

★名师典型例题详解手册

# 高中英语

北京师范大学出版社 组编



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# 前言



当前,由“应试教育”向全面素质教育转变,这是我国社会主义市场经济和面向21世纪社会发展对中小学教育提出的要求,是基础教育面临的一项重大改革。作为全国师范院校排头兵的北京师范大学及其出版社理应责无旁贷为这一转变做出努力和贡献。这种努力和贡献之一,就是近一个时期以来,我们对教辅类图书的编辑出版做了一系列新的探索,在内容上使之体现素质教育的基本精神和规律,努力消除应试教育的种种弊端,以期达到全面提高学生的综合素质为最终目的。《名师典型例题详解手册》正是在这一思想的指导下策划编写出来的。

《名师典型例题详解手册》在体例内容安排上体现了“明确目标,探索规律,分析原因,培养能力,适当练习”这样一个原则。全书以国家教委颁布的各科教学大纲及人教社“六三”学制教材为依据,与教学进度同步配套,并覆盖教材全部知识要点。按单元编写,每个单元设有三部分内容:(1)知识要点结构精讲。包括本单元知识点概括串讲及知识结构图表。(2)典型例题示范精解。包括解题思路及易错分析等栏目。(3)能力培养精练。针对本单元内容设计了自测训练题。此外,在书后还精心设计了三套总复习模拟试题及参考答案。这种体例安排不仅可以满足学生平时随堂学习的需要,而且可以满足总复习及中、高考等多种需要。

本书的最大特点是通过各章典型例题的详细解析,即通过“解剖麻雀”的方法让你不仅知其然,而且知所以然;不仅授之以“鱼”,更要授之以“渔”。即培养学生解决问题的能力、方法、素质。

使用本书请注意下列问题:

一要注意各章的“知识图表结构”,从中可以明确全章的知识要点及彼此相互联系。知识点不是孤立存在的,而是具有内在逻辑联

系，构成统一的知识体系。认识知识结构，不仅能更深刻地理解每一个知识点，而且能够培养宏观把握知识的概括能力。

二要注意学习每个例题的“解题思路”。解题必须做到思路对头，方法正确，既要保证解题的结果正确，还要探求解同类知识试题的思维规律，做到举一反三，融会贯通，切忌就事论事。这就是书中解题思路栏目的功能。

三要注意总结学习“易错分析”的经验教训。该栏目指出了学生在解题过程中具有普遍性的、规律性的错误，并分析了错误产生的原因，给学生介绍了科学的认知方法，切实有效地培养学生的思维能力和运用知识的能力。

第四，能力、素质的培养贯穿于教与学的各个环节。本书精选了带有典型意义的练习题，能够帮助学生学习、巩固和灵活运用所学知识。我们反对“应试教育”，主张素质教育，但素质教育并非取消考试，只是这种考试应该着重素质高低的考查，现在我国的中考、高考出题，正在向这个方面转变。

《名师典型例题详解手册》分初、高中，按学科分册。初中有：数学、物理、化学、语文、英语、思想政治、历史、地理；高中有：数学、物理、化学、语文、英语、思想政治、历史、地理、生物，共计17册。

本书的编者均为北京名校名师，他们分别是北京四中、北师大实验中学、北师大附中、清华附中、北大附中、人大附中、北京十四中、北京一〇一中等北京市最好的市重点中学以及北京教育学院、北京师范大学的特级、高级教师、教授及教研人员。这些作者写作态度严谨，有事业心，有责任感，将自己的多年经验和心血凝结在书中。我们真诚地希望使用本书的朋友们，不仅能提高能力、素质，而且能提高成绩。愿本书能成为广大中学生的良师益友，同时对中学教师的教学也能有所补益。

书中不妥之处，诚挚希望得到读者的指正，以备下次修订。

——编委会

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# 第1章 Senior 1 English (Unit 1~8)

## 典型例题详解

### Unit 1 The summer holidays

#### 一、典型例题精解

1. —I'm feeling rather tired.  
—\_\_\_\_\_ a game of tennis?

- A. How about play      B. What about playing  
C. Why do you play      D. How about to play

题解: What about...? (……怎么样?)

How/What about + (doing) A? = Why don't you do A?

答案: B

2. —I was born in Chicago. —\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. So did my parents      B. So was my parents  
C. So were my parents      D. My parents were, either

题解: [So + (助)动词 + 主语] 为 so 代替短语或句子的用法。

答案: C

3. Young Lee learned some English when she stayed in America, and last year she \_\_\_\_\_ herself Japanese.

- A. kept on teaching      B. went on teaching  
C. kept on to teach      D. went on to teach

题解: [go on doing sth. = go on with sth. (继续做某事)]

[go on to do sth. (接下去做另一件事)]

答案: D

4. —Can you tell me where my uncle is?

—Yes, of course. \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Here your uncle comes    B. Here comes your uncle

C. Comes your uncle here    D. Your uncle here comes

题解: (1) Here/There he is.    (2) Here/There is your uncle.

Here he comes.

There goes your uncle.

答案: B

5. Hello! Mary. I \_\_\_\_\_ know you \_\_\_\_\_ in London.

A. don't; are

B. didn't; are

C. don't; were

D. didn't; were

题解: 说话的内容为一过去的事实, 故用过去时态。

答案: D

6. What \_\_\_\_\_ their child fond of?

A. do

B. does

C. are

D. is

题解: [be fond of = like]

答案: D

7. —Are you going there with us?

—If Mary wants to go, \_\_\_\_\_.

A. I also go    B. so do I    C. so I will    D. so will I

题解: [So + (助)动词 + 主语] 为 so 代替短语或句子的用法; 条件句用一般时, 主句用 “will/would” 表 “自然而然就会……”。

答案: D

8. —It's raining outside. —\_\_\_\_\_

A. So it is.

B. So is it.

C. It is so.

D. Is it so?

go on doing sth.  
go on to do sth.

**题解:** [So + 主语 + (助)动词] 为简略附和句, 其主语与动词时态要与前一句一致。

**例:** —The cars are fine.

—So they are. = You are right. The cars are fine.

**答案:** A

Here it comes  
Here comes your uncle

## 二、能力培养精练

### A) 单词拼写

根据下列句子及所给单词首字母, 在句子右边的横线上, 写出空缺处各单词的正确形式。

**例:** I can't wait, so you must answer me immediately.

答案是 immediately.

1. Mr Brown and Mr Black often play against other pairs; they are tennis p \_\_\_\_\_. 1. partners
2. In my o \_\_\_\_\_, the food in that restaurant isn't so bad. 2. opinion
3. "Thank you" is a polite e \_\_\_\_\_. 3. expression
4. The factory e \_\_\_\_\_ 300 women workers. 4. employs
5. We often have both o \_\_\_\_\_ and written homework. 5. oral

### B) 单项填空

从 A、B、C、D 中选出可以填入空白处的正确答案。

**例:** \_\_\_\_\_ people came than I expected.

- A. Other B. Fewer C. Another D. Few

答案是 B.

- ( 1. The old man \_\_\_\_\_ the story.

A. kept on

B. went on

- ~~C~~ went on with ~~D~~ lasted
2. We \_\_\_\_\_ the foreign visitors around our school after giving them a welcome speech.  
~~A~~ went on to show      B. went on showing  
 C. kept on showing      D. kept showing
3. —It starts raining outside.  
 —Oh, \_\_\_\_\_!  
 A. so it is      B. so does it  
 C. it does so      ~~D~~ so it does
- ④ —John won the first prize in the concert.  
 —\_\_\_\_\_.  
~~A~~ So he did      ~~B~~ So did he  
~~C~~ So he did, too      D. So did he, too
5. —Is coffee drunk in China?  
 —Yes, but not much. Most Chinese \_\_\_\_\_ tea to coffee.  
 A. like      ~~B~~ prefer      C. have      D. drink
- ⑥ Tom broke his leg and \_\_\_\_\_, he had to be away from school for two weeks.  
 A. for the result      B. in a result  
~~C~~ as a result      ~~D~~ as the result
7. I went to the station to \_\_\_\_\_ the trains.  
 A. ask      ~~B~~ ask for      ~~C~~ ask about      D. ask after
- ⑧ I hope he is getting better now. I hear he \_\_\_\_\_ a bad cold all the month.  
~~A~~ has had      B. has      C. was having      D. had had
9. My younger brother \_\_\_\_\_ the army when he was 19.  
 A. is joining      ~~B~~ joined      ~~C~~ has joined      D. would join
10. I \_\_\_\_\_ hard when I was young.

- A. had studied      B. ~~was studying~~  
C. studied      D. should study

11. When we reach New York, it will probably be raining. *Unit 2 (12A)*

- A. ~~probably will rain~~      B. will probably be raining  
C. ~~is probably raining~~      D. has probably rained

12. I don't know if my husband will return tonight.

- A. returns      B. has returned  
C. is returning      D. will return

13. While I was talking with my wife last night, an old friend of mine showed up.

- A. was talking      B. had talked  
C. had been talking      D. talked

*If Mary wants, so will I.*

14. —Was he studying for an examination?

—Yes, he's to take it next week.

- A. doing      B. to take      C. making      D. to give

15. You must take a little care of your work.

- A. a few      B. few      C. a little      D. little

16. The painting is very old and should be taken care of.

- A. take care      B. take care of  
C. be taken care      D. be taken care of

17. —Where is the report? — There it is.

- A. There is it      B. There the report is  
C. Is the report there      D. There it is

18. In the opinion of most people, he will lose the race.

- A. of      B. from      C. with      D. to

19. —I'd met Philip several times before.

- So did I.      B. So had I

*In my opinion, most people*

- C. I did, either      D. I met, also

## Unit 2 In the lab

### 一、典型例题精解

1. Please \_\_\_\_\_ that you have closed all the windows and turned off the lights before you leave the room.
- A. make sure      B. have a way  
C. bring out      D. hold up

题解: [make sure + that 从句]

答案: A

2. As we were asleep, \_\_\_\_\_ of us heard the sound.

A. both      B. none      C. either      D. any

题解: none of us (我们中间无一人)

答案: B

3. Instead \_\_\_\_\_ to the concert, he went to an exhibition.

A. to go      B. of going      C. for going      D. of his going

题解: [instead of + (动)名词] 代替, 取代; .....而不是

instead of = in place of = rather than

答案: B

4. It's no use ringing me at the office, because I am \_\_\_\_\_.

A. in holidays      B. during holiday

C. for a holiday      D. on holiday

题解: on holiday (在度假)

答案: D

5. It \_\_\_\_\_ better than it \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. is tasted; is looked B. tastes; looks  
 C. tastes; is looked D. is tasted; looks

题解: [taste + 形容词]

答案: B

6. I looked for some bread, but there was \_\_\_\_\_ left.  
 A. no one B. nothing C. none D. any

题解: [none = not any]

答案: C

7. The bread \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. is smelt well B. smells good  
 C. is smelt good D. smells well

解: [smell + 形容词]

答案: B

8. She married young.  
 From this sentence we learn that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. she married a young man when she was young  
 B. she was too young to get married  
 C. when she got married she was young  
 D. she married a man when he was young

题解: [marry + 形容词]

答案: C

9. When she entered, she found the room \_\_\_\_\_ people.  
 A. was full with B. was filled of  
 C. was full D. filled with

题解: [be filled with = be full of]

答案: D

10. He liked \_\_\_\_\_ of the two books.

A. no B. none C. nothing D. neither

题解:neither 两者都不; none 三者都不

答案:D

11. The ball will continue to move \_\_\_\_\_ you stop it.

A. so that B. because C. unless D. as soon as

题解:[unless (conj. 除非) = if not; except if]; unless/if 引出条件句。

答案:C

12. —When do you wish to visit Canada?

—\_\_\_\_\_ I am settled, I'll go there.

A. As B. Since C. Once D. While

题解:once(一旦)引出条件句。

答案:C

13. —Do you usually take a vacation?

—Yes, I like to go away \_\_\_\_\_.

A. one time this year B. once a year

C. one time a year D. one time in a year

题解:[次数 + a year/month]

答案:B

14. Mother said to me, "Don't tell a lie."

→ Mother told me \_\_\_\_\_ a lie.

A. not to tell B. to not tell

C. not tell D. to tell not

题解:[tell sb. not to do sth.]

答案:A

15. I said to him, "Please go."

→I \_\_\_\_\_ him to go.

A. pleased B. said C. ordered D. begged



题解: [order somebody to do something]

答案: C

## 二、能力培养精练

### A) 单词拼写

根据下列句子及所给单词首字母, 在句子右边的横线上, 写出空缺处各单词的正确形式。

例: I can't wait so you must answer me immediately.

答案是 immediately.

- The visitors are requested not to touch the things at the show. 1. requested
- She put the eggs and butter in a bowl and mixed them well. 2. mixed
- The little baby is sucking his finger. 3. sucking
- I won't leave unless you do. 4. unless
- Trains which used to be driven by steam are now driven by electricity. 5. electricity

### B) 单项填空

- Their parents are both doctors. A. all B. both C. none D. each
- Professor Alston shook his head sadly. A. sad B. sadly C. sadness D. in sad
- Green is a mixture of blue and yellow. A. mix B. mixed C. mixture D. mixing
- Why don't you hold out the children out here in the sun? A. bring B. take C. carry D. hold out
- I don't like Mr. Black's way holding out. A. hold B. hold out C. hold out D. holding out