

高中 英语



· 必修 **1** ·

与人教版教材配套

浙江科学技术出版社

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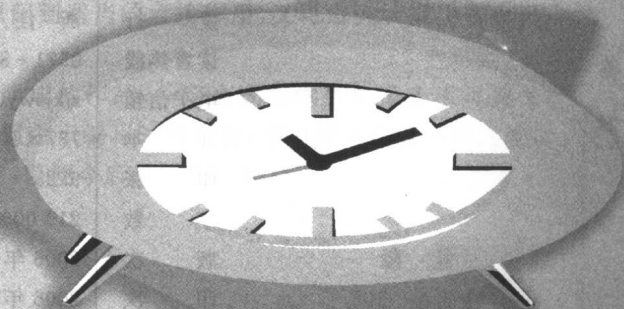
ISBN 7-312-02455-2

新课标

名师大课堂

高中英语·必修1

高中
课时同步



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前言

高中英语正在进行深层次、大范围的课程改革,我们顺应课程改革趋势,依据《普通高中课程标准实验教科书 英语 必修 1》,精心编写了本书,在编写过程中体现了以下特点。

1. 体例科学,编排独到

本书打破了一单元一练的常规,实行一课时一练,避免了单元学习中没有练习做,而单元学习后练习又太集中的问题,而且尊重学习规律,精心设计梯度,每课时练习分两组,由浅入深,循序渐进,稳步提高。

2. 讲练结合,题量适中

每课时前面的“知识梳理”对本课时所要掌握的重要知识点作了言简意赅的讲解,而“名师点拨”则以讨论题的方式对某些重点和难点问题进行了精辟的分析。随后在紧扣教材知识点的基础上,设计了两组“同步训练”,A组注重巩固基础,B组注重提高能力,且题量适中,每练30分钟左右,符合学科日作业量的基本标准。

3. 尊重教材,同步解读

本书按教材顺序编写,对教材中出现的语言现象进行同步解读,选材新颖丰富,用语科学规范,在尊重教材的同时又略高于教材,对部分热点问题作了更为细致的前瞻性解析,以扩大同学们的知识面。

4. 选题经典,题型丰富

在进行知识点的讲解举例和同步训练的习题编排中,都精选了一些典型的例句和习题,以提高同学们的学习兴趣和把握考试趋向。在题型方面,既有单项选择、完形填空、阅读理解、单词拼写、短文改错、书面表达等高考题型,又有英汉对译、完成句子、辨析比较、词语释义、词语填空、句型变换等较多题型。

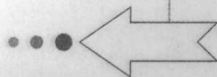
5. 答案详解,方便自学

本书所有练习的单项选择、完形填空、阅读理解、短文改错等都附有答案解析,不仅告诉同学们该填该选什么,还讲解了为什么,这样既可以起到适当的点拨作用,又可以大大减少苦思冥想的时间和询问他人的麻烦,自学起来极为方便。

我们相信,这部由众多专家和名师共同编著而成的作品,一定会成为学生们案头不可缺少的学习资料,也会成为老师们课后的得力助手。但由于编写时间仓促,书中难免会有不足之处,恳请广大师生在使用本书的过程中多提宝贵意见,以便今后进一步完善。

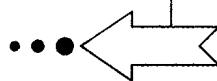
编者

2006年6月



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Unit

1

Friendship

Unit 1 - 1 Warming Up



知识整理

1. add up *v.* 合计, 加在一起, 有道理; add up to *v.* 合计达, 总括; add to (= increase) *v.* 增加; add... to *v.* 把……加在……上。

He wrote down the weight of each stone and then added up all the weights. 他把每一块石头的重量记下来, 然后把所有的重量加在一起。

All his education added up to no more than one year. 他所受过的教育加起来只有一年。

The heavy rain added to our difficulty to finish the work. 大雨增加了我们完成工作的困难。

Add a few more names of workers to the list. 名单上再加上几个工人的名字。

2. upset (upset, upset, upsetting) *vt.* 颠覆, 打翻, 扰乱, 使不适, 使心烦; *vi.* 翻倒, 倾覆。an upset stomach 消化不良的胃; upset parents 心烦意乱的父母。

The bad news upset me, so that was upsetting news. 那则坏消息使我心烦意乱, 所以那是令人心烦意乱的消息。

I upset the soup all over the table. 我把汤打翻在桌上了。

3. ignore *vt.* 不理睬, 忽视。其名词形式是 ignorance, 意为: 无知, 不知。

Ignore the child if he cries, and he'll soon stop. 小孩哭闹时, 别去理他, 不久他就会不闹了。

His ignorance is surprising. 他的无知令

人吃惊。

4. calm... (down) 使……安静下来。

The mother calmed her child (down). 母亲使孩子安静下来。

5. be concerned about 关心, 挂念。concern既可作及物动词, 意为: 涉及, 与……有关或相关, 关心, 参与, 集中注意力于……; 也可作名词, 意为: a matter that relates to or affects one 利害关系, 有关或影响某人的事物。

We are all concerned about the missing children in the forest last week. 我们都很关心上星期在森林中迷失的孩子。

This problem concerns all of us. 这个问题与我们所有人都有关系。

It's no concern of mine. 此事与我无关。

6. loose *adj.* 宽松的, 不精确的, 不牢固的, 散漫的, 自由的; *vt.* 放松, 松开, 解开。a loose chair leg 松了的椅子腿; loose shoes 宽松的鞋; loose papers 散页纸。

He loosed his belt. 他松开腰带。

He loosed an arrow. 他射出一支箭。

7. cheat *n.* 欺骗, 骗子; *v.* 欺骗, 骗取。

He always cheats at cards; I never play with him. 他打牌老是作弊, 我从来不和他玩牌。

Don't believe him, he is a cheat. 别信他的话, 他是一个骗子。



名师点拨

例 1 It was difficult to _____ down the football fans.

A. calm B. silent C. quiet D. still

【解析】 本句的意思是：要使球迷们平静下来是很困难的。应选 A。calm, still, quiet, silent 的区别如下。

(1) calm: not excited, undisturbed 平稳的, 未受干扰的, 镇静的, 沉着的。如: The President was calm throughout the global crisis. 在这全球危机整个过程中, 总统一直保持平静。

(2) still: free of sound 静的, 无声的; not moving 静止的, 不移动的。如: Keep still while I take your photo. 我给你照相时, 请不要动。

(3) quiet: 意指“没有噪音、混乱、骚乱或烦扰”。如: You must keep quiet while your father is asleep. 你父亲睡觉时, 你必须保持安静。

(4) silent: 意指“无声的, 沉默的”。如: He is silent on that matter. 他对那事保持沉默。

例 2 用 have to 或 must 完成下列句子

1. My brother was very ill, so I _____ call the doctor in the middle of the night.

2. He said that they _____ work hard.

【解析】 第 1 句是指：我弟弟病得很厉害, 我只得半夜里把医生请来(客观上需要做这件事), 应填写 had to。第 2 句是指：他说他们必须努力工作(主观上要做这件事), 应填写 must。

应注意：① have to (have got to) 和 must 都是“必须”的意思。have to 表示客观的需要；must 表示说话人主观上的看法, 即主观上的必要。② have to 有人称、数、时态的变化；而 must 只有一种形式。③ 在否定结构中, don't have to 表示“不必”；mustn't 表示“禁止”。



同步训练

A 组

一、单词拼写

1. James was u _____ because he had lost

his ticket.

2. That problem is so u _____ that it made me unable to sleep last night.

3. I tried to tell her but she _____ (不理睬) me.

4. It was difficult to c _____ down a crying baby.

5. I am very _____ (挂念) about her.

6. I met him on the street where he was w _____ the dog.

7. I bought these chocolates _____ (散装的), not in a box.

8. He never c _____ in an examination, so he is an honest student.

9. Let's a _____ some salt to the soup, and it'll be better.

10. The latest _____ (调查) shows that many taxi drivers are learning English.

二、英汉对译

11. 4 加 3 等于 7。

12. 这些数目加起来总和是 365。

13. 他通过高价格来欺骗顾客。

14. 这个会增加我们的困难的。

15. 我打算告诉她, 可是她不理睬我。

16. Where work is concerned, I always try to do my best.

17. It's getting dark, so I have to go home.

18. Do you know the melting point of iron?

19. All these points to an early spring.

20. The nurse calmed the little boy by giving him some candy.

三、完成句子

21. Tom was _____ (作弊时被抓住) in the English examination.

22. I _____ (不得不) complete the exercise before the teacher checks it.

23. Don't trouble about things that don't _____ (与……有关) you.

24. We _____ all _____ (关心) her safety.

25. He has eaten too much food, so his stomach _____ (消化不良) now.

26. The dog is too dangerous to be left _____ (不管).

27. He could not do anything but _____ (作弊) the examination.

28. These children _____ (不必) go to school on Sunday, do they?

29. He's so rich that he _____ (不必) work.

30. All his income _____ (总计) 100,000 dollars last year.

四、单句改错

31. English is her most favourite subject and she works hard at it every day. ()

32. He broke his glasses in the party and had to get it repairing. ()

33. Your schoolbag is too dirty and needs to wash at once. ()

34. Li Ming invited us to KFC and paid for the bill himself. ()

35. He worked hardly and went into an ideal college at last. ()

B 组

五、单项选择

36. The children _____ busy streets to go to school because their school is on the other side.

- A. must cross B. have to cross
C. need cross D. crossed

37. He waited _____ the volcano became quiet and he was able to return two days later.

- A. when B. after
C. before D. until

38. He solved the maths problem for his younger sister _____ any difficulty.

- A. without B. with
C. for D. about

39. I stayed here _____ I could see you.

- A. so B. as
C. so as to D. in order to

40. The house has been out of repair. We have to _____.

- A. get it repairing B. get it repaired
C. get repaired D. repair them

41. Yesterday my friend came to school _____, because he had been scolded by his father.

- A. upsetting B. upset
C. to upset D. being upset

42. He was _____ when I told him the bad news.

- A. quiet B. still
C. calm D. silent

43. She likes to buy sweets _____, for they're cheaper.

- A. lost B. lose
C. losing D. loose

44. He was caught _____ in the end-of-term examination.

- A. cheat B. cheated
C. to cheat D. cheating

45. If you don't _____, you may fall on the ice.

- A. look out B. look at
C. look up D. look down

六、阅读理解

Many teenagers feel that the most important people in their lives are their friends. They believe that their family members don't know them as well as their friends do. In large families, it is quite often for brothers and sisters to fight with each other and then they can only go to their friends for some ideas.

It is very important for teenagers to have one good friend or a group of friends. Even when they are not with their friends, they usually spend a lot of time talking on the phone. This communication is very important in children's growing up, because friends can discuss something. These things are difficult to say to their family members.

However, parents often try to choose friends for their children. Some parents may even stop their children from meeting their good friends.

Have you ever thought of the following questions?

Do you have a few good friends or many good friends?

Do you choose your friends or your friends choose you?

Have you got a good friend your parents don't like?

What do you do when your parents don't

let you make friends with others?

Your answers are welcome.

46. When teenagers have something difficult to say to their parents, they usually _____.

- A. stay alone at home
B. fight with their parents
C. discuss it with their friends
D. go to their brothers and sisters for help

47. The underlined sentence "Your answers are welcome." in the last paragraph means "_____".

- A. You are welcome to discuss the questions with us.
B. We've got no idea, so your answers are welcome.
C. Your answers are always right.
D. You can give us all the right answers.

48. Which of the following is the writer's attitude?

- A. Parents should choose friends for their children.
B. Children should choose everything they like.
C. Parents should understand their children better.
D. Teenagers should only go to their friends for help.

49. Why is it important for teenagers to have some good friends? Because _____.

- A. they have no friends at home
B. the friends can help each other when they are beaten
C. they are easy to have a talk together
D. the parents don't like to communicate with them

Unit 1 - 2 Reading

1. go through 经历, 经受。

Iraq has gone through too many wars. 伊拉克饱经战火。

2. make sb./sth. + 名词, 意为: 使……成为……。

Karl Marx made London the base of revolution. 马克思以伦敦作为革命根据地。

We made Li Jia chairman of the Students' Union. 我们选李佳当学生会主席。

3. set down 放下, 记下, 登记。注意区分: set about 着手干; set aside 拨出, 放在一边; set off 出发, 动身; set out 开始做; set up 建立。

I have set down everything that happened, as I remember it. 我已经把所发生的一切根据我的记忆记录下来了。

The bus set the children down just outside the school. 公共汽车就在学校门口停下, 让孩子们下车。

4. a series of 一系列。

The team will play a series of matches in this country. 这个队要在这个国家参加一系列比赛。

5. I wonder... 我想知道……, 我不知道……。

I wonder if she knows we're here. 我不知道她是否晓得我们在这里。

I wondered what really had happened. 我想知道究竟发生了什么事。

6. There is/was a time when... 曾经有那么个时候……。

There was a time when we could get a good meal for less than 1 yuan. 曾经有个时候我们花不到 1 元钱就能饱餐一顿。

7. stay awake 不睡觉, 保持清醒。stay 在此为系动词, 其后加形容词或名词作补语, 表示“维持某状态”。如: stay single 不结婚; stay young 保持青春。

The exciting story made him stay awake all night. 那令人兴奋的故事使他整夜睡不着觉。

8. on purpose 故意地。

She seems to do these things on purpose. 她似乎是故意做这些事的。

9. in order to/so as to 为了, 以便, 表示目的状语。注意 so as to 不能置于句首。in order that/so that 是其相应的状语从句结构 (前者从句用情态动词 may/might, 后者用情态动词 can/could)。

She arrived early in order to/so as to get a good seat. 她到得早, 图的是得个好座位。

In order to catch up with her classmates, she studies hard every day. 为赶上同学们, 她每天都在努力学习。

10. far too 过于……, ……得多。far 也可以修饰比较级。

He was at the station far too early. 他到车站太早了。

There were a number of people out this afternoon, far more than last Sunday. 今天下午很多人都出去了, 远比上星期天多。

11. face to face/face-to-face 面对面。前者作状语, 后者作定语。

We had an interview face to face. 我们有一个面对面的采访。

We had a face-to-face interview. 我们有一个面对面的采访。

12. according to 短语介词, 意为: 根据。

You must do it according to what I said. 你必须根据我说的去做。



例 1 I didn't dare (to) open a window at night. 晚上我不敢开窗。

【解析】 dare 有两种用法：一是作为实义动词，否定和疑问由助动词构成，它有时态和数的变化，后面一般加 to；否定式 to 有时可以省略。二是作为情态动词，主要用于否定句和疑问句，不需要助动词，可以直接构成否定和疑问，后面不加 to。如：

(1) With his parents' help, he dares to do everything.

(2) He didn't dare (to) look up.

(3) She dare not go out alone at night.

(4) How dare you say I'm unfair?

例 2 It was the first time in a year and a half that I'd seen the night face to face. 这是一年半以来我第一次和夜晚近距离接触。

【解析】 It is/was the first/second... time that... 结构中，that 从句通常用完成时态，解释为“某人第几次做……”。如：

(1) It's the third time that he has been to America.

(2) It was the second time that we had visited the old hero.



A 组

一、单词拼写

1. He refused to give any r _____ for his action.
2. May she s _____ your umbrella together with you?
3. What is your p _____ in going to Canada?
4. It was c _____ of you to go skating on such thin ice.
5. He had almost e _____ forgotten what he had done.

6. You must t _____ me because I am speaking the truth.

7. Don't d _____ your father, he is busy.

8. Columbus d _____ America in 1492.

9. The sun was h _____ by the clouds.

10. It's not in my p _____ to help you.

二、英汉对译

11. All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.

12. He'll attend a series of important meetings next month.

13. Your composition itself is very good, except for some spelling mistakes.

14. The temperature has stayed high this week.

15. There is very little room on the desk because it has far too many books.

16. 曾经有段时间我天天早上 6 点钟起床。

17. 他等在学校门口为了把书还给我。

18. 大多数家庭在战争中经历了很多磨难。

19. 我得去接我女儿了。

20. 这就是我昨天考试没过的原因。

三、完成句子

21. _____ (根据) the school rules, students can't carry mobile phones.
22. Many young people _____ (对……疯狂) Jay Chou.
23. _____ (有毛病) with my stomach.
24. Many families _____ (团聚) to greet the new year.
25. We must do _____ (尽可能地) we can to make our country more beautiful.
26. Tom and his family _____ (藏起来) for over a year; no one knew where they were.
27. You must tell him his mistake _____ (面对面地).
28. The teacher asked him to _____ (记录下来) his story in the paper.
29. She is _____ a beautiful girl _____ (如此……以至于) we all like her.
30. She is _____ beautiful a girl _____ (如此……以至于) we all like her.

四、单句改错

31. My teacher advised me to keep my diary every day. ()
32. He dares not go there alone at night. ()
33. It is the first time that we came to visit the Great Wall. ()
34. We'd better think about that whether the food will give us the nutrients we need. ()
35. Some children spend on more time watching television than they spend in school. ()

B 组

五、单项选择

36. Tom kept quiet about the accident _____ lose his job.
A. so not as to B. so as not to
C. so as to not D. not so as to
37. — How did you find your visit to the museum?
— I thoroughly enjoyed it. It was _____ than I thought.
A. far more interesting
B. even much interesting
C. so more interesting
D. a lot much interesting
38. — Do you know our town at all?
— No, this is the first time I _____ here.
A. was B. have been
C. came D. am coming
39. — I'm sorry to keep you waiting.
— Oh, not at all. I _____ here for only a few minutes.
A. have been B. had been
C. was D. will be
40. Can you believe that in _____ a rich country there should be _____ many poor people?
A. such; such B. such; so
C. so; so D. so; such
41. 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
42. She _____ not walk alone in the dark.
A. dare B. can
C. should D. need
43. Looking at my determined face, the big boy _____ pick up the fight.

- A. dares not B. dare not to
C. doesn't dare D. dares not to

44. I will _____ the story as it was told to me.

- A. set about B. set out
C. set down D. set up

45. — Why are you so late today?

— It is _____ my father-in-law was sent into hospital.

- A. because B. why
C. since D. while

六、完形填空

Surfing: It's Not Just for Boys Anymore

If you asked high school girls to name their favorite sports, most would probably say basketball or volleyball. I happen to be one of the few girls who would 46: surfing(冲浪运动). But isn't that a boy's thing? Some people 47. Most certainly not. I started surfing about five years ago and 48 in love with the sport on the very first day. Riding that first 49 was the best feeling I had ever experienced.

When I try to 50 surfing with other things, I find it very difficult because, in my 51, there is nothing like it. It involves(牵涉到) body, 52, and soul. There's sand between my toes and cool, salt water all 53 us. The feeling I get when I'm surfing across that 54, becoming one with the 55, is like I'm weightless.

The one thing I can 56 from surfing and not any other sport is endless challenge(挑战). You can never be the "best surfer" because the ocean 57 an uncountable(数不清的) variety of waves that nobody can ever master. The variations of surfing styles are wonderful. Some surfers are free and flowing; others are very aggressive(活跃有力的) and 58. All of these things attract me to surfing and make it 59 from any

other sport.

I've 60 to tell every girl I know to do something that people don't think girls can do. It's part of being human to advance to new 61, so shouldn't it be expected that girls should step up and start 62 the limits of things boys and men used to dominate(主宰)?

There are women 63 side by side with the President of our country, so why not side by side with the boys 64 the football team or out in the water surfing? Give girls a chance to 65, and they will.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 46. A. tell | B. answer |
| C. give | D. realize |
| 47. A. wonder | B. understand |
| C. reply | D. believe |
| 48. A. stayed | B. came |
| C. dropped | D. fell |
| 49. A. wave | B. storm |
| C. sail | D. boat |
| 50. A. bring | B. connect |
| C. compare | D. tie |
| 51. A. work | B. study |
| C. holiday | D. life |
| 52. A. mind | B. effort |
| C. health | D. time |
| 53. A. along | B. above |
| C. around | D. by |
| 54. A. beach | B. water |
| C. board | D. lake |
| 55. A. sky | B. world |
| C. earth | D. ocean |
| 56. A. tale | B. get |
| C. make | D. keep |
| 57. A. catches | B. includes |
| C. offers | D. collects |
| 58. A. sharp | B. great |
| C. hard | D. calm |
| 59. A. known | B. right |
| C. far | D. different |

60. A. chosen B. tried
C. learned D. promised
61. A. levels B. points
C. steps D. parts
62. A. reaching B. accepting
C. pushing D. setting

63. A. sitting B. walking
C. fighting D. working
64. A. of B. from
C. on D. with
65. A. think B. succeed
C. perform D. feel

Unit 1 - 3 Learning about Language



直接引语和间接引语

1. 直接引语是指把别人说的话照原来的样子引用出来,直接引语应放在引号之中。

2. 间接引语是指人们用自己的话转述别人或自己曾经说过的话,间接引语不用引号。

3. 将直接引语变成间接引语时,原句中的时态、人称、指示代词、时间及地点状语、某些动词等都发生相应的变化。

时态: 现在时态变为过去时态;将来时态变为过去将来时态;过去时态变为过去完成时态;过去完成时和表示客观真理的句子时态不变。

人称代词: 一般情况下,第一人称改为第三人称,第二人称根据具体情况而定。

指示代词、时间状语、地点状语、个别动词的变化,见下表。

	直接引语	间接引语
指示代词	this these	that those
时间状语	now today, tonight yesterday tomorrow ago last week/month/year next week/month/year	then that day, that night the day before the next/following day before the week/month/year before the next week/month/year

续表

	直接引语	间接引语
地点状语	here	there
动词	come bring	go take

4. 疑问句变间接引语时,一般疑问句和反意疑问句要借助连词 **if** 或 **whether**, 后接陈述句语序。选择疑问句改成间接引语时用 **whether...or...** 结构。特殊疑问句用特殊疑问词+陈述句语序。

5. 祈使句变间接引语时,祈使句改为不定式的复合结构,前面的谓语动词根据语气强弱分别选用 **beg**, **request**, **ask**, **tell**, **order**, **warn** 等。

同步训练

A 组

一、辨析比较

I. "I don't go to bed until 11:00 pm." said Tom.

Tom said that he didn't go to bed until 11:00 pm.

II. "Do you think it's necessary to keep a diary?" the teacher asks us.

The teacher asks us if we think it's necessary to keep a diary.

III. Tom's father asked him what subjects he learned at school.

"What subjects do you learn at school?"

Tom's father asked him.

IV. Mr. Smith asked me when I got up the morning before.

"When did you get up yesterday morning?" Mr. Smith said to me.

二、词语释义

- _____ put together with something else.
- _____ not pay attention to.
- _____ behave in a dishonest way.
- _____ have with others.
- _____ intention or plan.
- _____ young people between 13 and 19 years old.
- _____ a person in charge of a newspaper or magazine.
- _____ a tendency to do a particular thing regularly.
- _____ completely.
- _____ a group of things of the same kind; coming one after another.

三、词语填空

- They carried out a _____ of experiments to test the drug.
- Children should be taught _____ their toys.
- In my opinion, _____ should not be allowed to smoke.
- I _____ agree with you.
- He wrote to the _____ of "China Daily".
- What should we do with the students caught _____ in the exam?
- Would you like _____ anything to the plan, Jack?
- I am sorry, my advice is _____.
- I am going to China for a business _____.
- Eating _____ are important to your health.

四、完成句子

- It was an accident. I didn't do it _____.
- He doesn't like to _____ a series of facts in his diary.
- How are you _____ your new classmates?
- They _____ with each other at the first sight.
- He was too excited _____.
- _____ your scores and see how many points you can get.
- The family are all _____ his safety.
- He waited at the gate _____ meet her when she came out.
- It was the first time in a year and a half that I'd seen the film star _____.
- She and her family _____ for nearly two years before they were discovered.

五、句型变换(把直接引语转换成间接引语,把间接引语转换成直接引语)

- "I am going to watch the football match this afternoon." Mike said.
- "I don't know how to tell her about it." said Mike.
- "I can't go to the concert tonight as I have much homework to do." She said to me.
- "I have to stay at home looking after my daughter." She said.

35. "Why did you choose this model?" Mum asked her.

36. Dad asked her whether she felt excited at the news.

37. Mary asked Tom what else he had done.

38. Anne asked her Mum when they would go there again.

39. Li Pin asked his teacher how he could learn English well.

40. Jack asked his father why he had gone home so late the night before.

六、单句改错

41. Do you want a friend whom you can talk everything to. ()

42. He asked what my name is. ()

43. He told me that he had gone to America three years ago. ()

44. Mum told her don't be late for school. ()

45. It's because I haven't been able to be outdoors so long so I've been crazy. ()

七、单句翻译

46. 我不知道明天你是否能来。(wonder)

47. 这是我第一次来中国。(the first time)

48. 她说她不想像大多数人那样在日记中记流水账。(a series of)

49. 我得马上去参加一个重要会议。(have got to)

50. 我和汤姆很熟。他碰巧是我的同班同学。(happen to do)

B 组

八、单项选择

51. You mustn't cross the street _____ the light turns green.

- A. after B. until
C. when D. while

52. We have got to finish writing the composition before Saturday, _____ ?

- A. have we B. don't we
C. haven't we D. do we

53. Five _____ to five is ten.

- A. add B. adding
C. adds D. added

54. _____ see her, he stayed for another day.

- A. So as to B. In order to
C. So that he could D. As to

55. I wonder _____ you can lend me a helping hand.

- A. if B. whether
C. that D. both A and B

56. Mary failed in the examination so she _____.

- A. upset B. feel upset
C. was upset D. was upsetting

57. It was during the Second World War _____ they were caught by the German Nazis.

- A. when B. that
C. while D. so

58. He felt crazy _____ in the hiding place for a month.

- A. when B. after
C. after stay D. after staying

59. We wondered what _____ him her best friend.

- A. became B. made
C. making D. become

60. — Do you _____ to know his telephone number?

— Sorry. Shall I look it up for you?

- A. happen B. want
C. hope D. like

九、阅读理解

Some time ago I discovered that one of my chairs had a broken leg. I didn't think there would be any difficulty in getting it mended, as there are a lot of antique(古董) shops near my home. So I left home one morning carrying the chair with me. I went into the first shop expecting a friendly reception(接待). I was quite wrong. The man wouldn't even look at my chair.

The second shop, though more polite, was just the same, and the third and the fourth—so I decide that my approach must be wrong.

I entered the fifth shop with a plan in my mind. I placed the chair on the floor and said to the shopkeeper, "Would you like to buy a chair?" he looked it over carefully and said, "Yes, not a bad chair. How much do you want for it, sir?" "Twenty pounds," I said. "OK," he said, "I'll give you twenty pounds." "It's got a broken leg," I said. "Yes, I saw that; it's nothing."

Everything was going according to plan and I was getting excited. "What will you do with it?" I asked. "Oh, it will be easy to sell

once the repair is done." "I'll buy it," I said. "What do you mean? You've just sold it to me," he said. "Yes, I know but I've changed my mind. I'm sorry. I'll give you twenty-seven pounds for it." "You must be crazy," He said. Then, suddenly the penny dropped. "I know what you want. You want me to repair your chair." "You're right," I said. "And what would you have done if I had walked in and said, 'Would you mend this chair for me?'" "I wouldn't have agreed to do it," he said. "We don't do repairs, not enough money in it and too much trouble. But I'll mend this for you, shall we say for five pounds?" He was a very nice man and was greatly amused(感到有趣) by the whole thing.

61. We can learn from the text that in the first shop the writer _____.

- A. was rather impolite
B. was warmly received
C. asked the shopkeeper to buy his chair
D. asked the shopkeeper to repair his chair

62. The underline word "approach" in the second paragraph means _____.

- A. plan for dealing with things
B. decision to sell things
C. idea of repairing things
D. way of doing things

63. The expression "the penny dropped" in the last paragraph means the shopkeeper _____.

- A. changed his mind
B. accepted the offer
C. saw the writer's purpose
D. decided to help the writer

64. The writer was getting excited because _____.

- A. the chair was worth so much
B. the chair would be repaired

- C. the shopkeeper would buy the chair for twenty pounds
D. the shopkeeper didn't mind the chair's broken leg

65. From the text, we can learn that the writer was _____.
A. honest B. careful
C. clever D. funny

Unit 1 - 4 Using Language



1. fall *v.* 下落, 跌倒, 倒下, 下降; 处于某种状态; 成为。常和形容词一起构成词组: fall sick/asleep/silent. fall in love with sb. 爱上某人。

She fell ill soon after and did not recover. 不久后她就病倒了而且一病不起。

2. gossip *v. & n.* 闲话, 闲聊, 流言, 坏话; 好说闲话者, 长舌妇。

He pays no attention to gossip. 他不理会那些闲言碎语。

They sat and gossiped all evening. 他们整晚上坐着胡聊。

3. alone *adj.* 单独的, 独一无二的(只能作表语, 不带感情色彩); *adv.* 独自地。比较: lonely *adj.* 孤独的, 寂寞的, 偏僻的, 人迹罕至的, 可作定语或表语。

She lives alone, but she doesn't feel lonely. 她独居, 但不感到孤独。

I am not alone in this opinion. 不只是我一个人有这想法。

He did it all alone. 这事完全是他一个人干的。

When his wife and two little children left him, he was very lonely. 当他的妻子和两个孩子离他而去后, 他很孤独。

The man wanted to fly to Rockall, a lonely island in the Atlantic Ocean. 这个人要飞往洛卡尔——大西洋上一个人迹罕至的孤岛。

4. advice *n.* 忠告, 劝告, 建议, 通知。该

词为不可数名词, a piece of advice 一条建议。搭配: ask sb. for advice 征求某人建议; give (offer) sb. advice 给某人提出建议(忠告); follow (take) one's advice 听从某人的建议。其动词形式为 advise, 常用作 advise sb. to do sth. 建议某人做某事; advise (doing) sth. 建议做某事。

The doctor advised me to take more exercise. 医生嘱咐我多加锻炼。

Miss Liu gave us some advice on how to learn English. 刘老师给我们提了些如何学习英语的建议。

5. trouble *n.* 烦恼, 麻烦, 纠纷, 疾病, 故障, 问题; *vt.* (使) 烦恼, 麻烦, 打扰, 麻烦自己, 费神, 费心。该词作名词时, 通常为不可数名词。get into trouble 发生纠纷, 麻烦; make trouble 惹事, 惹麻烦; be in trouble 陷入困境中; have trouble (in) doing sth. 做某事费劲。

I have some trouble in translating the article. 我在翻译那篇文章时有点费劲。

He is in trouble; let's go to help him. 他遇到麻烦啦, 我们去帮帮他。

6. make it clear that... 把……弄清楚(在这种结构中, it 为形式宾语, that 引导的宾语从句为真正宾语)。make + 宾语 + 形容词(或名词、不带 to 的不定式、-ed 等), 意为: 使……。

They want to make it clear to the public that they do an important and necessary job. 他们要让公众清楚他们的工作不但重要, 而且是必不可少的。