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征服英语

双色

教与学笔记

TEACHING & STUDYING NOTEBOOK

高一年级上

总主编 何 舟

主 编 徐玉辉 刘云伟



双色标注重点疑点

理解记忆轻松方便

吉林教育出版社



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高一年级(上)

总 主 编 何 舟
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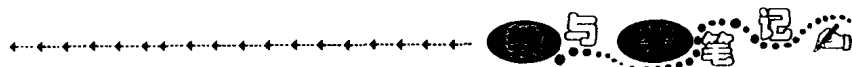
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编写说明

《征服英语教与学笔记》丛书是由各地一线特级教师精心打造的力作。它一改以往教辅书或针对教材精析详解,便于学生演练复习,或针对教师设课规律,循序渐进、由点及面的单一编写构思,而是将“教”与“学”有机地结合起来,相得益彰,教学相长。

该丛书涵盖了初一至高三最新英语教材内容,依据最新课程标准编写而成,编写者们凭借丰富的教学经验,将每个单元的知识精心归纳,并根据学生认知规律合理分类,学生悉心研读此书,定有聆听名师亲身传授之感,在潜移默化中夯实基础,精进技能。

该丛书较之其他同类书籍在体例及内容上有其鲜明的特色:

一、知识归纳精要全面

将每单元的词组、重点难点、语法精练归纳,使学生明确学习目标,有针对性地进行学习与训练。

二、例题精析与随堂训练相辅相承

每单元均设置体现该单元重、难点的例题,并进行详尽解析,点明解题思路,传授应试技巧,学生在训练中,便可将所学知识与技能进行全方位运用。

三、双色编排,重点突出

针对学生学无要领、练不得法的情况,本书采用了双色印刷,旨在明确重点、难点,使学生一目了然,在赏心悦目之中轻松纵览全局。

四、激发兴趣,探究创新

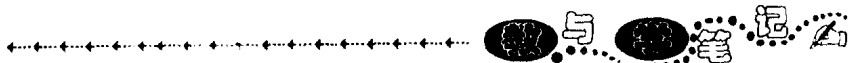
丛书无论从内容设置还是印刷装帧上均是深思熟虑、细心打造,既可激发学生的兴趣,又全力开发学生的潜能,并全力优化其思维品质,帮助学生达到想学、乐学、会学的境界并培养其创新精神,从而获得事半功倍的惊喜。

相信《征服英语教与学笔记》能成为教师的好助手,学生的好伙伴,并欢迎广大读者登录“春雨教育网”(www.cyjy.com)进行交流、探讨。

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Unit

Good friends

知识归纳

1. 重点词组

- ①argue about 争论, 争吵
- ②all the time 一直, 始终
- ③even though 尽管, 即使
- ④make fire 生火
- ⑤such as 例如
- ⑥not only... but also... 不但……而且……
- ⑦be afraid of 害怕, 担心
- ⑧try to do sth. 试图(设法)做某事
- ⑨be fond of 喜欢, 喜爱
- ⑩be interested in 对……感兴趣
- ⑪by the end of 到……末为止

2. 语法一点通

直接引语和间接引语: 陈述句和疑问句转成间接引语

(1) 陈述句

直接引语如果是陈述句, 变为间接引语时, 用连词 that 引导(that 在口语中常省略), 从句中的人称、时态、指示代词、时间状语、地点状语要做相应的变化。

1) 人称变化

如 He said, "I like it very much."

→ He said that he liked it very much.

He said to me, "I've left my book in your room."

→ He told me that he had left his book in my room.

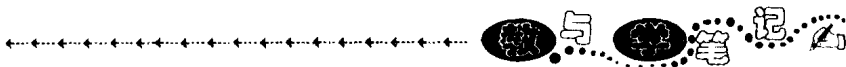
2) 时态变化

一般现在时 → 一般过去时

现在进行时 → 过去进行时

现在完成时 → 过去完成时

一般过去时 → 过去完成时



3. 重点及难点

① Rock music is OK, and so is skiing. 中 so 是什么意思?

so + 连系动词(情态动词或助动词) + 另一主语

这一句型是主谓倒装结构,表示另一主语与前面所陈述的某人的动作或情况有着相同的肯定概念,其中 so 代表了上句中所陈述的动作或状态,表示“也是这样”“也是如此”。

如 I was at Centre School last year, and so was my friend Bob.

我去年是在中心学校学习,我的朋友鲍勃也是。

I study in this school and so does my brother.

我在这所学校学习,我的弟弟也是。

If you go to the cinema tonight, so shall I.

假如今晚你去看电影的话,我也去。

(so 引导的句子中的连系动词、情态动词或助动词的时态一般要和前一句中谓语动词的时态相一致。但第 3 句不是这种情况,由于 if 引导的条件状语从句表示一般将来时应该用一般现在时代替,所以该从句中用 go,而不用 will go,但主句却要用一般将来时,不能仍用一般现在时代替,因此后面 so 引导的主句要用助动词 shall 或 will)

句型 neither/nor + 连系动词(情态动词或助动词) + 另一主语,表示另一主语与前面所陈述的某人的动作或情况有着相同的否定概念,neither/nor 引导的结构与 so 引导的结构一样,但前者是否定,后者是肯定。

如 He isn't wrong, nor are you. 他没错,你也没错。

"I didn't see the film last night." "Neither did I."

"昨晚我没去看电影。""我也没去。"

If you don't do it, neither/nor will I.

如果你不干,我也不干。(这里主句要用 will,不用 do)

"so + 人称代词(同一主语) + 连系动词(情态动词或助动词)"这种结构中的主谓是正常语序,用以重述前面的动作或情况,以表示说话人对前面或对方所说情况的赞同或证实,语气较强。

如 "You've dropped a word here." "Yes, so I have."

"你这儿漏掉了一个词。""噢,是的。"(You 和 I 是同一个人)

"Tom hopes to become a teacher." "So he does."

"汤姆希望当名教师。""他确有此愿。"(he 就是 Tom)

So it is/was with + 另一主语

这种结构同样表示另一主语的情况也是前面所陈述的情况,主要用于上文可能是有两个分句,两个(以上)不同谓语或有肯定也有否定等情况。

如 Marx was born in Germany and German was his native language. So it was with Engles.

马克思出生在德国,德语是他的母语,恩格斯也是如此。

John likes Chinese, but he isn't good at it. So it is with Mary.

约翰喜欢中文,但不擅长,玛丽也是如此。

⑨ all the time 与 always 是完全一样吗?

always 与 all the time 并不总是同义词。always 是表示 100% 频率的副词,意思是:“永远”“总是”“老是”。all the time 一般并不表示频率,而是表示某一特定的活动从开始一直到结束的时间,意为“一直”“始终”。

如 They were laughing all the time. 他们一直都在笑。

有时候,all the time 也可表示 100% 频率,相当于 always(“向来”“总是”)。

如 He's a businessman all the time. 他一向是做生意的。

Most traffic lights work all the time.

大多数交通信号灯一天到晚都不停。

词组: at a time 一次,一下子 at one time 一度,曾经 at any time 任何时候

⑩ even if 和 even though 有无区别? 它们引导的从句是什么从句?

在中学阶段可以把 even if 和 even though 看做是同义表达手段。它们都引导让步状语从句,常常可以互换。之所以把这种从句叫做让步状语从句,是因为从句所表达的情景本应阻止主句情景的发生,但事实上并未阻止主句情景的发生,即从句对主句作了“让步”。

如 He will come even if he is ill. 即使他病了,他也会来的。

Even though given every opportunity, they would not co-operate with us.

即使把每一个机会都给予他们,他们也不愿意同我们合作。

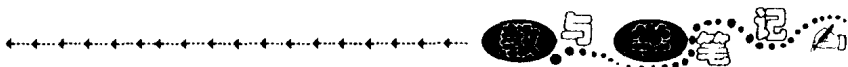
even if 也可以引导表示非真实情况的从句。

如 Even if he had been here, I should have said the same thing.

即使那时他在这里,我也会那么说的。

Even if they offered to pay, I wouldn't accept any money from them.

即使他们主动提出付款,我也不会收他们的钱的。



另外 as if 和 as though 似乎,好像。

这两个词组可以使用陈述语气,也可以使用虚拟语气。一般说来,如果从句所表达的内容完全与事实相反或者纯粹是一种假想,常用虚拟语气。

如 He looks as if he's tired. 他看起来好像累了。

It seems as if the weather is improving. 天气好像要转好了。

You look as if you had seen a ghost. 你好像看见鬼似的。

He treats me as if I were a stranger. 他对我好像我是陌生人一样。

④ 当 not only... but also 连接主语时,谓语动词是使用单数还是使用复数呢?

用 not only... but also 连接主语时,谓语动词的数应服从接近原则:最靠近谓语动词的部分亦即 but also 后面的部分(名词或代词)决定谓语动词的数。

如 Not only the teacher but also the students were invited.

不但那位教师被邀请,而且学生们也被邀请了。

Not only you but also I am to blame.

不仅是你,而且我也应受到责备。

not only 位于句首时,主谓语要进行部分倒装。

如 Not only do disabled people read, write, draw pictures, paint and cook, but they also study, go to university, take exams and have jobs.

残疾人不仅能阅读、写作、绘画、油漆和烹调,而且还能学习、上大学、参加考试和工作。

Not only does he have to type out the answer on a computer, but he also gets the computer to translate it into sounds.

他不仅要把答语打在电子计算机上,而且还要让计算机把答语转变成声音。

Not only will help be given to people to find jobs, but also medical treatment will be provided for people who need it.

不仅要帮助残疾人求职,而且要对那些需要治疗的人给予治疗。

⑤ be afraid to do 和 be afraid of doing 有什么不同?

be afraid of doing 是指“担心,害怕”会发生某事。

如 I don't like dogs. I'm always afraid of being bitten.

我不喜欢狗。我总是怕狗咬。

I don't like to drive fast because I'm afraid of crashing.

我不喜欢开快车,因为我害怕撞车。

be afraid to do 是指“害怕(不敢)”去做某事。

如 A lot of people are afraid to go out at night.

很多人不敢在夜里外出。

Don't be afraid to ask questions. 不要不敢提问题。

⑥ try to finish 可否改为 try finishing?

不能。try to do sth. 是指“试图”,“想要”,“设法”,“努力”去做某事,实际上做与不做,做成未做成,视情况而定,而 try doing sth. 则是指实际上真的“试”、“试用”、“试验”,成败得视结果而定。

如 Scientists are now trying to discover if this is possible.

科学家们现在正试图发现这是否是可能的。

Then it tried to fly away, but one wing was broken.

它想飞走,但是有一只翅膀受伤了。

“Very well, there's the ax. Go ahead and try cutting and see what you can do.” “好,斧头就在那儿。去劈劈看,看你干得怎么样。”

⑦ finish 后面能加不定式吗?

不能,只能加动名词(doing)。

如 He finished reading a book. 他读完了书。

常见的只能加动名词的动词有:

practise, allow, imagine, enjoy, finish, mind, miss, escape, suggest, avoid etc. .

⑧ such as 和 such... as 一样吗?

不一样。

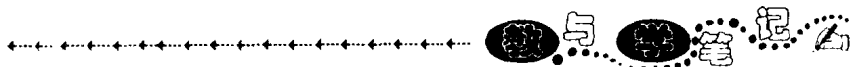
such as... 表示“诸如……之类”。

如 Many of the programmes are well received, such as Follow Me.

许多节目,如《跟我学》,是收得很清楚的。

Animals, such as cats, dogs are active animals.

像猫、狗之类的动物是非常活跃的。



Things such as chairs, curtains, cooking pots, drinking cups, birdcages and so on can all be made of bamboo.

类似椅子、窗帘、饭罐、水杯、鸟笼等等东西都可用竹子制造。

such... as... 表示“像……这样的”、“诸如……之类”。一般可转换成 such as... 或 like 介词短语。

如 Such languages as Chinese, Russian, Japanese and German are difficult to learn well.

⇒ Languages such as Chinese...

⇒ Languages like Chinese...

像中文、俄文、日文、德文等语言很难学好。

I have never met such a foolish man as he(或 him).

⇒ I have never met a foolish man like him.

我从未见过像他这样的傻瓜。

such... as 中的 as 还可用作关系代词,引导一个定语从句。

如 Please take such things as you need.

⇒ Please take what you need.

请拿你需要的东西。

He has taken such a good chance as none of us has expected.

他得到了一个我们谁也预料不到的好机会。

解析金钥匙

1. Not only I but also Jane and Mary _____ tired of having on examination one after another.

A. be

B. is

C. am

D. are

解析 正确答案为 D 项。由 not only... but also... 连接主语,按近位原则处理谓语,这里单看 Mary 虽是单数,但 Jane 和她是用 and 连接,属复数,故 D 项正确。

2. In Australia, he made a lot of friends _____ English well to make himself _____.

A. learned; understood

B. learning; understand

C. to learn; understood

D. to learn; understand

解析 正确答案为 C 项。第一空应选不定式表示交朋友的目的, A、B 项去掉。第二空使别

人听懂,应用过去分词,D项去掉。C项正确。

3. —White works hard at English.

—_____ and _____.

A. So he will; so do you

B. So he does; so do you

C. So you do; so is he

D. So does he; so you do



正确答案为 B 项。这是二人谈话,第一空意为“对”,第二空意为你也一样(即:努力学习英语),前述内容也适合于你,B 项正确。A:第一空错,C:两空均错,D:两空均错。

4. The man is young and _____.

A. beautiful

B. handsome

C. pretty

D. love



正确答案为 B 项。beautiful 既可指物,也可指人。指人时主要指女人内在或外在“美丽的”。handsome 指人时主要是指男人“英俊的”。

5. —You haven't been to Beijing, have you?

—_____. How I wish to go there.

A. Yes, I have

B. Yes, I haven't

C. No, I have

D. No, I haven't



正确答案为 D 项。回答反意疑问句,肯定答语用 Yes, 加上肯定式的简略答语,如: I do(did, am, have, can, ...). 否定答语用 No, 加上否定式的简略答语,如: I don't(didn't, am not, haven't, can't, ...). B、C 两项矛盾,去掉。A 项结构正确,但语意不符合,去掉。D 项正确。

6. You must finish this foolish business of yours _____.

A. as possible as you can

B. as possible as soon

C. as fast as you can

D. as soon as possible



正确答案为 D 项。本题意思是尽快完成这件不明智的事。A 项 possible 与 can 意思重复,倒使短语失去作用,去掉。B 项 possible 错位已使词组不通,去掉。C 项 fast 指动作快,也不符合,去掉。D 项 soon 指时间快(早),符合句意。

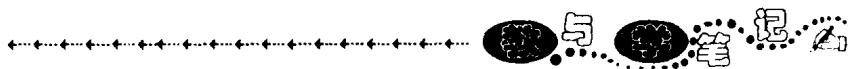
7. When the teacher came, _____ was reading.

A. we all

B. both of us

C. all of us

D. none of us



解析 正确答案为D项。A、B、C三项均属复数主语，与was矛盾。D项既可作复数主语，又可作单数主语，none起的作用，故D项正确。

8. The car is very crowded, but I think we can make some _____ for one more person.

- A. seats B. places C. rooms D. room

解析 正确答案为D项。句意是腾出地方、位置，这里所指的地方、位置是不可数的，词组make room for sb. or sth. 正表示此意，A、B、C三项是复数，均错。D项正确。

9. They don't have to water their crops. There is _____ rain in that part of China.

- A. a lot B. plenty of C. plenty D. a great many

解析 正确答案为B项。A项不能接名词，必须加of，C项不成短语，去掉。D项只能修饰可数名词，去掉。B项plenty of既可修饰可数名词，又可修饰不可数名词，正确。

10. Food plants _____ the corn, the potato and the tomato were first discovered in America.

- A. and B. such as C. look like D. for example

解析 正确答案为B项。A、C项离题甚远，先去掉。D项for example是举个例子，不对，这儿有好几项，D项去掉。B项such as诸如，B项正确。

单元测试

I. 单项选择

- () 1. You say she works very hard, _____ and _____ .
A. so she does; so you do B. so she does; so do you
C. so does she; so do you D. so does she; so you do
- () 2. She likes playing _____ violin while her brother likes listening to _____ music.
A. the; the B. the; /
C. /; the D. /; /
- () 3. We all tried _____ him, but he just wouldn't listen to any of us.
A. to stop B. stopping
C. stopped D. stop



- () 4. It will take _____ time to finish the course.
A. one and a half years' B. a year and a half
C. one and a half year's D. a year and half's
- () 5. -- When shall we meet again?
-- Make it _____ day you like; it's all the same to me.
A. one B. any
C. another D. some
- () 6. Helen doesn't like milk and _____.
A. so I don't B. so don't I
C. either I do D. neither do I
- () 7. -- Hi, haven't seen you for ages! You look fine.
-- _____. You look well, too.
A. Great B. Thanks
C. Oh, no D. Not at all
- () 8. How _____ can you finish the drawing?
A. often B. soon
C. long D. rapid
- () 9. Not only the students but also the teacher _____ interested in pop music.
A. had been B. were
C. are D. is
- () 10. The _____ you study, the _____ you'll be in it.
A. hardest; most interested B. harder; more interested
C. harder; more interesting D. hard; interested
- () 11. I'll do it more carefully, _____ it will take me hours.
A. even B. till
C. even if D. if
- () 12. _____ we have heard!
A. How good a news B. What a good news
C. How good news D. What good news
- () 13. The slaves were made _____ very hard _____ the farm all day long.
A. worked; for B. working; at
C. to work; on D. to work; in