

长春市教育局教育教学研究室组编

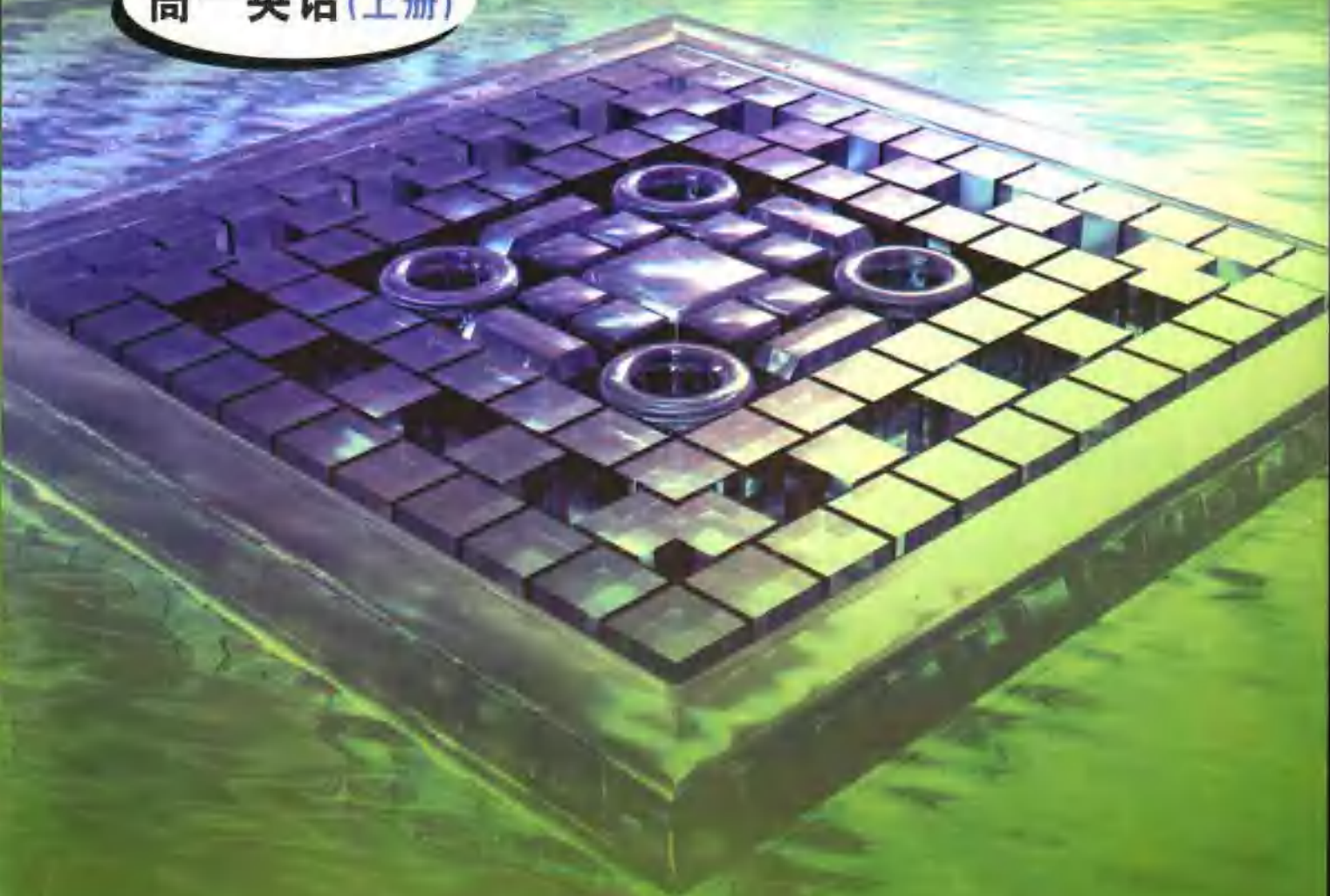


全程绿色学习

系列丛书

教师用书
(与学生用书配套使用)

高一英语(上册)



吉林出版社

全程绿色学习

权威性

实用性

操作性

系列丛书

高一英语 (上册)

教师用书

(与学生用书配套使用)

长春市教育局教育教学研究室 组编

背景材料

词汇掌握

难句分析

语法重难点

同步训练全析全解

同步测试全析全解

华龄出版社

责任编辑 苏 辉
封面设计 倪 霞

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

全程绿色学习系列丛书·高一英语·上册/长春市教育局教育教学研究室组编.
—北京: 华龄出版社, 2005. 8

教师用书

ISBN 7-80178-272-0

I. 全… II. 长… III. 英语课—高中—教学参考资料 IV. G633

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2005) 第 094185 号

书 名: 全程绿色学习系列丛书·高一英语 (上册) 教师用书
作 者: 长春市教育局教育教学研究室组编
出版发行: 华龄出版社
印 刷: 遵化市印刷有限公司
版 次: 2005 年 8 月第 1 版 2005 年 8 月第 1 次印刷
开 本: 850×1168 1/16 印 张: 6
印 数: 1~3000 册
全套定价: 50.00 元 (共 8 册)

地 址: 北京西城区鼓楼西大街 41 号
电 话: 84044445 (发行部)

邮 编: 100009
传 真: 84039173

前 言

由长春市教育局教育教学研究室策划的《全程绿色学习系列丛书》和大家见面了。它作为师生的良师益友，将伴随师生度过高中一年级宝贵的学习时光。

本丛书以人教社最新修订的高中教科书为蓝本，以最新《考试大纲》、《新课程教学大纲》和《英语课程标准为依据》，集国内最先进的教学理念，精选近五年全国高考试题和近三年各省市的优秀试题，并根据教学实际，精心创作了40%左右的原创题，使每一道试题尽可能符合《教学大纲》精神和学生的实际学习需要。本丛书采用“一拖一”的编写模式，即一本教师用书，一本学生用书（学生用书包括同步训练和单元同步测试），两本书互为补充。学生用书“同步训练”的编写体例为“词汇闯关”、“句型转换”、“单元语法”、“语言知识综合运用”等部分，习题意在培养学生的学科思想与悟性，使其对每个知识点的掌握落到实处，从而达到活用知识，提升能力的目的，并单独装订成册，可作为学生课堂练习本，也可作为学生课后作业本，便于师生灵活使用；学生用书“单元同步测试”是对本单元教与学的总结和验收，既可供教师考试之用，也可供学生自我检测之用。教师用书的编写体例为“背景材料”、“词汇掌握”、“难句分析”、“语法重难点”、“同步训练与同步测试参考答案”等部分。教师用书既是教师教学的教案，也是学生学习的学案，书中对学生用书中的所有习题进行了全析全解，大大方便了教师教学和学生自学。

《全程绿色学习系列丛书·高一英语（上册）教师用书》由长春市教育局教育教学研究室特级教师刘玉琦任主编，长春市第八中学外语组组长刘秀华任副主编。编者有：长春八中刘秀华（Unit 1~3），长春八中李晗英（Unit 4~6），长春八中闫迎参（Unit 7~9），长春八中林晓英（Unit 10~12）。全书由长春市教育局教育教学研究室刘玉琦统稿并审定。

长春市教育局教育教学研究室

2005年7月

编委会

主 任 陆建中

副主任 白智才 逯成文 刁丽英

编 委 (按姓氏笔画为序)

刁丽英 王 梅 王笑梅

白智才 孙中文 刘玉琦

许 丽 陆建中 陈 薇

张甲文 吴学荣 赵大川

祝承亮 逯成文

目 录

Unit 1	(1)
I. 背景材料	(1)
II. 词汇掌握	(1)
III. 难句分析	(4)
IV. 语法重难点	(5)
V. 同步训练 1 Unit 1 参考答案	(5)
VI. 同步测试 1 Unit 1 参考答案	(6)
Unit 2	(6)
I. 背景材料	(8)
II. 词汇掌握	(8)
III. 难句分析	(11)
IV. 同步训练 2 Unit 2 参考答案	(12)
V. 同步测试 2 Unit 2 参考答案	(13)
Unit 3	(14)
I. 背景材料	(14)
II. 词汇掌握	(14)
III. 难句分析	(18)
IV. 语法重难点	(20)
V. 同步训练 3 Unit 3 参考答案	(21)
VI. 同步测试 3 Unit 3 参考答案	(21)
Unit 4	(23)
I. 背景材料	(23)
II. 词汇掌握	(23)
III. 难句分析	(28)
IV. 语法重难点	(28)
V. 同步训练 4 Unit 4 参考答案	(29)
VI. 同步测试 4 Unit 4 参考答案	(30)
Unit 5	(31)
I. 背景材料	(31)
II. 词汇掌握	(32)
III. 难句分析	(38)
IV. 语法重难点	(38)
V. 同步训练 5 Unit 5 参考答案	(39)
VI. 同步测试 5 Unit 5 参考答案	(40)

Unit 6	(42)
I. 背景材料	(42)
II. 词汇掌握	(42)
III. 难句分析	(48)
IV. 语法重难点	(49)
V. 同步训练 6 Unit 6 参考答案	(49)
VI. 同步测试 6 Unit 6 参考答案	(50)
Unit 7	(52)
I. 背景材料	(52)
II. 词汇掌握	(52)
III. 难句分析	(55)
IV. 语法重难点	(56)
V. 同步训练 7 Unit 7 参考答案	(56)
VI. 同步测试 7 Unit 7 参考答案	(57)
Unit 8	(58)
I. 背景材料	(58)
II. 词汇掌握	(59)
III. 难句分析	(60)
IV. 语法重难点	(60)
V. 同步训练 8 Unit 8 参考答案	(60)
VI. 同步测试 8 Unit 8 参考答案	(61)
Unit 9	(62)
I. 词汇掌握	(62)
II. 难句分析	(65)
III. 语法重难点	(66)
IV. 同步训练 9 Unit 9 参考答案	(66)
V. 同步测试 9 Unit 9 参考答案	(67)
Unit 10	(69)
I. 背景材料	(69)
II. 词汇掌握	(69)
III. 难句分析	(71)
IV. 语法重难点	(71)
V. 同步训练 10 Unit 10 参考答案	(73)
VI. 同步测试 10 Unit 10 参考答案	(73)
Unit 11	(75)
I. 背景材料	(75)
II. 词汇掌握	(75)
III. 难句分析	(77)
IV. 语法重难点	(77)

V. 同步训练 11 Unit 11 参考答案	(78)
VI. 同步测试 11 Unit 11 参考答案	(79)
Unit 12	(80)
I. 背景材料	(80)
II. 词汇掌握	(80)
III. 难句分析	(81)
IV. 语法重难点	(83)
V. 同步训练 12 Unit 12 参考答案	(84)
VI. 同步测试 12 Unit 12 参考答案	(85)

Unit 1

I. 背景材料

Cast Away 电影名, 译为《荒岛余生》或《浩劫重生》

The movie stars tom Hanks and Helen Hunt and is directed by Robert Zemeckis (also director of Forrest Gump).

Hanks plays Chuck Noland, a workaholic Federal Express systems engineer, who always lives by the clock. His fiancée is often neglected. On Christmas Day, he has a call and has to board a plane to Malaysia, leaving his fiancée. In a terrible storm, his plane crashes over the South Sea, killing the few on board with the exception of Chuck.

The plane crash leaves Chuck stranded on a deserted island for four years. Cut off from all the people and stripped of everyday conveniences, he must first meet the basic needs of survival. He makes full use of the contents of the washed-up FedEx packages. In total solitude he makes friends with a volleyball which is also washed ashore inside a FedEx package. He communicates with the volleyball, names it Wilson and even paints a face on it with his own blood, almost making a ball as a real person with real feelings. After four years, Chuck returns to the civilization. He becomes transformed both physically and emotionally. He realizes that there is much more to life than work.

II. 词汇掌握

1. 本单元应掌握重点词汇、词组

describe, honest, argue, survive, hate, be fond of, success, sorrow, care... about, be into sth., drop sb. a line, manage, realize, deserted, share

2. 句型

even though; treat... as... that; so that; in order to

3. 重点词汇句型用法例解

1. I hate hiking and I'm not into classical music.

我厌恶远足也不喜欢古典音乐。

(1) hate vt. 憎恶, 憎恨; 厌恶, 很不喜欢, 句型为: hate sth. / sh.; hate doing / to do sth.; hate sb. doing / to do sth.

例如: She hates cats.

她极讨厌猫。

I hate asking / to ask any favors of her.

我很不喜欢求助于她。

He hates women smoking / to smoke.

她不喜欢女人抽烟。

(2) be into sth. 对某事有兴趣, 热衷于某事。

例如: He is into rock music.

她热衷于摇滚乐。

2. be fond of... 喜欢..., 固定搭配。

例如: I am fond of playing the piano.

我喜欢弹钢琴。

She is fond of cats.

她喜欢猫。

3. argue 用作动词, 表示“争论, 争吵, 争辩”。常用句式 argue with sb. over/about sth. 同某人争论某事。

Argue for/against 为/反对...而辩论

例如: He is always arguing with me over/about housework.

他老是为家务与我争吵。

They argued for/against a proposed law.

他们赞成(反对)某法律草案。

4. I sing all the time.

我一直在唱。

句中短语 all the time 意为: continuously 一直始终。

例如: I was with him nearly all the time.

我几乎一直和她在一起。

I shall be thinking about you all the time.

我将始终想着你。

5. On the island, Chuck has to learn to survive all along.

在岛上, 查克不得不学会自己生存。

survive 一词意为 continue to live or exist 幸存; 活下来。

例如: Her parents died in the SARS epidemic, but she survived.

它的双亲在“非典”流行时去世, 但是她幸存下来。

Few buildings survived the fire.

这次火灾没有几幢楼房幸存下来。

6. He talks to Wilson and treats it as a friend.

他和威尔森谈话并且把她当成朋友。

句中短语 treat... as... 意为: 把...看作...。

例如: The grandma treated the PLA man as her own son.

这个老奶奶把这位解放军战士当作自己的亲身儿子。

We treat the children as our best friends.

我们将这些孩子作为我们最好的朋友。

7. If you are interested in being friends, drop me a line.

如果您对交朋友感兴趣, 给我写封信。

短语 drop someone a note / a line 意为: write a short letter to someone 给某人写封信。

例如: If you have time, please drop me a line.

如果有时间请给我写封短信。

Drop me a line when you are next in town.

下次到城里来给我来封信。

8. manager n. 经理; 管理者; 经营看

例如: the manager of the company

这家公司的经理

My wife is an excellent manager.

我妻子是一个非常好的管家。

manage *v.* 控制; 管理; 经营

manage a horse 驾驭一匹马

manage a business 管理商务

manage household 管理家务

例如: I can't manage it alone.

我一个人办不了。

You might wonder how it manages to live without eating for so many months.

你或许会觉得奇怪, 它好几个月不吃东西, 怎么活下来的呢?

manage to do sth. 设法做了某事; 成功地做了某事

例如: He managed to get there in time.

他设法及时地赶到了那里。

[辨析] try to do sth. 尽力做某事, 但不一定成功。

例如: We'll try to get what we want.

我们将尽力弄到我们想要的东西。

9. crash *n.* 坠毁; 碰撞; 碰坏; 哗啦啦地倒塌

例如: The tree fell with a great crash.

那树哗啦啦一声倒下来。

He was killed in an aircraft crash.

他于飞机失事中丧生。

v. 撞击; 坠毁; 冲入

例如: The bus crashed into a tree.

公共汽车撞在树上了。

The aircraft crashed.

那飞机坠毁了。

10. deserted *adj.* 无人居住的, 荒废了的; 被抛弃了的

a deserted village/island 荒村(岛)

desert *v.* 丢开, 抛弃; 失去, 逃走

例如: My courage deserted me.

我失去了勇气。

He deserted to the enemy.

他投敌去了。

11. develop *v.* 发展; 开发; (使) 成长; 使(发育)

例如: Plants develop from seeds.

植物由种子发育而成。

Fresh air and exercise develop healthy bodies.

新鲜空气和运动培养健康的身体。

London has developed into one of the greatest ports in the world.

伦敦发展成为世界最大的港口之一。

He developed a cough.

他咳嗽起来了。

This has made it necessary for agriculture and industry to develop very quickly.

这就使得工农业必须飞速发展。

a developing country 发展中国家

a developed country 发达国家

development *n.* 发展

with the development of... 随着……的发展

12. unusual *adj.* 不常见的, 不普通的; 例外的; 奇异的

usual *adj.* 常见的, 平常的

例如: Tea is the usual drink of English people.

茶是英国人的平常饮料。

than usual 比通常(往常)

例如: He came earlier than usual.

他比平时来得早。

as usual 像往常一样, 照例

例如: As usual, he got up very early.

像往常那样, 他起得非常早。

What do you usually do on Sundays?

你通常在星期天做什么?

13. realize *v.* 认识到; 实现

例如: Fortunately, people are beginning to realize just how serious the whole situation is.

幸运的是, 人们开始认识到整个情况有多么严重。

He couldn't realize his own danger.

他认识不到自己的危险。

realize one's hopes/ambitions 实现一个人的希望(野心)

realization *n.* 实现, 现实化; 真正认识

例如: have a full/true realization of... 充分认识到某事; 真正了解到某事

14. share *v.* 分享; 共同负担; 共有; 共用

share (in) sth. 分享某事(物)

share sth. with sb. 与……共用……

例如: share £100 equally between five people.

把100英镑平分给五个人。

We share the same room.

我们住在一间房里。

She shares (in) my troubles as well as (in) my joys.

她和我苦乐共享。

I will share the cost with you.

我将与你分担费用。

Let's share: you have half and I have half.

咱俩平分, 你一半我一半。

n. 负担量(不可数); 一份, 份额(可数)

bear/take one's share of... 对……负担某人的那部分

例如: I take my share of the cost.

我负担我那部分的费用。

We shall all have a share in the profits.

我们都可以分得一份利润。

15. sorrow *n.* 悲哀, 忧愁; 悲伤

express sorrow for having done wrong 对做错事表示伤心

to one's great sorrow 使某人极为悲哀的是

look at sb. in sorrow 悲伤地注视着某人

例如: His death caused much sorrow to them.

他的去世使他们十分悲痛。

The whole nation was in deep sorrow at this news.

当全国人民听到这个噩耗时, 都沉浸在深切的悲痛之中。

16. care about 在乎; 关心; 照顾

例如: He doesn't care about other people.

他不关心别人。

Can she care about the children?

她能照顾这些孩子吗?

care *v.* 关心; 在意

(1) 作“在乎, 介意”时, 多用于否定句、疑问句。

例如: I don't care at all.

我一点也不在乎。

I care nothing about the matter.

我对此事毫不介意。

(2) care 可以接不定式, 表示“愿意, 欲望”。

例如: Do you care to have lunch in town?

你想不想在城里吃饭?

(3) care 可以接从句

例如: They didn't care whether it rained or not.

他们不在乎下雨还是不下雨。

I don't care who he is.

我不管他是谁。

(4) care for 喜欢; 愿意

例如: Einstein cared little for money.

爱因斯坦不太喜欢钱。

Would you care for a cup of tea?

你想喝杯茶吗?

We should care for the young generation.

我们应关心青年一代。

17. successful *adj.* 成功的; 获得成功的

例如: The meeting was successful.

会议很成功。

They were successful in launching a communication satellite.

他们成功地发射了一颗通讯卫星。

success *n.* 成功; 成功的人(事)

例如: He met with success in his business.

他在事业上获得了成功。

Did you have any success in persuading your father?

你说服了令尊了吗?

I wish you success.

祝你成功。

The show was a great success.

这次表演很成功。

He was a success in business.

他事业很成功。

succeed *v.* 成功; 继承; 继任

succeed in (doing) sth. 成功做某事

例如: Did he succeed in passing the exam?

他考试及格了吗?

He will succeed his father as the manager.

他将接替他父亲担任经理。

18. even though/ if 即使, 纵然 (用于引导让步状语从句)

例如: Even though I didn't know anybody at the party, I had a good time.

即使我不认识晚会上的任何人, 我玩得也很快活。

Even if it rains, I will go.

即使下雨, 我也将去。

She won't leave the television set, even though her husband is waiting for his supper.

纵使她的丈夫在等着吃晚饭, 她也不愿意离开电视机。

[比较] as if/though “就像……似的, 似乎, 仿佛”, 用于引导方式状语从句和表语从句。

(1) 方式状语从句中的动词一般用虚拟语气, be 通常用 were 或 was。若从句动作与主句动作同时发生, 从句中用一般过去时; 若从句动作在主句动作之前发生, 从句中用过去完成时。

例如: Holding his head high, he walked past the pole and the soldiers as if they didn't exist.

他高昂着头, 走过旗杆和士兵, 仿佛他们不存在似的。

They talked as if they had been friends for years.

他们说话很亲热, 就像多年的好朋友似的。

(2) 当主句谓语动词为 look, seem, taste, smell 等词时, as 引导的表语从句如表示客观事实, 从句中谓语动词用陈述语气; 如表示与事实相反, 则用虚拟语气。

例如: This meat tastes as if it has already gone bad.

这肉尝起来好像已变坏了。

He looks as if he had seen a ghost.

他的脸色看起来好像他看见了鬼。

It seems as if it was/were spring already.

现在仿佛已经是春天了。

19. treat... as... 把……当作……对待

例如: Don't treat me as a child.

不要把我当作小孩看待。

We'd better treat it as a joke.

我们最好把它当作笑话。

They shall not be treated only as amusement.

不能把它们单纯看成是娱乐。

treat v. 对待; 治疗; 款待

例如: He treats his wife badly.

他对待妻子不好。

Which doctors are treating her for her illness?

哪些医师在为她治病?

She treated each of the children to an ice-cream.

她请孩子每人吃个冰淇淋。

I decided to treat myself to a taxi.

我决定坐一次计程车。

treatment n. 对待; 待遇; 治疗; 请客

例如: They are trying a new treatment for cancer.

他们正在试验治疗癌症的一种新方法。

be under treatment 在治疗中

例如: She is still under treatment in hospital.

她仍在医院接受治疗。

This is my treatment.

这次我请客。

20. so... that... “如此……以至于……”, 引导结果状语从句: so...部分放在句首时, 句子要倒装。

例如: He was so excited that he could not speak.

So excited was he that he could not speak.

The box is so heavy that nobody can lift it.

So heavy is the box that nobody can lift it.

[比较] so... that... 与 so that

so that 可引导结果状语从句, 也可引导目的状语从句。

(1) 引导结果状语从句, 意为“因此, 所以”, 主句和从句间常用逗号分开, 一般不与情态动词连用。

例如: Nothing more was heard of him, so that people thought that he was dead.

未再听到他的消息, 以致人们认为他已死去了。

I was caught in a heavy rain, so that all my clothes got wet.

我被大雨淋了, 所以衣服全都湿了。

(2) 引导目的状语从句, 意为“为了, 以便”, 通常从句中用 may, might, can, could 等情态动词。

例如: We left early so that we could catch the first bus.

我们很早出发, 以便能赶上第一班汽车。

Speak clearly so that we may understand you.

讲话要清楚, 以便我们能听明白。

注意: so that 引导目的状语从句时, 可用 in order that (以便, 为了) 替换, 以上两句中的 so that 均可换成 in order that.

[比较] so... that... 与 such... that...

so... that... 的句型构成是 so + adj./adv. + that,

such... that... 的句型构成是 such + a (n) + adj. + n. + that;

such + adj. + 不可数名词 + that; such + adj. + 复数名词 + that.

例如: He caught such a bad cold that he coughed day and

night.

他得了重感冒以致日夜地咳嗽。

It is such fine weather that we will go swimming.

今天天气那么好我们将去游泳。

They are such small shoes that I can't put them on.

这双鞋这么小我穿不上。

注意: “such + a (n) + adj. + 单数名词”结构可以与 “so + adj. + a (n) + 单数名词”结构互换, 其它结构, 则不可互换。

例如: It was such a lovely day that we decided to go out.

It was so lovely a day that we decided to go out.

(2) 当名词前有 many, much, few, little 修饰时, 前面应用 so, 即 so + many (much, few, little) + n. + that-clause 从句。

例如: The Smiths had so many children that they formed their own basketball team.

史密斯一家有这么多个孩子, 他们组成了自己的篮球队。

There was so little water left that only small children were given.

留下的水不多了, 只给小孩分了一些。

III. 难句分析

1. What do you think they should do to solve their problems?

你认为他们应该怎样做才能解决他们的问题?

句中 do you think 为插入语, 通常用于疑问句中, 其后使用陈述语序。类似的短语还有: do you suppose; do you imagine; do you believe

2. Imagine that you were alone on an island.

想象以下, 你独自一个人在一个岛上。

imagine 用作动词, 表示“想象, 设想, 料想, 猜想”的意思, 后面不能接不定式作宾语, 但是可以用动名词作宾语。

3. In the movie Cast Away, Tom Hanks plays a man named Chuck Noland.

在电影《荒岛余生》中, 汤姆·汉克斯扮演了一个名叫查克·诺兰德的人。

Named Chuck Noland 在句中为过去分词作定语。单个的分词作定语相当于一个形容词, 一般放在所修饰的前面, 分词作定语, 则放在所修饰词后面, 其功能相当于一个定语从句。

4. In order to survive, Chuck develops a friendship with an unusual friend — a volleyball he calls Wilson.

为了生存, 查克与一个特殊的朋友建立了友谊, 一个他称作威尔森的排球。

in order to do... 引导目的状语, 意为: 为了做某事。

5. Chuck learns that we need friends to share happiness and sorrow, and that it is important to have someone to care about.

查克知道我们需要朋友分享快乐与悲伤, 他还知道有人要关心是很重要的。

(1) and that... 与前面 that 是并列宾语从句, 引导第二个

从句 that 不能省略。

(2) care about... 意思是：关心；介意；在乎。

例如：He does not care about clothes.

他穿着不讲究。

My father does not care about what I do.

父亲不关心我做什么。

6. One day Chuck is on a flight across the Pacific Ocean when suddenly his plane crashes.

一天查克正在一架飞过太平洋的飞机上，突然飞机失事了。

when 是一个并列连词的作用，表示前一个动作正在进行时突然发生此事。多用于句型：be doing... when..., be about to do... when..., 句中 is on a flight 等于 is flying.

例如：He is about to go when the telephone rang.

她正要出去这时电话铃响了。

I was walking on the street yesterday when I saw an old friend.

昨天我正在街上走着忽然碰上一个老朋友。

IV. 语法重难点

直接引语和间接引语

当说话人引用别人的话时，可以用别人的原话，也可以用自己的话把别人意思转述出来，引用原话，称为直接引语 (Direct Speech)，否则称为间接引语 (Indirect Speech)。直接引语通常用引号 (") 括起来，间接引语在多数情况下都构成一个宾语从句。

例如：Lao Yang said, "I'm not free." (直接引语)

Lao Yang said that he wasn't free. (间接引语)

1. 如果引用的句子原来是一个陈述句，在间接引语中我们要注意下面几点：

(1) 在引语的开头用连词 that，有时可以省略

例如：He said, "mother, the boy is very naughty."

He told his mother that the boy was very naughty.

(2) 根据意思改变人称

例如：She said (to me); "your pronunciation is better than mine."

She said that my pronunciation was better than hers.

(3) 注意间接引语中的谓语与句子主要谓语时态一致

例如："Frank, I came to return you the book," Henry said.

Henry told Frank that he had come to return the book.

Kitty said; "I'll call again after supper."

Kitty said that she would call again after supper.

(4) 根据意思将指示代词，地点及时间状语作必要的更动

例如：She said; "I will come here again tonight."

She said (that) she would go there again that night.

2. 直接引语是一个疑问句变间接引语时，除了注意人称、状语等的变更和时态一致之外，还要注意：

(1) 把疑问句语序变为陈述句语序，也就是说要把主语放在

谓语的前面。

例如：He asked; "How are you getting along?"

He asked us how we were getting along?

(2) 在这种引语前 "that" 是永远也不能用的。如果是一般疑问句、选择疑问句或反意疑问句，在引语前要用连词 whether 或 if。

例如：He asked; "Are you a Party member or a League member?"

He asked me whether I was a Party member or a League member.

(whether... or... 搭配，一般不用 if)

例如："You've already got well, haven't you" she asked.

She asked whether (if) he had already got well.

V. 同步训练 1 Unit 1 参考答案

I. 词汇闯关

1. 汉英翻译

1. be fond of

2. all the time

3. surf the Internet

4. play computer games

5. be on a flight

6. all alone

7. hunt for

8. develop a friendship

9. treat... as...

10. share happiness and sorrow

11. make friends with

12. care about

13. on board the plane

14. joke about

15. drop sb. a line

2. 介词、副词填空

1. about; for

2. to; from

3. in; to

4. In; of

5. between

6. at; of

7. over; by

8. to; at

9. in; as; of

10. of; away

3. 单词拼写

1. share

2. speech

3. adventure

4. classical

5. argued.

II. 句型转换

1. nor do

2. drop me a line

3. her father had broken

4. treats/regards; as

5. am fond of

III. 单元语法

A:

1. if; would; that. 一般将来时态变为过去将来时态。指示代词也要变化。

2. told; he was; his. said to 改 told, 时态也要做相应的调整。

3. asked; if; here. 一般疑问句用 if 引导, 地点副词也要做相应的调整, there 变为 here。

4. he was; his; then. 人称前后要一致, now 变为 then。

5. her; had left; before. 一般过去时变为过去完成时。

B:

6. B. how much 引出宾语从句, 从句用陈述语序。

7. C. 一般现在时态可表示将来。

8. C. what's the matter 在宾语从句中不改变语序。

9. C. what time 引出宾语从句。

10. C. be able to 表示具体能够, can. 表示可以做某事。

11. A. asked 后的从句中, 将来时要用过去将来时表示。

12. B. tell sb. not to do sth. 告诉某人不要做某事。

13. C. 真理方面的内容在间接引语中用一般现在时。

IV. 语言知识的综合运用 (单项填空)

1. D. argue 后只能接由 that 引导的宾语从句。

2. B. 尽管天气特别冷, 风特别大, 但我们还是特地去观看比赛。

3. B. be into 意为“热衷于”; “极喜欢”。

4. C. 因为两个谓语动词 missed 和 was, 不能使用“so + 倒装句”, 而须用 It is the same with sb. 或 So it is / was sb. 结构。

5. A. 若分词前有 many, much, few, little (表示多少) 时, 须用 so... that 结构。

6. B. in order to 引导目的状语时, 可以位于句首, 而 so as to 则只能位于句子之后。

7. C. for example 用来举例时, 位置灵活, 可位于句首、句中、句末。

8. A. 若答语补充完整, 应为 I have been studying. 问答须一致, 问句中也须使用现在完成进行时。

9. D. even though 引导让步状语从句。题意: 他决定即使受到邀请, 也不去参加她的生日聚会。

10. C. share 此处意为“分享(感情/利害等)”。

11. D. should have done 表示“本应该做而实际没有做”。

12. A. too many 后接可数名词复数; 后面定语从句可理解为 which was covered with too much snow.

VI. 同步测试 1 Unit 1 参考答案

I. 句型转换

1. plays the part of

2. have any time to stay

3. on a flight

4. escapes being killed

5. to like

6. telling

7. don't; either

8. am not interested in

9. drop me a line

II. 单项填空

10. B. imagine 后接动名词。

11. A. 常用句型是 explain to sb. sth. .

12. B. be survived by sb. 意为比某人先去世。

13. C. 前一个空为过去分词作前置定语, 后一个空用关系副词。

14. B. 前一个空为过去分词作后置定语, 后一个空为被动语态。

15. B. look a word up in a dictionary 查字典。

16. B. treat sb. as... 把某人当作……看待。

17. D. survive on... 靠……生存。

18. B. alone 意为“一个人”, lonely 意为“孤独”。

19. D. drop sb. a line 给某人写一封短信。

20. B. in order to 可用于句首, so as to 则不能。

21. B. have been waiting 是现在完成进行时, 表示“一直干……”。

22. fall silent 是固定搭配, 表示突然沉默。

23. B. 在否定句中用 or 来连接并列成分。

24. C. 用 what 引导的宾语从句应用陈述句序, what 是连接代词, 在本句中作宾语。

III. 完形填空

25. B. 读他们所写的东西, 我开始明白中国朋友的义务。

26. D. once 曾经, sometimes 有时。

27. C. ask “问”, 不是她问而是她的朋友; recognize 认出; explain 解释; 这三个都不符合句意。

28. A. 实在没有时间。

29. C. put her work aside 把她的工作放在一边。

30. A. 后边有 they feel.

31. B. 因为他们不再能感觉到与他们的朋友之间的亲密时, 是悲伤, 所以是 sadness.

32. B.

33. C.

34. C. ask sb. to do sth. , cause 导致什么原因。

35. D. state 陈述。

36. A.

37. C. 实际上；事实上。in fact.

38. D.

39. A. 下文也有 in China there are few limits in what you can ask, 所以选 limits.

40. C. 下文 you can feel free to tell your friend what he or she... .

41. A.

42. B. knowing 现在分词表示伴随，作状语。

43. D.

44. C.

IV. 阅读理解

45. A. 从第一段第二句话 “They believe that their family members, especially their parents, don't know them as well as their friends” 可得知。

46. D. 从下面一句话 “they usually spend a lot of time talking among themselves on the phone” 可得知。

47. D.

48. C. A 选项父母应当喜欢孩子喜欢的一切，句意就不对，B 选项在所有家庭中的孩子能选择他们喜欢的一切，也不对，D 选项青少年只能向他们的朋友求助，也不对。

49. B. 整篇文章都是说的现在的青少年不相信他们的家长、姐妹，只愿意和朋友交流，而有的父母还不理解，所以最好的题目是青少年需要朋友。

50. B. 理解 “hot line” 时不能单凭字义，英语中有许多词像 “Green House” 发生了转义，不指 “绿房子”，而意为 “温室”。“hot line” 就像我们常说的 “热线电话”，是专门为人排忧解难、提供建议的。

51. C. 文章 “anonymous” 一词对同学们来说可能陌生，但看了破折号后的解释应明白意为 “匿名的，不留名的”。所以 A 项不对。热线电话是一种服务性组织，因此通常是不计费的。

52. A. 答文中有 “some... others” 结构，表明并非所有的咨询员都是志愿者，C、D 两项都是一方面的，不可以偏概全，故选 A 项。

53. C.

54. B.

V. 单句改错

55. 把第二个 went 改为 did.

56. do 改为 doing.

57. opinions 改为 opinion.

58. wait 改为 waiting.

59. 去掉 home 前的 to.

60. 在 very 前加 be.

61. 在 go 后加 for.

62. 去掉 the.

63. 去掉 time.

64. for 改为 of.

VI. 短文改错

65. 将 time 一词划掉。因为 visit 是名词，my first visit 就是 “第一次访问” 的意思。命题者正是抓住了部分考生的汉语思维定式而将 time 放入句中。结果使一些考生在 time 和 visit 中间加了符号 to，误将 visit 当成动词了。

66. 将第一个 a 改为 an。因为 American 一词的第一个音素是元音。

67. 将 for 改为 of。It is (was) kind of sb. to do sth. 是一种常用的表达法，而且 them 与 be kind 之间有逻辑上的主谓关系。

68. 将 drove 改为 drive。drive 和 meet 均为不定式，两词之间是并列关系。

69. 将 his 改为 their。The Smiths 指史密斯一家人。

70. 正确。

71. 将 have 改为 had。通过上下文可以清楚地得出过去时才是正确时态。

72. 在 They 和 eager 之间加 were。因为 eager 是形容词。

73. 将 question 改为 questions。因为 question 是可数名词，被 lots of 修饰，应用复数形式。

74. 将 in 划掉。next year 前通常不加介词，尤其是表示将来的意思更是如此。

VII. 书面表达

From The Yu Cai Middle School

Jining Shandong, China

Sept 4th, 2003

Dear sir,

I'd like to study in Britain, but I know very little about the opportunity and conditions there. I'd be very grateful if you would be so kind as to give me advice about that. In particular, what are the chances of my being admitted to a school there at the age of 17? What sort of schools are suitable? And would I be able to go on to study in a university there after finishing middle school? Thank you very much for your kind consideration.

Yours sincerely,

Chi Zheng

Unit 2

I. 背景材料

English is a member of the Indo-European family of language. It is generally divided into three stages. Old English (500-1100AD), Middle English (1100-1500) and Modern English (1500).

The earliest period began with the migration of certain Germanic tribes from the continent to Britain in the fifth century AD, and it continued until the end of the eleventh century or a bit later. The Angles, Saxons, and Jutes, began populating the British Isles in the fifth and sixth centuries AD. Four major dialects of Old English emerged then, Northumbrian in the north of England, Mercian in the Midlands, West Saxon in the south and west, and Kentish in the Southeast. However, the majority of words in Modern English come from foreign, not Old English roots. In 1066 AD, William the Conqueror, the Duke of Normandy, invaded and conquered England and the Anglo-Saxons. The new overlords spoke a dialect of Old French known as Anglo-Norman to the King of France. England became the chief concern of the nobility, and consequently the nobility adopted a modified English as their native tongue. About 150 years later, the Black Death (1349-1350) killed about one third of the English population. The labouring and merchant classes grew in economic and social importance, and along with them English increased in importance compared to Anglo-Norman.

II. 词汇掌握

1. 本单元应掌握重点词汇、词组

majority, total, equal, situation, trade, culture, popular, communicate, knowledge, pronounce, end up with, a great many stay up, except for, come about

2. 句型

have difficulty in doing sth. ,

What is it that. . .

with so many people communicating in English. . .

3. 重点词汇句型用法例解

1. majority *n.* 大多数; 大部分

例如: The majority of people seem to prefer watching games to playing games.

大部分的人似乎都喜欢看比赛, 而不喜欢参加比赛。

The majority were/was in favour of the plan.

多数人赞成这个计划。

He was elected by a large majority/by a majority of 2 000.

他以大多数(超过对方 2000 票)当选。

major *adj.* 主要的, 重要的; 一流的

major industries 重要产业

a major problem 重大问题

a major subject 主修科目

例如: The major part of the job is done by machinery.

那工作的大部分由机器来完成。

n. 主修科目; 主修……的学生

例如: She chose physics as her major.

她选择物理为主修科目。

He is an English major.

他是英语系学生。

2. total *adj.* 全部的, 总计的; 完全的, 全然的。

total silence 完全沉默

a total failure 彻底的失败者

例如: What is the total population of China?

中国的人口总数是多少?

n. 总数; 总额; 全部

例如: Our expenses reached a total of £20.

我们的支出总额达 20 镑。

What does the total come to?

总数多少?

in total 总计

v. 总数达; 共计

例如: The visitors to the exhibition totaled 15 000.

参观展览者总计 15000 人。

It totals up to £16.

加起来有 16 英镑。

3. equal *adj.* 相等的; 平等的; 胜任的

例如: They are equal in ability. = They are of equal ability.

他们能力相当。

Tom is equal to John in height.

汤姆和约翰身高相同。

All men are born equal.

人生而平等。

n. 同等(对等)的人; 对手; 匹敌者

例如: Jane has no equal in physics.

珍妮在物理方面没有对手。

Is he your equal in strength?

他的力气和你的一样大吗?

I am not his equal at skiing/as a skier.

我滑雪不是他的对手。

v. 等于

例如: He equals me in strength but not in intelligence.

他和我力气相等, 但智力不济。

Two and two equals four.

2 加 2 等于 4。

None of us can equal her as a dancer.

我们的舞艺没有一个能比得上她。

4. situation *n.* 立场, 境遇; 状况, 形势, 局面; 位置, 地点, 环境

the international situation 国际形势

the political situation 政局

a tense situation 紧张的场面

save the situation 收拾局面

例如: I am now in a difficult situation.

我现在处境困难。

5. trade *n.* 贸易, 交易, 商业

foreign trade 对外贸易

free (protective) trade 自由(保护)贸易

例如: China does lots of trade with America.

中国和美国之间贸易频繁。

Trade is always good over the Christmas period.

圣诞节期间生意一向很好。

He is in the furniture trade.

他从事家具业。

My father is a tailor by trade.

我父亲的职业是裁缝。

Mr. Smith is in trade.

史密斯先生在做买卖。

v. 做生意, 做买卖; 进行交易, 从事贸易; 交换

trade in 用交换方式购入

trade in salt 做盐生意

trade sth. for sth. 以某物换取他物

trade sth. with sb. 同某人交换某物

trade with 从事贸易, 开展贸易

例如: The country trades with a lot of European countries.

那个国家和许多欧洲国家有贸易往来。

He traded information for money.

他以情报交换金钱。

The Indians traded furs and skins with white merchants.

印第安人用毛皮和白人商人交易。

6. without being able to speak Chinese

(1) without 与动名词连用, 表示“不做……; 无……”。

例如: recite a poem without making a single mistake.

一字不误地背诵一首诗。

She went out of the room without saying anything.

她一言不发地走出房间。

We managed to get it back without her knowing.

我们设法把它放回去, 没让她知道。

(2) 表示条件, 意为“若无……”。

例如: Without water we cannot live. = If there is no water, we cannot live.

没有水, 我们就活不了。

Without your help he couldn't do it.

没有你的帮助, 他做不到。

I would have failed without her advice.

假使没有她的劝告, 我想必已失败了。

7. culture *n.* 文化, 文明; 教养, 修养

develop a culture 发展文化

spread culture 传播文化

ancient culture 古文化

例如: A university is a centre of culture.

一所大学是文化的中心。

a man of culture 有教养的人

culture of mind and body 身心修养

cultural *adj.* 文化的, 文明的

8. popular *adj.* 一般的; 通俗的; 受欢迎的

popular science 大众科学

popular film stars 有名气的影星

a popular teacher 受欢迎的老师

popular music 流行音乐

popular prices 廉价

be popular with... 受……欢迎

例如: That nurse is very popular with little children.

那位护士非常受小孩的欢迎。

He is popular in society.

他在社会上是有名望的。

9. use *v.* 使用, 利用, 用

例如: What do you use this tool for?

这个工具用途何在?

He used a knife to cut bread.

The knife is used for cutting bread.

Use your brain a little more.

多用一点你的脑筋。

use up 用完, 用尽; 筋疲力尽

例如: He has used up all his money.

他花光了所有的钱。

n. 用; 使用; 利用

例如: What's the use of regretting the past?

后悔过去有什么用处呢?

He lost the use of his legs by the traffic accident.

那次车祸使他的双腿残废了。

it is no use doing sth. / there is no use in doing sth. 做……是没用的

例如: It is no use trying to persuade him. He won't listen.

There is no use in trying to persuade him. He won't listen.