

主编 张 锐

龙门

# 高考专版

LONGMEN GAKAO ZHUANBAN



第一轮 总复习

- 诠释新教材
- 点拨新思路
- 解读新高考
- 造就新状元

英语



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● 主 编

张 锐

● 编 委

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随着素质教育的全面推进,教育改革方兴未艾,提高学生整体素质,培养学生综合能力、创新能力和实际应用能力已被放到了教学的首要位置。而高考考试已由单纯对知识的考查改为逐步增加对能力的考查。高考总复习是一门学问,也是一门科学,如何在这门学问中贯彻新课程标准,体现素质教育的精髓,是广大教师孜孜以求、亟待完善的课题。为此,我们联合一批常年执教高三第一线的名师,以高度的责任感和饱满的工作热情,为2004年参加高考的考生精心打造出了《龙门高考专版》这套在各方面都有所创新的丛书。

本套丛书按大多数重点学校的复习习惯和规律,分为三轮。分别是**第一轮:总复习**。**第二轮:专题训练**。**第三轮:模拟冲刺演练**。

我们将通过系统、全面的复习引领考生顺利走完高考之路。

本次推出的是“第一轮总复习”。本轮用书以人教版最新课本和最新考试说明为依据,由具有丰富教学经验的特高级教师和对高考深有研究的教研工作者合力精心编写。以培养学生创新能力、实践能力和综合能力为宗旨,注重夯实基础,力求将学科知识系统化、专题化,聚焦高考要求,锁定高考考点,指导学生把握高考。

本书本着**指导解题方法、点拨解题思路、训练解题能力、检测复习效果**的原则设置栏目如下:

**【考点·要求】**针对新教材对各知识点的不同要求而设计,增强学生的目标意识,做到心中有数。

**【重点·点击】**针对高考中的重点、热点,全面探讨辨析,使学生在学习中有的放矢,事半功倍。

**【例题·点拨】**紧扣本讲重点难点,传授处理问题的方法和技巧,拓展学生的解题思路。

**【考题·点悟】**再次阐释高考中的热点问题,使学生明确高考知识及能力要求,使复习与高考接轨。

**【单元考题预测】**帮助学生巩固本讲知识,检验复习效果,以增强学生的成功感,提高自信心。

根据编者多年的教学经验,学生第一轮复习易犯的三大毛病是“贪高”、“求多”、“超前”,不利于打好基础、提高能力。愿各位考生静下心来,“千里之行,始于足下”,扎扎实实打好基础,循序渐进提高能力,本书一定会成为广大考生高考取胜的好帮手。

LONGMEN GAKAO ZHUANBAN

龙门

# 高考专版

第一轮 总复习

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## 高一英语 1~2 单元



## Unit 1 The summer holidays

## 考点·要求

## 1. 重点单词

introduce	vt. 介绍	result	n. 结果
practice	n. 练习; 实践	vacation	n. 假期
employ	vt. 雇佣	state	n. 国家; 州
regards	n. 问候	expression	n. 表达; 词句
geography	n. 地理(学)	physics	n. 物理
chemistry	n. 化学	biology	n. 生物(学)
area	n. 地区		

## 2. 重点短语

at the beginning of term	学期初
get a general idea	了解大意
from dawn until/till dark	从早到晚
go on doing sth.	继续做
as a result (of)	结果, 因此, 因为, 由于
in my opinion	据我看, 我认为
prefer A to B	喜欢 A 不喜欢 B
go away	离开, 走开

## 3. 重点句型

—I was at Centre School last year.  
—So was my friend Bob White.  
Now it's your turn.  
What/How about you?

## 4. 交际英语

I'll introduce you to...  
Nice to meet you./Nice meeting you.  
I must go/ be off/ be leaving now.  
Give my regards/best wishes/love to...

## 5. 语法

不同时态的特殊疑问句。

## 重点·点击

## 1. introduce vt. 介绍; 引进

①introduce oneself (to sb.) ②introduce A to B  
Ladies and gentlemen, allow me to introduce myself.  
女士们, 先生们, 请允许我做自我介绍。  
May I introduce my friend Jane to you?  
我能把朋友 Jane 介绍给你吗?

## 2. in one's opinion/ in the opinion of

依照某人的看法  
In my opinion, autumn is the most beautiful season.  
依我看, 秋天是最美的季节。

In the opinion of most people, that was the right thing to do.  
依大多数人的看法, 那正是应该做的事。

## 【辨析】opinion/idea/thought

opinion 表一种判断, 从个人意见到公众舆论以及相当权威性的言论都可称 opinion。它往往表示对争论或讨论的问题事先所持有的“看法”。

I have no opinion on this subject.

关于这个话题我没意见。

What's your opinion of the new president?

你对新总统有什么看法?

idea 指通过感觉和想像, 在头脑中对某一事物所形成的“看法, 思想, 概念”, 可以用于指各种思想活动。

The idea of death is frightening to some people.

有些人一想到死就害怕。

thought 指“思考”, 或通过推论, 而不是单凭直观形成的“思想, 想法”。

He sat there, deep in thought. 他坐在那儿沉思。

## 3. 【辨析】holiday/vacation/leave

指每年中的例行休假, 英国英语用 holiday, 美国英语用 vacation。

the summer holidays = the summer vacation

I was on holiday / vacation last month.

我上个月休假了。

leave 指雇员有某种理由而获准的休假, 也可指军人或官员的假期。

She told me that she was on sick leave.

她告诉我, 她正在休病假。

They've refused him leave of absence. 他们不准他休假。

## 4. 【辨析】go on doing sth./go on with sth./go on to do sth.

这三个词组都有“继续”的意思。

go on doing sth. 与 go on with sth. 意思相近。go on doing sth. 主要侧重于连续不断地做某事; 而 go on with sth. 主要侧重于中断后再继续做同一件事; go on to do sth. 侧重于做完一件事后, 接着做另一件事。

He went on to write a diary after finishing his homework. 写完作业后, 他开始写日记。

## 5. have vt. 让; 有

①have + n. doing	②have sb. do sth.
③have sth. done	④have sth. to do

They had their lights burning all night long.

他们让灯通宵亮着。

"I'd like to have you meet Mr Green." the manager said.



经理说：“我想让你去接 Green 先生。”

I had my hair cut yesterday.

我昨天理发了。

I have a lot of work to do this afternoon:

我明天有很多工作要做。

6. result n. 结果,效果;成绩

He had some bad fish. As a result, he didn't feel well this morning.

他吃了些变质的鱼。因此,他今天早晨觉得不舒服。

Can you tell me your results in the examination?

你能告诉我考试成绩吗?

[辨析] as a result/as a result of

as a result 与 as a result of 都表示“由于”,“结果”的意思,可以相互转换,但用法各异。

As a result of his hard work, he got a rise. (= He worked hard. As a result, he got a rise.)

他工作勤奋,因此加了工资。

She had to lie in bed as a result of her illness. (= She was ill.

As a result, she had to lie in bed.)

她因病只得卧床休息。

7. ① give one's regards/wishes/love to sb.

向某人致以良好的祝愿

② remember n. to n.

Please give my regards to your parents.

请向你父母问候。

Please give my wishes to your teacher.

请向你老师问好。

Please give my love to your family.

请向你家人问候。

8. prefer vt. 更喜欢

① prefer + n. ② prefer doing ③ prefer to do

④ prefer n. to do ⑤ prefer + that 从句

⑥ prefer A to B ⑦ prefer to do A rather than do B

I prefer it above all others. 这个我出什么都喜欢。

I prefer going there alone. 我倒愿一个人去那儿。

She prefers to live among the working people.

她比较喜欢生活在劳动人民中间。

I prefer him to do it in a different way.

我倒愿意他用一种不同的方式去做。

We prefer that the plan should be fully discussed.

我们倒希望充分讨论这项计划。

I prefer tea to coffee. 我愿喝茶,不愿喝咖啡。

He prefers to live in the countryside rather than stay in the city.

(= He would rather live in the countryside than stay in the city.)

他宁愿住在乡下也不愿呆在城市里。

例 1 After Lesson Two, I went on \_\_\_\_\_ Lesson Three.

A. to do

B. doing

C. with

D. my doing

点拨 由于 Lesson Two 与 Lesson Three 内容不同,属于做另外一件事。只要谓语或宾语有一样发生变化就算做另一件事。又如:After I read the poem, I went on to copy it down in my notebook. 接下去做同一件事用 go on doing / go on with。如: After a short rest I went on telling them the story / with the story.

答案 A

例 2 I prefer \_\_\_\_\_ a walk rather than sit in front of the television.

A. take

B. taking

C. to take

D. took

点拨 在英语中,不少动词如:consider, suggest, wish, prefer, advise, allow 等都有固定的句型,需一一牢记。本题中, rather than 后边的 sit 为关键词。使我们联想到 prefer to do rather than do 句型。

答案 C

例 3 \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the official languages at the United Nations, which \_\_\_\_\_ are very proud of.

A. The Chinese; the Chinese

B. Chinese language; Chinese

C. Chinese; Chinese

D. The Chinese language; the Chinese

点拨 Chinese 作名词,表示汉语, the Chinese language 也表示此意; the Chinese 则表示“中国人”,谓动词用复数。

答案 D

### 题型·点悟

例 1 I'll look into the matter as soon as possible. Just have a little \_\_\_\_\_ (NMET 1996)

A. wait

B. time

C. patience

D. rest

点拨 look into “调查;处理”,由前半句可知“请耐心等一下 (have a little patience)”合乎句意, have a rest 用于体力付出较多,需要休息一下的场合; A、B 不合句意。

答案 C

例 2 Many countries are increasing their use of natural gas, wind and other forms of \_\_\_\_\_. (上海 1996)

A. energy

B. source

C. power

D. material

点拨 前句中的 use of natural gas, wind 说明了后边空白处应为“能源”,即 energy, source 为某物(如河流)的“起源”。power 指动力,侧重电能。D 项意思不当,且单数也不合适。

答案 A

例 3 Those football players had no strict \_\_\_\_\_ until they joined our club. (上海 1997)

A. practice

B. education

C. exercise

D. training

点拨 士兵、运动员等所受的系统训练(多是体能方面的)应用 training, practice “实践”较抽象, B、C 两项不合句意。

答案 D

### 例题·点悟



## Unit 2 In the lab

## 考点·要求

## 1. 重点单词

allow *vt.* 允许  
unless *conj.* 除非; 如果不  
electricity *n.* 电  
taste *vt.* 品尝  
lively *adj.* 生动的; 活泼的

once *conj.* 一旦  
experiment *n.* 实验  
finally *adv.* 最后  
mix *v.* 混合  
proper *adj.* 恰当的

## 2. 重点短语

first of all 首先  
follow one's instructions 遵循某人的指示  
make sure (that) 务必, 确保, 搞清  
by the side of 在……旁边  
bring out 拿出, 取出  
fill... with... 在……中装满……

## 3. 重点句型

When you have finished your experiment, please tidy the lab.  
He had a strange way of making his classes lively and interesting.

None of you watched carefully enough.

## 4. 交际英语

Do what your teacher tells you to do.  
Don't touch anything unless your teacher tells you to.  
What about when we leave?  
Make sure the electricity is turned off and the windows are shut.

## 5. 语法

祈使句变间接引语时的用法。注意使用两个句型: tell sb. to do sth. / not to do sth.; ask sb. to do sth. / not to do sth.

## 重点·点击

1. allow *vt.* 准许, 允许

① allow sb. to do. ② allow doing  
③ allow sb. 副词/介词短语 ④ allow sb. sth.

My boss doesn't allow me to use the telephone.

老板不允许我使用电话。

We don't allow smoking here.

此处不准吸烟。

She is not allowed out (of the house) after dark.

她在天黑之后就不准走出(房子)。

How much money does your father allow you for books?

你爸爸给你多少钱买书?

2. once *conj.* 一旦; 只要, *adv.* 曾经

Once you try it, you will get interested in it.

只要试一试, 你就会对它产生兴趣。

I knew her once at a party, but haven't get any information about her since then.

我在一次晚会上认识她的, 以后就再也没有她的消息。

once 构成的词组:

once again 再一次	once a day 一天一次
once in a while 偶尔; 有时	once upon a time 从前
at once (= immediately) 立即; 马上	
all at once 突然	

3. follow *vt.* 跟随; 听得懂, 领悟; 听从; 采用; 沿着……而行  
You go first and I'll follow you.

你先走, 我随后就来。

He spoke so fast that I couldn't follow him.

他讲得太快, 以至于我没听懂。

Why didn't you follow the doctor's advice?

你为什么按医生的建议去做呢?

Follow the road until you come to the hotel.

沿着这条路一直走到那家旅馆。

4. [辨析] first of all / at first / at the beginning / in the beginning

first of all “首先, 第一”。此短语侧重于列举事项之“第一(次)”, 用于加强语气, 在句中作状语。如:

First of all we must make the best of our present equipment.

首先, 我们要充分利用现有设备。

at first “起先, 当初”。此介词短语用于强调下一动作与开始的完全不同, 甚至相反。常与过去时连用, 在句中作状语。如:

At first, the language stayed the same as the language used in Britain.

起初, 这种语言和在英国使用的语言仍然相同。

at the beginning “开始, 开端”。此介词短语可单独使用, 也可后接 of 短语, 常指时间, 也可指空间, 表示在有关的星期、月、季节、学期和年等的开始。这时 at 不能改为 in, 通常在句首或句末作状语。如:

At the beginning of this century a great many Europeans went to live in the USA.

在本世纪初, 许多欧洲人去美国居住。

## 5. [辨析] unless / if not

两者都可表示“如果……不; 除非”, 用来引导条件状语从句。在真实条件从句中, unless 引导的肯定条件状语从句可与 if 引导的否定条件状语从句互换。如:

I'll be back tomorrow unless there's heavy snow.

(= I'll be back tomorrow if there isn't heavy snow.)

除非下大雪, 否则我明天会回来的。

unless 和 if 引导的真实条件状语从句都用一般现在时表示将来时, 主句用一般将来时。如:

Unless you tell me, I shall not be able to help you.

除非你告诉我, 否则我将不能帮助你。

下列情况, 两者不能互换:

(1) if...not 引导虚拟条件句, 通常不可改为 unless, 如:

If she weren't so silly, she would understand.

如果她不那么傻, 她就会懂了。



(2) unless 不能用于“由于 unless 从句未发生而发生 unless 主句的情况”。请比较下面两句：

I'll be sorry unless she comes. (×)

I'll be sorry if she doesn't come. (✓)

要是她不来,我会感到遗憾的。

6. instead of 代替,而不……

作为复合介词,其后不仅可跟名词、代词、动名词或复合结构,而且相当于连词,其后还可跟形容词、副词、动词、不定式、介词短语或从句。instead 与 instead of 都有“代替,作为替代”之意,但用法不同。instead of 后跟否定的词,而 instead 后接肯定的句子。如:

Who will go to the party instead of me?

谁替我去参加晚会?

When she saw her mother, she cried instead of laughing.

她看到母亲时没有笑反而哭了。

She went there by ship instead of by plane.

她去那里坐的是船,而不是飞机。

We are not going to have tea in the house today. Instead, we are going to have tea in the garden. = We are going to have tea in the garden instead of in the house today.

今天我们打算不在屋里而在花园里喝茶。

7. with 的复合结构

with n. prep. / doing / done / to do / adj.

My uncle lives in the room with the window facing south.

我舅舅住在那间窗户朝南开的房间。

The woman with a baby in her arms is my sister.

怀里抱婴儿的那位妇女是我的姐姐。

He usually sleeps with his eyes half open.

他通常半睁着眼睡觉。

With his homework done, the boy ran out for a swim.

作业做完后,男孩跑出去游泳了。

### 例题·点拨

例 1 If we want to succeed, \_\_\_\_\_ we must believe in ourselves.

A. after all B. first of all

C. at all D. in all

点拨 after all 毕竟; first of all 首先; at all 竟然; 根本(不); in all 总共。

答案 B

例 2 He often reads in the classroom \_\_\_\_\_ in the library.

A. instead of B. instead

C. in place of D. A and C

点拨 instead of 和 in place of 虽然都有代替之意,但后边接法不尽相同。instead of 后边除接名词性词语外,还可接形容词、副词、介词短语,而 in place of 只能接名词性词语。

答案 A

例 3 Susan \_\_\_\_\_ out \_\_\_\_\_ the door opened and in came three strangers. She got shocked.

A. was just to go; which

B. just went; as

C. was just going; as soon as

D. was just about to go; when

点拨 when 在此为并列连词,表示 and at this moment“就在此时(突然)”,该用法常与 be about to 或过去进行时连用。

答案 D

### 考题·点拨

例 1 The man will have to wait all day \_\_\_\_\_ the doctor works faster. (北京 2001 春)

A. if

B. unless

C. whether

D. that

点拨 句意为“除非医生工作快点,不然那人将得等一整天”,表达的是“除非”的意义,故选择 unless。

答案 B

例 2 I don't think Peter is too young to take care of the pet dog. (上海 2001)

A. correctly

B. properly

C. exactly

D. actively

点拨 “我认为 Peter 并不是太小以致不能用恰当的方式照顾好狗”, properly = in a proper manner. 又如: She will have to learn to behave properly. 她要懂得检点些。

答案 B

例 3 Both teams were in hard training; \_\_\_\_\_ was willing to lose the game. (上海 2001)

A. either

B. neither

C. another

D. the other

点拨 句意为“两支球队都在努力训练,都不愿失去比赛”。表示“两者都不”的意义,故只能选择 B。

答案 B

## 单元考题预测

### 一、单项填空

1. Which book is more interesting \_\_\_\_\_, *National Geographic* or *English Salon*?

—I think *National Geographic* is more interesting.

A. to your minds

B. in your opinion

C. do you think

D. in my view

2. Rather than \_\_\_\_\_ a crowded bus, he always prefers \_\_\_\_\_ a bicycle.

A. seat; to ride

B. taking; to ride

C. take; to ride

D. to take; ride

3. —He has already finished his homework. What about you?

—\_\_\_\_\_

A. So it is me

B. So have I

C. So I have

D. It's the same

4. It was quite cold that day, and we had the fire \_\_\_\_\_ day and night.

A. burn

B. being burnt

C. burning

D. be burning

5. \_\_\_\_\_ class, we usually do some review work.

A. In the start with



- B. At the starting of  
C. In the beginning of  
D. At the beginning of
6. He had some bad beef for lunch. \_\_\_\_\_, he fell ill this afternoon.  
A. Because B. Although  
C. As a result D. As a result of which
7. Which of the following is not right?  
A. Give my love to Mary.  
B. Please say hello to him.  
C. Give my regard to Helen.  
D. Send his best wishes to Jack.
8. How many different \_\_\_\_\_ do you have in China?  
A. time areas B. day area  
C. times area D. timing places
9. You should do everything \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. as; are told to B. as; are told  
C. like; are told D. like; are told to
10. Mr Smith had a strange way \_\_\_\_\_ his classes lively and interesting.  
A. making B. makes  
C. make D. of making
11. The cake smells \_\_\_\_\_ but tastes so \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. well; bad B. nicely; terribly  
C. nice; terrible D. good; badly
12. We don't allow \_\_\_\_\_ in the reading room. And nobody is allowed \_\_\_\_\_ the magazine out of it.  
A. smoking; taking B. smoking; to take  
C. to smoke; taking D. to smoke; to take
13. \_\_\_\_\_ you start a new plan, you should keep on till it is realized.  
A. Once B. As soon as  
C. When D. Even
14. If I had \_\_\_\_\_, I'd visit Europe, stopping at all the small interesting places.  
A. a long enough holiday  
B. an enough long holiday  
C. a holiday enough long  
D. a long holiday enough
15. He always makes his classes \_\_\_\_\_ and interesting.  
A. living B. lively  
C. lived D. live

## 二. 完形填空

One summer night, on my way home from work I decided to see a movie. I knew the theatre would be air-conditioned and I couldn't face my 16 apartment. Sitting in the theatre I had to look through the 17 between the two tall heads in front of me. I had to keep changing the 18 every time she leaned over to talk to him, 19 he leaned over to kiss her. Why do Americans show such affection in a public place? I thought the movie would be good for my English, but 20 it turned out, it was a (/an) 21 movie. 22 about an hour I decided to give up

the movie and 23 on my popcorn (爆玉米花). I've never understood why they give you so much popcorn! It tasted pretty good, 24. After a while I heard 25 more of the romantic-sounding Italians. I just heard the 26 of the popcorn crunching (咀嚼) between my teeth. My thought started to 27. I remembered when I was in South Korea, I 28 to watch Kojak on TV frequently. He spoke perfect Korean. I was really surprised. He seemed like a good friend to me, 29 I saw him again in New York speaking 30 English instead of perfect Korean. He didn't even have a Korean accent and I 31 I had been betrayed (背叛). When our family moved to the United States six years ago, none of us spoke any English. 32 we had begun to learn a few words, my mother suggested that we should all speak English at home. Everyone agreed, but our house became very 33 and we all seemed to avoid each other. We sat at the dinner table in silence, preferring that to 34 the difficult language. Mother tried to say something in English, but it came out all wrong and we all burst into laughter and decided to forget it! We've been speaking 35 at home ever since.

16. A. warm B. hot C. heated D. cool  
17. A. leak B. blank C. break D. opening  
18. A. corner B. view C. space D. angle (角度)  
19. A. while B. whenever C. or D. and  
20. A. as B. when C. what D. since  
21. A. Italian B. boring C. British D. light  
22. A. Within B. After C. For D. Over  
23. A. insist B. chew C. fix D. taste  
24. A. too B. still C. though D. certainly  
25. A. much B. any C. no D. few  
26. A. voice B. sound C. noise D. tone  
27. A. wonder B. wander C. imagine D. guess  
28. A. enjoyed B. happened C. turned D. used  
29. A. until B. because C. then D. therefore  
30. A. normal B. poor C. perfect D. practical  
31. A. felt B. looked C. seemed D. appeared  
32. A. While B. If C. Before D. Once  
33. A. empty B. still C. quiet D. calm  
34. A. telling B. saying C. talking D. speaking  
35. A. Italian B. Korean C. English D. Indian

## 三. 阅读理解

### A

It is, everyone agrees, a huge task that the child performs when he learns to speak, and the fact that he does so in so short a period of time challenges (挑战) explanation.

Language learning begins with listening. Individual children vary greatly in the amount of listening they do before they start speaking, and late starters are often long listeners. Most children will "obey" spoken instructions some time before they can speak though the word obey is hardly accurate as a description of the eager and delighted cooperation usually shown by the child. Before they can speak, many children will also ask questions by gesture



and by making questioning noises.

Any attempt to trace the development from the noises babies make to their first spoken words leads to considerable difficulties. It is agreed that they enjoy making noises, and that during the first few months one or two noises sort themselves out as particularly indicative (指示) of delight, distress (sorrow), sociability, and so on. But since these cannot be said to show the baby's intention to communicate they can hardly be regarded as early forms of language. It is agreed, too, that from about three months they play with sounds for enjoyment, and that by six months they are able to add new sounds to their repertoire (能发出的全部声音). This self-imitation (自我模仿) leads on to deliberate (有意识的) imitation of sounds made or words spoken to them by other people. The problem then arises (产生) as to the point at which one can say that these imitations can be considered as speech.

36. By "...challenges explanation" (line 3, Para. 1) the author means that \_\_\_\_\_.

A. no explanation is necessary for such an obvious phenomenon (现象)

B. no explanation has been made up to now

C. it's no easy job to provide an adequate (足够的) explanation

D. it's high time that an explanation was provided

37. The third paragraph is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.

A. the development of babies' early forms of language

B. the difficulties of babies in learning to speak

C. babies' strong desire to communicate

D. babies' intention to communicate

38. The author's purpose in writing the second paragraph is to show that children \_\_\_\_\_.

A. usually obey without asking questions

B. are born cooperative

C. are passive in the process of learning to speak

D. learn to speak by listening

39. The best title for this passage would be \_\_\_\_\_.

A. How Babies Learn to Speak

B. A Huge Task for Children

C. Early Forms of Language

D. Noise Making and Language Learning

## B

The rise of multinational corporations (跨国公司), global marketing, new communications technologies, and reducing cultural differences have led to a great increase in global public relations or PR.

Surprisingly, since modern PR was largely an American invention, the U.S. leadership in public relations is being threatened (威胁) by PR efforts in other countries. Ten years ago, for example, the world's top five public relations companies were American-owned. In 1991, only one was. The British are especially becoming more knowledgeable and creative. A recent study found that more than half of all British companies include PR as part of their corporate (公司的) planning activities, compared to about one-third of

U.S. companies. It may not be long before London replaces New York as the capital of PR.

Why is America falling behind in the global PR race? First, Americans as a whole tend to be fairly provincial (地方的) and take more of an interest in local affairs. Knowledge of world geography, for example, has never been strong in this country. Secondly, Americans fall behind their European and Asian counterparts (相对应的人) in knowing a second language. Less than 5 percent of Burson-Marshall's U.S. employees know two languages. On the contrary, some European firms have half or more of their employees good at a second language. Finally, people involved (涉及) in PR abroad tend to keep a closer eye on international affairs. In the financial (财经的) PR area, for instance, most Americans read the Wall Street Journal. Overseas, their counterparts (对手) read the Journal as well as the Financial Times of London and The Economist, publications not often read in this country.

Perhaps the PR industry might take a lesson from Ted Turner of CNN (Cable News Network). Turner recently announced that the word "foreign" would no longer be used on CNN news broadcasts. According to Turner, global communications have made the nations of the world so interdependent that there is no longer any such thing as foreign.

40. According to the passage, U.S. leadership in public relations is being threatened because of \_\_\_\_\_.

A. a great increase in the number of public relations companies

B. reducing cultural differences and new communications technologies

C. the decreasing number of multinational corporations in the U.S.

D. increased efforts of other countries in public relations

41. London could soon replace New York as the center of PR because \_\_\_\_\_.

A. British companies are more ambitious (有雄心的) than U.S. companies

B. British companies place more importance on PR than U.S. companies

C. British companies are heavily involved in planning activities

D. four of the world's top public relations companies are British-owned

42. We learn from the third paragraph that employees in the American PR industry \_\_\_\_\_.

A. speak at least one foreign language fluently

B. pay no attention to world geography

C. are not as knowledgeable as their European counterparts

D. enjoy reading a great variety (种类) of English business publications

43. What lesson might the PR industry take from Ted Turner of CNN?

A. American PR companies should be more internationally-minded.

B. The American PR industry should develop global communi-



cations technologies.

- C. People working in PR should be better at foreign languages.  
D. People involved (涉及) in PR should avoid using the word "foreign".

### C

Doctors say anger can be an extremely harmful emotion (feeling), unless you learn how to deal with it. They warn that angry feelings can lead to heart disease, stomach problems, headaches, emotional problems and possibly cancer. Anger is a normal emotion that we all feel from time to time. Some people express anger openly in a calm reasonable way. Others burst with anger, losing control of themselves. But other people repress their anger. They cannot or will not express it.

For years many doctors thought that repressing anger was more dangerous to a person's health than expressing it. They said that when a person is angry, the brain releases (释放) the same hormones (激素) that are produced during tense situations. They speed the heart rate, raise blood pressure, or sugar into the blood and narrow the blood vessels (血管) to the interstices (空隙). In general, the person feels excited and ready to act.

Doctors said that repressing these feelings only makes the feelings continue. And this can lead to many medical problems. Doctors thought a person could prevent these problems by letting the anger out by expressing it freely. But recently some doctors held a different view. They said that people who express anger repeatedly and violently did become, in fact, more and not less angry. They said this, too, can cause medical problems.

Some doctors say that both repressing and expressing anger can be dangerous. They believe that those who express anger intensely (激烈的) may be more likely to develop heart disease, and they believe that those who keep their anger inside may face a greater danger of high blood pressure.

Doctors say the solution (解决方法) is learning how to deal with anger. They say the first step is to admit that you are angry and to recognize the real cause of the anger, then decide if the cause is serious enough to get angry about. If it is, they say, "Do not express your anger while angry. Wait until your anger has cooled down and you are able to express yourself calmly and reasonably."

44. What does the phrase "repress one's anger" in paragraph 2 mean?  
A. Forgetting one's anger.  
B. Expressing one's anger openly.  
C. Treating one's anger calmly and reasonably.  
D. Keeping one's anger inside.
45. Repressing anger was considered to be dangerous because of all the following except that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the heart rate increases

- B. the blood pressure rises  
C. the blood contains sugar  
D. some blood vessels (管道) become thinner

46. When you get angry, which of the following should you do for health?  
A. Repressing the anger.  
B. Expressing the anger.  
C. Treating the anger properly.  
D. Learning how to make a deal.
47. What is the central topic of this passage about?  
A. The different ways of dealing with anger.  
B. The dangers of anger and the solution.  
C. New medical discoveries.  
D. The argument between the new and old views about anger.

### 四、短文改错

The state of Kansas are called the "Bread Basket of America", 48. \_\_\_\_\_

because it is rich of wheat and flour. And there are hundreds of 49. \_\_\_\_\_

cattle farms in western Kansas, some of them are quite large. 50. \_\_\_\_\_

The state is larger than most states, but its population is little. 51. \_\_\_\_\_

In early days, many settlers passed through Kansas seeking 52. \_\_\_\_\_

rich land and gold in the west. They looked at Kansas as a useless 53. \_\_\_\_\_

waste of lands and they refused to settle there. However, when 54. \_\_\_\_\_

Kansas joined in the United States in 1861 and the slaves were set 55. \_\_\_\_\_

free, the population began to increase. Finally, the railroads 56. \_\_\_\_\_

helped to attract settlers by selling them land was not expensive. 57. \_\_\_\_\_

### 五、书面表达

北京现在已成功地向申请了 2008 年奥运会,许多外国旅游团来到了北京参观。假如你是一名北京市民,向外国友人介绍在北京举办奥运会的情况。根据要求完成演讲,字数在 120 个左右,内容包括:

1. 中国占世界总人口的五分之一,在北京举办奥运会将会向更多的人民宣传奥林匹克精神。
2. 北京历史悠久,文化灿烂,建于 3045 年前,有悠久的历史。
3. 城市发展迅速,拥有一流的通讯、交通设施和宾馆。
4. 北京将建设成为一个由森林和绿地环抱的大型现代化的奥运公园,它是运动员创造最佳成绩的理想场地。
5. 北京有丰富的举办大型运动会的经验。
6. 在 27 届悉尼奥运会金牌榜上中国位居第三位。



# 高一英语 3~4 单元



## Unit 3 American English

### 考点·要求

#### 1. 重点单词

reason	n. 理由; 原因	cookbook	n. 食谱; 烹调书
fall	n. (美) 秋季		
store	n. 商店; 大百货商店		
cent	n. 分	explain	v. 解释; 说明
Europe	n. 欧洲	British	adj. 英国(人)的
pronounce	vt. 发音	difficulty	n. 困难; 费力
European	adj. & n. 欧洲的; 欧洲人(的)		
Indian	adj. & n. (美洲)印第安人(的)		
mail	n. 邮政; 邮递	tape	n. 磁带
plan	n. 计划; 打算	pronunciation	n. 发音
wheel	n. 轮; 机轮	western	adj. 西方(部)的

#### 2. 重点短语

a great many	相当多的
and so on	等等
more or less	多少有些, 大约
change... into	转换成; 变成...
come about	发生
bring in	带来; 带进

#### 3. 重点句型

I have some difficulty in pronouncing some...  
The language stayed the same as the language...  
Americans still talk about "fall", just as people do...  
have some difficulty/trouble (in) doing sth.  
There are some differences between A and B. / A is different from B.  
One of the reasons is that...

#### 4. 交际英语

Would you please say that again more slowly?  
I'm sorry I don't quite follow you.  
How do you pronounce/spell...?  
What does... mean...?

#### 5. 语法

陈述句的直接引语和间接引语。

### 重点·难点

#### 1. 做某事有困难

- ① have difficulty/trouble (in) doing sth.
- ② have difficulty with sth.

We had great difficulty (in) building the library.  
我们建这个图书馆费了很大劲。

Do you have any difficulty (in) finishing the work within three days? 你三天内完成这项工作有困难吗?

She seems to have difficulty with her maths.

她好像数学方面有些困难。

#### 2. ① ask for sth. 要求得到某物

② ask sb. for sth. 要求某人给..., 向某人要某物

③ ask for sb./ask to see sb.

要求见到某人、要求与某人联系

They asked for time to think all this over.

他们要求给点时间把这一切好好想一想。

We often ask our teacher for advice.

我们经常向老师求救。

Did anybody ask for me?

有人找过我吗?

#### 3. [辨析] however/but/while

从词义上看, 三词相近, 均表示上下文之间语气的转折, 其中 but 语气强烈, 译作“但是”; 从词性上看, however 作“然而, 可是”解时是副词, 而 but 与 while 是连词, 用于连接并列分句; 从句子位置看, but 与 while 一般位于两个并列分句的中间, however 位置灵活, 可位于句首, 句中或句尾, 而且必须用“,”与句子分开。

We love peace, but we are not afraid of war.

我们热爱和平, 但我们并不害怕战争。

This plan is all right; however, it can be made better.

这计划还可以, 但它还可以做得更好些。

I'm interested in sports while my brother is fond of music.

我对体育感兴趣, 我哥哥对音乐感兴趣。

#### 4. [辨析] come about / happen / take place / break out

它们表示“发生”意义时, 不用人作主语, 且都不能用于被动语态。

① come about 表示某事是自然发生的;

How did the accident come about?

事故是怎样发生的?

② take place 强调必然性或按事先的安排或计划而发生;

Asian Games take place every four years.

亚运会每四年举行一次。

③ break out 表示(战争、火灾、疾病等)突然发生、爆发;

A fire broke out during the night. 夜里失火了。

④ happen 强调偶然意外性;

The car accident happened under my eyes.

我亲眼看到这场车祸发生的。

#### 5. [辨析] while/when

when 作并列连词, 意为“这时, 正在这时”, 同 and then 或



at that time.

She was about to go out when the telephone rang.

她正要外出,这时电话铃响了。

when, while 都可用作从属连词,有“当……时候”之意。when 从句中既可用延续性动词,也可用瞬间动词,而 while 不能与瞬间动词连用。

Be careful while you are crossing the street.

过大街时要小心。

What did you see when you entered the room?

你进屋时看到过什么?(此句中 when 不能用 while 替换)

while 可用作名词:

wait for a while 等一会儿	in a short while 不久
after a while 过一会之后	once in a while 间或

6. “许多”表达法分类:

后接可数名词: a great (good) many, a large (great) number of, many, scores of, dozens of:

A great many students show great interests in English now.

现在有许多学生对英语很感兴趣。

A large number of foreigners are coming to China for a visit.

许多外国游客正准备访问中国。

Scores of passengers were killed in the accidents.

有几十个乘客在事故中丧生。

后接不可数名词: a great deal of, much, a large amount of

A great deal of money is spent on the project.

这个工程花了很多钱。

A large amount of praise has been given to those students.

Large amounts of praise have been given to those students.

那些学生受到很多表扬。

后接可数或不可数名词: plenty of, a lot (lots) of,

注意 a lot of, plenty of 多用于肯定句中,否定句中多用 many, much 替换。

She doesn't have plenty of books to read. (X)

She doesn't have many books to read. (✓)

7. 英语与美语的差别,常见情况列表如下:

	British E	American E
spelling	tyre	tire 轮胎
	cheque	check 支票
	favourite	favorite 最喜欢的
	colour	color 颜色
	metre	meter 米
pronunciation	centre	center 中心
	theatre	theater 剧院
	dance	dance
	[da:ns]	[di:ns]
	not	not
pronunciation	[nɒt]	[nɑ:t]
	again	again
	[ə'geɪn]	[ə'geɪn]
	clerk	clerk
	[kɪɑ:k]	[kɪɑ:k]

	British E	American E
different words with the same meaning	luggage	baggage 行李
	holiday	vacation 假期
	toilet	rest room 厕所
	autumn	fall 秋天
	I think	I guess 我想
	petrol 汽油	gas/ gasoline
	film	movie 电影
	shop	store 商店
	post	mail 邮寄

8. ①change (from)... into/ 变成 ②change for 换成

Can I change pounds into dollars here?

英镑在这儿能兑换成美元吗?

He changed his jeep for a car.

他把他的吉普车换成了小轿车。

### 例题·点拨

例1 The reason \_\_\_\_\_ he changed his mind is \_\_\_\_\_ he wouldn't like to get into trouble.

- A. why; that B. for which; that  
C. for which; because D. that; because

点拨 第一空由 why 引导定语从句,第二空由 that 引导表语从句,说明一个事实。前边无 reason 时,后边可用 because, 如: He didn't come, because he was ill. / He didn't come. It was because he was ill.

答案 A

例2 They want to make \_\_\_\_\_ clear to public that they are doing an important and necessary job.

- A. that B. this C. it D. one

点拨 虽然 A, B, C 三个答案意思都可以,但只有 it 能作形式主语或形式宾语。

答案 C

### 考题·点悟

例1 We'll have to finish the job, \_\_\_\_\_. (NMET 1999)

- A. long it takes however  
B. it takes however long  
C. long however it takes  
D. however long it takes

点悟 however 修饰形容词 long, 位于句首, 句子用陈述句语序, 引导让步状语从句。

答案 D

例2 She thought I was talking about her daughter, \_\_\_\_\_ in fact, I was talking about my daughter. (NMET 1995)

- A. whom B. where C. which D. while

点悟 这是由两个分句组成的并列句。while 是并列连词,意思是“而,却”,前后两个分句有对比意味。in fact 在句中是插入语。

答案 D

例3 Why do you want a new job, \_\_\_\_\_ you've got such a good one already? (NMET 1998)