯。

正确答案为 B, 表示“请代我向他们表达最美好的祝

学有一得

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愿”。

**思路巧点拨** 该题考查的是语言交际能力。解答此题时应注意上下文是在一种什么情景中。你的好友要回上海去探望他的双亲,出于礼节应带去你对你朋友父母的良好祝愿,然后你的朋友对你的美意表示感谢。

**精彩  
小结**

例1 注意要掌握表示“某人也……”用 So + do/be/have/情态动词 + 主语,表示“某人也不……”用 Neither/Nor + do/be/have/情态动词 + 主语;另外注意 So + 主语 + do/be/have/情态动词,表示“某人确实……”。

例2 该题易误选选项 A,以为是现在完成时结构,实际上该句是 have sb. doing,在“sb.”变为疑问词提到句首后,句中剩下“have doing”。

注意掌握 { have sb. do...  
have sb./sth. doing...等句型的差别。  
have sth. done

例3 涉及日常交际用语。英美人用于直接问候或转达问候的用语和答语有:

**问候语**

Good morning/afternoon/evening.

How do you do?

How are you?

Hello/Hi!

Please give my regards/best wishes/  
love to....

Best wishes/regards to..../Say hello  
to....

**答语**

Good morning/afternoon/evening.

How do you do?

Well/Fine, thank you.

Hello/Hi!

Thank you/Thanks. Of course I will.

做此类题时,应注意中英文功能意念方面的知识差异和以英语国家的社会、文化、习俗方面的知识作为语境选择的依据。

单元  
测试

## 一、选择最佳答案。

1. —It was careless of you to have left the light on.  
—My God. \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. So did I                      B. So I did  
C. So were you                D. So did you
2. —Hi, Tom, Jim sends his regards to your parents.  
— \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. That's kind of you              B. Of course  
C. That's kind of him              D. How are you
3. \_\_\_\_\_ my opinion, you'd better go on \_\_\_\_\_ holiday this week.  
A. In; /      B. On; a      C. In; the      D. On; /
4. —Let me introduce myself. I'm Albert.  
— \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. What a pleasure              B. It's my pleasure  
C. Pleased to meet you          D. I'm very pleased
5. —Be sure to remember me to your father.  
— \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Yes, I will                      B. Yes, I am  
C. Yes, I do                        D. Yes, I may
6. Although he \_\_\_\_\_ too fast for me to follow, yet I know he was \_\_\_\_\_ an old story.  
A. spoke; telling                  B. spoke; saying  
C. said; tell                        D. talked; told
7. Marshall \_\_\_\_\_ staying at home \_\_\_\_\_ going out.  
A. loves; to      B. prefers; to      C. likes; to      D. would; than
8. I knew nothing about it \_\_\_\_\_ you told me.  
A. after      B. until      C. while      D. since
9. I had the lights \_\_\_\_\_ though it was bright enough.  
A. burn      B. to burn      C. burning      D. burned
10. Mike \_\_\_\_\_ a book about Shenzhen last year, but I don't know whether she \_\_\_\_\_ it.

- A. was writing; had finished      B. wrote; had finished  
C. was writing; has finished      D. wrote; has finished
11. She is \_\_\_\_\_ newcomer to \_\_\_\_\_ chemistry but she has already made some important discoveries.  
A. the; the      B. the; /      C. a; the      D. a; /
12. In order to get a quick recovery(病愈), he asked for a month's \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. rest      B. holiday      C. leave      D. vacation
13. Among the three who I should \_\_\_\_\_ your opinion?  
A. ask for by      B. turn to in  
C. get help from      D. go on with
14. I went on \_\_\_\_\_ them how to do it in a different way.  
A. showing      B. to show      C. showed      D. to showing
15. The skirt cost her \_\_\_\_\_ money. What's more, the colour is \_\_\_\_\_ dark for her.  
A. so much; too much      B. so much; very much  
C. much too; too much      D. too much; much too
16. The boy wanted to ride his bicycle in the street, but his mother told him \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. not to      B. not to do      C. not do it      D. do not to
17. It takes a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ to play the piano \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. practices; well      B. practice; well  
C. practice; good      D. practices; good
18. After finishing his college education, Steven was \_\_\_\_\_ in a bank.  
A. employed      B. employing      C. employed      D. fired
19. \_\_\_\_\_ a man doesn't mean \_\_\_\_\_ the man.  
A. Knowing; knowing about  
B. Knowing; to know about  
C. Knowing about; to know  
D. Know about; know
20. Parents aren't always able to \_\_\_\_\_ their children's needs.

A. make B. meet C. get D. take

## 二、完形填空。

One day a mother rat and her babies were out in an open field. They were playing and having a wonderful time when 1 a hungry cat came on the scene! It hid 2 a big tree and then 3 forward through the tall grass 4 it could almost hear the talk. 5 the mother rat and her babies knew 6 had happened, the cat 7 from its hiding-place and started to run 8 them.

The mother rat and her babies all 9 right away. They hurried towards 10 home, which was under a pile of large stones. 11 the baby rats were 12 frightened that they could not run very 13. Closer and closer the cat came. In no time the cat would be upon 14. What was to be done?

The mother rat stopped running suddenly, 15 round and faced the cat, 16 "Wow! Bow! Bow! Wow!", just like 17 angry dog. The cat was so surprised and 18 that it ran away.

The mother rat turned to her babies, "Now you see 19 important it is to learn a 20 language!"

- |                  |            |              |              |
|------------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. naturally  | B. nearby  | C. suddenly  | D. certainly |
| 2. A. by         | B. on      | C. between   | D. behind    |
| 3. A. crawled    | B. looked  | C. jumped    | D. climbed   |
| 4. A. when       | B. while   | C. until     | D. before    |
| 5. A. Before     | B. Unless  | C. Otherwise | D. After     |
| 6. A. where      | B. what    | C. when      | D. which     |
| 7. A. jumped     | B. jumping | C. started   | D. starting  |
| 8. A. through    | B. over    | C. after     | D. against   |
| 9. A. fell       | B. fled    | C. fled      | D. flee      |
| 10. A. its       | B. to      | C. for       | D. their     |
| 11. A. Therefore | B. But     | C. Because   | D. Although  |
| 12. A. much      | B. very    | C. so        | D. as        |
| 13. A. soon      | B. freely  | C. hardly    | D. quickly   |

- |                |            |               |            |
|----------------|------------|---------------|------------|
| 14. A. that    | B. ahead   | C. down       | D. them    |
| 15. A. turned  | B. jumped  | C. ran        | D. walked  |
| 16. A. said    | B. saying  | C. shouting   | D. shouted |
| 17. A. a       | B. an      | C. that       | D. their   |
| 18. A. excited | B. pleased | C. frightened | D. worried |
| 19. A. why     | B. so      | C. what       | D. how     |
| 20. A. foreign | B. another | C. second     | D. native  |

三、阅读理解。

A

The computer is fast, and never makes a mistake, while people are too slow, and full of mistakes sometimes. That's what people often say when they talk about computers. For over a quarter of a century, scientists have been making better and better computers. Now a computer can do a lot of everyday jobs wonderfully. It's widely used in factories, hospitals, post offices and airports. A computer can report, decide and control in almost every field. Many computer scientists are now thinking of making the computer "think" like a man. With the help of a person, a computer can draw pictures, write music, talk with people, play chess, recognize voices, translate languages and so on. Perhaps computers will one day really think and feel. Do you think the people will be afraid when they find that the computer is too clever to listen to and serve the people?

1. A computer is clever because people are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. clever    B. not clever    C. slow    D. making mistakes
2. Which of the following can the computer not do?  
A. Draw pictures.    B. Talk.  
C. Invent new things.    D. Serve the people.
3. What will happen in the future?  
A. Most jobs will be done by the computer.  
B. People will no longer use computer.  
C. Computers will be used only to talk with people.  
D. All computers will be put into prison.

4. The passage is written to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. warn people of the danger of the computer  
 B. tell people about the computer  
 C. tell people about computer scientists  
 D. show how to use the computer
5. The best title of the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Computer                      B. Computer Scientists  
 C. The Future World          D. Talk With Computers

**B**

STEVENAGE, England—An amateur(业余的) football goalkeeper(守门员) made the save of his life on Tuesday when he caught a two-year-old girl who fell 12 metres from a window of her parents' room. Paul Edmonds, 28, was returning from a football game when he saw little Kayleigh hanging onto the window ledge(窗台) by her fingertips and he sprinted to below the window just in time to catch her when she dropped. "It's a wonder(奇迹). He's a hero to us. He saved her life." Kayleigh's 28-year-old mother, Karen Grant, said from her home in Stevenage, southern England. She told us how she entered the room just in time to see her daughter, who had climbed onto the window ledge, fall out.

6. It said that the football goalkeeper "made the save of his life on Tuesday", because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. he saved his own life  
 B. he saved a girl's life, as well as her mother's  
 C. he caught a falling girl, which was much greater than any saves he had ever made in games  
 D. he saved a key ball, which prevented his team from being defeated
7. Which of the following might have happened before this?  
 A. The girl had quarreled with her parents  
 B. The girl had told her mother she would kill herself  
 C. The girl had been left alone in the room  
 D. The girl had told the man to wait below

8. What do we know about Paul Edmonds?
- A. His job.  
B. Where he was going when all this happened.  
C. Whether he was older than Karen Grant.  
D. Whether he knew Kayleigh's parents.
9. The word "sprint" in this passage perhaps means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to jump as high as possible  
B. to run a short distance at full speed  
C. to walk a long distance as quickly as possible  
D. to observe as carefully as possible
10. The best headline(标题) for this news article is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. What Parents      B. What a Girl  
C. What a Catch      D. What a Football Goalkeeper

四、短文改错。

Dear Xiao Hua,

It was four days since Mother received the operation.  
She is feeling much more better. The doctor told me  
the operation was successful, but because her old age,  
Mother has to stay at the hospital for more two weeks.  
The doctors say it's quite necessary of her to do so.  
We expected to send a full report in two and three  
days. Please tell the good news to the rest of the  
family as soon as possibly. You needn't  
to come here. I'm able to look after Mother. You'd  
better sending flowers to Mother. She will be happy.

Yours,

Xiao Hui

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
4. \_\_\_\_\_  
5. \_\_\_\_\_  
6. \_\_\_\_\_  
7. \_\_\_\_\_  
8. \_\_\_\_\_  
9. \_\_\_\_\_  
10. \_\_\_\_\_



## Unit 2

*In the lab*

10 省市名师全程助学、助考新兵法

## 背景知识

本单元主要介绍了直接引语与间接引语。直接引用别人的话叫直接引语。用自己的话转述别人的话叫间接引语。间接引语在多数情况下构成宾语从句。直接引语一般前后要加引号,间接引语不用引号。

## 1. 直接引语

He said, "I will come this afternoon."

She said, "I went there yesterday."

He asked, "Do you like watching TV?"

He said to me, "Go away!"

## 2. 间接引语

He said he would go that afternoon.

She said she had gone there the day before.

He asked me if I liked watching TV.

He ordered me to go away.

## 尝试解答

例 You will be late for school \_\_\_\_\_ you set out at once.

A. unless B. until C. if D. or

## 解题快车道

B选项 until 常用来表示延续的动作或状态直到某时刻结束。如选 B, 则译为“你会一直迟到下去, 直到你离开为止”, 显然不合逻辑。

D选项 or 译为“否则”, 用在这里不合句意。

C选项与句意不符。

所以应选 A 选项。unless 译为“除非……”, 与本题

## 学有一得

unless = if not 是“如果不……”的意思。要结合句意分