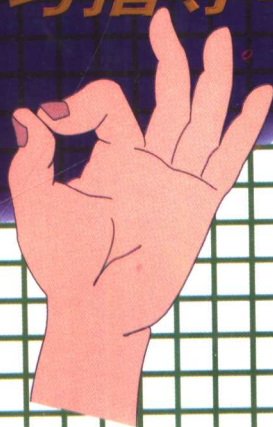


北京市中学英语丛书编委会 编

新编高中英语第一册 (上)

高中英语


同步学习指导与练习



外语教学与研究出版社



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高中英语

同步学习词典与练习

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北京市中学英语丛书编委会 编

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前 言

为了配合新编高中英语教材的学习，为了帮助广大高中学生更好地掌握新教材的学习要点，逐渐达到《高中英语教学大纲》中对有关知识和能力的要求，尽快适应未来高考英语 NMET 考试，我们组织编写了这套《高中英语同步学习指导与练习》，以满足广大高中学生的迫切需要。

本书是《新编高中英语第一册（上）》的配套学习用书，共有 14 个单元的学习指导和单元测试练习、2 个阶段性测试练习和 5 个语法专项练习。每个单元均包括学习要点、要点解析、测试（TEST）三部分。其中，学习要点又分为词语、句型、日常交际用语、语法 4 项内容，采用一览表的形式，一目了然；要点解析不仅给予典型例句，而且在使用要领、习惯搭配、词义辨析及习惯用语等方面给予了一定的指导；TEST（测试练习）则根据该单元的学习要点采用高考英语 NMET 试题的题型按 100 分设计，既便于学生达标自测，又有利于学生熟悉题型并掌握解题技巧和方法。

参加本书编写工作的都是北京市中学的一些英语高级教师、特级教师和一些高校的副教授。他们之中，有的多年从事高中英语教学和高考复习工作，有的多年从事高中英语教研工作和高考命题的研究工作，有的曾先后参加过有关英语教材的编写工作。本书是在总结和吸收众多成功指导高中英语学习经验的基础上编写而成的，是编者群体智慧的体现，是编者长期英语教学实践以及多年编写工作经验的结晶。

北京市中学英语丛书编委会

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The Summer Holidays



学习要点

一、词语

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. be interested in... | 对...感兴趣 |
| 2. employ <i>vt.</i> | 雇用 |
| 3. find out <i>vt.</i> | 查清, 弄明; 了解, 打听 |
| 4. get <i>link-v.</i> | 变得 |
| 5. get/have/take some sleep | 睡觉 |
| 6. go away | 走开; 离开 |
| 7. go on doing | 继续做某事; 不停地做某事 |
| 8. introduce <i>vt.</i> | 介绍 |
| 9. prefer <i>vt.</i> | 宁愿; 更喜欢 |
| prefer... to... | 喜欢...而不喜欢; 比起...来还是...好 |
| 10. all right | 好吧, 行, 可以; 满意的, 可接受的; 安康的; 痊愈的 |
| 11. dark <i>n.</i> | 黄昏 |
| 12. for the first time | 第一次 |
| 13. from... until... | 从...到... |
| 14. in pairs | 成双, 成对; 一对对地, 两个两个地 |
| 15. opinion <i>n.</i> | 看法; 见解 |
| in one's opinion | 依照某人的看法, 在某人看来 |
| 16. result <i>n.</i> | 结果 |
| as a result | 结果 |
| 17. vacation <i>n.</i> | 假期; 休假 |
| 18. well <i>adv.</i> | 好 |
| <i>adj.</i> | 健康的 |

二、句型

so + (be/have/do/can, etc.) + 主语

…也一样; …也那样

三、日常交际用语

1. Hello/Hi.
2. Nice to meet /meeting you.
3. I'll introduce you.
4. Bye.
5. See you soon.
6. I must go/be off/be leaving now.
7. Give one's regards/best wishes/love to sb.

四、语法

复习学过的各种时态的特殊疑问句。

要点解析

1. be interested in... 对…感兴趣

interested 与 interesting 不同。interested 常用于 be/become interested in..., 表示“对…感兴趣”。例如:

- 1) Kate became very interested in science.
凯特对自然科学很感兴趣。
- 2) My sister is interested in becoming a nurse.
我姐姐对当一名护士感兴趣。
- 3) We are not really interested in what kind of language they use.
我们对他们使哪种语言并不真正感兴趣。

interesting 则指某事物是“有趣的”、“令人感兴趣的”。例如:

- 1) She is reading an interesting story.
她正在读一个有趣的故事。
- 2) The film was very interesting.
这部影片很有趣。

2. employ vt. 雇用

- 1) The factory employs a thousand workers.
那个工厂雇用了 1000 名工人。
- 2) If you don't trust him, why do you employ him?
如果你不信任他, 为什么雇用他?
- 3) He is employed in a bank.
他受雇于一家银行。

3. find out *vt. & vi.* 查清, 弄明; 了解, 打听

- 1) We must find out the truth of the matter.
我们必须弄清事情的真相。
- 2) She was quite angry when she found out his secret.
当她了解了他的秘密后, 十分气愤。
- 3) He will find out what to do next.
他会了解下一步该怎样做。
- 4) How do you find out that she was going to be sent abroad?
你怎么知道要派他出国?
- 5) Will you please try to find out for me what time the train arrives?
请你替我们打听一下火车什么时候到, 好吗?
- 6) I hope we can find out about it later.
我希望这事我们以后能搞清楚。

4. get *link-v.* 变得; 变成

- 1) It's getting late. 天色渐晚。
- 2) I'm getting ready. 我快要准备好了。
- 3) She'll soon get well/better again. 她不久就会康复的。

其它系动词又如 become (变为, 成为), grow (渐变成), turn (变成), go (变成), come (变成); be (是), look (看起来), sound (听起来), taste (尝起来), smell (嗅起来), feel (摸起来)。

5. go away *vi.* 走开; 离开

Don't go away. I'll tell you all about it.
别走, 我会把这一切都告诉你的。

6. go on doing 继续做某事; 不停地做某事

此短语的含义是“继续做原来在做的那件事”。短语中 go on 意为“继续”。例如:

- 1) You shouldn't go on living this way.
你不应当继续这样生活下去。
- 2) I asked John a question but he went on reading and didn't answer.
我问了约翰一个问题, 可是他继续看书没有回答。

go on with (sth.) 的意义与上边相同, 只是介词 with 后加名词。例如:

- 1) Why have you stopped? Go on with your work!
你为什么要停下来? 继续干活!
- 2) He took a cup of tea, and went on with the story.
他喝了一杯茶, 又继续讲那个故事。

比较: go + v.-ing 去从事某种活动

go swimming 去游泳

go shopping 去购物

go fishing 去钓鱼

7. introduce vt. 介绍

1) First the headmaster introduced the speaker to the students.

首先校长向学生们介绍了做报告的人。

2) Now let me introduce myself. My name's...

首先我来自我介绍。我叫...

口语中 introduce 后面的宾语有时可以省略。例如:

Oh, let me introduce. This is...

来, 让我介绍一下, 这位是...

8. prefer vt. 宁愿; 更喜欢

prefer 通常用于选择的场合, 其后可接名词、代词、不定式、动名词作宾语, 还可接复合宾语(不定式作宾补)或 that 从句。例如:

1) Which would/do you prefer, tea or coffee?

你比较喜欢喝茶还是咖啡?

2) "Would you like meat or fish?" "I'd prefer meat, please."

"你想要肉还是鱼?" "要肉。"

3) I should prefer to wait till evening.

我宁愿等到天黑。

4) At the moment, he preferred not to think about the future.

此刻他宁可不考虑未来。

5) She preferred spending the summer by herself.

她宁愿一个人过夏天。

6) Their father prefers them to be home early.

他们的父亲宁愿他们早到家。

7) I should prefer you not to go (= that you didn't go) there alone.

我倒希望你不要单独前往。

注意 prefer 以下的两种习惯搭配:

prefer (sth. /doing) to (sth. /doing)

prefer (to do) rather than (do)

这两种习惯搭配共同表示:

喜欢...而不喜欢/胜过...; 宁愿...而不愿...

1) I prefer milk to juice.

果汁和牛奶相比, 我更喜欢牛奶。

2) He prefers doing something to doing nothing.

他喜欢做点事, 而不喜欢无所事事。

3) I prefer walking to cycling.

我喜欢步行胜过骑车。

4) I prefer to walk there rather than go by bus.

我宁愿步行而不愿乘车去。

5) He preferred to stay at home rather than go with us.

他宁愿待在家不愿跟我们去。

9. all right 好, 行, 可以; 满意的, 可接受的; 安康的; 痊愈的

1) 好, 行, 可以 (在口语中用于回答)

意思相当于 yes; very well; OK. 例如:

① "Shall we phone him up right now?" "All right."

"我们现在给他打个电话好不好?" "好。"

② "Can you come here at once?" "All right, sir!"

"你能立刻到这儿来一趟吗?" "好的, 先生!"

2) 一定 (用于口语答语, 意思相当于 certainly)

"Please give them my best wishes." "All right."

"请转达我对他们的美好祝愿。" "一定。"

3) 满意的, 可接受的; 适宜的 (仅作表语)

① His work is always all right.

他的工作一向是令人满意的。

② Will tomorrow at two o'clock be all right for you?

明天下午两点 (对你) 合适吗?

4) 健康的, 安全的 (仅作表语)

"How are you?" "I'm all right."

"你好吗?" "我很好。"

5) 复原, 康复, 痊愈 (仅作表语)

Don't worry. She'll be all right soon.

别担心, 她很快就会好的。

课文中的用法属于第一种。

注意不要误认为 all right 是“对”之意。因此说“你是对的。”应该是“*You are right.*”, 而不是“*You are all right.*”

10. dark *n.* 黄昏

from dawn until dark (从黎明到黄昏) 意思接近 **from morning till night** (从早到晚)。

比较: **from... to...** 从...到...

这一短语的语气不如 **from... till/until...** 的语气那么强。

例如:

They worked from morning till night.

他们从早干到晚。(强调时间的连续性和长度)

They talked from 2 to 3 o'clock.

他们从2点谈到3点。(强调客观事实)

11. for the first time 第一次, 初次

for the second/third time 第二/三次

for the last time 最后一次

1) I saw him for the first time last Friday. (= I first saw him last Friday.)

我第一次见他是在上星期五。

2) Mr. Smith visited China for the second time in 1985.

史密斯先生 1985 年第二次访问中国。

3) When I saw him for the last time (= When I last saw him), he was badly ill.

我最后一次见他时，他病得很厉害。

12. in pairs 成双，成对，一对对地，两个两个地

People saw them walking in pairs in the park.

人们看见他们成双成对地在公园里散步。

13. opinion *n.* 看法，见解

1) What's your opinion?

您的看法是什么？/您有什么见解？

2) I will be glad to hear your opinion of them.

我会很高兴听到你对他们的看法。

3) He asked my opinion of the pictures.

他问了我对这些图片的意见。

in one's opinion 依照某人的看法，在某人看来

In my opinion, the money is not enough for the journey.

在我看来，这笔钱不够旅行用的。

14. result *n.* 结果

1) We already have their examination results.

我们已然有了他们的考试结果。

2) What was the result of the game?

这场比赛的结果如何？

as a result 结果（作状语）

as a result of... 由于...的结果

1) Last summer it was too hot. As a result, we had to buy an air-conditioner.

去年夏季天气太热了，结果我们不得不买了一台空调。

2) I missed the first night as a result of going to Havana.

由于去哈瓦那，结果我错过了第一个夜晚。

15. vacation *n.* 假期；休假

美国人多用 **vacation**。

1) Where are you going for your vacation?

你上哪儿度假？

2) No one goes to the school during the vacation.

假期谁也不去学校。

on vacation 度假

1) He has gone to Italy on vacation.

他已去意大利度假了。

2) Bob and his family are on vacation.

鲍勃和全家人正在度假。

英国人多用 **holiday**。

1) I'll see you when I get back from holiday.

我度假回来就去看你。

2) Where are you going for your holidays?

你到哪儿去度假?

3) We went to the Great Wall for a holiday.

我们去长城度假。

16. **well** *adv.* 好 *adj.* 健康的

well 用作副词时, 常用来修饰动词; **well** 用作形容词时, 常用来说明主语(人)的身体健康情况。

例如:

1) Mr. Wang sings well. 王先生歌唱得好。

2) I don't feel very well. 我觉得不太舒服。

注意 **good** (好的) 是形容词, 用来修饰或说明名词, 作表语或定语。例如:

1) This book is very good. 这本书很好。

2) She is a good singer. 她是位好歌手。

17. **so + (be/have/do/can 等) + 主语** (重读) …也一样, …也那样

这是由 **so** 引出的一种惯用省略句型, 是承接前一句的内容而来的, 表示某人、某事或某情况与刚才提到过的情况相同。

例如:

1) He is a teacher, and so am I (= and I am a teacher, too).

他是个教师, 我也是。

2) "I like swimming." "So do I."

"我喜欢游泳"。"我也喜欢。"

3) They will go to see her. So will I.

他们要去看她。我也要去。

4) They can do it and so can we.

他们能做, 我们也能做。

5) I have been there. So has he.

我去过那儿。他也去过。

6) The boy died, and a week later, so did his sister.

那个男孩死了, 一周后他的姐姐也死了。

注意 **so** 的这种用法只用于肯定句中。否定句要用 **neither, nor** 或 **no more**, 结构相同, 意思是“…也不一样”、“也不那样”。

例如:

1) You can't do it, nor can I (= and I can't do it, either).

你不会做, 我也不会做。

2) I didn't see it, and neither did she.

我没看见，她也没看见。

3) He has few friends in Beijing. Neither have I.

他北京的朋友很少。我也很少。

4) If you do not go there, neither shall I.

如果你不去那儿，我也不去。

I. 单项填空 (共 20 小题, 每小题 1 分; 计分 20)

A. 语音 选择一个划线部分与所给单词划线部分读音相同的选项。

1. parent A. harvest B. garden C. regard D. Paris
 2. idea A. year B. meat C. wheat D. head
 3. result A. computer B. question C. introduce D. pump
 4. page A. machine B. vacation C. geography D. maths
 5. parts A. regards B. glasses C. states D. seconds

B. 语法与习语 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的正确答案。

6. If a story is very ____, you are ____ when you read it.
 A. interesting; interested B. interested; interesting
 C. interest; interested D. interesting; interest
7. I'd like to ____ myself to all of you because I'm a new-comer here.
 A. tell B. give
 C. allow D. introduce
8. There are still more people ____ in textiles (纺织业) than in computers.
 A. to employ B. employed
 C. employ D. employing
9. After he had a cup of coffee, he ____ telling the story.
 A. went on with B. went
 C. went on D. went to
10. When he had finished reading the newspaper, he ____ his homework.
 A. went on with B. went
 C. went on D. went to
11. In class our English teacher often asks us to talk in English ____.
 A. in pairs B. together with
 C. in front of D. in line
12. On Sunday I prefer ____ at home to ____ out.
 A. to stay... go B. staying... go
 C. staying... going D. to stay... going
13. "Are you going to leave now?"
 "Unless you would prefer me ____ here."
 A. to stay B. will stay
 C. that I'll stay D. staying
14. Last summer it's too hot. ____, they had to buy an electric fan.

- A. For the first time B. All right
 C. At the beginning D. As a result
15. _____, the news is the most important.
 A. From dawn until dark B. In my opinion
 C. At first D. For the first time
16. We _____ that she was wrong.
 A. introduce B. go away
 C. found out D. employed
17. "Put it on. It's so cold outside." "_____, Mum."
 A. That's right B. All right
 C. You're welcome D. Thank you
18. He _____ coffee _____ tea.
 A. prefers... to B. likes... to
 C. loves... to D. introduces... to
19. On May Day we went to the Summer Palace for a _____.
 A. season B. first time
 C. result D. holiday
20. This is the second time that I _____ a holiday.
 A. have B. had had
 C. have had D. had

II. 完形填空 (共 20 小题, 每小题 1 分; 计分 20)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从 21—40 各题所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

Bill worked as a salesman (售货员) in a department store (商场). Like a lot of other young people, he 21 his job very much. One day he was sitting in the canteen (小卖部) of the store with his girl friend, Lucy Davis. She worked there, too. "I'm going to find another job as soon as I 22." he said. "The pay isn't very good and the work isn't interesting, either. The worst thing 23 it is that I 24 take orders from people like Mr. Smith!" Mr. Smith was the manager (经理) of the store. Everybody was 25 afraid of him. He often walked around the store and always got very 26 if he saw somebody who was not working. Sometimes there was 27 no work to do 28 people still tried to 29 busy.

While Bill was talking, Lucy looked 30 and saw Mr. Smith coming into the canteen. Bill was sitting near the door and Mr. Smith was just 31 him. He could hear what Bill was 32. Lucy didn't know what to do. "I 33 Mr. Smith is even a very good 34." Bill went on loudly. "35 a man is a good manager, the people would 36 to work for him. I'm 37 everyone here hates it! At least I 38." Lucy saw Mr. Smith come 39. There was a very angry 40 on his face.

21. A. liked B. didn't hate C. loved D. didn't like

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------------|---------------------|----------------|--------------|
| 22. | A. can | B. should | C. might | D. will |
| 23. | A. with | B. on | C. about | D. over |
| 24. | A. may | B. need | C. can | D. have to |
| 25. | A. a few | B. some | C. a little | D. lots of |
| 26. | A. happy | B. sad | C. hungry | D. angry |
| 27. | A. really | B. hardly | C. only | D. suddenly |
| 28. | A. though | B. or | C. but | D. as |
| 29. | A. feel | B. make | C. get | D. look |
| 30. | A. over | B. up | C. down | D. round |
| 31. | A. behind | B. before | C. above | D. beside |
| 32. | A. speaking | B. telling | C. saying | D. talking |
| 33. | A. think | B. don't understand | C. don't think | D. know |
| 34. | A. salesman | B. man | C. manager | D. worker |
| 35. | A. Although | B. Because | C. After | D. If |
| 36. | A. wish | B. want | C. do | D. like |
| 37. | A. sure | B. glad | C. angry | D. surprised |
| 38. | A. am | B. do | C. did | D. will |
| 39. | A. along | B. near | C. over | D. closer |
| 40. | A. feelings | B. surprise | C. smile | D. look |

III. 阅读理解 (共 10 小题, 每小题两分; 计分 20)

A. 阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的四个选项中选出最佳答案。

During World War II, a lot of young women in Britain were in the army. Joan Phillips was one of them. She worked in a big camp (营房), and of course met a lot of men, officers (军官) and soldiers.

One evening she met Captain Humphreys at dance. He said to her, "I'm going abroad (出国) tomorrow, but I'd be very happy if we could write to each other." Joan agreed, and they wrote for several months.

Then his letters stopped, but she received one from another officer, telling her that he had been wounded and was in a certain (某个) army hospital in England.

Joan went there and said to the matron (护士长), "I've come to visit Captain Humphreys."

"Only relatives (亲戚) are allowed (允许) to visit patients (病人) here," the matron said.

"Oh, that's all right," answered Joan, "I'm his sister."

"I'm very pleased to meet you," the matron said, "I'm his mother!"

41. Which one of the following is UNTRUE?

Joan Phillips _____

A. was a woman soldier

- B. met a lot of men, officers and soldiers at dance one evening
 C. agreed to make friends with Humphreys
 D. worked for her own country all the time
42. How did Joan get to know that Humphreys had been wounded?
 A. Humphreys told her by writing a letter.
 B. She got it from a newspaper.
 C. Another officer wrote to her, telling her about it.
 D. The matron in the hospital told her all about it.
43. Which one of the following is UNTRUE?
 Captain Humphreys ____
 A. got wounded in England
 B. got wounded abroad
 C. was sent back to England after he got wounded
 D. couldn't write to Joan because of being wounded
44. Humphreys' mother ____.
 A. looked like a doctor
 B. knew Joan and allowed her to visit her son
 C. found out that Joan had told a lie and didn't allow her to visit her son
 D. worked in the army hospital
45. Joan ____ when she heard that matron was Humphreys' mother.
 A. got happy B. got surprised
 C. didn't know what to do D. got angry
- B. 根据对话内容, 从对话后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

—What's wrong, Betty? You look pale (苍白).

—I'm OK. 46 I didn't sleep well last night.

— 47 Why couldn't you sleep well?

—Well, I had a bad dream (梦). I woke up at three and couldn't get back to sleep.

— 48

—Yes, I do. First, a big tiger came into my room and jumped on my bed. I thought it was going to eat me. I was really afraid.

— 49

—Well, then I started talking to the tiger. I said, "Don't eat me... please, I'll... give you some meat."

—Did the tiger go away?

—No, it didn't. It looked hungry and dangerous.

— 50

—Well, I closed my eyes and counted. Later I opened my eyes, and I found out the tiger was gone.