

56位全国著名师大附中

外国语学校特级教师联袂推出



读题 做题

与

总主编：何舟

本册主编：刘国平

发散思维·创新能力训练

高一英语



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我的英语教学经验与本书实验

刘国平

学习英语没有捷径可走,这是多少英语专家、翻译大师一再证明的。我学英语、教英语凡 30 年,深知扎实的基础知识与应用能力才是学好英语的关键所在。

说到基础知识,时下“不记单词”“淡化语法”的调子不绝于耳,这实际上是中学英语教育界一种急功近利的浮躁,一种不负责任的误导。我以为学英语好比盖大楼,词汇如砖瓦,语法如框架,没有它们,无疑在造空中楼阁。

毫无疑问,基础知识是为各种应用能力作准备的。高中生应努力发展各种技能,但万事皆有重点,高中生应把阅读能力的培养放在首位。文章读多了,读快了,能产生语感,就能为听、说、译、写打下坚实的基础。中国人云:“读书破万卷,下笔如有神。”学习母语如此,学习英语,何尝不也如此?

我们基于多年的教学经验,在对高一教材中的有关内容作了系统的归纳、整理后,编写了此书。本书着重在词汇量的拓宽、语法知识在特定语境下的应用等方面下了功夫,并精选了题材各异的短文 200 余篇,以便帮助同学们将知识转化为技能,最终发展为口、笔头交际能力,为将来学好高二、高三教材打下坚实的基础。

编写之时,食不甘味;成书之日,仍感遗憾,因为书中错误在所难免。恳望英语界同行们和广大读者不吝指正,以便他日再版时订正。

主 编 简 介



刘国平 男 1946年11月出生,安徽宣城人。华中师范大学英语系毕业,文学学士。中学高级教师,市学科带头人,享受国务院特殊津贴的优秀专家。

编写过《高中英语新教材学习手册》《高三英语能力训练》《最新中学英语语法》《中学英语阅读训练》《高考突破》等教辅读物,并在《外国文学》《外国文艺》《外国故事》等刊物上发表过多篇英语国家文学作品的译文。

1998年被评为全国教育系统劳模,并被授予“全国模范教师”称号;2000年被评为全国劳动模范。



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Unit 1

The summer holidays

学习目标

本单元以一封信为中心,学习谈论学生的暑假生活。主要学习目标如下:

1. 词汇与短语

(1) 词汇

introduce, practise, physics, state, geography, opinion, result

(2) 短语

as a result, go on doing/to do, in one's opinion, the States

2. 语法

复习时态的基本用法。

3. 交际用语

Well, it's getting late. I must go/be off/be leaving now.

Nice to meet/meeting you.

注意点:

1. 本单元重点:各种时态的复习。
2. 本单元难点:英语书信的写法。

Lesson 1

自读典型题

☆读 1-1 单词拼写。

Hello, Bill. Would you like to be _____ (介绍) to my friend Tom?

【策略点拨】 你是“被”介绍的,所以用被动语态,即 be + 过去分词。

【正确答案】 introduced

【精要题说】

英语是
曲折语,词
形变化是其
主要特点。

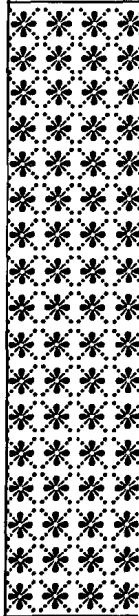
试解变式题

☆解 1-2 单词拼写。

(1) It is generally _____ (接受) that Chinese food is more healthy.

【特别提醒】 想一想 receive 和 accept 的区别。

(2) Mr Black has many workers in his _____ (雇佣)。





(3) Students of Class Two were doing very well in the field and track ____ (项目).

自读典型题

☆读 2-1 选择填空。

—Will you help me repair my bike?

—_____.

A. Yes, please

B. No, thanks

C. Certainly, I'll be glad to

D. Of course, I would like

【策略点拨】 A、B 是对别人提供帮助时的应答用语，而问句是自己向别人提供帮助，所以 A、B 不符合题意。

【正确答案】 C

【精要题说】

使用交际英语一定要符合英语习惯与特定的语境。

试解变式题

☆解 2-2 选择填空。

(1)—Would you like to have tea or coffee?

—_____.

A. Yes, I like it very much

B. Neither would I

C. Either will do

D. No, I'd rather coffee

(2)—Let me introduce you to Lucy.

—_____.

A. What's your name?

B. Hello!

C. Just a moment.

D. Sorry, not right now.

(3)—What happened to my library books?

—_____.

A. I've no idea

B. You borrowed them from the library

C. You bought them yesterday

D. They're about long life

(4)—Your little daughter is very clever.

—_____.

A. Thank you

B. No, just so so

C. She is not so clever

D. Of course she is

(5)—Don't forget to bring your wife to the party.

—_____.

A. No, I won't

B. Yes, I will

C. No, I will

D. Of course I will



Lesson 2

自读典型题

☆读 3-1 完形填空。

It's really lovely here in Spain. The sun (1) and the weather has been perfect. The food's (2) good, too. The people, too, are ever so friendly—we made friends with an old man. The other day he helped us (3) our shopping and later we talked to him for hours and he was really (4).

There are plenty of nice places (5) nearby. (6) Sunday we went to a town in the mountains (7) Ronda, which is full of old buildings and is exciting to explore(探索). We went there (8) which took us hours. It was (9) wonderful journey, but it was a pity we (10) got a car there, then we could explore the countryside. It was such a long (11) to England that the best thing (12) hire (租) a car here for a few days.

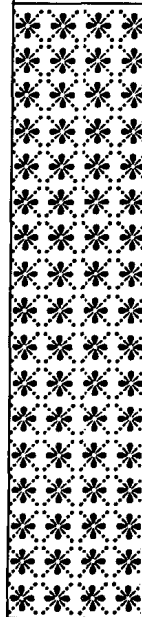
It really is a thousand pities you (13) come with us—perhaps next year you (14) able to. As I said, it's a wonderful place and we are having a (15) time.

Jack

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| (1) A. shone | B. was shining |
| C. is shining | D. has shone |
| (2) A. actual | B. true |
| C. real | D. really |
| (3) A. to go to | B. to make |
| C. to do | D. to buy |
| (4) A. intersted | B. interesting |
| C. exciting | D. excited |
| (5) A. visit | B. to visit |
| C. visiting | D. for visit |
| (6) A. By | B. In |
| C. At | D. On |
| (7) A. called | B. calling |
| C. call | D. be called |
| (8) A. by air | B. on bus |
| C. by bus | D. by boat |
| (9) A. the | B. an |
| C. a | D. / |
| (10) A. haven't | B. hadn't |
| C. have | D. had |
| (11) A. walk | B. time |
| C. trip | D. drive |
| (12) A. would be to | B. would do |
| C. would like to | D. would be |
| (13) A. couldn't | B. could |

【精要题说】

这是一个在西班牙度假的学生写给朋友的信。全文轻松活泼、结构紧凑、语言口语化。解题时应注意这些特点。

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新

C. couldn't to

D. were could

(14) A. will do B. will be

C. will have D. shall be

(15) A. long B. tired

C. great D. interested

【策略点拨】

(2) 修饰形容词要用副词。

(4) 老人是个有趣的人。

(15) Jack 玩得很开心。great 在这里和 wonderful 同义。

【正确解答】(1) C (2) D (3) C (4) B (5) B (6) D

(7) A (8) C (9) C (10) A (11) D (12) A (13) A (14) B

(15) C

试解变式题

★解 3-2 完形填空。

One day a woman was frightened to see her dog (1) a dead rabbit in its mouth. Her neighbours (2) a rabbit in a cage (3) their house, and she found the animal was (4). So she cleaned (5) up as best as she could and dried its fur(毛) very carefully. (6) she sneaked(溜) into her neighbour's garden and (7) the animal in (8) cage. She was (9) to see that it looked (10) ever.

The next day the woman saw a police car in front of (11) house. Curious(好奇的), she went out and asked (12). "A nuisance(讨厌) call," the officer said. "Their rabbit (13) the other day and (14) dug it up and put it (15) in its cage!"

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| (1) A. eating | B. holding | C. fighting | D. pulling |
| (2) A. had kept | B. kept | C. keep | D. was keeping |
| (3) A. back | B. above | C. into | D. behind |
| (4) A. their | B. their very one | C. their that | D. their it |
| (5) A. the dog | B. herself | C. it | D. the neighbours |
| (6) A. At last | B. Before | C. Then | D. Long ago |
| (7) A. took | B. brought | C. placed | D. found |
| (8) A. it's | B. its | C. her | D. hers |
| (9) A. frightened | B. angry | C. excited | D. glad |
| (10) A. as living as | B. as dead as | C. more living than | D. more dead than |
| (11) A. her | B. her neighbour's | C. the dog's | D. the rabbit's |
| (12) A. what was going on | B. what would take place | C. who was found | D. where the rabbit was |



- (13) A. lived B. was killed C. was stolen D. died
 (14) A. you B. the dog C. no one D. someone
 (15) A. away B. back C. up D. down

自读典型题

★读4-1 阅读理解。

Summer time has been adopted(采用) by many countries in the world. It first came into use in several countries during World War I. But Benjamin Franklin in America had suggested it as long before as 1784. At that time, Franklin was American ambassador(大使) in Paris. One early morning, when he took a walk in the street, he noticed that people were still sleeping with their windows closed. Thus, the early sunlight was wasted while they lay in bed and in the evening they had to use candles as light. Franklin made a calculation(计算) and suggested that if the people in Paris got up earlier in the morning, they could save 64 million pounds of candles. But the French didn't pay any attention to his suggestion.

In 1907, the idea was revived(重提) by William Willett in England. But England didn't adopt it because of the strong opposition(反对) from farmers. They didn't like summer time, because animals knew nothing about clocks and they would continue in their old habits. Yet Summer time has been in use in many countries by now. It is not liked by everyone yet, and sometimes it does cause trouble to people, but we can not deny(否认) it does save a lot of energy(能源) for us.

(1) Summer time was first adopted _____.

- A. at the end of the 18th century
 B. between the two world wars
 C. at the beginning of the 20th century
 D. during World War I

(2) Franklin suggested summer time, thinking that the French could _____.

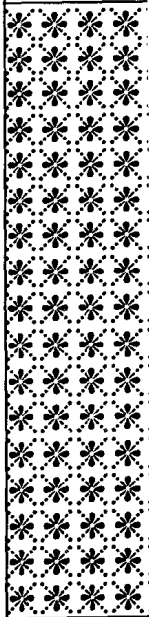
- A. sleep with their windows closed
 B. make better use of sunlight
 C. work harder than before
 D. use candles as light

(3) English farmers didn't like summer time, because _____.

【摘要题说】

本文讲的是夏时制的故事。本杰明·富兰克林是美国政治家、科学家，他最早提出这个设想。

发
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创
新





- A. they didn't get up early
 B. animals wouldn't change their habits
 C. candles were not used in the country
 D. it would do harm to animals
- (4) According to the writer, summer time _____.
 A. is nice and perfect
 B. can never be accepted by farmers
 C. isn't worth adopting
 D. can be good for people though not perfect

【策略点拨】

- (1) 情节题。
 (2) 推理题。更好地利用阳光, 夜晚可以少点蜡烛。
 (3) 推理题。牲畜“knew nothing about clocks”。
 (4) 推理题。最后两句是线索。

【正确答案】 (1)D (2)B (3)B (4)D

试解变式题

★解4-2 阅读理解。

Late one evening a man was speeding south on a high-way. He had had several drinks and it snowed. Soon a policeman pulled him over. As the officer was coming towards him, an accident broke out some distance away, so the officer crossed the road to see if he could help.

At that moment, the driver had got out of his car and began walking up and down impatiently (不耐烦地). Finally he decided to take off home without waiting any longer. He demanded his wife to tell the police, if they called, that he had been home all night, and not drunk at all.

The next morning the doorbell rang. The man answered the door and told the policeman standing before him that he had been home all night. His wife backed up his story.

Then the policemen asked if they could look in the garage (车库). The man led them to the garage. There they saw a car with the word “POLICE” on it, its lights still flashing (闪光).

- (1) A policeman stopped the driver because _____.
 A. he smelled something wrong
 B. he found the man drunk from his driving
 C. the man was driving too fast



- D. the man caused an accident nearby
- (2) The policeman didn't deal with the driver at once because _____.
 A. the driver refused to stop and sped away
 B. the man wasn't drunk at all
 C. he had to look into an accident first
 D. the driver gave up his car and ran home
- (3) The reason why the policemen came the next morning was that they _____.
 A. wanted to talk to the man who was drunk while driving
 B. were searching the town for the lost car
 C. came to arrest(逮捕) the man who stole a police car
 D. came to return the car he left on the highway and get back their own car
- (4) As suggested by the story, the man _____.
 A. had nothing to do with the police car
 B. stole the police car
 C. was so drunk that he drove the police car home by mistake
 D. was in such a hurry that he got into the wrong car

Lesson 3

自读典型题

读 5-1 单项填空。

I don't really work here. I _____ until the new secretary arrives.

- A. just help out B. have just helped out
 C. am just helping out D. will just help out

【策略点悟】“我”目前只是在此处“帮忙”，用现在进行时态，其他时态不符合句意。

【正确答案】 C

【精要题说】

单项填空题要求的不仅是扎实的语法知识，更要理解设定的语境。

试解变式题

解 5-2 单项填空。

(1) — _____ is your mother?

— She is a nurse.

- A. Who B. Which C. What D. Where

(2) Which is the most funny film _____?

- A. at your opinion B. on your opinion
 C. in your opinions D. in your opinion



- (3) These students are _____ vacation right now.
A. on B. in C. at D. for
- (4) Do you need _____ food?
A. some hot more B. some more hot
C. hot more some D. more some hot
- (5) Do you understand _____?
A. what did I say B. what I said
C. what am I saying D. what to be said
- (6) Don't have your horse _____ too fast; it'll get tired soon.
A. ran B. to run C. to be running D. running
- (7) It's _____ here. I'm afraid we can't work long hours outside.
A. very much cold B. much cold
C. much too cold D. too much cold
- (8) My watch may be several minutes _____. What's the time by your watch?
A. slow B. behind C. faster D. slower
- (9) I hope he is getting better now. I hear he _____ a bad cold all the week.
A. has had B. has C. was having D. had had
- (10) I _____ hard when I was young.
A. had studied B. was studying C. studied D. should study
- (11) I don't know if my husband _____ from Beijing tonight.
A. returns B. has returned C. is returning D. will return
- (12) —Has he found a new house?
—Yes, he will move _____.
A. in those days B. on Sunday last
C. already D. one of these days

自读典型题

❖ 读 6-1 单句改错。(每句只有一处错,包括错词、漏词、少词。)

Most of the mountain areas are covering by trees.

【策略点拨】 山区是“被”树覆盖的,应用 be covered by 这个常见的句型。

【正确答案】 covering → covered

【精要题说】

改错要从语法、行文逻辑以及中英文差异上去考虑。

试解变式题

❖ 解 6-2 改错。

- (1) The old man said that he will tell us something about earthquake.



- (2) As a result his carelessness, Tom has lost his keys.
 (3) I hope you very good journey on your way to the States.
 (4) He told me that what he wanted was an English-Chinese dictionary.
 【特别提醒】 一个从句只能有一个关联词。

Lesson 4

自读典型题

★读 7 1 听力测试。

(听) Man: Well, I wonder why the office is still not open.

Woman: But it isn't yet eight. In fact, it's only a quarter to 8.

(问) At what time does the office open?

A. 7:45

B. 8:15

C. 8:00

【策略点悟】 “八点差一刻”, 还不到开门时间。

【正确答案】 C

【精要题说】

听力训练时, 应精力集中, 抓取关键信息 who, what, where, when 和 how many/much 等。

试解变式题

★解 7 2 听力测试。

(1) Where is the man going?

A. The bank.

B. The bus station.

C. The railway station.

(2) What is the man's name?

A. Greg Recter.

B. Greg Richter.

C. Greg Rishtir.

(3) Where did the conversation take place?

A. In a department store.

B. In a post office.

C. In a bank.

(4) What size is fit for the woman's husband?

A. 5.

B. 7.

C. 20.

(5) How much did the woman pay for the shirt she bought for her husband?

A. \$50.

B. \$24.

C. \$20.

自读典型题

★读 8 1 书面表达。

假定你是李雷, 你的美国朋友 Jane 来信说他将在暑期来中国访问, 希望你能去机场接他。请你写封回信, 让他动身前给你来个电话, 你一定去迎接他。

词数: 80 ~ 100 词

【策略点悟】 写这封信时, 可以适当增加细节, 但切忌画蛇添

【精要题说】

注意表达正确、达意, 语法无误, 书信格式正确。不要逐句翻译。

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