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高中英语辅导用书

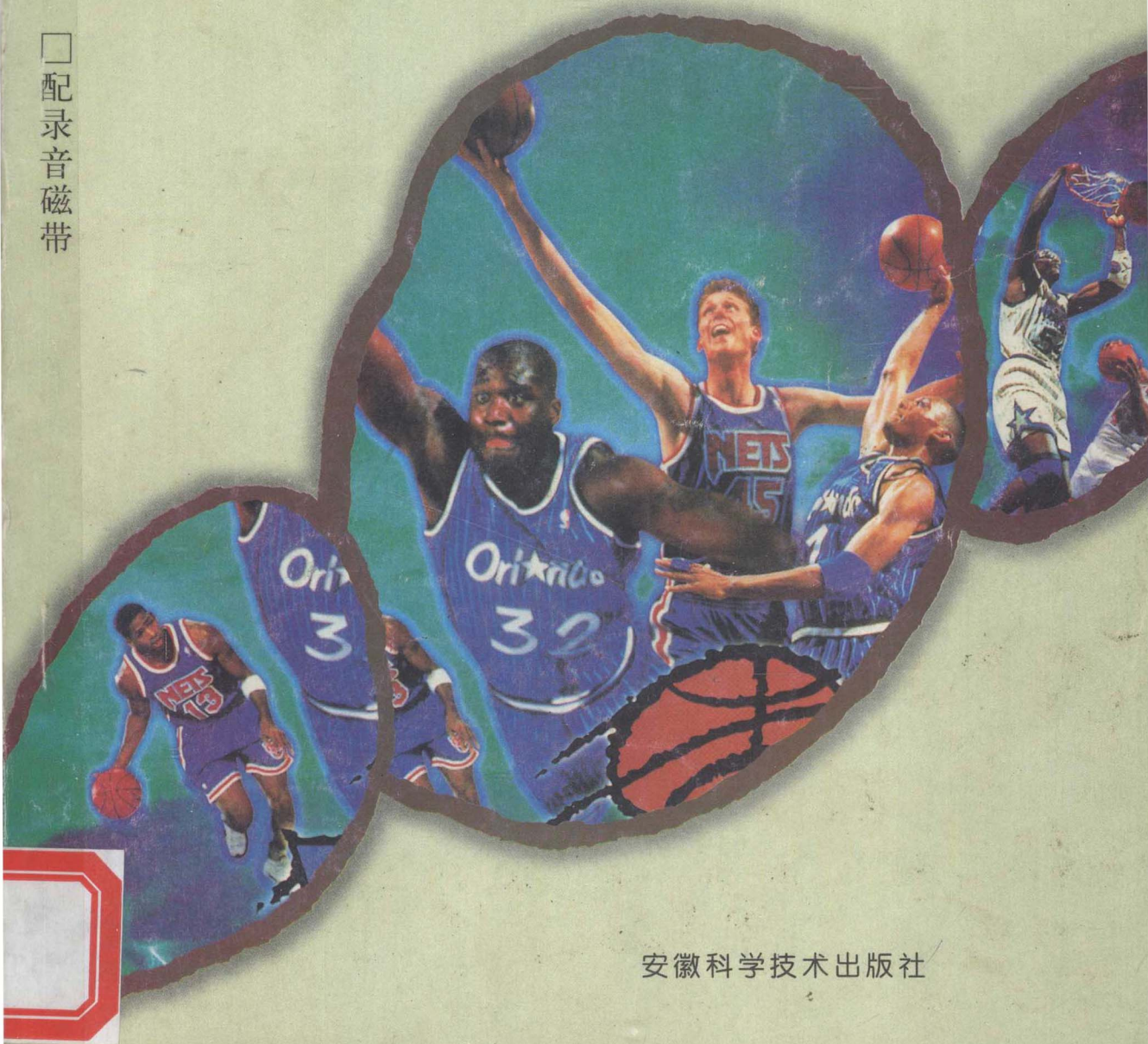
# 高中英语 同步双基训练

第一册  
(下)

邢凌初 主编

人民教育出版社外语室英语组审定

□ 配录音磁带



安徽科学技术出版社

高中英语辅导用书

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人民教育出版社外语室英语组 审定

主 编 邢凌初  
副主编 张雪平  
编 者 周 红  
张旭华

许时升

明 侯玉林

朱 勤

江苏工业学院图书馆  
藏书章

中

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责任编辑:刘桂霞 王春阳

封面设计:王国亮

## 高中英语同步双基训练

第一册

·下·

邢凌初 主编

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## 前 言

1996年的秋天,全国开始推行一套与九年义务教育初中英语新教材(人教版)衔接的新编高中英语教材,这套教材也是人民教育出版社与英国朗文出版集团有限公司合编的,它采用了语言功能结构的编写体系,从语言的实际意义出发的教学语言形式,通过听、说、读、写的综合训练,把语言知识转变成言语技能,从而达到“培养学生运用英语进行交际的能力”。但是,在我们欣喜地看到新教材、新教法给我们的课堂教学活动带来的蓬勃生机、学生的听说能力有明显提高的同时,也发现新教材是以语言功能为主要脉络来组织和安排教学内容的,词汇及语法知识分散在全书的各个单元里,不利于学生归纳。有些学生认为自己只要能开口表达就行了,不注意自己读、写能力的提高。针对这种情况,我们组织了部分具有丰富教学经验,并率先进行新教材教学实践的骨干教师编写了这本《高中英语同步双基训练》,供高中一年级下学期的学生使用。

本书既保留了统编教材中一些行之有效的语言训练的基本形式,又结合新教材的特点,在交际功能及语言知识的灵活运用方面,给学生提供了大量的运用语言的机会。全书按照教材的顺序,共分12个单元,并配有期中、期末3套综合模拟试题。每单元的内容分三部分:第一部分列出本单元的学习重点、难点(包括“四会”词)、日常交际英语、基础语法等,以利于学生把握本单元的重点,能针对性的检查本单元所学的内容。第二部分(Test A)为知识训练题,该部分在题型的设计上,旨在突出对学生的基础知识的训练,所以编者紧扣单元的要点,从“四会”单词的拼写、辨音、使用到句子结构、基础语法等都给学生安排了大量的笔头练习。同时,练习的形式多种多样,且覆盖面广。教师可利用Test A在课堂上检查学生的学习情况;学生也可自我检测对本单元所学知识的掌握情况,发现问题及时补救。第三部分(Test B)为能力训练,该部分在题型的设计上,旨在培养学生运用语言的能力,所以我们针对交际能力、阅读理解、写作等方面,精选了数篇语言材料,并尽可能做到与本单元的主题相关,同时,又注重知识性和趣味性的结合。在能力要求上与Test A拉开一定的档次,适当增加词汇量,丰富语言知识,以满足不同层次学生的需求。值得一提的是,我们在写作题的编写上,注意到它的阶梯性,从最基本的连词成句、组句、并句入手,逐步过渡到各种体裁的短文写作。

在练习之余,学生还可以欣赏到英语格言、小幽默和绕口令等,这不仅能提高学生的学习兴趣,又能陶冶情操,调节情趣,这也是本套书的特色之一。

本书由人民教育出版社外语室英语组审定。

编 者

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# Unit 15

## Healthy Eating

### 单元重点(Checkpoints)

#### I. 语言要点(Language Items):

a bit, have a good rest, in (the) future, as much as, change into, take exercises, lose/put on weight, in the form of, scores of, in the first few days, as a result, because of, the best way of doing something

#### II. 日常交际用语(Daily Expressions for Communication):

1. What was the matter?
2. I've got a pain here.
3. There's something wrong with my back.
4. I don't feel well. (I feel terrible.)

#### III. 语法项目(Grammar):

e. g. 1. I suggest (that) you do...

2. Why not do...?
3. Why do you do...?
4. I advise you to do something.
5. I advise you not to do something.

## Test A

### I. 单词辨音

从 A、B、C、D 中选出其划线部分的读音与所给单词划线的部分读音不同的选项。

- |                       |                     |                     |                      |
|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>ex</u> amine | B. <u>ex</u> ample  | C. <u>ex</u> plain  | D. <u>ex</u> am      |
| 2. A. <u>sal</u> ad   | B. <u>pat</u> ient  | C. <u>gr</u> ape    | D. <u>slav</u> ery   |
| 3. A. <u>di</u> et    | B. <u>di</u> e      | C. <u>di</u> alogue | D. <u>ti</u> red     |
| 4. A. <u>cont</u> ain | B. <u>str</u> aight | C. <u>ag</u> ainst  | D. <u>certain</u> ly |
| 5. A. <u>adv</u> ise  | B. <u>cr</u> isp    | C. <u>disc</u> uss  | D. <u>ill</u> ness   |
| 6. A. <u>en</u> ergy  | B. <u>serv</u> ice  | C. <u>cons</u> ider | D. <u>how</u> ever   |
| 7. A. <u>rec</u> ord  | B. <u>sc</u> ores   | C. <u>ca</u> use    | D. <u>cal</u> orie   |
| 8. A. <u>pe</u> ach   | B. <u>be</u> at     | C. <u>de</u> ath    | D. <u>se</u> ason    |

## I. 单项填空

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的正确答案。

1. —What can I do for you, Sam?

—Well, I B last night. And I've got a pain here.

A. didn't sleep    B. couldn't sleep    C. haven't slept    D. didn't feel sleep

2. —I've got a pain here. Just here, doctor.

—Lie down D.

A. and have a good rest

B. and you'll be well soon

C. and you'll feel better

D. and let me examine you

3. —Do you know if we'll have to come to school tomorrow?

—I don't know either. A the teacher?

A. Why not to ask

B. Why do not to ask

C. Why not ask

D. Why don't ask

4. —I've got a little pain here. I don't know why.

—You'd better D.

A. go to the shop

B. go to the cinema

C. go and visit the hospital

D. go and see the doctor

5. —Should I stay in bed, doctor?

—A and get plenty of exercise.

A. No, you should get outdoors more

B. No, you work more harder

C. Yes, you should go out often

D. Yes, you should do so

6. What did you eat D yesterday.

A. about breakfast    B. at breakfast

C. to breakfast    D. for breakfast

7. Don't eat that peach. It's not ripe A.

A. enough

B. already

C. a bit

D. soon

8. After having a good rest, he felt C.

A. very better

B. a lot of better

C. much better

D. very much better

9. I've got a bad headache. The teacher advised me B.

A. go to the hospital

B. to see the doctor

C. to visit the hospital

D. to watch the doctor

10. A healthy food should have some fat, some fibre, also D salt.

A. a little

B. a bit

C. a few

D. a lot

11. People's energy comes from B.

A. water

B. their food

C. salt

D. plants

12. The energy A in calories.

A. is measured

B. is taken

C. is examined

D. is weighed

13. Our class is too large. There are D seventy students.

A. as soon as

B. as much as

C. as large as

D. as many as

14. Chinese food is rich C fibre and low C sugar and fat.

- A. for...for      B. in...for      C. in...in      D. for...in
15. Lots of people in China have healthy white teeth because A.  
 A. they eat less sugar      B. they eat more fibre  
 C. they eat much fat      D. they eat less salt
16. Eating less fat and sugar and taking enough exercise can B us healthy.  
 A. help      B. keep      C. leave      D. have
17. In China, children, C six or seven must go to school.  
 A. during the age of      B. in the age of  
 C. by the age of      D. for the age of
18. He couldn't come to school D his illness.  
 A. because      B. since      C. for      D. because of
19. People need sugar. But sugar B a necessary part of a healthy diet.  
 A. must be      B. is not      C. is surely      D. is always
20. The foods that...a lot have much fat and sugar are eaten in the West.  
 A. that...a lot      B. what...lots of      C. that...a lot of      D. what...a lot
- 找出下面句子划线部分的正确解释。
21. I don't think the food is good value for money.  
 A. too expensive      B. worth the high price  
 C. healthy enough      D. very popular
22. When it is hot, ice will become water.  
 A. change into      B. turn back      C. look the same      D. fill into
23. One person in ten, by the age of thirty, has no teeth left.  
 A. a ten-year-old person      B. not one, but ten persons  
 C. one of ten persons      D. a person at the age of ten
24. Every person needs a diet of healthy foods.  
 A. foods that are strong      B. very useful foods  
 C. foods that contain fat      D. food that are good for people's health
25. Because of this, they put on weight very quickly.  
 A. put on thick clothes      B. become heavier  
 C. become more than before      D. have more energy
26. I saw quite a lot of her when I was in London.  
 A. very often      B. a few times      C. very much      D. very soon

### III. 翻译训练

将下列汉语译成英语。

1. 正在栽树的年轻人  
 the young man who is planting tree
2. 你昨天遇到的陌生人  
 the strange man you meet yesterday
3. 我的诞生地

the place where I was ~~was~~ born.

4. 我在书上读到的故事

the story which I was read on book,

5. 被林涛打碎的茶杯

the cup is hurt by Lin Tao

6. 我们相遇的日子

the day that we are meet each other

7. 绿树覆盖的山

the hill who

8. 居住在南方的奴隶主

the slave owners who was live in the south

9. 想结束奴隶制度的人

the man who want to finished the slavery

10. 对人很好的老人

the old man who was get along with each other.

#### IV. 词汇学习

(A) 根据短文的意思用正确的词汇填空。

##### Medical Examination(体检)

A doctor was once teaching a class of medical students of a famous hospital. One evening a man was b 1 on in, and the doctor turned to one of the students and asked, "what's 2 with the man?"

"I don't know, sir," the students a 3. "Shall I examine him and find it out?"

"There is no n 4 to examine him," said the doctor. "You s 5 know without asking questions. He has hurt his right knee(膝). Didn't you see the way he w 6? He hurt it by burning it in the fire. You can see one of the l 7 of his trousers is burnt away at the knee. He fell d 8 this morning. You can see mud(泥) on his trousers. This afternoon it was fine, but e 9 this morning it rained hard. He fell down by the fire, and he hurt his knee."

Then the doctor turned to the man and asked, "Is that r 10?"

"Yes, sir," said the man.

#### V. 单词拼写

根据汉语意思写单词。

1. The doctor told the young mother that her child was nothing serious (严重的), and it would be all right the next day.

2. If you don't know what food a patient has to eat, you can ask the doctor for advice (意见).

3. Children like eating sugar, but it is not a necessary (必需的) part of a healthy diet.

4. We cannot see fat directly in some of our food, but it exists in the form of potato

crisps, butter and chocolate (巧克力).

- 5. People's energy (能量) comes from their food and it is measured in calories.
- 6. Eating green vegetables (蔬菜) is both good to children and to adults (成人).
- 7. The doctor told me to take this medicine (药) three times a day.
- 8. There is a restaurant (饭馆) near our house and I often see many people eating in it.
- 9. We have a medical exam (检查) every two years.
- 10. It is good for fat people to eat food which contains (含) more fibre and less fat.

VI. 单句改错

下列句中各有一处错误, 请指出并改正。

- 1. He is ill. He doesn't feel like to eat anything.
- 2. I've got a pain on my eyes. I can't see things clearly.
- 3. What's matter with you, young man?
- 4. The Chinese diet considers to be the healthiest in the world.
- 5. She has become too fat because her diet.
- 6. It's very easily to put on weight if we eat too much sugar.
- 7. Doing more exercises helps us keep health.
- 8. The teacher gave us some advices on learning English.
- 9. Fruit and vegetables is rich in fibre and low in sugar.
- 10. Many Westerners often die at an early age for heart illness.

eatting  
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Test B

I. 听力训练

(A) 听对话, 并回答问题。

Dialogue A

- 1. Which statement is true according to the passage?  
A. The woman has got a bad headache.  
B. It's hard for the woman to turn over in bed.  
C. The woman is all right.  
D. The woman doesn't want to take a rest.
- 2. The woman's trouble is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. nothing serious      B. dangerous      C. very important      D. too worrying

Dialogue B

- 3. Which statement is true?  
A. The young man was tired last night.  
B. The young man worked very late last night.  
C. The young man didn't sleep well last night.

D. The young man visited the doctor last night.

4. The young man \_\_\_\_\_ before going to bed.  
A. read a book B. did his homework C. drank some coffee D. drank some tea
5. The young man \_\_\_\_\_ for his tiredness.  
A. needs some medicine B. needs a long-time rest  
C. doesn't need any medicine D. doesn't need any rest

(B) 听短文, 并回答所提问题。

### Passage A

6. Mary was in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a chemistry lesson B. an English lesson  
C. her classroom D. her bedroom
7. Which statement is true?  
A. Mary was badly hurt. B. Her hair caught fire.  
C. Her clothes were burnt. D. She was sent to a hospital.
8. She must \_\_\_\_\_ next time before she goes into the lab.  
A. cut her hair short B. wear a cap  
C. tie her hair back D. cut her hair off

### Passage B

9. What were Tom and Mike doing?  
A. They were playing games. B. They were swimming.  
C. They were skating. D. They were playing football.
10. Why did they hurt?  
A. Because the ground was wet. B. Because they ran too fast.  
C. Because they fell over heavily. D. Because they hit the pole.

## I. 交际训练

(A) 下列对话有七个选项, 请从中选出五个能分别填入空白处的最佳答案, 其中有二个多余选项。

Fred was riding down the street. He was riding Tom's bicycle. He didn't like it. It was old and the light was broken. He met John at the corner.

- "\_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_" asked John.
- "Yes, it is," said Fred.
- "Where is yours?"
- "Mine is broken."
- "Where are you going?" asked John.
- "I'm going to the bookstore. I want to buy a new workbook. \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_?"
- "Yes, I bought mine yesterday."
- "\_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_" said Fred.

Fred rode to the bookstore. He bought a workbook and started to leave. Then Mary came into the store.

"4" she asked.

"He is at home," said Fred.

"Isn't that his bicycle outside?" she asked.

"Yes," said Fred. "I'm riding it."

"5"

"I broke mine last night. I have to hurry now, Mary. Good-bye."

"Good-bye."

A. Isn't that your bicycle?

B. Isn't that Tom's bicycle?

C. See you later, John.

D. Have you bought yours?

E. I don't know where Tom is.

F. Where's yours?

G. Where's Tom?

(B) 阅读下面一段对话,并根据所给的选项,选择正确答案。

Chunk: Will you be going home for Christmas this year, Nancy?

Nancy: 1 A, but I don't know if I'll have enough money by then.

Chunk: You live in Portland, Oregon, don't you?

Nancy: 2 A And the plane fare (票价) is very expensive.

Chunk: Why don't you go by train? 3 B

Nancy: Yes, but I don't care for trains very much.

Chunk: How about the bus? 4 A

Nancy: I'm never comfortable (舒服) on a bus, 5 B

Chunk: Well, you can do one of two things, then. Either start saving your money for the plane fare, or start walking home.

1. A. I want to go

B. I'd like to

2. A. That's right.

B. I think so.

3. A. It would be all right.

B. It would be cheaper than the plane.

4. A. That's not very expensive, either.

B. I think that would be cheaper.

5. A. and it takes a lot of money

B. and it takes such a long time.

### III. 完形填空

通读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后在后面所给的四个选项中,选出一个最佳答案。

A man and his wife were very lazy and poor. They kept 1 for new clothes and good food. The man enjoyed 2 and he especially liked pancakes. One night an old woman came to their house and 3 them she would let them have three wishes. They could wish for anything they 4.

The man had just finished eating a little bread for his dinner, and he was still hungry. He said, "I 5 I had a big pancake!"

Suddenly a pancake appeared on his plate.

"You fool!" his wife cried, "You could have wished for a house 6 wonderful food, 7 you wished for an only pancake. I wish that pancake was on the end of your nose." Then the man and his wife started blaming (指责) 8. "It's your fault (过错)!" the man cried. "No, it's your fault!" she answered. What could they do? The pancake was 9 on the husband's nose.

"Oh!" the wife cried, "I wish none of this has ever 10."

Right away the pancake 11, and the man was saying, "I'm still hungry. 12 I wish I had some pancake!"

But of course nothing happened, for the old woman had disappeared (消失).

- |               |              |            |               |
|---------------|--------------|------------|---------------|
| 1. A. having  | B. thinking  | C. hoping  | D. wishing    |
| 2. A. wearing | B. swimming  | C. eating  | D. talking    |
| 3. A. said    | B. told      | C. talked  | D. asked      |
| 4. A. thought | B. knew      | C. spoke   | D. wanted     |
| 5. A. hope    | B. wish      | C. suggest | D. advise     |
| 6. A. full of | B. full with | C. rich in | D. much with  |
| 7. A. but     | B. and       | C. that    | D. ever       |
| 8. A. another | B. the other | C. others  | D. each other |
| 9. A. still   | B. ever      | C. once    | D. then       |
| 10. A. broken | B. happened  | C. found   | D. seen       |
| 11. A. lost   | B. went      | C. got out | D. was gone   |
| 12. A. What   | B. When      | C. How     | D. Why        |

#### IV. 阅读理解

阅读下列短文, 并做后面的题目, 从四个选项中, 选出能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的最佳答案。

#### A

A young father was visiting an old neighbour. They were standing in the old man's garden and talking about children. The young man said, "How strict should parents be with their children?" The old man pointed to a string (细绳) between a big, strong tree and a thin young one.

"Please untie that string," he said. The young man untied the string and the young tree bent over to one side.

"Now tie it again, please," said the old man. "But first pull the string tight so that the young tree is straight again."

The young man did so. Then the old man said, "There, it is the same with the children. You must be strict with them but sometimes you must untie the string to see how they were getting on. If they are not yet able to stand alone, you must tie the string tight again. But when you find that they are already stand alone, you can take the string away."

1. The story is about \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. how to take care of a young tree
  - B. how strict parents should be with their children
  - C. how the young father should get on with his old neighbour
  - D. the question that the young should learn from the old
2. The young man untied the string \_\_\_\_\_.
    - A. to make the young tree grow well
    - B. to make the big tree grow straight
    - C. to find how the young tree was growing
    - D. as to make the old man happy
  3. When could the string be taken away?
    - A. When the old man wanted to untie it.
    - B. When the young man untied it again.
    - C. When the young tree grows strong and straight.
    - D. When the young tree becomes a big one.
  4. Finally the old man told the young man that \_\_\_\_\_.
    - A. he should be strict with his children if they could not stand alone
    - B. he should always be strict with his children
    - C. he should do as his children like to
    - D. he should be hard enough on his children
  5. The relation of the big tree to the young tree is like that of \_\_\_\_\_.
    - A. the young father to the old neighbour
    - B. the old to the young
    - C. the old neighbour to the young man
    - D. parents to their children

# B

The English are often described as unfriendly people who don't talk to strangers, but not the London taxi drivers. I once asked one driver to describe his life to me and he didn't stop talking until I arrived home half an hour later. He told me many interesting stories and the following is one of them.

"Some very strange things happen late at night. The other day I was taking a woman home from a party. She had her little dog with her. When we got to her house she found that she had lost her key. So I waited in the taxi with the dog while she climbed in the window.

I waited and waited.... After half an hour of ringing the bell I decided to find out what was going on. I tied the dog to the tree and started to climb in the window. The next thing I knew the police came, they thought I was trying to rob the house. Luckily the woman came downstairs. She had gone to sleep and forgot all about me and the dog. I was in such a hurry to get away that I forgot to ask her for the fare."

6. The London taxi driver had so many stories because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. he met many people and saw many things every day
  - B. he was very good at making stories
  - C. he liked very much to talk to strangers

- D. he was friendly to strangers not as other people
7. From this passage we can say that the author       .  
 A. was familiar with the taxi driver      B. was a taxi driver  
 C. didn't like talking to strangers      D. lived in London
8. What do you think of the woman the taxi driver told of?  
 A. She was a strange woman.      B. She was quite a forgetful woman.  
 C. She was a foolish woman.      D. She was an honest woman.
9. The taxi driver waited outside long because       .  
 A. he didn't get his fare      B. he had to give back the dog to her  
 C. both A and B      D. he didn't want to go away
10. At last the taxi driver left in a hurry       .  
 A. with the dog and the fare      B. without his pay  
 C. with the policemen      D. happily and luckily

**C**

Many people think that we can learn a lot about the culture of foreign country simply by living in that country. However, this is not necessarily true. Often, the longer we stay in a foreign country, the more we realize how little we actually know about the culture of that country.

Books and talks about other people's culture can even be dangerous because they concentrate on cultural differences and exaggerate national characteristics, and sometimes a lot of the information they contain is untrue.

In a survey recently carried out in Britain, people were asked to make a list of anything which they thought was typical of Britain and would interest a foreign visitor there. Most mentioned Shakespeare, the Queen, village inns, English folk dancing, football hooligans, umbrellas, English castles, cricket, and fish and chips wrapped in newspaper. Although all of these features can be found in British people, they do not reflect the real interests of ordinary British people. They are, in fact, simply stereotypes—that is, general features which people wrongly think are typical. What is surprising is that they were suggested by British people themselves as representing their culture! If people have such a wrong impression of their own culture, how much more false would their impression of other cultures be!

11. If we stay a long time in a foreign country,       .  
 A. we will sometimes forget about the culture of our own  
 B. we can often learn a lot about the culture of the foreign country  
 C. we will usually become aware of our own ignorance about its culture  
 D. we can rarely find out anything at all about its culture
12. It is hard to learn about a country's culture from books because such books       .  
 A. concentrate on the dangers of the foreign culture  
 B. exaggerate national characteristics  
 C. ignore cultural differences

D. contain little information about culture

13. Many British people said that typical features of British were \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. village inns B. newspapers C. foreign visitors D. British people themselves
14. When asked about their own culture, many British people \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. argued they knew little about British culture  
B. said they themselves were not typical of British culture  
C. gave incorrect answer D. were surprised by the questions asked
15. It is easy to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. know a lot about your own country's culture  
B. be aware of the culture of other countries  
C. give accurate information about your own country  
D. describe stereotypes of your own country

#### V. 短文改错

在下面的对话中,每行的错处不多于一个,有的没有错。如有错,请找出并改正;如没错,请打✓。

(Carlos and Teresa are tourists from South America who are visiting New York. C=Carlos; T=Teresa)

C: What do you want to do now?

T: I want to go back to the hotel.

C: But it's hardly four o'clock.

T: I'm tiring. We've done a lot of sightseeing.

C: We can still go to shopping.

The stores don't close for another hour.

T: No, I want to rest a while.

We're going to the theater tonight, you know.

C: Yes, I know. Which time does it start?

T: At eight o'clock.

C: Do you want to try to take the subway to the theater?

T: We can take a taxi. It's more expensive, and it's a lot easier.

C: Where do you want to eat?

T: There is a lot of restaurants near the hotel.

C: But what kind of restaurant? Mexican? Italian? Chinese? French?

T: Oh, I don't know.

Right then I just want to go back to the hotel and rest.

1. ✓
2. only
3. tired
4. ✓
5. for
6. What
7. ✓
8. lots
9. ✓
10. have a

#### VI. 写作训练

用括号内所给的词连接句子。

1. This is the football star.

The football star is popular with the students. (who)