

高一 英语

主编：张 锐

同步导读

● 丛书主编：张 锐

走向清华北大



龍 井 局

走向清华北大·同步导读 (修订版)

高一英语

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走向清华北大·同步导读

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有话大声说——

我要上清华！我要上北大！

——《走向清华北大·同步导读》序

“我要上清华！”“我要上北大！”这是时代的强音，是立志成才报效祖国的莘莘学子发自心底的呼声。1998年，在文教图书界享有盛誉的龙门书局应时推出了鼓舞人心、大气凝重的《走向清华北大·高考阶梯训练》丛书，在强手如林、竞争激烈的图书市场异军突起，好评如潮。丛书主编曾应邀在北京图书大厦及全国各大城市中心书店签名售书，又掀起一股股小波澜。几年来，读者争相购买，销量达20万套之多。1999年9月10日，在全国很有影响的报纸《南方周末》第19版评论说：那套《走向清华北大》，既响亮，又吉利，听得人浮想联翩，意气风发，士气高涨……

为了培养人才，培养高级人才，培养中国国宝级人才，而今，龙门书局又隆重推出了《走向清华北大·高考阶梯训练》丛书的姊妹篇——《走向清华北大·同步导读》丛书。

这套与现行教材同步的丛书，计46本，以能力培养为目的，以教育部最新课改精神为准绳，以2001年最新教材为依据，精心编纂，自成一家。它具有“三名”“三全”“一新”的显著特色。

“三名”即名家策划、名师主笔、名社出版。

为了编纂一套高质量的教辅书，以便多为全国重点院校培养人才，龙门书局特邀了教育界有影响的专家学者研究、策划，并编

制蓝图与提纲;又聘请了多位工作在教学第一线的“高分老师”,尤其聘请了辅导高考卓有成效,每年都为清华北大等名校输送较多新生的特、高级教师撰稿;再由久负盛名的龙门书局出版,构成了本书的“三名”特色。

“三全”即年级全、学科全、配套全,堪称“三全其美”。

年级全。有小学版——上清华北大,须从娃娃抓起;有初中版——上清华北大,初中打好基础;有高中版——上清华北大,高中阶段强势准备,蓄势待发。

学科全。除语、英、数、理、化学科外,新增政、史、地、生等学科,以利于学生综合能力的培养。

配套全。既有与统编教材配套的同步书,又有与试验教材配套的书。

“一新”即体例新,使本书别具一格,书香四溢。

品牌是跨入 21 世纪的入场券。教辅书的竞争,就是品牌的竞争,且往往是你中有我,我中有你。龙门书局在广泛调查文教图书市场之后,引发了新的思考,在博采众长的基础上,设计了科学、高效、实用、创新的新体例。同时,将试题中基础题、中等题和难题的比例设计为 5:3:2,以便于拉开档次,使高材生能脱颖而出。

据教育行家说:新出版的《走向清华北大·同步导读》丛书,从内容剖析、体例安排到样题设置,均有其独到之处,使千百万小学生、初中生、高中生都能踏着时代的节拍,感受到教改的脉动;这是龙门书局为他们构架起的通向清华北大的宽阔桥梁。

最后以“我劝天公重抖擞,不拘一格降人才!”与大家共勉。

希 扬

修订版前言

本套书依据教育部最新颁布的《中学英语教学大纲》以及现行最新英语教材编写而成。

本书的主要内容与特点如下:

知识要点提示 本部分列出了各单元学生应当掌握的词汇、句式、日常交际用语和语法等项目,为学生清晰了解各单元要点提供参照。

重点问题剖析 通过对课文原句的译注,剖析单元中的重点难点;通过对课文中语言现象的梳理,归纳出规律性的东西,从而提高学生掌握知识的能力。

高考样题例释 通过各种典型试题将知识点,尤其是重点、考点呈现出来,然后分析试题考查的目的,给出解题方法和技巧,使学生茅塞顿开,提高应试能力,并达到触类旁通的效果。

高考误区警示 通过各种典型试题将易错点呈现出来,然后分析造成失误的原因,给出避免失误的方法,从而使学生提高驾驭试题的能力,在高考中减少失误。

素质能力训练 为学生提供紧扣教材、紧扣重点、考点的练习,以帮助学生学习和掌握单元所学基础知识,提高其分析问题和解决问题的能力。

综合能力测试 为落实教学大纲对学生的语言能力要求而设计,初中以听说、阅读能力为主,高中以阅读、写作能力为主。测试紧密结合单元内容,把知识和能力有机地结合起来,从而使学生循序渐进地培养起听、说、读、写的能力。

本套书还分别提供了四套期中期末测试题,作为阶段性知识和能力的评估,以达到反馈、归纳、巩固之目的。

由于水平有限,疏漏欠妥之处请读者批评指正。

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Unit 1 The summer holidays

知识要点提示

1. 重点词汇

- (1) 单词: introduce, employ, practice, dark, opinion, state, result, regards
- (2) 短语: go away, in one's opinion, go on doing, as a result (of), from dawn until dark

2. 重点句型

- (1) So + be/助动词/情态动词 + 主语
- (2) 主语 + introduce sb. to sb.
- (3) Although/Though... , ...
- (4) 主语 + prefer... to ...
- (5) 主语 + give/send one's regards/love/best wishes to sb.

3. 交际用语

- (1) Nice meeting you./Nice to meet you.
- (2) I'll introduce you.
- (3) I must be off/be leaving/go now.
- (4) See you.
- (5) Best wishes (to you).

重点问题剖析

1. introduce vt. 介绍; 传入

- (1) May I introduce my friend Jane to you? 我可以把我的朋友珍妮介绍给你吗?
- (2) Potatoes were first introduced to Europe from America. 土豆最早是从美洲传入欧洲的。

2. go away/off 离开; 离开

- (1) He went away/off in the dark. 他摸黑走了。

- (2) He went away with my story book. 他把我的故事书带走了。
 (3) Please let the children go away from the fire. 让孩子们离火远一些。

3. in one's opinion 依某人看; 在某人看来

- (1) In my opinion, we had better begin with *English 900*. 依我看, 我们最好从《英语 900 句》开始。
 (2) In the opinion of most people, the idea is not quite good. 大多数人认为, 这个主意不是很好。
 (3) In her opinion, he is unfit for his office. 依她看来, 他不称职。

4. go on doing/with sth. 继续做某事

- (1) We were tired, but we went on doing the work. 我们很累, 但我们仍继续工作。
 (2) She went on with her speech after drinking some tea. 喝了口茶, 他继续演讲。

go on doing/with sth. / go on to do sth. 辨析:

go on doing/with sth. 意为“继续做一件没有做完的事”; go on to do sth. 意为“接着做另一件事”。例如:

- (1) He went on telling us the story after having a drink of water. 他喝了口水, 接着又继续给我们讲故事。
 (2) He went on to write a diary after finishing his homework. 写完作业后, 他开始写日记。

5. as a result 结果; 因此

- (1) It was late at night and there was no bus. As a result, we had to walk to the village. 夜深了, 又没有公共汽车, 因此我们只好走到那个村子。
 (2) As a result, he was employed. 结果他被雇用了。

as a result / as a result of 辨析:

as a result 常用在有上下文(表示原因)的情况下; as a result of 表示“由于……的结果”。例如:

- (1) He had some bad fish. As a result, he felt ill this morning. 由于吃了些坏鱼, 所以今天上午他感到不舒服。
 (2) As a result of the rain, we needn't water the garden. 由于下雨, 我们不必给花园浇水了。
 (3) As a result of his hard work, he got a pay rise. 由于他工作勤奋, 所

以加了薪。

6. find out 发现;找出;弄明白

(1) They soon found out that he was lying. 他们很快就了解到他在撒谎。

(2) I'll try to find out who broke the window. 我要想法查一查谁打坏了窗户。

find out / find 辨析:

find out 意为“了解(情况);发现;找出”。通常指通过询问、研究、与人谈话或寻找后而“弄明白或搞清楚”。find 意为“发现;找到”。例如:

(1) Turn right at the second crossing, and you will find the hospital. 在第二个十字路口向右拐,你就会找到那家医院。

(2) They looked here and there in the room, but found nothing. 他们在屋里找来找去,可什么也没找到。

7. So was my friend Bob White. 我的朋友鲍勃·怀特也是这样(即也在那所学校读书)。

表示前面所说的情况也适用于另一人或物时,常把 so 放在句首,用倒装语序。其句型是:“So + be/助动词/情态动词 + 主语”。如果前面所述否定情况也适用于另一人或物时,则把 neither 或 nor 放在句首,用倒装语序。其句型是:“Neither/Nor + be/助动词/情态动词 + 主语”。用这两个句型时须注意下面几点:

1) 先判定前面的陈述句是肯定句还是否定句。如果是肯定句,用 so 开头的句型。如果是否定句,用 neither 或 nor 开头的句型。

2) be/助动词/情态动词的选择视前面陈述句中谓语动词的时态形式而定。

3) 以 neither 或 nor 开头时,因为它们本身已含有否定意义,后面的 be/助动词/情态动词不能用否定形式。例如:

(1) He is a student, and so is his sister. 他是个学生,他妹妹也是个学生。

(2) His brother likes football very much, so do I. 他哥哥很喜欢足球,我也如此。

(3) He went to Beijing last month. So did I. 他上个月去北京了。我也去了。

(4) She can speak English well and so can I. 她英语讲得好,我讲得也不

错。

(5) If he won't help you, neither will I. 如果他不愿意帮助你, 我也不会帮你。

(6) He has not any brother. Nor have I. 他没有兄弟。我也没有。

8. Although the farm is large, my Dad has only two men working for him.

尽管农场很大, 但是我爸爸只雇了两个人为他干活。

although / though 用来引导让步状语从句时, 不能和 but 连用。英语中表达“虽然……, 但是……”时, 只能用 though/although... 或..., but ...。例如:

(1) Although he is very old, he is quite strong. 虽然他年纪很大了, 可是他很健壮。

(2) Though it was cold, he went out without an overcoat. 尽管天气很冷, 可他外出时没穿大衣。

(3) I'd like to go out for a walk, though it is a bit late. 尽管天有点晚了, 可我还是想出去散散步。

9. I must be off / be leaving / go now. 我现在必须走了。

be off / be leaving / go 均用于分手时表示“离开; 走开”之意。例如:

(1) Bye-bye. I'm off now. 我走了, 再见。

(2) It's already six o'clock. I must be leaving now. 已经六点了, 我得走了。

10. I prefer English to Chemistry. 英语和化学相比, 我更喜欢英语。

prefer ... to ... 是惯用语, 意思是“宁愿……不愿……”, 跟在 prefer 后的词为“喜欢或愿意做的事”; 跟在 to 后的词为“不喜欢或不愿意做的事”, 其中 to 为介词。例如:

(1) He said he preferred the country to the city. 他说城乡相比, 他更喜欢乡下。

(2) I prefer staying at home to going out. 我喜欢呆在家里, 不喜欢外出。

高考样题例释

例1 He went on _____ us how to do it in a different way.

A. showing B. to show C. speaking D. to speak

分析与解答: speak 作及物动词用时, 后面一般接某种语言, 故 C、D 项

不行;句中 in a different way 说明行为方式的改变,不同于前一个动作,应该用 go on to do sth. 答案为 B。

例 2 — Will you please give my _____ to Jack when you see him?

— _____

A. regards; Sure

B. wishes; Thank you

C. wish; Certainly

D. regard; I will

分析与解答: give one's regards / wishes / love to sb. 意为“向某人致以良好的祝愿;向某人问候”。其中 regard 或 wish 要用复数形式。答应某人做某事时,可用 Sure. / Certainly. / Sure, I will. / OK. / All right. 等回答。

答案为 A。

例 3 Rather than _____ on a crowded bus, he always prefers _____ a bicycle. (NMET94)

A. ride; ride

B. riding; ride

C. ride; to ride

D. to ride; riding

分析与解答: 该题主要是考查 prefer 的用法。prefer 常用于下列结构中:

prefer sth. to sth.

prefer doing sth. to doing sth.

prefer to do sth.

prefer sb. to do sth.

prefer to do sth. rather than do sth.

由此可知上句可改写为 He always prefers to ride a bicycle rather than ride on a crowded bus. 答案为 C。

例 4 — He studied English quite well last term.

— _____

A. So do I

B. So did I

C. So I did

D. I did so

分析与解答: 在表示“A 怎么样, B 也怎么样”时,用句型“*So + be/助动词/情态动词 + 主语*”。因前句谓语动词是行为动词,而且是过去时态,故后句应用 did。答案为 B。

高考误区警示

例 Our teacher asked us to _____ three different things in this picture.

A. look

B. look for

C. find

D. find out

警示:所给被选项 B、C、D 项均有“找”的意思。look for 强调动作正在进行,常用于进行时态。如: This is the book that you are looking for. find 强调动作的结果。如: He found his lost child last year. find out 意为经过一定的努力“找出,弄清,查明”。根据题意该句最佳答案为 D。

素质能力训练

一、从 A、B、C、D 中找出其划线部分与所给单词划线部分读音相同的选项

1. vacation A. expresion B. question
 C. decision D. suggestion
2. summer A. dialogue B. result
 C. busy D. computer
3. enjoy A. even B. unless
 C. employ D. enemy
4. practice A. tractor B. area
 C. wallet D. strange
5. dawn A. down B. along
 C. north D. town

二、根据下列句子及所给单词的首字母, 写出各单词的完全形式

1. There're fifty s _____ in the USA.
2. Knowledge (知识) comes from p _____.
3. What's your nicest part of your holiday in your o _____?
4. Summer v _____ is over. A new term is beginning this week.
5. We would e _____ more people if necessary.
6. I'd like to i _____ you some popular songs.
7. Can you read the passage fast and get the g _____ idea?
8. Of all the subjects, I like g _____ best.
9. Do you often do any experiments in your c _____ and physics classes?
10. The water runs along this c _____ to the factory.

三、从 A、B、C、D 中选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案

1. She got up late this morning. _____, she came late to class.
A. As results B. As a result
C. As result of D. As the result
2. Go and _____ who broke the window.

- A. find B. look for C. find out D. look
3. In my _____, we should eat more vegetables than meat.
A. idea B. thought C. way D. opinion
4. Now let's have a short break. Next class we'll go on _____ the text.
A. to learn B. with C. with learning D. learn
5. — Li Lei, this is my friend Jane.
— _____
A. Thank you B. Let me introduce myself
C. How are you Jane D. Nice to meet you, Jane
6. I don't like to have books of that kind _____ into the house.
A. introduced B. introducing
C. to introduce D. introduce
7. I hope you _____ here and take care of my vegetable garden.
A. to come B. coming C. will come D. came
8. Don't _____, my boy. You should stay where you are.
A. go away B. take away C. right away D. far away
9. If you don't go to the cinema, _____.
A. so shall I B. so do I
C. neither shall I D. neither do I
10. I met with my old friend John, who I saw two months ago last time, on the street _____ this term.
A. at the beginning B. at the beginning of
C. in the beginning D. in the beginning of
11. The visiting professor _____ giving lectures to students _____ invited to meetings at times.
A. preferred; to being B. preferred; to be
C. preferred to; rather than D. prefer; to
12. — Our vacation was great.
— Yes. I have never had _____ vacation.
A. the better B. a good C. the best D. a better
13. Will you please come to Zhengzhou _____ next month and stay with us for _____?
A. sometime; some time B. sometimes; sometime

- C. some time; sometimes D. sometime; some times
14. — Happy New Year!
— _____.
- A. Thanks Me, too B. The same to you
C. The same as you D. I'm sure I will
15. Please give my _____ to your teachers.
- A. regards B. loves C. hope D. best wish
16. It's getting late. I must _____.
- A. be off B. leaving C. off D. leave off
17. _____ that rainy day I met her in the street.
- A. In B. At C. For D. On
18. Smoking _____ here.
- A. are not allowed B. is not allowed
C. are not allowing D. is not allowing
19. — What do you suggest doing next?
— _____ a walk?
- A. How about take B. What about take
C. How about to take D. What about taking
20. These shoes cost _____. What's more, they are _____ small for me.
- A. much too; too much B. too much; much too
C. very much; very D. very much; much

四、根据对话内容, 在每个空白处填入一个适当的单词, 使对话完整

Lin Tao: Hello, Li Lei. I haven't seen you during this summer 1. Where have you been?

Li Lei: I was helping my Dad on the 2 all along.

Lin Tao: Farm must be very interesting, isn't it?

Li Lei: Yes, but very tiring. August is the hottest 3 here and it is the time of year for the rice 4. I had to work from 5 until dark every day.

Lin Tao: What did you do there in the evening?

Li Lei: Sometimes we had to go on working after 6 by the lights of the tractors. Sometimes we 7 water from the well to water the vegetable garden.