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# 一堂好课

yitanghaoke

讲 问 练 解 测

堂在一堂好课

试 验 修 订 版 →  
*shiyanxiudingban*

高一英语  
(下)

吉林人民出版社

# 1 堂好课

与新教材同步

试验修订版→  
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## 高一英语(下)

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# 出版说明

## 编写目的

- 减轻学生负担,提高课堂效率,让每节课都成为精品课。
- 推动新教材的普及使用,为广大师生提供学习的指导方法,把握新教材的特点。
- 培养学生自学能力,提高创新意识。

## 编写依据

- 最新国家课程标准和考试说明。
- 最新试验(试用)修订版教材。
- 最新华东版初中物理教材。

## 科目设置

- 试验(试用)修订版科目,涵盖初中阶段、高中阶段的数学、物理、化学、英语、语文、历史、地理、生物八大学科。
- 单独编写华东版初二、初三物理,其他科目通用。

## 编写特点

- 讲、练、测,三位一体。通过讲一题、练一题、测一题,把学习过程进行优化设计,轻松学习,事半功倍。
- 突出能力,命题新颖。全书从选材到命题都以能力立意,设问角度新,思维价值高。
- 引导思维,突破难点。本书精选典型题,重点指导解题方法,培养迁移能力,突出重点,能够举一反三。
- 及时反馈,因材施教。每课或每章(单元)后设有单元拔高训练,通过自测或小考,老师和学生及时了解知识掌握的不同程度,找出原因,采取不同措施,因材施教。

## 适用范围

- 使用试验(试用)修订版教材的省市。
- 使用初二、初三华东版物理教材的省市。

## 特别致谢

本书在编写过程中得到了参与新教材试验教学一线教师的大力帮助,使我们能够充分把握新教材的特点,编写时融进了广大一线教师的教学成果及独特的教学方法、新知识、新题型,在此我们表示衷心感谢。

吉林人民出版社综合室

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## Unit 15 Healthy eating

## Lesson 57

## 重点难点考点

## ▲知识点提示

词汇: examine, in (the) future, pain, a bit, hurt, advise sb to do sth

句子: What can I do for you? What was the matter? I've got a pain/cough/headache. I don't feel well. There's something wrong with... This place hurts. Let me examine you. Does it hurt here? It's nothing serious. Take this medicine three times a day. Drink plenty of water and have a good rest. You'll be well/fine soon.

## ▲知识点讲解与迁移

1. I've got a pain here. 我这儿疼

辨析 pain, ache, hurt

这三个词都表示“疼痛”,但用法有所不同。

pain 常用作名词,有时也可用作动词。表示肉体上的疼痛或精神上的痛苦。

ache 常用作动词;用作名词时常出现在复合词中,很少单独使用。表示持续的隐隐的疼痛。

hurt 只能用作动词。可表示肉体上的疼痛也可表示精神上的伤害。可作及物动词或不及物动词,意为“受伤”,“使……受伤”,“伤……的感情”,“疼痛”。如:

I have got a pain in the shoulder.

I have an ache in the shoulder.

—My shoulder aches/hurts. 我肩膀疼。

2. Let me examine you. 让我给你检查一下。

examine 在此处意为“检查”。如:

The police examined the room for clues. 警察检查这房间想获得线索。

examine 还表示“测试”,“考核”。如:

All the cars will be examined for safety. 全部车辆都要做安全检测。

## 课时跟踪训练

## 单项填空

- ( ) 1. He advised her \_\_\_\_\_ those books.  
A. don't read      B. not to read      C. not to see      D. don't watch
- ( ) 2. I suggest that she \_\_\_\_\_ him for \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. asks, advice      B. asks, advices  
C. ask, advice      D. should ask, advices
- ( ) 3. After a long walk, we all felt \_\_\_\_\_ tired, so we had a rest.  
A. a bit of      B. little      C. a bit      D. a little of
- ( ) 4. I've got a pain \_\_\_\_\_ my left leg.  
A. in      B. on      C. at      D. of

- ( ) 5. —What's \_\_\_\_\_ with you? I've got a headache.  
A. matter                      B. the wrong                      C. the matter                      D. problem

## Lesson 58

### 重点难点考点

#### ▲ 知识点提示

词汇: be rich in, fat, put on weight, burn up, in the form of, by the age of, contain

句子: The Chinese diet is considered to be the healthiest in the world.

#### ▲ 知识点讲解与迁移

1. *Every person needs water and a diet of healthy foods.* 每个人都需要水和健康的食物。

辨析 diet, food

这两个名词都表示“食物”,然而有着很大的区别。

diet 可指某一个人或群体的经常性饮食,也可指某一个人为了医疗等原因而被限吃的食物。

food 是一般用语,可指所有具有营养而能吃喝的东西。如:

The sick man must not go without food, but he must have a diet without sugar. 这个病人不可不吃东西,但要吃不含糖的食物。

2. *While you are at school, or walking home, your body is burning up 100 calories an hour.* 当你在学校上课或者走路回家的时候,你的身体每小时要消耗 100 卡热量。

burn up 消耗。如:

While you are running, your body is burning up much energy. 当你跑步时,你的身体就在消耗大量的能量。

burn up 还表示“燃烧”、“烧毁”。如:

He burnt up all the waste paper. 他把所有的废纸都烧掉了。

### 课时跟踪训练

#### 单项填空

- ( ) 1. Our teacher often gives us good advice \_\_\_\_\_ questions.  
A. in forms of                      B. by  
C. in the form of                      D. in form of
- ( ) 2. The doctor told him it was easy to \_\_\_\_\_ weight \_\_\_\_\_ his age.  
A. add up, on                      B. take on, in  
C. put up, in                      D. put on, at
- ( ) 3. I don't think Japan is rich \_\_\_\_\_ skilled workers, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. at, is it                      B. in, do I  
C. in, is it                      D. in, isn't it
- ( ) 4. The Chinese food \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of fruit and vegetables.  
A. is considered to contain                      B. is containing  
C. is considered as containing                      D. has
- ( ) 5. As I felt better, my doctor \_\_\_\_\_ me to take a holiday.  
A. suggested                      B. hoped  
C. considered                      D. advised



## Lessons 59—60

## 重点难点考点

## ▲知识点提示

词汇: scores of, die of, die from, at the end, cause

句子: Which food do you think is healthy and which is unhealthy?

## ▲知识点讲解与迁移

*Scores of people went there in the first few days after its opening.* 开张后的头几天,许许多多的人去那家餐馆吃饭。

score 意为“二十”,它与数字连用时,以单数形式出现,且其后要加 of,再接复数名词。如: three score of eggs 六十个鸡蛋。

scores of 意为“大量”,“许多”。如:

Scores of people have joined in the discussion. 已有几十人参加讨论了。

I have been there scores of times. 我去过那里许多次了。

score 还可表示“(竞赛或比赛的)得分”,通常用单数形式。如:

What was the final score? 最后得分是多少?

## 课时跟踪训练

## 单项填空

- ( ) 1. We have \_\_\_\_\_ such tall buildings in our city.  
A. two scores of      B. two score of      C. two dozens of      D. two dozen of
- ( ) 2. What a \_\_\_\_\_ Mr Zhang gave us!  
A. important advice      B. good advice  
C. necessary advice      D. good piece of advice
- ( ) 3. He's too fat, and the doctor advised him \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to lose some weight      B. to eat more hamburgers  
C. to put on weight      D. to take less exercise
- ( ) 4. That's \_\_\_\_\_ lots of people in China have \_\_\_\_\_ white teeth.  
A. what, healthy      B. how, health      C. why, healthy      D. that, health
- ( ) 5. I have \_\_\_\_\_ as he.  
A. as few books      B. as a few books  
C. so little books      D. so few books
- ( ) 6. In China, about one person \_\_\_\_\_ ten is over sixty years old.  
A. in      B. on      C. by      D. at
- ( ) 7. He didn't feel like \_\_\_\_\_, so he suggested \_\_\_\_\_ an English letter right away.  
A. reading, practising writing      B. reading, practising to write  
C. to read, practising writing      D. to read, practising to write
- ( ) 8. He is believed \_\_\_\_\_ the college exam.  
A. passing      B. to have passed      C. pass      D. that he can pass
- ( ) 9. What do you think of the price?  
—It's \_\_\_\_\_. I'll take it.  
A. not good value for money      B. good value for money

- C. not a good value for money                      D. a good value for money
- ( ) 10. —What a bad fall! The boy must have hurt himself badly.  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Let's go over to have a look                      B. OK. Nothing serious  
C. Bad boy    D. Let's give him an examination

## 单元拔高训练

### I. 单项填空

- ( ) 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
— I feel hot and have a headache.  
A. Tell me your name, please.                      B. Say something about yourself.  
C. What's the trouble?                                      D. Let me examine you.
- ( ) 2. Lovely day, isn't it? How about going out for a walk? \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. That's right                      B. Good idea                      C. Here we go                      D. Fine, thanks
- ( ) 3. —I left my watch on the desk, but now it's gone. —Who do you think \_\_\_\_\_ it?  
A. having taken                      B. to have taken                      C. has taken                      D. took
- ( ) 4. \_\_\_\_\_ the age of seven, the girl had learned to play the piano.  
A. In                                      B. By                                      C. For                                      D. At
- ( ) 5. Four \_\_\_\_\_ of people spoke at the meeting.  
A. score                                      B. thousands                                      C. scores                                      D. hundred
- ( ) 6. It is reported in today's newspaper that 205 animals \_\_\_\_\_ hunger last year.  
A. die from                                      B. died                                      C. dying                                      D. died of
- ( ) 7. How about \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. to take a bath                                      B. taking a bath after supper  
C. take a bath                                      D. taken a bath
- ( ) 8. She bought gold \_\_\_\_\_ necklace.  
A. after the form of                                      B. in form  
C. on form                                      D. in the form of
- ( ) 9. The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ not to touch anything.  
A. advised them                                      B. suggested them  
C. suggested they had better                                      D. advised them why
- ( ) 10. I wish you'd consider \_\_\_\_\_ to Qingdao with us this vacation.  
A. going                                      B. that you'll go                                      C. to go                                      D. to going

### II. 完形填空

Our country has many opportunities (机会) for adults who want to make their lives better. There are public schools you can 1. In the schools, you can take things 2 English, arithmetic and history. You can find classes in almost 3 subject you want to study. You may want to 4 to type, sew, paint or fix TV sets. You may want to learn 5 about the trade you are already in. You may want to get a high school diploma (文凭). You may 6 want to go to college. All it 7 is time and effort.

In many cities, there are adult classes in the 8 schools. You can attend many of these classes without 9 to pay money. In some schools you may have to pay a small fee. There are 10 many kinds of private (私人的) schools for adults, where you may have to pay more money.

Many job opportunities are 11 to those who wish to work. It helps if you know 12 than one language. There are good 13 for interpreters and typists who know English.

There are many good jobs in government. In most cases, you 14 be a citizen of this country, and you must 15 a civil service examination. These examinations are 16 to everyone, regardless of race, religion or colour.

For many civil service jobs you 17 a high school diploma. The person who does not have a high school diploma can get 18. There are several ways. You can study high school 19 at home and then take special tests. If you pass the tests, then you get a diploma, or you can go to night school. There are classes that 20 you to take special tests to get a diploma.

Be as well trained as you can. Get as much training as you can. Opportunity knocks at every door. Be sure that when it knocks at your door you are ready.

- |                      |             |             |              |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| ( ) 1. A. go         | B. study    | C. learn    | D. attend    |
| ( ) 2. A. like       | B. in       | C. of       | D. as        |
| ( ) 3. A. some       | B. any      | C. all      | D. either    |
| ( ) 4. A. know       | B. study    | C. learn    | D. begin     |
| ( ) 5. A. what       | B. more     | C. again    | D. others    |
| ( ) 6. A. perhaps    | B. never    | C. very     | D. even      |
| ( ) 7. A. takes      | B. makes    | C. gives    | D. uses      |
| ( ) 8. A. middle     | B. high     | C. public   | D. private   |
| ( ) 9. A. regretting | B. agreeing | C. having   | D. beginning |
| ( ) 10. A. still     | B. also     | C. almost   | D. such      |
| ( ) 11. A. chosen    | B. allowed  | C. promised | D. offered   |
| ( ) 12. A. better    | B. more     | C. fewer    | D. less      |
| ( ) 13. A. jobs      | B. schools  | C. works    | D. wishes    |
| ( ) 14. A. can       | B. may      | C. must     | D. need      |
| ( ) 15. A. take      | B. join     | C. hold     | D. give      |
| ( ) 16. A. possible  | B. open     | C. limited  | D. permitted |
| ( ) 17. A. want      | B. get      | C. demand   | D. need      |
| ( ) 18. A. none      | B. one      | C. them     | D. that      |
| ( ) 19. A. subjects  | B. classes  | C. test     | D. English   |
| ( ) 20. A. make      | B. permit   | C. lead     | D. prepare   |

### III. 阅读理解

#### A

Most Americans think that ice cream is as American as baseball and apple pie. But ice cream was known long before America was discovered.

The Roman Emperor Nero may have made a kind of ice cream. He hired hundreds of men to bring snow and ice from the mountains. He used it to make cold drinks. Traveler Marco Polo brought back recipes (配方) for chilled and frozen milk from China.

Hundreds of years later, ice cream reached England. It is said that King Charles I enjoyed that treat very much. There is a story that he bribed (贿赂) his cook to keep the recipe for ice cream a royal (皇家) secret.

Today ice cream is known throughout the world. Americans alone eat more than two billion quarts (夸脱) a year.

- ( ) 1. Most Americans think \_\_\_\_.

- A. ice cream is the same as baseball and apple pie  
 B. ice cream belongs to America as baseball and apple pie  
 C. ice cream was discovered by Americans  
 D. ice cream was invented by Americans
- ( ) 2. In fact, ice cream \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. appeared after America was discovered  
 B. appeared before America was discovered  
 C. appeared while America was discovered  
 D. appeared until America was discovered
- ( ) 3. He hired hundreds of men to bring snow and ice from the mountains. The word "hired" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. fired                      B. dismissed                      C. employed                      D. made
- ( ) 4. Who brought back recipes for chilled and frozen milk from China?  
 A. Emperor Nero.      B. King Charles I.      C. Marco Polo.      D. Americans.
- ( ) 5. How much ice cream do Americans alone eat in a year?  
 A. Two billion quarts.                      B. Less than two billion quarts.  
 C. About two billion quarts.                      D. Above two billion quarts.

## B

Meat and vegetables are measured in grams(克) and kilograms. Milk and other liquid(液体) foods are measured in litres(升) and millilitres(毫升). These units only measure quantity; they don't measure the value of the food to the body. The unit which measures the quality or value of the food is the "calorie". A calorie is the amount of heat given off by food when it burns. This measurement tells how much energy a certain food has when it is completely used by the body.

Our bodies use varying(不等的) amounts of calories. The more exercise we take, the more calories we burn. If we eat food which contains more calories than we use up, then it is possible that we would increase in weight. In order to avoid becoming overweight, it is advisable to eat a balanced diet and not to eat too many foods that have a high caloric rating. The table below gives you some idea of the number of calories in food.

Meats	Fruits
slice of bacon 50	apple 70
hamburger 300	orange 60
slice of beef 100	pear 80
sausage 180	banana 80
meat pie 500	plum 20
sausage roll 350	tomato 20
Sweets and Pastries	Vegetables
small chocolate bar 190	60g beans 15
large chocolate bar 225	60g carrots 18
slice of apple pie 300	60g potatoes 60
doughnut 200	60g onions 25
scoop of ice cream 85	60g cucumbers 10
bag of potato crisps 145	60g cabbage 15

- ( ) 6. Which is the best title of the passage?

- A. How to Measure the Quality of Food      B. Calories in Food  
C. The Units of Measurement      D. How to Keep Fit
- ( ) 17. To keep the calorie intake down, it is better to eat \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. chocolate      B. meat pie      C. fruit      D. apple pie
- ( ) 18. How many slices of bacon equal the same number of calories as in a sausage roll?  
A. 5.      B. 6.      C. 7.      D. 8.
- ( ) 19. Which of the following do you think would contain the most calories?  
A. Chips.      B. A chocolate-coated ice cream.  
C. A green salad.      D. A cucumber.
- ( ) 10. Which word in the passage means "heavier than normal"?  
A. Balanced.      B. Advisable.      C. Overweight.      D. Measurement.

## C

Not very long ago, the computer was a strange machine. Not many people understand it. Not many people said yes to it. Today, much of that is changing. The first computer system (系统) was introduced for use in business in the mid-1950s. Since then, the number of computer systems used in business, governments and institutions has grown rapidly. In 1975, about 250,000 systems were in use in the United States. This figure is growing by tens of thousands every year.

The electric computer is an important factor in our lives. Each year we use computer more and more to help us to collect data (资料) and to provide us with information. At one time, people thought computers were only useful for banks, department stores and governments. But today the rapidly increasing number of computers are used for many other purposes.

Have you ever stopped to think how you are affected by a computer? The clothes you wear are probably made with the help of a computer. The newspaper you read could have been edited and typed by a computer. Even radio programs are often prepared by computers.

Computers today are playing important roles in education, transportation (运输) and medicine. They are used to predict the weather, to examine the ocean and to develop defence systems. They are being used by businesses, governments and institutions. There is no reason to think that their uses will decrease (减少). Computers will become a greater part of our lives.

The influence (影响) of the computer is great. The list of its uses could go on and on. Although the first computer was only introduced in the mid-1950s, computers now affect millions of people in countless ways every day.

- ( ) 11. Before 1950s the computer was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. widely used      B. no use at all  
C. not understood by many people      D. liked by people
- ( ) 12. Every year the number of computers being used has \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. reduced      B. increased fast  
C. not changed      D. increased slowly
- ( ) 13. The computer today is \_\_\_\_\_ than it was before.  
A. less useful      B. the same as in 1960s  
C. more useful      D. less important
- ( ) 14. The writer thinks our lives are affected, but we \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. don't quite notice it      B. have known it clearly  
C. don't want to know about it      D. don't like it

( ) 15. The last sentence of the passage means the writer \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. did not like computers
- B. liked computers
- C. thought computers have developed rapidly
- D. thought we couldn't live without computers

IV. 短文改错

Mr Jackson was tired of live in his old house in the country and wanted to sell it and bought a new one. He tried to sell it for a long time but was not success, so at last he went to Mr Jones with help.

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. \_\_\_\_\_

Mr Jones put an advertisement in an expensive magazine. The house owner saw a very attractive photograph of his house, with a wonderful description of his garden.

Having read an advertisement through, the owner phoned Mr Jones in a hurry, saying, "I'm sorry, Mr Jones, but I've decided not sell my house. " "Why?" Mr Jones asked in a surprising voice. "Because from the advertisement in that magazine where I can see, it's just the kind of house I've wanted to live in all my lives. "

- 5. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7. \_\_\_\_\_
- 8. \_\_\_\_\_
- 9. \_\_\_\_\_
- 10. \_\_\_\_\_

V. 书面表达

假如你叫周兰, 今年 17 岁。你听说本市某高校的外籍教师 Linda 要给儿子找一个汉语家教。于是你给 Linda 写了一封申请担任家教的信, 内容包括: 能讲标准的普通话, 去年获全市中学生普通话比赛一等奖; 英语也讲得很好; 有两年的家教经历; 如符合要求, 请约定时间面谈, 电话: 3567891。你的地址是福建省福州市第二中学, 邮政编码 215007。写信时间为 2003 年 2 月 3 日。

注意: 1. 书信格式正确, 可适当增加细节。2. 词数 110 左右。



## Unit 16 Fire!

## Lesson 61

## 重点难点考点

## ▲知识点提示

词汇: catch fire, on fire, look out, be careful, take care, get burnt, in that case, trap, sound, collect

句子: Never try to carry the pan out of the kitchen. Look out! Be careful! Take care! If you..., you will...

## ▲知识点讲解与迁移

1. Suddenly a pan of oil catches fire. 突然油锅起火了。

**辨析** catch fire, on fire

catch fire 着火。表示从无火到有火那一瞬间的变化,不可与表示一段时间的状语连用。be on fire 也表示“着火”,强调正在燃烧的状态,可与表示一段时间的状语连用。如:

The house caught fire at 12 o'clock last night. 这房子是昨天夜里十二点着火的。

The house has been on fire for two hours. 这房子烧了两个小时了。

介词短语 on fire 还可以用作定语。如:

The building on fire was built five years ago. 着火的那座楼是五年前建的。

2. In that case, you wouldn't have a pan on fire. You'd have a house on fire! 如果是那样的话,那你就不是使一个油锅着火,而会使一座房子失火了!

in that case 假使那样的话 in that case 用于承接上文,意指 If you got burnt and dropped the pan of burning oil...。如:

He might not come this evening. In that case, we won't have the party. 他今晚也许不会来,如果那样的话,我们就不举行这次聚会了。

in case 假使;免得;万一。常用来引导条件状语从句。如:

In case he comes, let me know. 如果他来的话,告诉我一声。

in case of sth 如果发生某事,假如 该介词短语可作条件状语。如:

In case of fire, ring the alarm bell. 遇火警时立即按警铃。

in no case 在任何情况下决不,无论如何都不。该短语置于句首时,句子常用部分倒装。如:

In no case will he tell you the secret. 不管怎样,他都不会告诉你那个秘密的。

## 课时跟踪训练

## 单项填空

- ( ) 1. Did you smell something \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_?
- A. burned B. burn C. to burn D. burning
- ( ) 2. Don't get too high! Or you may get \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_.
- A. to hurt B. hurting C. hurted D. hurt
- ( ) 3. Cotton \_\_\_\_ easily, so no one is allowed to smoke in the factory.
- A. on fire B. sets fire C. catches fire D. makes a fire

- ( ) 4. \_\_\_\_\_! There is a train coming.  
A. Look out      B. Look around      C. Look forward      D. Look on
- ( ) 5. I was soaking wet(湿透). I set my suitcase down and took off my hat for a minute to pour out (倒掉) the water that \_\_\_\_\_ in the brim(帽边).  
A. had come      B. had found      C. had rained      D. had collected

## Lesson 62

### 重点难点考点

#### ▲ 知识点提示

词汇: belong to, put out, get close to, lose one's life, escape, break out, be trapped in, completely, rescue

#### ▲ 知识点讲解与迁移

1. *The fire also destroyed cars which belonged to people who worked in the building.* 大火还烧毁了大楼工作人员的汽车。

belong to 意为“属于”,只用于主动语态,不能用于被动语态,也不用于进行时态。如:

Your question does not belong to this discussion. 你的问题不属于这次讨论的范围。

2. *Soon the whole floors was on fire and it was impossible for people on the floors above to escape.* 整层楼很快就烧起来了,因此,上面各楼层的人都逃不出来。

escape 在此为不及物动词,意为“逃跑”、“跑掉”。常用句式:escape from...从……逃跑,逃离……。escape 也可作及物动词,意为“逃脱”、“逃避”。后跟名词或动词-ing形式作宾语,不跟不定式作宾语。如:

The soldier escaped from the enemy's prison. 那位战士逃出了敌人的监狱。

There is no way to escape doing the work. 没有办法逃避这项工作。

### 课时跟踪训练

#### 单项填空

- ( ) 1. They were lucky to escape \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. punishment      B. punishing      C. being punished      D. A or C
- ( ) 2. He wondered if the house \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. was belonged to him      B. was belonged to his  
C. belonged to him      D. belonged to his
- ( ) 3. The whole village was destroyed and over 300 people \_\_\_\_\_ in the fire.  
A. were dead      B. were death  
C. had lost their lives      D. lost their lives
- ( ) 4. Keep \_\_\_\_\_ to me or you will lose the way.  
A. closed      B. closely      C. closing      D. close
- ( ) 5. A big fire \_\_\_\_\_ in their new house last night.  
A. was broken out      B. broke out  
C. broke up      D. broke down



## Lessons 63 - 64

## 重点难点考点

## ▲知识点提示

词汇: light, offer to do sth., pay for

语法: 过去进行时

## ▲知识点讲解与迁移

*We collected some firewood from the wood and lit a large fire.* 我们从树林里收集了一些木柴, 生起火。

(1) light 在此作动词, 意为“点燃”, “照亮” 它的过去式与过去分词为 lit, lit 或 lighted, lighted。如: Wet wood doesn't light easily. 湿木头不易点着。

注意 当 light 的过去分词作定语时, 只能用 lighted, 不能用 lit。如: the lighted candle 点着的蜡烛

(2) light 也作名词, 作可数名词时, 意为“灯”, “灯光”; 作不可数名词时, 意为“光”, “光亮”。如: A light was still burning in her study. 她的书房里仍有孤灯独燃。

The sun gives out light and heat. 太阳发出光和热。

(3) light 还可作形容词, 意为“明亮的”, “浅色的”, “轻的”, “愉快的”。

## 课时跟踪训练

## 单项填空

- ( ) 1. Shirley          a book about China last year, but I don't know whether she has finished it.  
A. has written      B. wrote      C. had written      D. was writing
- ( ) 2. The missing boy was seen          near the river.  
A. playing      B. to be played      C. play      D. to play
- ( ) 3. We          an experiment in the lab when the lights          out.  
A. were doing, went      B. did, were going  
C. had done, would go      D. would do, had gone
- ( ) 4. She          a candle and the          candle lit the room.  
A. lit, lit      B. lighted, lit      C. light, lighted      D. lit, lighted
- ( ) 5. It is dangerous to cross the street. You should look          the traffic.  
A. out      B. at      C. out for      D. after

## 单元拔高训练

## I. 单项填空

- ( ) 1. This house has          for two hours and everything in it has been burnt up.  
A. on fire      B. caught fire      C. been on fire      D. on the fire
- ( ) 2. You should take an umbrella with you          it might rain on the way.  
A. in case      B. so that      C. because of      D. as if
- ( ) 3. The fog is too          for the plane to land.  
A. heavy      B. large      C. thick      D. wide
- ( ) 4. Tom          into the house when no one         .