

与人教版·全日制普通高级中学教科书（试验修订本·必修）·同步配套

新教材导学

（高中一年级·下学期用）

英语

第一册（下）

新教材研究室 编著



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费孝通



二〇〇五年六月

前言

《新教材导学》丛书是配套 2000 年秋季开始正式使用的人教版最新初、高中教材而编写的辅导与练习丛书。本丛书较好地体现了最新大纲的精神,而且与最新教材的内容和进度同步,既重视了基础知识和基本技能的落实,又照顾到了优等生拓宽拔高的特殊需要。整套丛书的编写强调了科学性与实用性的统一,旨在帮助学生掌握系统的基础知识,训练有效的学习方法,培养思维能力、应用能力和创新能力,全面提高学生的综合素质。

本书《英语·新教材导学》(第一册·下)主要分为“知识精讲”和“能力训练”两大部分。

一、“知识精讲”主要有三个栏目:

【重点难点】 对每单元所出现的词汇和句型中的重点难点进行简明扼要的讲解。

【语法点评】 则对每单元的重点语法进行归纳、分析。

【巧学妙思】 系统地讲解了阅读理解的能力培养方法以及解题技巧,另外又介绍了一些巧学英语词语的方法。

二、“能力训练”主要有三个栏目:

【双基过关】 是紧扣单元内容的配套练习题,分为“听说能力”、“思维能力”、“读写能力”三个方面进行练习,以达到熟练掌握本单元所学内容的目的。每单元都结合教材编排一篇短小的口头作文和一篇规范的书面作文,同时提供必要的句型或习语,帮助学生提高口头笔头表达能力。本书从最新的报刊杂志上改编了一些材料作为阅读文章,兼顾知识性和趣味性,极富时代感。同时,阅读技巧的系统指导又势必会大大促进学生阅读能力的提高。听说读写能力的全面训练将使学生更快地提高语言的实际运用能力。

【必会习语】 是每个单元所需掌握和背记的词组及句型,供学生重点掌握应会的知识。

【拔高挑战】 利用往届高考题对每单元中与高考内容相关的知识作简明解析,使学生登高望远,及早了解未来。

期中和期末综合检测试题采用标准题型,便于学生进行阶段自测和考前热身。

书后集中附有训练题和检测题的参考答案及解题思路点拨,便于练习后及时反馈;也可将答案预先统一撕掉,以供老师们在课堂上统一讲用。

参加本书编写工作的全部都是亲自教过这套新教材(实验本)而且教学成绩优秀的教师,他们把讲授这套新教材中的丰富经验融入了本书的编写工作中,更增加了本书的实用性和科学性。

我们真诚地希望本丛书能成为广大新教材学习者的良师益友,同时也恳请广大师生批评指正。

编者

2002年7月

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Unit 15 Healthy eating

知识精讲



【重点难点】

1. It's nothing serious. 病情不严重 [P1/T13]

复合不定代词, 如 nothing, something, anything, everything 等被定语所修饰时, 定语则须放在它的后面。如:

There is something wrong with my back. 我的背疼。
Is there anything important in today's newspaper? 今天报纸上有什么重要消息吗?

2. Take two pills now and two more in four hours' time. 现在吃两片药, 过四个小时之后再吃两片。 [P1/P6]

two more pills = another two pills. 其中的 more 和 another 都表示在原有的数量上增加多少。要注意的是 more 和 another 的位置, more 要放在表示数量词语后面, another 要放在表示数量的词语前面。例如:

Dad, I want two more apples. 爸爸, 我还要两个苹果。

3. burn up [P2/T6]

这个词组本意是“烧毁”。在本课根据上下文意思是 use (消耗掉)。

区别: burn up 与 burn down

burn up 指任何东西被烧毁, burn down 多指建筑物等被烧塌。例如:

He burnt up all the old papers. 他把所有的旧文件都烧毁了。

His house was burnt down. 他的房子烧掉了。

4. When playing football or basketball, you might be using 400 calories. (= When you are playing football or basketball, you might be using 400 calories.) 当你踢足球或打篮球时, 你也许每小时要消耗 400 卡热量。 [P2/T6]

“When playing...”是一种状语从句省略的情况。状语从句中的主语和主句中的主语是同一(些)人或事物, 并且状语从句中含有 be 动词(连系动词或助动词), 这时从句中的主语连同这个 be 动词可一起省去, 句子显得更简明。这种情况一般出现在 when, while, until, if, though/although 等引导的从句中。例如:

While (I was) working in the factory, I learnt a lot from the workers. 我在工厂工作期间, 从工人那里学到了很多東西。

When (she was) walking in the park, she saw an old friend. 她在公园散步时, 遇见一位老朋友。

If (we were) given enough time, we would finish the work perfectly.

如果有充足的时间的话, 我们会把这项工作完成的尽善尽美。

5. On sports Day, during the relay race, you will use most of all, perhaps as much as 650 calories an hour. 开运动会的时候, 在接力赛跑中, 你消耗的热量最多, 每小时可能多达 650 卡。 [P2/T8]

as much as/ as many as 短语是修饰语, 意思是“多达……”, as much as 后接不可数名词, as many as 后接可数名词。例如:

My husband paid as much as 5,000 dollars for a car. 我丈夫花了高达五千元买了一辆车。

I have been living here for as many as twenty eight years. 我已经在这里住了整整 28 年了。

类似的短语还有 as high as..., as old as..., as

heavy as... 例如:

The old man is as old as 120 years. 那老人的年龄高达 120 岁。

6. be rich/low in ... 在某方面丰富/缺乏 [P2/T11]

China is large in area and rich in resources. 中国地大物博。

Vegetables are rich in fibre and low in fat and sugar. 蔬菜有丰富的纤维而低脂肪、含糖量低。

7. consider vt. 考虑、认为、觉得 [P2/T10]

1) consider + n. / pron.

Please consider my suggestion. 请考虑我的建议

2) consider + wh- / how 或 if 从句

We must consider how we will go there. 我们必须考虑该怎么去那儿

I consider whether I should do it. 我考虑是否该做这件事。

3) consider + wh- + 不定式

We have to consider what to do next. 我们必须考虑下一步做什么。

4) consider + 动名词

We are considering having a meeting this afternoon. 我们正考虑今天下午开这个会。

5) consider + that 从句

I consider that the meat has gone bad. 我认为这肉坏了。

6) consider + n./pron (宾语) + (to be) n./ adj. (宾补)

I consider him to be a fool. 我认为他是个傻子。

The Chinese diet is considered to be the healthiest in the world. 中国饮食被认为是世界上最健康的。

8. too much 和 much too [P2/T14]

“too much”用于修饰不可数名词,“too much”也可单独使用,意思是“太多的”,“过分的”。too 加强 much 的语气。

“much too”用于修饰形容词或副词,其意思是“太……”,much 加强 too 的语气。例如:

You have done too much work today. 今天你干的工作太多了。

I'm sorry I've put you too much trouble. 对不起,给

你添了很多麻烦。

I think you are doing too much. 我想你干得太多了。

The question is much too difficult for me. 这个问题对我来说太难了。

9. by the age of 和 at the age of... [P2/T20]

“by the age of ...”表示人“在……岁以前”、“到……岁的时候”。by 在这里相当于 before,强调到某一点为止,常常和完成时连用。“at the age of ...”表示“在……岁时”,at 表示的是时间的点,谓词动词常用一般过去时。例如:

By the age of three, he had learnt to dress himself. 他在三岁的时候,就学会了自己穿衣。

He joined the Party at the age of 18. 他在十八岁时入党

10. scores of 许多 [P3/T2]

scores of = a lot of 如:

There are scores of books in his room. 他房间里有许多书。

注意:score 本身作 20 讲,前省确定数字时,score 不可加 s。如:

three score of people 六十个人

11. advise vt. 劝,建议,忠告。 [P3/T4]

advise 主要句型为:

1) advise sb. (not) to do sth. 劝某人(不)做某事

2) advise doing sth. 建议做某事

3) advise sth. 建议某事

4) advise + that 从句 建议……

The doctor advised him to stop smoking. 大夫劝他戒烟。

We advised him to have a good rest but he didn't listen. 我们建议他好好休息一下,但他就是不听。

I advised his starting at once. 我劝他立即开始。

注意:advise 后的 that 从句中,谓词动词应用 should + v. 形式,should 也可省略。如:

I advised her that she should wait. 我建议他应该等。



【语法点评】

归纳提出建议或忠告的句型

提出建议或忠告可用下面的句型:

I advise you (not) to do...

You'd better (not) do...

I suggest (that) you do...

Why not do...? / Why do...?

Why don't you do...?

How / What about...?



【巧学妙思】

1. 观察 because 和 because of 的用法

because 和 because of 两者虽然结构不同,但意思相同,意思是“由于”、“因为”,但它们是有区别的。because 是从属连词,后接一个原因状语从句,而 because of 是介词词组,后面跟名词。例如:

I've chosen them because of their colors. (= I've chosen them because I like their colors.)
我挑选它们是因为喜欢它们的颜色。

He failed because he was careless. (= He failed because of his carelessness.) 他因疏忽而失败。

2. 书面表达

提到写作,同学们往往感到十分生疏困难。其实在测试中,英语写作的目的是测试学生的英语写作能力,看其是否能够运用所学过的知识和技能进行思想交流。高考试卷中的书面表达通常用的是“情景作文”或“控制作文”。这种作文的特点是给考生提供了要表达的内容和表达形式,也就是要求考生根据所给的情况和提示写一篇书面材料。因此书面表达是通过训练可迅速提分的一道“大”题,很值得下功夫,掌握写作基础知识。

英语写作训练一般包括两个方面:一是语言基础方面的训练,即词法和句法等方面的基本功;二是写作知识和能力方面的训练,即写作基础知识。

书面表达往往是“下得了手,却难拿高分”的一道题。在我们的作品中常常是错漏繁多,有的错误

甚至是很不应该的。在此,我们提出一些建议,希望能起到抛砖引玉的作用。

(1)认真审题,防止误解。要认真分析和反复推敲题目所提供的说明,掌握其要求。

(2)明确要求,符合题意。你所写出的文章要切题,扣住中心思想,不要任意发挥。老师在判试卷时并不是因为你多写就会多给你分。

(3)书面表达是一种引导性作文,不同于翻译。要选择自己最熟悉的词语和句式,扬长避短;要符合英语习惯。有些学生写起作文来不考虑人称、时态、名词的单复数及基本句型。要知道,书面表达最基本的要求是不要出现语法错误和拼写错误。其次要求文章前后连贯、符号正确、结构清楚、顺理成章。

(4)书写工整,标点正确。书写工整及是否正确使用标点符号,都会影响你的成绩。若连阅卷教师都不能辨认出你写的字母、单词,如何给你评分?

(5)注意格式要符合要求。如书信等格式。

(6)计划时间,反复检查。书面表达一般要求在30分钟内完成。考试时间是有限的。要科学合理安排好审题、拟稿、写作及检查的时间。检查可从以下方面入手:

- 1)主谓一致。
- 2)动词形式。
- 3)固定短语。
- 4)语法结构和句子结构。
- 5)体裁、格式。
- 6)名词的可数与不可数。
- 7)拼写、大小写。
- 8)时态、语态。
- 9)冠词、介词、代词的使用。
- 10)形容词、副词的比较级及最高级形式。
- 11)语序或日期、地址的顺序。
- 12)字数。

能力训练



【双基过关】

一、听说能力

I. Listen to the tape and choose the sentence which has the closest meaning as what you hear. 听录音, 选择与你所听句子意义最相近的选项(5分)

- () 1. A. The green apple is sweet.
B. The green apple is nice to eat.
C. The green apple tastes good.
D. The green apple isn't fit to eat yet.
- () 2. A. Mary is fat.
B. Mary is thin.
C. Mary is ill.
D. Mary was very healthy.
- () 3. A. Heart diseases are not dangerous to people now.
B. Heart disease kills many people.
C. Heart disease will kill more and more people.
D. Heart disease kills few people.
- () 4. A. He kept on working without listening to the doctor's advice.
B. He kept on working according to the doctor's advice.
C. He kept on working because of the doctor's advice.
D. He kept on working by taking the doctor's advice.
- () 5. A. He usually goes to work by bus.
B. He goes to work by bus whether it rains or not.
C. He usually goes to work by bus when it is

raining.

D. He usually goes to work on foot.

II. 听对话, 选择正确答案(10分)

- () 6. What will Bill do this morning?
A. Stay at home.
B. Go shopping.
C. Help his father.
- () 7. What's their plan for tomorrow?
A. To pay a visit to a place of interest.
B. To have a swim in the river.
C. To visit a few of their friends in the country.
- () 8. What will happen soon?
A. The bus will start in a minute.
B. They will surely miss the bus.
C. The bus will break down.
- () 9. When does Tom come to school on foot?
A. When it snows.
B. When it is windy.
C. When it rains.
- () 10. When will John go to Canada?
A. Next year.
B. This year.
C. Next month.
- () 11. What's the man's full name?
A. Thomas Green.
B. Green Thomas.
C. Smith Green.
- () 12. How can the man get to the hospital? Why?
A. On foot, because it's near.
B. By bus, because it's far.
C. By bike, because it's not so far.
- () 13. How is the woman now?
A. She is feeling much worse.
B. She has a very bad headache.
C. She feels better, but still has a headache.
- () 14. Which is Mike's brother's own country?
A. England. B. China. C. Canada.
- () 15. What does the man mean?
A. Mr Wang can't mend such a broken ra-

dio.

B. He's sure that Mr Wang can mend the radio.

C. No one can mend the radio, nor can Mr Wang.

二、思辨能力

III. 单项选择 (20 分)

16. Trees were cut but none were planted, _____ a lot of the soil was washed away.

- A. As the result B. As a result
C. As result D. As a result of

17. Be _____ when _____ the street.

- A. carefulness... crossing B. careful... cross
C. careful... crossing D. carefully... cross

18. _____ the morning of June 28 they visited the Great Wall.

- A. In B. At C. On D. From

19. I'm sure he will come to know this _____.

- A. in future B. for future
C. at the future D. in the future

20. You had _____.

- A. better not keep the door open
B. better not to keep the door open
C. better not keeping the door open
D. not better keep the door open

21. I don't like the cake. There's _____ sugar in it.

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

22. The doctor told me to take the medicine _____.

- A. every four hours B. four hours each
C. every fourth hours D. every other hours.

23. Columbus was considered _____ the northern part of the Atlantic.

- A. to discover B. discovering
C. to have discovered D. having discovered

24. --- How do you plan to spend the weekend?

--- Jim suggested _____ to the cinema, but I

consider _____ a TV play.

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

25. Mrs Bahara raised three _____ of hens and got _____ of eggs each day.

- A. score; scores B. scores; scores
C. scores; score D. score; score

26. The students are having a heated discussion _____ the subject which they are all interested in.

- A. about B. × C. on D. in

27. --- _____?

--- I've got a headache.

- A. What's the matter with you
B. What has happened to you
C. What the matter with you
D. What's wrong on you

28. --- Doctor, I have a serious stomachache.

--- _____.

- A. Don't worry B. Don't say so
C. It doesn't matter D. Take it easy

29. Is there _____ in today's newspaper?

- A. important something
B. something important
C. anything important
D. important anything

30. Cars pollute the air _____ waste water.

- A. in a form of B. in form of
C. in the form of D. in forms of

31. I can pay you _____ 1000 dollars a month if you are willing to work here.

- A. as many as B. as high as
C. much D. as much as

32. Why not _____? It's quite helpful.

- A. give his advice B. following his advice
C. ask him for advice D. take his advice

33. --- Good morning, _____?

--- I'd like some meat, please.

- A. what do you want
B. do you need anything

C. what can I do for you

D. need you anything

34. One smoker _____ four will die from smoking.

A. in to B. out in

C. out for D. out on

35. Our new school building _____ many lecture rooms, lakes, reading rooms and so on.

A. contained B. contains

C. consist of D. containing

三、读写能力

IV. 完形填空 (15 分)

These days Americans are more and more careful about how weighty they are. Many are trying to 36 their weight. Perhaps 37 70 million Americans are 38 a weight-cut-down diet and weight control has become a business of 39. American supermarkets sell many different kinds of 40 such as diet soft drinks, diet candy, and diet salad dressing (调料). Diet foods 41 sugar or salt are also found in food stores. Dieters also spend money 42 diet pills, exercise machines, and sportswear. Each year 43 new diets become hot hits. They have such names 44 the Miracle (奇妙) Diet, the Nine-Day Wonder Diet, and the Easy 24-hour Diet. There is even 45 called the Ice Cream Diet, which advises the dieter 46 nothing for lunch and dinner but 47 ice cream! For dieters who cannot 48 weight on their own, there are many 49 groups, which 50 help and encouragement (鼓励).

36. A. keep

B. keep up

C. keep down

D. keep with

37. A. as many as

B. as much as

C. as large as

D. as more as

38. A. eating

B. on

C. having on

D. with

39. A. many million of dollars

B. several millions of dollar

C. hundred of millions of dollars

D. millions of dollars

40. A. diet food

B. food diet

C. food of diet

D. diet of food

41. A. have little

B. have no

C. rich in

D. without

42. A. to buy

B. for

C. in

D. on

43. A. scores of

B. two scores of

C. two scores

D. many score of

44. A. of

B. as

C. for

D. called

45. A. one diet

B. a one

C. one

D. the one

46. A. he eat

B. eats

C. eating

D. to eat

47. A. only

B. only eat

C. except

D. eat

48. A. put on

keep up

C. lose

D. have

49. A. eating

B. diet

C. food

D. foods

50. A. give

B. send

C. ask for

D. offer (提供)

V. 单句改错 (10 分)

51. Do you know any other foreign language except English?

52. Be more careful with your spelling in the future.

53. I have two letters more to write this afternoon.

54. Everyone needs water and diet of healthy foods.

55. There are score of books in my study.

56. The stranger examined by the police.

57. She said she couldn't eat chocolate because of she was on a diet.

58. He could earn as many as 2000 yuan a month.

59. He is considered being a selfish man.

60. The competition was not held because the rain.

VI. 阅读短文, 从每题所给的四个选项中, 选出最佳答案

A

Just as the teacher was coming into the classroom,

one of the boys, Dick, said loudly, "The teacher is a real fool (傻瓜)".

To their surprise, the student found that the teacher pretended (假装) not to have heard this. He paid no attention (注意) to anyone and said nothing. He just went up to the teacher's desk and began his class. He said, "Today we are going to study punctuation (标点符号). Punctuation in the sentences is very important. Look at this sentence, please, boys and girls."

He picked up a piece of chalk and wrote the following sentence on the blackboard: Dick says the teacher is a real fool.

The class laughed immediately.

"Now", the teacher went on, "with two commas I can change the meaning of the sentence completely". Then he put in two commas in the sentence and so the sentence read:

Dick, says the teacher, is a real fool.

61. What happened at the beginning of the class?

- A. One of the boys made much noise.
- B. One of the boys told the class why their teacher was a fool.
- C. One of the boys said something bad about his teacher.
- D. One of the boys was fooled by his teacher.

62. To their surprise, _____.

- A. the students paid no attention to the teacher.
- B. the teacher went up to the teacher's desk angrily.
- C. the teacher began the class with a strange sentence.
- D. the teacher seemed not to have heard what Dick said.

63. What did the teacher teach in class?

- A. He asked a student to read a sentence.
- B. He told the students that punctuation was very important to a sentence.
- C. He explained an important sentence to the students.
- D. He made a sentence with the word "punctua-

tion".

64. How did the teacher change the meaning of the sentence?

- A. He wrote it on the blackboard.
- B. He read the sentence again and again.
- C. He added two commas in the sentence.
- D. He explained the sentence twice.

65. From the story we can learn _____.

- A. it's very important to use punctuation correctly.
- B. the teacher played a joke on Dick.
- C. the teacher is a foolish man.
- D. the teacher was satisfied with what Dick said.

B

根据短文内容选择正确答案

For years, Chinese factory workers have been used to a six-day, eight-hour-a-day week with little spare time for themselves.

Shortening week hours is an international trend (趋势). It is reported that 80 countries have adopted (采纳) a five-day week. In some developed countries, factory workers do a 35-hour week.

An article in the Beijing-based newspaper China Business Time considered it possible to introduce of five-day week in China.

Chinese workers are not fully engaged (投入) during their working hours—only two-thirds or one half of six-day week is actually used.

66. Which of the following is not true according to the passage?

- A. Chinese factory workers have been doing a forty-eight-hour week for years.
- B. Factory workers in many countries have two days a week for themselves.
- C. Factory workers in some developed countries work seven hours a day.
- D. In most developing countries workers do a 35-hour week.

67. Factory workers in those countries that have adopted

a five-day week ____.

- A. have two weekends every week.
- B. do less work than Chinese factory workers.
- C. have two days off a week.
- D. work more than eight hours a day

68. The writer doesn't say, but we can see from the passage that ____.

- A. he insists that the six-day, eight-hour-a-day week is good for Chinese workers.
- B. he thinks it's best to have a 35-hour week in China.
- C. he agrees with the idea of shortening work hours in China.
- D. both B and C.

69. Which of the following is not mentioned or suggested in the passage?

- A. Chinese factory workers are not working effectively enough.
- B. It's possible for Chinese factory workers to have more spare time for themselves.
- C. Factory workers in those developed countries work the hardest.
- D. Chinese factory workers need only three or four days to finish their present weekly work.

70. In which of the following countries factory workers are not likely to do a 35-hour week at present?

- A. The United States.
- B. India.
- C. Japan.
- D. France.

C

My friend, Herbert, has always been fat, but things got so bad recently that he decided to go on a diet. He began his diet a week ago. First of all, he wrote out a long list of all the foods which were forbidden. (禁止). The list included (包括) most of the things Herbert loves: butter, potatoes, rice, beer, milk, chocolate, and sweets. Yesterday I paid him a visit. I rang the bell and was not surprised to see that Herbert was still as fat as ever. He led me into his room and hurriedly hid a large par-

cel (包裹) under his desk. When I asked him what he was doing, he smiled and then put the parcel on the desk. He explained that his diet was so strict that he had to reward (犒赏) himself occasionally (偶尔). Then he showed me the contents of the parcel. It contained five large bars of chocolate and three bags of sweets.

根据短文内容,在四个选项中选择最佳答案

71. According to the passage, "go on a diet" means ____.

- A. 继续一个食谱
- B. 控制饮食
- C. 改善饮食
- D. 饮食

72. Herbert decided to go on a diet because ____.

- A. he wanted to eat much delicious food.
- B. he was getting fatter and fatter.
- C. he didn't want to eat the delicious food any longer.
- D. he got very thin recently.

73. Which of the following is not mentioned in the passage?

- A. sweets and milk.
- B. beer and chocolate.
- C. cream and eggs.
- D. potatoes and butter.

74. Herbert explained that he had to reward himself occasionally because ____.

- A. his diet was very strict.
- B. he wanted to eat chocolate and sweets very much.
- C. he was very hungry.
- D. he didn't go on a diet.

75. We can guess that ____.

- A. he lost weight.
- B. he was fatter than before.
- C. he put on weight.
- D. in fact he didn't go on a diet.

VI. 单词拼写(10分)

76. The boy lay down and the doctor e_____ him carefully.

77. S_____ of people went to the show.

78. The doctor suggested that I should lose some w_____.

79. What do you think is the healthiest in the world?

80. Ice cream has too much sugar.

81. Young people usually have more _____ (精力) than the old.

82. We are _____ (讨论) yesterday's game.

83. The nurse took good care of the _____ (病人).

84. In 1992 a new hamburger _____ (饭店) opened on Wang Fujing Street in Beijing.

85. Many _____ (西方人) die from heart illness.

VIII. 书面表达。下面句子有错误, 请指出并改正

86. What a bad weather today!

87. Would you please stop to talk so loudly?

88. We will go on with the game after the rain will stop.

89. He found that difficult to carry the heavy box to the classroom.

90. Neither of the two women wants their office painted.

91. Those kind of jackets are very popular.

92. We all agreed that the new film was real good.

93. He does his homework as careful as the monitor.

94. His skin is softer than a girl.

95. Mary rode the horse for several hours, she walked him round the ring.

96. Have you ever wrote a letter in green ink?

97. I nearly saw 100 monkeys in the zoo.

98. The glasses were washed and the floor swept.

99. Playing football is more difficult than to ride a bike.

100. The day is dark, with cloudy skies and has a high humidity.



【必会习语】

1. visit/ see a doctor 看病

2. a bit 一点儿

3. as much/many as... 多达

4. change (...) into... (将……)变成……

5. burn up 消耗

6. be measured in calories 以卡来计算

7. be considered to be... 被认为是……

8. be high/ rich/ low in... ……的含量高/低; 富/少含……

9. because of... 因为……; 由于……

10. put on weight 增加体重

11. scores of 大量的

12. in the form of... 以……的形式

13. one... in ten 十分之一的/十个中有一个

14. by the age of... 到……的年龄时

15. in the first few days 在最初几天里

16. as a result 结果

17. the best way of doing... 做……的最佳方法

18. give sb. some advice 给某人一些忠告/劝告
/建议



【拔高挑战】

1. [1993 年高考题]

Charles Babbage is generally considered _____ the first computer.

A. to invent B. inventing

C. to have invented D. having invented.

答案为 C。

本句中 consider 是被动语态形式, 故选项词做的是主语补足语。consider 的宾语(或主语)补