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# FIRST



## 黑马英语

# 精讲·精练·精析

○ 主编 刘石才  
○ 审读 【美】 Victoria Williams  
          【美】 Lan Brown  
          【英】 Ella Jones

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远方出版社  
YuanFang Publishing House



总主编 / 胡春洞

# FIRST

## 黑马英语

# 精讲 · 精练 · 精析

高一上

- 主 编：刘石才
- 审 读：【美】Victoria Williams  
【美】Lan Brown  
【英】Ella Jones



远方出版社  
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责任编辑：拉海莲

## 黑马英语精讲精练精析 ●●●●

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# 黑马小子 小档案



姓名：黑马小子      血型：O 型  
 出生地：北 京      年 龄：半岁啦！  
 生 日：公元2004年10月      身 高：88.666cm  
 性格特征：聪明顽皮，精灵古怪，乐于助人，善于思考  
 爱 好：音乐，运动，冒险，交朋友  
 愿 望：学好英语，考入理想大学，耶！  
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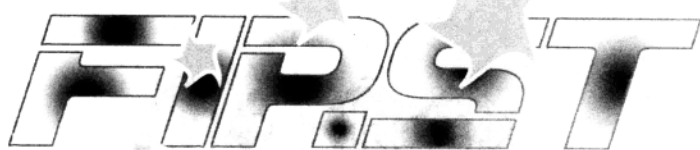
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# FIRST

## 特 别 感 谢

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在本书的编辑出版过程中，得到了以上学校教师学生的大力支持。谨此致谢！



# 总主编寄语 FOR READERS

改进学习方法

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增强英语实力

——黑马英语为你的人生飞跃增添丰满的羽翼

教育部最新颁布的《英语课程标准》和《全日制义务教育初级中学英语教学大纲》已全面贯彻执行。针对学生学习现状，我们组织全国英语教育专家和一线特级教师，历经数年选题策划，精心打造了黑马英语系列丛书。该书凝聚了他们多年宝贵的教学经验，能让不同水平的学生学好英语、用好英语、考好英语。

这具体表现在：

第一、把基础知识和技能培养结合起来，所讲知识精炼而系统，所练技能全面而熟练。丰富的基础知识帮助学生学活，灵活的学习技能引导学生用巧。以听力为例，有的同学缺乏听力技巧，过度紧张，黑马英语听力类辅导用书会对听力各类题型进行纵深分析，模拟考试现场，教你掌握听力方法，养成好的听力习惯，让同学们“听一题通百题，得一法而通百法”。

第二、重视理解能力的培养，在此基础上提高记忆能力和表达能力。以单词为例，尽管有些同学也背了不少单词，可做起题来却还是处处被动。究其原因，是对词的理解不够，对其同义词或近义词的用法理解不够，黑马英语词汇类辅导用书会教你怎样既知其一，又知其二，会用例句说明这个词的使用情况，做出正确判断，帮助同学们分辨得清楚，理解得正确。

第三、在全面学习、练习、复习的基础上，突出重点，详析难点。以作文为例，有的同学有话则多，一发不可收拾；有的同学则无话可说，写作时大脑一片空白，想到的也是一些泛泛的东西。黑马英语写作类辅导用书会教你怎样联想一些具体的事实、例证，把看得见摸得着的事物变成作文观点，具体的细节变成作文依据，教同学们用简单的语言表达复杂的事物，真正达到“get the meaning, forget the form (得其意，忘其形)”。

总之，英语成绩的提高，应该是能力上的根本提升。对每一个热爱英语学习的人，黑马英语为我们打开一个新的世界，让同学们用另一种语言去观察、去思考。黑马英语不仅给你信心，更给你力量。举重若轻的讲解，让你再也感受不到学习的压力与痛苦，更会极大地激起你对英语学习的热情！

Stick to your dream, you'll make it (坚持梦想，成就自我)！

**FIRST**

胡春洞

于北京师范大学 专家楼



# 本书使用指南

### ●本书特点

- 1、权威：名校名师潜心编著，外籍专家精心审校。
- 2、实用：课堂内外自由运用，教学备课随意参考。
- 3、精讲：对知识点详尽讲解，细致辨析。
- 4、精练：有系统、分层次地进行针对性练习，以达考前练兵之效。
- 5、精析：精确剖析各类习题解题思路。

## ● 本书导航

## 学习导航

**学习导航：**准确提出本单元重要知识点，提醒学生注意，开启学生思维。

## 知识互动

**知识互动：**仔细剖析本单元的重点、难点，讲解简明易懂。并配以经典习题，以巩固所讲知识点。

## 高考再现

**高考再现：**精选近年涉及本单元相关知识的各地经典高考试题，详尽剖析考点。

## 语法聚焦

**语法聚焦：**对本单元的重要语法项目进行详尽讲解，配以例句。笔调轻松地让学生快捷掌握语法知识。

## 基础训练

**基础训练:** 通过对本单元的词汇、语法和课文要点的测试来达到巩固本单元知识的目的。

## 单元达标测试

**单元达标测试：**与高考题型相吻合，难度由浅入深，既注重对本单元知识的考查，又注重知识的拓展与延伸，达到巩固与提高并举之效。

## 习题答案解析

**习题答案解析：**对各单元的基础训练题、达标测试题给出答案，并进行解析，讲解透彻，深入浅出，直击考点。



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## UNIT

## 1

## Good friends



## 学习导航

## 一、注意下列词语的用法:

honest, brave, loyal, wise, handsome, argue, fond, fry, cast, hunt, share, sorrow, lie, speech, adventure, error

## 二、注意下列短语的用法:

- |  |   |                            |  |
|--|---|----------------------------|--|
| (1) be fond of                           | (2) hunt for                                      | (3) in order to            | (4) share in                               |
| (5) care about                           | (6) such as                                       | (7) drop sb. a line        | (8) argue (with/against sb. about/on sth.) |
| (9) as much as                           | (10) be angry with/at sb.; be angry about/at sth. | (11) be into               |  |
| (12) be quick in (mind and action)       | (13) care about/for                               | (14) even though; even if  |  |
| (15) make friends with; make a friend of | (16) not...any longer                             | (17) not only...but (also) |  |
| (18) regard...as; treat...as             | (19) so...that; such...that                       | (20) too much; much too    |  |

## 三、语法知识

将直接引语变为间接引语时,要注意动词的变化、连接词的选用、从句主语人称代词等的变化。



## 知识互动

① for 或 of 均可引导动词不定式的复合结构。一般来说,表示人性格或特征的形容词(如 honest, wise, brave, loyal, smart, clever, foolish, silly 等),常用 of 引导动词不定式的复合结构;表示事物的状况或特征的形容词(如 important, necessary, hard, easy, difficult 等),常用 for 引导动词不定式的复合结构。

## ★ 学以致用 ★

We find it is \_\_\_\_\_ of you to take others' advice.

A. necessary

B. important

C. wise

D. difficult

(答案:C)

② 将直接引语变为间接引语,原句的时态往往要作相应的变化,通常是把现在时态改为过去时态,把将来时态改为过去将来时态,把过去时态改为过去完成时态等。但凡事都有例外,如原句是过去完成时,变为间接引语时仍用过去完成时;再如直接引语所讲的内容是客观真理或某种自然现象时,即使主要句子的谓语是过去时态,在变为间接引语时,其时态也不改变。

## ★ 学以致用 ★

"The earth goes round the sun." Miss Baker said in class.

—What did Miss Baker said in class?

—She said that \_\_\_\_\_ round the sun.

A. the earth goes

B. the earth went

C. the earth had gone

D. the earth has gone

(答案:A)

③ in order to 与 in order that 均可表示“以便;为了”的意思。两者意义相同,但用法不同:in order to 后接动词原形,引导表示目的状语;in order that 后接表示目的的状语从句。另外,so as to 与 so that 也是“以便;为了”的意思,但这两个短语引导的状语或状语从句通常放在句子后面,而 in order to 或 in order that 引导的状语放在句首或句末均可。

## ★ 学以致用 ★

\_\_\_\_\_ you may become a doctor you will need to study for many years.

变化为快乐之母。

Variety is the mother of enjoyment.





D. neither did my classmates

C. should have studied    D. would study

D. to be swimming

D. I don't care also

D. we must plant more trees

D. needn't leave

He that travels far knows much.



⑤ 课本原句: If you're interested in being friends, drop me a line. (P7)

**考例** I used to play ping-pong a lot in my spare time, but now I am interesting in football. (NMET 1997 短文改错)

[点拨] **interesting** → **interested**. interesting 与 interested 均可作表语, 区别是: 表示使别人感兴趣的人或事物, 常用 interesting 作表语(后接 to 短语); 表示某人对其他的人或事物感兴趣, 常用 interested 作表语(后接 in 短语)。如: The book is interesting to me. = I am interested in the book. 本题的主语 I 是表示人的词, 故应将 interesting 改为 interested。



## 语法聚焦

### 直接引语变间接引语(一)

直接引语与间接引语都是宾语。一字不改地引述别人的原话, 叫做直接引语; 用自己的话转述别人的话, 叫做间接引语。在把直接引语变为间接引语时, 英语中人称代词的变化规律与汉语的变化基本相同。但英语句子的语序、动词时态、时间状语等的变化却比汉语的变化要复杂得多, 因此我们要特别注意掌握这方面的规律。

#### 一、人称的变化

1. 第一人称引述自己说的话, 间接引语的人称保持不变。例如:

① I said, "I have been to Guilin."

→ I said that I had been to Guilin.

② We said to them, "We like music."

→ We told them that we liked music.

2. 转述别人说的话, 间接引语的人称要视情况作相应的变化。例如:

① Mary said, "Tom, you are the first to arrive."

→ Mary told Tom that he was the first to arrive.

(别人引述玛丽的话)

→ Mary said that you were the first to arrive.

(别人向汤姆本人转述玛丽的话)

② He said, "I am going to have my hair cut."

→ He said that he was going to have his hair cut.

#### 二、时态的变化

1. 直接引语变为间接引语的时候, 其时态往往要作相应的变化。具体变化如下:

直接引语	间接引语
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
过去完成时	→ 过去完成时
一般将来时	→ 过去将来时

例如:

① He said, "I am from Beijing."

→ He said that he was from Beijing.

② The boy said, "I have read this book."

→ The boy said that he had read that book.

③ I said, "I will mend the radio tomorrow."

→ I said that I would mend the radio the next day.

④ She said, "John can speak Chinese."

→ She said that John could speak Chinese.

2. 下列情况, 间接引语的时态不作相应的变化, 而是使用原来的时态:

前人栽树, 后人乘凉。

Plant pears for your heirs.



18. Boys such \_\_\_\_\_ John and James are very friendly.





19. He spent as \_\_\_\_\_ as 100 dollars on clothes yesterday.
20. She is quick \_\_\_\_\_ learning languages.
21. John is regarded \_\_\_\_\_ the best doctor in town.
22. If you can make friends \_\_\_\_\_ her, so much the better.
23. I could not go on sitting in my bedroom \_\_\_\_\_ longer.
24. The work is too \_\_\_\_\_ for her.
25. My mother lives so far away \_\_\_\_\_ we hardly ever see her.

B) 选择所给单词的适当形式填空。

fry, share, argue, care, hunt

26. My dear, I've been \_\_\_\_\_ for you everywhere.
  27. Alice is a good girl. She \_\_\_\_\_ in my troubles as well as in my joys.
  28. What are you two \_\_\_\_\_ about?
  29. Do you like \_\_\_\_\_ potatoes?
  30. My father \_\_\_\_\_ (not) about what I do.
- C) 用所给词语翻译下面的句子。
31. 这孩子已跟狗建立了感情。(make friends with)
  32. 他被当作小孩看待。(treat...as)
  33. 我昨天给他写了一封短信。(drop sb. a line)
  34. 她把窗子关上以免苍蝇进来。(in order to)
  35. 他因人家使他久等而恼火。(be angry at)

## 单元达标测试

(满分 120 分)

### 第一部分:英语知识运用(共两节,满分 45 分)

#### 第一节:单项填空(共 15 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. And it is something \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. that can be argued about    B. can be argued about    C. which can argue about    D. can argue about
2. Allen had to call a taxi because the box was \_\_\_\_\_ to carry all the way home.  
A. much too heavy    B. too much heavy    C. heavy too much    D. too heavy much
3. She is not fond of cooking, \_\_\_\_\_ I.  
A. so am    B. nor am    C. neither do    D. nor do
4. I think she is honest \_\_\_\_\_ what she is telling me.  
A. with    B. on    C. in    D. about
5. He enjoyed \_\_\_\_\_ his sister for walks through the country lanes.  
A. taking    B. to take    C. to be taking    D. took
6. She worked hard \_\_\_\_\_ her son to go to university.  
A. in order that    B. in order to    C. in order    D. in order for
7. —So sorry to give you so much trouble.  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. No trouble at all    B. No, thanks    C. Don't worry    D. No problem
8. He made \_\_\_\_\_ excellent speech that everyone respected him.  
A. such    B. such a    C. so    D. such an
9. —Do you want some more bread?  
—No, thanks. \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. I'm not more hungry    B. I'm not hungry still  
C. I'm not hungry any more    D. I have no more hunger
10. The police are treating his death \_\_\_\_\_ a case of murder.  
A. for    B. with    C. to    D. as
11. —What will Alice \_\_\_\_\_ in the film?  
—A queen, the king's wife.  
A. make    B. play    C. become    D. change
12. Not only the earth but also the planets \_\_\_\_\_ round the sun.

同室不同心,家庭势必分。

A house divided against itself cannot stand.



- A. move                      B. moves                      C. is moving                      D. to move
13. He asked me if the train \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. will late                      B. always arrived late                      C. arrives on time                      D. stops here
14. The boy is very \_\_\_\_\_. He never tells lies.  
A. wise                      B. smart                      C. honest                      D. loyal
15. It's hard to keep alive in the desert without water. Few animals can \_\_\_\_\_ except camels.  
A. alive                      B. run                      C. walk across                      D. survive

**第二节:完形填空 (共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)**

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从 16~35 各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中,选出最佳选项。

Once upon a time two young men were spending some time in the country. One day, while taking a 16 together, they 17 a large field. Suddenly, a bull (公牛) 18 and began to chase(追赶) them. 19, they were very 20. They began to run, but the bull 21 chasing them. Finally, one of the men 22 a tree and 23 jumped into a large hole. 24, however, the man who had 25 into the hole came out again. 26, the bull chased him back into the hole again. 27 a little while the man came out of the hole 28, and the bull chased him right back. This 29 five or six times.

Finally the man in the tree, who was now very 30, cried to his friend in the hole. "You fool 31 that hole for a while. 32, this bull will keep us here all day!"

33 the other man jumped back into the hole again, he said, "That's 34 for you to say so, but you don't 35 there is a bear in this hole. A bear!"

- |                     |               |                 |              |
|---------------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 16. A. sleep        | B. walk       | C. bath         | D. rest      |
| 17. A. crossed      | B. wandered   | C. ploughed     | D. travelled |
| 18. A. left         | B. appeared   | C. fled         | D. stood     |
| 19. A. After all    | B. Finally    | C. Fortunately  | D. Naturally |
| 20. A. frightened   | B. brave      | C. eager        | D. surprised |
| 21. A. stopped      | B. finished   | C. enjoyed      | D. kept      |
| 22. A. found        | B. discovered | C. climbed      | D. got       |
| 23. A. the other    | B. another    | C. other one    | D. the bull  |
| 24. A. Soon         | B. Quickly    | C. Fast         | D. At last   |
| 25. A. dived        | B. jumped     | C. fallen       | D. rolled    |
| 26. A. Instead      | B. Besides    | C. Immediately  | D. Suddenly  |
| 27. A. For          | B. During     | C. After        | D. Past      |
| 28. A. too          | B. also       | C. still        | D. again     |
| 29. A. remained     | B. held       | C. went on      | D. insisted  |
| 30. A. moved        | B. angry      | C. disappointed | D. calm      |
| 31. A. keep out off | B. stay in    | C. leave        | D. cover     |
| 32. A. However      | B. Otherwise  | C. But          | D. Therefore |
| 33. A. As           | B. While      | C. After        | D. Until     |
| 34. A. right        | B. all right  | C. nice         | D. kind      |
| 35. A. believe      | B. understand | C. know         | D. observe   |

**第二部分:阅读理解 (共 20 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 40 分)**

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中,选出最佳选项。



**A Strange Old Man**

Every evening, as soon as the clock struck seven, the old man went into the public house (酒馆). He always sat at a table, asked for two glasses of beer and drank them up. Then he asked for two more.

Half a year passed. The waiter in the public house was more and more interested in it. At last he couldn't help wondering how the thing was. One evening, when the old man was drinking, he came up to him and asked, "Since you ask for two glasses of beer at a time, why not order a big one instead, Grandad?"

"I never like drinking alone," the old man answered. "So I always drink with my old friend."

Several days later the old man came in. But this time he ordered only one glass of beer.



"Has your friend died yet, Grandad?" The waiter asked in surprise.

"No. He is much better than me," the old man said. "This morning I felt unwell. I went to see my doctor. He examined me carefully and gave me an advice, 'Give up drinking. It's dangerous for you to drink!' Since I must stop drinking, I must. Now I have to order the beer only for him."

36. The old man went into the public house \_\_\_\_.

A. sometimes early sometimes late

B. whenever he was free

C. at the same time every day

D. to wait a friend of his

37. In fact, the old man drank all the beer \_\_\_\_.

A. alone

B. with his friend

C. for his friend

D. immediately

38. The old man began to \_\_\_\_ after he had gone to see the doctor.

A. stop drinking completely

B. drink half as much as before

C. drink as much as before

D. drink with his old friend



Mark Twain was a famous American author and James Whistler was a famous American painter. Twain liked Whistler's work. Whistler was a rather serious man, but Twain enjoyed a joke.

One day Twain visited Whistler in his studio. Twain looked at Whistler's wonderful paintings in the studio.

"I like this picture of the sea," Twain said.

"Yes, I painted it some time ago. It's called *The Angry Sea*."

Then Twain pointed at another picture. "I like the way she is looking out of the window."

"Thank you," Whistler said.

"What are you painting at the moment?" Twain asked.

"This is going to be the best picture I have ever painted," Whistler said and he showed Twain an unfinished picture.

"How nice a picture it is! I must touch it," Twain said, and he put out his hand to touch the picture and Whistler got very angry.

"Don't touch the picture, it isn't dry yet!" Whistler cried.

"I know," Twain said, "but it's quite all right. I've got my gloves on."

39. What did Twain like?

A. He liked the way the girl was standing and was looking out of the window.

B. He liked talking to Whistler.

C. He liked Whistler's paintings.

D. He liked the girl.

40. Whistler told Twain that \_\_\_\_.

A. he had painted the picture some time before

B. he painted the picture since

C. he has painted the picture ago

D. he had painted the picture just now



It was a quarter to eight, Allan was still in bed. He had no classes this weekend and he didn't go to school. He played football yesterday and came back very late. So he felt tired.

Daddy opened the door. He was a taxi driver, so he went to work early every day. The boy heard him say outside, "Oh, what snow!"

Allan sat up at once and opened the window. It was snowing hard. And a cold wind blew in. He could guess the ice on the river must be thick. He was very happy and put on his clothes. Before he had breakfast, he told Thomas and Katy about it. They said they were going to meet on the bridge.

The snow covered the roads, houses and the field. Everything turned white. They liked skating best and forgot everything. The ice under the bridge was thin but they didn't know about it. It broke suddenly when Allan skated there. He fell into the cold water. Thomas found it and tried to help him, but he fell in, too. Katy called for help at once.

Two policemen were on duty near the bridge and they ran there quickly. One of them brought out a mobile phone and called the station and the other jumped into the river. A police car came soon and they pulled the two boys out of the river. Their parents came to the hospital after they heard it. All the people thanked the policemen very much.

顺应自然方能征服自然。

Nature is conquered by obeying her.

