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Learning & Testing
Tactics

学考方略



高一英语



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前言

● 创新教育课题组

孙子云：“用兵之法，**其上伐谋，其次伐交，其次伐兵，其下攻城……**”，足见谋略在用兵打仗中举足轻重的地位。求学亦然，泛舟学海、稳操胜券，更需具备运筹帷幄的意识。

因循这一基本认识，凝聚着众多名师心血的力作——《学考方略》丛书问世了！

本套书均由黄冈市初、高中教学一线的各科知名教师合力编写，依据最先进的教育理念及新的考试导向，紧扣新教材、新大纲的知识。旨在密切配合初、高中各学科教学，启迪学生思维，激发学习兴趣，巩固和拓宽知识面，提高学生综合素质，培养其创新精神和应用能力。丛书经过内部试用并修订，克服了其他教辅资料超纲、超难及不适合教学等缺点，效果上佳。

本丛书是按新教材(试验修订版)的章节顺序进行编写的。每章节有如下栏目：

【知能梳理】

本部分是按大纲和考纲的要求列出重点内容和能力要求。在每章(或每单元)的开头部分，从最高点审视，从最深处剖析，以多角度透视，从而把握全局。

【考点析测】

主要讲解本章的考点在历届高考中出现的情况以及对今后高考做出预测，总结规律，旨在引导。

【重点难点】 列出分节重点、难点。让你做到未雨绸缪,把握重点,攻克难点。

【学法指导】 列出易混淆、错误之处,讲解学习方法,总结学习规律。让你茅塞顿开,曲径通幽。

【典题导析】 选取高考题,集针对性和权威性于一炉。对题目条分缕析,言简意赅,使难题通俗易懂,领悟后方觉意韵无限。采用“分析—解答—说明”的方式,重在分析,意在指导。

本栏附设“同类变式”(理科)。选取与典型例题相类似的各种变化形式题目,做到举一反三,触类旁通。

【巩固强化】 重在强根固本,落实双基,选取与本节内容相关的高考题,以选择题为主。

【迁移拓展】 源于教材,高于教材,旨在拓宽知识面,给学生营造知识水准上升的空间,是巩固强化的渐进阶段,主要以填空题、简答题、实验题为主。

【应用创新】 重在联系实际,活学活用,体现素质教育的特点,培养学生运用知识解决实际问题的能力和技巧,主要以综合性强的新情景题、材料题和较复杂的计算题为主。

【热点演练】

把握高考考向。该部分是在把握全章(单元)的知识点、能力点、重难点、命题热点的基础上,精选全国各地高考试题及训练题汇编的一套较完整的精要检测题,以对本章(单元)进行检测、验收,让你积累“真刀真枪”的实战经验,感受经典考题的精妙和韵味。

【能力反馈】

该部分附在每章(或单元)最后,是本章(或单元)的所有训练题的答案及点拨,以帮你查漏补缺,纠正错误,启迪思维。

总而言之,本丛书的特色是:

一、同步性强。与新教材配套,按年级分科编写,理科同步到节,文科同步到课。紧扣教材同步实施,使学生的能力得到有序的提高。

二、启迪性好。它重在构思“谋略”,传授“点金术”,让学生能做到

融会贯通,思维得到启迪。

三、信息量大。采百花之蜜,集众家之长,内容丰富,题型齐全,讲解透彻,训练精当。

四、实用面广。梯级设计,层次分明,适用不同层面的学生,体现循序渐进、分级教学的原则。

五、减负增效。题目精挑拣细,背景好,立意新。能最大限度激发学生学习兴趣,减轻学生课业负担,达到事半功倍的目的。

丛书体例基本一致,个别学科略有差别,但并未违背编写宗旨。


本丛书共9册:语文、数学、英语、物理、化学、生物、政治、历史和地理。

本册为高一英语分册,参加本册编写的有:汪世艳、刘西凤、张国荣、查国盛、朱秋蓉、王胜、柯知明、王三军、沈立新、程煜生、杜典惠、吴远伦、黄孟良、张又元、汪志中、汪玉龙、杜谦、王兵、李仕彬、舒良军、刘青山、朱上元、付义祥、王友云、江黎、黄治斌、程明、郭学惠、张双春、余石、石涧、吴任帮、刘世明。

“一旦拥有,别无他求”,我们期望着《学考方略》是你求学途中的良师益友,是你蟾宫折桂的制胜法宝,是你学海飞渡的一叶轻舟,是你冥思苦想的一缕春风。打造精品名牌是我们创作的初衷,精益求精是我们选题的准则。但学海无涯,实现尽善尽美,殊非易事。所以,这套书在受到你的青睐的同时,我们衷心期望你能多提宝贵意见,指正我们的缺点和不足。

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Unit 1 The summer holidays



1. 词汇及短语:

introduce, practice, partner, go away, opinion, in one's opinion, vacation, general, general idea, dawn, dark, go on doing ..., state, the States, wheat, employ, result, as a result, pump, well, channel, beer, area, regards, expression, physics, chemistry, biology, geography

2. 重点句型:

- (1) So was my friend Bob White.
- (2) Nice meeting you.
- (3) Please give my regards to your family.

3. 语法: 各种时态的特殊疑问句。



1. 注意 introduce 的意义及其引申意义, 如可引申为“引进”、“传入”、“提出”等意思, 因而要注意灵活运用此词。例如:

(1) Thirty years after being 39 to Macaulay's words, they still seem to me the best yardstick(准绳), because they give us a way to measure ourselves rather than others. (1996 年高考完形填空)

39. A. referred B. shown C. brought D. introduced

本题着重考查了“introduce”这个词的引申意义及用法, 答案为 D。

(2) Silk was introduced to Europe by Marco Polo.

这里“introduce”有“传入”之意。

2. 注意 practice 为不可数名词,意为“练习”、“实践”等。

3. 注意 so+系动词(情态动词或助动词)+另一主语,这个句型是倒装句型,表示另一主语与前面所陈述的某人的肯定情况一致;其中 so 表示替代上文所述的情况;neither+系动词(情态动词或助动词)+另一主语,这个句型是倒装句型,表示另一主语与前面所陈述的某人的否定情况一致;其中 neither 表示替代上文所述的情况。例如:

If you don't go to her birthday party tomorrow night, _____.

A. so will I B. so do I C. neither will I D. neither do I

此题根据题意应选 C,表示否定的情况一致。

4. 注意 find 和 find out 在意义上的区别。例如:

I can't _____ my glasses. Please _____ who has taken them away.

A. find out, find B. find, find out
C. find out, find out D. find, find

此题根据题意应选 B。“find”表示“找到”,“find out”则表示“弄清楚”。

5. 注意 hope, wish, expect, want 等词的意义和用法的区别。例如:

—Do you think the Stars will beat the Bulls?

—Yes. They have better players, so I _____ them to win. (1999 年高考试题)

A. hope B. prefer C. expect D. want

此题根据题意及词的用法应选 C。从句子结构上看,可选 B、C、D;从句子意义来看,则可选 A、C;惟一符合条件的只有 C。

6. 注意 go on doing..., go on to do... 和 go on with... 等词组的意义和用法的区别。例如:

It was raining hard but they went on _____ outside.

A. working B. to work C. with working D. work

此题根据题意及词的用法应选 A。“go on doing...”表示接着继续做原来正在做的事情。

7. 注意 although 和 but 的意义和用法的区别。“although”引导让步状语从句,而“but”则引导转折状语从句。例如:

(3) When we entered his house, he first introduced us to his wife.

4. hope 和 wish

“hope”用作动词时,后面可接不定式或从句,但不能接“宾语+不定式”。例

如:

(1) I hope to meet you at the airport at 3 p. m. tomorrow.

= I hope I can meet you at the airport at 3 p. m. tomorrow.

(2) I hope you can help me with my physics.

(不能说: I hope you to help me with my physics.)

“wish”后面接不定式或“宾语+不定式”都可以,接从句时一般表示虚拟的希望。还可表示“祝愿”,后接“宾语+宾补”。例如:

(1) I wish to place an order at once.

(2) Tom wished you to keep your promise.

(3) I wish I had the money to buy a new car. (表示有钱买车的可能性极小。)

(4) I wish you a pleasant trip.

5. go on doing..., go on to do... 和 go on with...

这三个短语都有“继续做某事”之意,但在含义上有所不同。

go on doing... 意思是“继续做某事”或“不停地做某事”,即做原来在做的事情。例如:

(1) It was raining heavily, but the farmers went on working in the fields.

(2) Now let's go on reading.

go on to do... 意指“接着做另一件事情”,即所要做的事情与原来的事情不同。

例如:

(3) That's all for the text. Now let's go on to do the exercises.

(4) He went on to show us how to translate the sentence in a different way.

go on with... 表示“继续做原来没有做完的事情”,后接名词,不能接动名词。

例如:

(5) After a rest, they went on with their work.

6. although 和 but

“although”是连词,用来连接主从复合句,表示让步关系,意为“虽然”、“尽管”;“but”也是连词,表示转折关系。不能同时使用“although”和“but”连接两个句子,

如用了“but”，就不能用“although”，反之亦然。例如：

(1) Although she was tired, she went on working. = She was tired, but she went on working.

(2) We went for a walk, although it was raining. = It was raining, but we still went for a walk.

(3) Although the farm is large, my dad has only two men working for him.
= The farm is large, but my dad has only two men working for him.

7. employ: vt. 雇用

(1) The firm employs about 100 men.

(2) This motor plant is employing three thousand workers.

(3) The firm employs the retired professor as an adviser.

8. as a result: 结果

用于两个句子之间，表示前面句子所表示的内容是后面的原因，后面句子所表示的内容是前面所造成的结果。例如：

(1) Tom didn't work hard. As a result, he failed in his final exams.

= Tom failed in his final exams because he didn't work hard.

(2) It kept raining heavily for 10 days. As a result, there was a big flood in this area.

= There was a big flood in this area because it kept raining heavily for 10 days.



【例 1】Let me _____ myself. My name is Simpson.

- A. help B. introduce C. enjoy D. say

分析 本题既要辨清词义，又要弄清题意。所以要特别注意题中“My name is Simpson”所提供的信息。因而此处应选答案 B，意为“自我介绍”。

【例 2】—John won first prize in the contest.

—_____. (1987 年高考试题)

- A. So he did B. So did he

C. So he did, too

D. So did he, too

分析 此题首先应明了“so”用于倒装表示肯定的情况相同,而用于宾语提前则表示对前面内容的重复;其次应弄清题目的结构和意义。在此后者应是对前者的重复,所以此题答案应为A。

【例3】It was raining hard, but they went on _____ outside.

A. working

B. to work

C. with working

D. work

分析 本题应注意“go on doing sth.”、“go on to do sth.”两种结构所表示的不同意义。“go on doing sth.”意为“继续做某事”;“go on to do sth.”意思是“做完某事,接着继续做另外一件事”。显然此处与句意联系起来应选择答案A。



单项选择

1. It's very warm in the room. Why not _____ your coat?

A. take off

B. taking off

C. put on

D. putting on

2. He hasn't worked hard enough. _____, he didn't pass the examination.

A. However

B. So

C. As a result

D. Because that

3. I _____ you will write me back soon. (1984年高考试题)

A. wish

B. want

C. need

D. hope

4. She doesn't speak _____ her friend, but her written work is excellent.

A. as well as

B. so often as

C. as much as

D. as good as

5. I don't know if he _____. If he _____, I'll let you know.

A. will come, will come

B. comes, comes

C. will come, comes

D. comes, will come

6. Now I'd like to know whether you can _____ why you were late yesterday.

A. tell

B. say

C. think

D. explain

7. Don't smoke in the meeting room, _____?

A. do you

B. will you

C. can you

D. could you

8. He asked me whether I could _____ a general idea of the text.

- A. know B. get C. think D. believe

9. It was raining hard, but they went on _____ outside.

- A. working B. to work C. with working D. work

10. When I got to the cinema, the film _____ for ten minutes.

- A. had begun B. had been on C. has begun D. has been on

11. Granny wanted some more coffee but there was _____ left in the coffee maker.

- A. none B. nothing C. no one D. anything

12. We'll have a holiday next week. What about going to the Great Wall and _____ some pictures?

- A. take B. took C. taking D. to take

13. _____ it with me and I'll see what I can do.

- A. When left B. Leaving C. If you leave D. Leave

14. Please allow me to _____ you to my friend Mr Newman. He is from Scotland.

- A. tell B. introduce C. speak D. send

15. —How do you like my new motor cycle?

—It's very nice, but would you please _____ park it here?

- A. not B. not to C. don't D. to not



I. 完形填空

How can anyone like flying? It is a crazy(狂热的) thing to do. Birds fly, people 16. I hate flying. 17 wait for hours for the plane to 18, and it's often late. The plane's always 19. You can't walk around and there's 20 to do. You can't 21 the windows and you can't get off. The seats are 22, there's no choice of food 23 there are never enough toilets. Then after the plane lands, it's even 24. It takes hours to get out of the airport and into the 25.

I prefer 26 by train. Trains are much better than 27, they're 28, safer, and more comfortable. You can walk 29 in a train and open the 30. Stations are more convenient(方便的) than 31, because you can get on and 32 in the middle of cit-

ies. If you 33 train, you can always catch another one later. Yes, trains are slower, but 34 isn't everything. Staying alive and enjoying yourself is more 35.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 16. A. needn't | B. mustn't | C. don't | D. didn't |
| 17. A. I | B. You | C. We | D. They |
| 18. A. take down | B. take away | C. take on | D. take off |
| 19. A. excited | B. filled | C. crowded | D. mixed |
| 20. A. nothing | B. everything | C. anything | D. something |
| 21. A. clean | B. wash | C. close | D. open |
| 22. A. unlucky | B. unhappy | C. unimportant | D. comfortable |
| 23. A. but | B. or | C. and | D. while |
| 24. A. better | B. worse | C. less | D. more |
| 25. A. city | B. country | C. village | D. farm |
| 26. A. travelling | B. running | C. flying | D. sailing |
| 27. A. ships | B. trains | C. buses | D. planes |
| 28. A. faster | B. slower | C. cheaper | D. longer |
| 29. A. on | B. out | C. around | D. away |
| 30. A. doors | B. windows | C. books | D. eyes |
| 31. A. ports | B. airports | C. stops | D. ends |
| 32. A. off | B. along | C. up | D. away |
| 33. A. lose | B. miss | C. drive | D. take |
| 34. A. price | B. time | C. distance | D. speed |
| 35. A. wonderful | B. necessary | C. important | D. exciting |

II. 阅读理解

A

If your mother wants to tell you something, she uses words. Birds can not talk as we do. But some birds can make sounds to warn their young of danger. They have their own way to make the young birds do certain things.

The jackdaw (寒鸦) is a kind of blackbird that lives in Europe. Jackdaws live together in flocks (群). Young jackdaws do not know their enemies. When an older jackdaw sees a dog, it makes a loud rattling (格格响的) sound. The younger

birds know this sound means an enemy is nearby. The sound warns them to know their enemies.

If a young jackdaw is in a dangerous place, a jackdaw parent flies over him from behind. The parent bird flies low over the young bird's back. The parent's tail feathers move quickly from side to side. It is trying to say, "Follow me."

At the same time, the parent calls out, "Key—aw, key—aw." The parent means, "Fly home with me." The younger bird then follows the older one home.

Young jackdaws do not have to learn what certain sounds mean. They know the meaning of these sounds from the time they hatch.

36. The jackdaw lives in _____.

- A. America B. Africa C. Europe D. Australia

37. When an older jackdaw sees a dog, it _____.

- A. flies away B. fights the dog
C. calls out, "Follow me" D. makes a loud sound

38. Parent jackdaws can use their tail feathers to _____.

- A. play a game with the young B. tell the meal time
C. give a warning of a fire D. ask their young to follow them

39. This story tells much about _____.

- A. ways in which mothers can talk to their children
B. the way jackdaws warn their young of danger
C. how the jackdaws are living
D. the danger of jackdaws

40. Which of the following does this story lead you to believe?

- A. Some birds can give certain information to one another.
B. All animal parents can talk to their young.
C. Dogs are the most dangerous enemies for jackdaws.
D. Young jackdaws know the meaning of their parents' sound when they grow older.

. B

The room was dark and still. Only one boy was still awake. He sat on the edge

of his bed at a far corner of the room. Slowly and carefully, he made small holes across a piece of paper with a sharp stylus (铁笔). Every few minutes he stopped and ran his fingers across the raised dots on the opposite side of the paper. A whisper came from the next bed, "Louis, are you still making dots? You'd better stop and get some rest. The teacher will be angry if you fall asleep in class." The reply came slowly, "I know. I know. I'm almost finished now. Go back to sleep, Gauthier." Louis Braille, inventor of the Braille reading system (盲文) for the blind, put his paper and stylus on a table behind his bed. He stood up and walked across the room to an open window. He hardly noticed the cool April wind brush his face. He knew his system would work despite (不管) what others thought.

41. This text is mainly about _____.
 - A. a blind boy's life
 - B. two boy's talk at night
 - C. how hard Braille studied in his youth
 - D. how the Braille method was invented
42. Why did Braille stop making dots and run his fingers across the paper from time to time?
 - A. To learn to read.
 - B. To check his work.
 - C. Because he was tired.
 - D. Because it was too dark to see.
43. The main reason the other boy asked Braille to stop was _____.
 - A. the teacher would be angry if he knew Braille did not sleep
 - B. he could not go to sleep with Braille working
 - C. other boys in the room would be waken up by the noise he made
 - D. he thought Braille needed some sleep
44. From the text we know _____.
 - A. Braille was an orphan living at school
 - B. Braille was studying at a school for blind children
 - C. people did not believe Braille would succeed in his work