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巧思妙解

全新题型 • 精当分析 • 巧妙解法 • 超值受益

3+X教育考试研究室 编

高一英语

陕西师范大学出版社



巧思妙解

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前言

陕西师范大学原校长、博士生导师 王⑤俊

例题如同榜样,而榜样的力量是无穷的!

学医要研究病例,学法要分析案例,学画要临摹名画,学烹饪要研习菜谱……一句话,各种专业学习和技能培训都离不开学习相应的类型各异的“例题”。中学生的各科学习又何尝不是如此?学语文少不了学习古今中外的各种范文,学英语也是各种类型的例句伴随学习的始终,学数、理、化更是例题贯穿于学习全过程之中。教师讲例题、学生学例题构成了中学各科教学的基本内容,例题教学在一定程度上直接影响着各科教学质量的高低。

基于以上的认识,陕西师范大学出版社在世纪之交组织编写了《巧思妙解》丛书,在新世纪奉献给广大中学生,以期在他们的学习中助一臂之力。

本丛书例题由其基础性、示范性、典型性、启发性、综合性、应用性、创新性等诸多视角予以取舍,每一例题都有其明晰的目的和各自的特点。**基础性**在于能有助于各种基本知识、基本方法、基本技能的理解、巩固与加深;**示范性、典型性**在于能起到举一反三、触类旁通之功效,即学习一道题,会解一类题;**启发性**主要能达到开发智力、启迪思维、激发创造的目的,即能解一题,增一智;而**综合性、应用性、创新性**则旨在培养学生分析问题、解决问题的能力与创新的能力。总之,本丛书根本目的

在于全面提高学生各科的解题能力。

为了便于同学们的学习,也考虑到目前应试的要求,本丛书将每部分例题分为三大类:基础拓展、综合突破、能力应用。从而突显了所选例题内容的层次性和训练的阶梯性。

本丛书各科的每一部分前设有[知识网络]和[易错指津]两个栏目。[知识网络]对相应知识做了梳理,或归纳比较、或提纲挈领、或列表图示,简明扼要,一目了然,旨在为解题做必要的理论准备;[易错指津]则把解题中常见错误尽可能地列出,警示解题的误区,以确保解题的正确性。

在这里,我向中学生朋友们提一个小小建议:在学习本丛书时,千万别满足于看懂某一道例题,而应该紧接着想一下这个例题的示范作用是什么?解它主要用到了哪些知识?解法的关键在哪里?有无其他更好的解法?解此题易犯什么错误?等等,这样思考之后,再看看书中设置的[思路分析]、[方法要领]、[一题多解]、[常见错误]、[引申发散]等栏目,这将有助于提高自己分析问题和解决问题的能力,特别是自学的能力,从而将使你们受益匪浅。

例题不仅是学习各科知识入门的向导,而且是创新精神的激活剂。学习例题可以多快好省地助你直接获取需要的知识,学习例题最易于自学而可以无师自通。本丛书是课内的课外书,也是课外的课内书,因为它与教材相辅相成,相得益彰,是课堂学习有益的补充,有助于增强同学们的应试能力,提高大家各学科的素质和学习成绩。

最后祝中学生朋友们学业进步,健康成长!

2001年4月18日

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Section 1

Step 1 基础拓展

一、单项填空

1. At harvest time, farmers often have their tractors _____ from dawn until dark.

A. work

B. working

C. worked

D. to work

答案 B

『思路分析』 句式“have sb./sth. doing”表示“…让某人或某物不停地、持续地或一次又一次地进行某一个动作”。从句中的两个时间状语“At harvest time”“from dawn until dark”及宾语来看,用作宾语补足语的分词须具有主动性和进行性的特点,即现在分词;而过去分词 worked 具有被动性和完成性的特点。

2. Mother told Jim to stop, but he went on _____.

A. run

B. ran

C. to run

D. running

答案 D

『思路分析』 go on 是“继续”、“持续”的意思,接 doing sth. 表示“继续干某事”,强调连续不断地干同一件事;接 to do sth. 表示在“(干完某事后)…”接着干另外某件事”。

3. I go to school by bus. What about you?

- A. So do I B. So I do
C. Neither do I D. So am I

答案 A

「思路分析」 1) “So + 连系动词/情态动词/助动词 + 另一个主语”这一句型表示上文所说的一个肯定事实,也适用于另一个主语,其中 so 代表了上文句中所陈述的动作或状态,表示“也是这样”、“也是如此”。2) 句型“Neither/Nor + 连系动词/情态动词/助动词 + 另一个主语”表示上文所说的一个否定事实也适用于另一个主语。如: If you don't do it, neither/not will I. 如果你不做此事,我也不做。

4. The new school term starts _____ of September.

- A. in the beginning B. at the beginning
C. in the end D. at the end

答案 B

「思路分析」 1) in the beginning = at first, 表示“起初”、“开始的时候”,具有“起初是这样,而后来却不是这种情况”之含意,不与 of 介词短语连用。如: In the beginning they didn't know each other, but later they became good friends. 起初他们并不认识,可后来他们成了好朋友。2) at the beginning of ... 表示“在…初”、“在…开始的时候”,指时间,在意思上与 at the end of ... 相对。另外, at the end of ... 也可表示“在…的尽头(末端)”,指地点。3) in the end = at last; finally, 表示经过艰苦努力,或较长时间,“终于”达到了一个什么结果。它是固定短语,后面不能接 of 介词短语。

5. I prefer _____.

- A. tea to coffee B. tea not to coffee
C. to have tea to coffee D. to have tea not to have coffee

答案 A

「思路分析」 prefer 在使用上有三种惯用形式,意思均为“宁愿…

也不...”。prefer one thing to another thing; prefer doing one thing to doing another thing; prefer to do one thing rather than do another thing。如: I prefer walking to taking a bus. 我宁愿步行也不愿乘车。I prefer to watch TV rather than go to the cinema. 我宁愿看电视也不愿去看电影。

6. _____ his carelessness, he didn't pass the exam.

A. Because

B. Since

C. As a result

D. As a result of

答案 D

「思路分析」 1) as a result 是短语副词, 在句中单独做状语, 意思是“结果...”、“因此...”, 常用在有上文(表示原因)的情况下, 如: It was late at night and there was no bus. As a result, we had to walk to the village. 夜深了, 又没有公共汽车, 因此我们不得不步行到那座村庄去。2) as a result of ... 是短语介词, 后面必须接名词才能构成介词短语, 它相当于 because of ... 这个复杂介词。because 和 since 作为连词, 可引出原因状语从句。

7. Don't have the boys playing football _____. It's much hot today.

A. much too, too much

B. too much, much too

C. very much, so much

D. so much, very much

答案 B

「思路分析」 too much 表示“过多”、“过分”, 有三种词性, 即名词、形容词和副词, 在句中可作主语、宾语、定语、表语或状语, 在本题中 too much 单独用作状语。又如: Don't eat too much. (作宾语) 别吃得太多。He has too much trouble in his life. (作定语) 他生活中的麻烦太多。The work is too much for her. (作表语) 这工作她干不

了。much too 表示“太”、“过分”，仅用作副词，修饰形容词或另外一个副词，much 加强 too 的程度，在本题中 much too 作状语修饰形容词 hot 以加强语气。又如：He spoke much too fast for me to follow. (作状语，修饰副词 fast) 他讲得太快了我跟不上。

8. A: I'm going back to see my parents in Shanghai.

B: _____

A: Thank you.

A. Give my best wishes to them.

B. It's very nice of you.

C. Say good-bye to them.

D. See you soon. Bye.

答案 A

「思路分析」 1) 语境很重要，要根据上下文弄清是在一种什么情景中。2) 如果你的好朋友要回上海探望父母，你出于礼节应带去你对他父母的最良好祝愿，然后你的朋友对于你的美意表示感谢。

二、单词拼写

根据下列句子及所给汉语注释，在句中的横线上，写出空缺处各单词的正确形式。

1. He _____ (介词) me to his parents when I first met them.

答案 introduced

「思路分析」 根据时间状语从句 when I first met them 可知主句的动作发生在过去，须用 introduce 的过去式。

2. There are large _____ (地区) in Australia where nobody lives.

答案 areas

「思路分析」 由于句中的谓语动词为复数形式 There are ... 所以作主语的 area 须用复数。

3. In American English we say "summer _____ (假期)"

instead in of "summer holidays".

答案 vacation *vacation*

「思路分析」 复数 holiday 相当于单数 vacation。

4. I am _____ (雇佣) by Harry and Harry is my employer.

答案 employed

「思路分析」 由于此句中使用了被动语态,所以 employ 须用过去分词形式,即在动词原形后直接加上-ed。

5. A: What are the farmers doing over there?

B: They're _____ (抽水) water from the well and watering the garden.

答案 pumping

「思路分析」 对话中使用了进行时态,因此 pump 须用现在分词形式。

— Step 2 实践运用 —

三、完形填空

Miss Green was going to give a lecture (讲座) on Monday afternoon. But on Sunday night she was told that she had to go to an important meeting the next day at the same time. "No one can be in 1 *two* places at once. What shall I do?" she thought. But soon she had 2 *a plan*

At 2:50 on Monday 3 *afternoon* Miss Green went along to the lecture room. There were about twenty students waiting there for her. "I'm sorry," she 4 *told* them. "I won't be able to give my lecture 5 *today*." The students looked 6 *surprised*. Miss Green 7 *explained* that she had an important meeting. "Though I can't be with you myself, my 8 *voice* can!"

Then she put a small recorder 9. "You see I've recorded my lecture and you can listen to it 10 me." She thought that she had solved(解决) the problem and then 11 the recorder and left.

The meeting finished a little earlier. Miss Green 12 to go back to her students. She stood for a moment 13 the lecture room, listening to her own voice. Then very quietly she opened the door. To her surprise, the room was 14. As she looked around, she saw a lot of small recorders all "listening" to her lecture!

"Well," she thought. "If I can be in two places at the same time, 15 can't they?"

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. two | B. three | C. four | D. five |
| 2. A. a key | B. an excuse | C. a plan | D. an idea |
| 3. A. afternoon | B. evening | C. morning | D. night |
| 4. A. told | B. talked | C. said | D. spoke |
| 5. A. that day | B. today | C. yesterday | D. tomorrow |
| 6. A. sorry | B. happy | C. well | D. surprised |
| 7. A. decided | B. introduced | D. explained | D. answered |
| 8. A. noise | C. sound | C. voice | D. talk |
| 9. A. in to room | B. in the bag | C. on the floor | D. on the desk |
| 10. A. with | B. for | C. from | D. without |
| 11. A. turned on | D. turned for | C. turned from | D. turned up |
| 12. A. happened | B. agreed | C. decided | D. promised |
| 13. A. in | B. inside | C. out | D. outside |
| 14. A. full | B. empty | C. quiet | D. noisy |
| 15. A. why | B. how | C. where | D. what |

答案 1.A 2.D 3.A 4.A 5.B 6.D 7.C 8.C 9.D
10.D 11.A 12.C 13.D 14.B 15.A

「思路分析」 1. 1)通读全文,掌握文章大意。2)注意在上下文中与各空有明显联系的信息点。如:Miss Green 在该文中遇到的麻烦

是一个人在同一时间不同地点做两件事,一个是讲座,另一个是开会。因此 No one can be in two places at once. (一个人不能同时置身两地)才是正确答案,类似的小题还有 3、13、14。

「思路分析」 6. 从下文学生都离开了教室,当学生听到老师不能给他们上课的消息时,心情既不是后悔也不是惊奇,而是高兴。

「思路分析」 8. A、B、C 三个选项均有“声音”的意思,但又有所不同。其中 noise 表示“噪音”、“吵闹声”;sound 是声响的总称,指人所能听到的任何声音;voice 指“嗓音”,指人说话或唱歌的声音。D 项 talk 是抽象名词,不能用于表达与学生在一起的意思。

「思路分析」 10. 结合句意和上下文来确定最佳选项。without 意思是“没有”、“无”;without me 这个介词短语实际的作用相当于 when I am away.

「思路分析」 15. 先理解从句 If I can be in two places at the same time, 然后转到主句上来,自己反问自己“为什么学生就不可以呢?”

— Step 3 综合突破 —

四、阅读理解

Dec. 30th, 1999

Dear Yuanyuan,

I'm now writing to you at Hartsop, a village in the Lake District, a place with the most beautiful scenery(景色) in England. Zhang Xiao and I got an invitation from an English couple(夫妇) here to spend Christmas with them. This was arranged(安排) for overseas(海外) students to know British way of life by living with British families.

We came two days before Christmas and during our stay, we have

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had everything we expected. Christmas turkey, Christmas cake, Christmas puddings, Christmas mid-night church service, Christmas parties and Christmas gifts under the Christmas tree. All are exciting and interesting, but above all these, we are deeply moved by the hospitality(好客) of the family, Roger and Anne Marie.

Anne Marie was a nurse, so you can tell how careful and hard-working she is. All these days, she has been busy cooking meals, washing dishes and showing us around. Roger, who was a dentist(牙医), knows a lot about China and still wants to know more. He plays us Chinese music and it seems to me he does better in that than we do. In the evenings, we all sit around the fireplace with Tim, a lovely dog, by our side. Like long-time-no-see friends, we talk about all the things that have happened or we hope to happen in our lives. There is always so much to tell and to know.

After three months away from home, we are again feeling how sweet a home can be. Roger and Anne Marie are not like most of the other people we have met who always make us feel we are foreigners in a foreign country. They show such kindness to us that they bring us a person-to-person instead of a British-to-Chinese feeling. They make us believe that though there are differences of languages and cultures(文化). One may always expect to find in every corner of the world the feeling of love and being loved.

How I wish mom and dad could meet them! How I wish you were here with me! How strange it is that the more I feel at home here, the more I miss my real home and all of you. We always talk about 'when we go back home next year ...' and soon we will turn this into 'when we go back home THIS year ...' for the New year's Day is coming.

Miss you.

Love

Wenjing

1. In Hartsop, Wenjing felt _____.
 - A. rather at home
 - B. the English home better than hers
 - C. she was a foreigner in a foreign country
 - D. she was one member of the family
2. It seems that Roger _____.
 - A. can speak Chinese very well
 - B. knows something about Chinese music
 - C. had lived in China for a long time
 - D. can do everything better than the Chinese
3. When you are away from home, it is good for you to have the feeling _____.
 - A. of being alone
 - B. of going home soon
 - C. of love and being loved
 - D. as a foreigner
4. In the writer's opinion, the best home is _____.
 - A. the home they stayed in England
 - B. the home that you left behind
 - C. Chinese home
 - D. one's own home

答案 1.A 2.B 3.C 4.D

「思路分析」 1. 1) 第四自然段的第二句话是影响理解的关键句, 句子较长, 注意主句是否否定句, 特别是这个复合句中的两个定语从句(① we have met ② who always make ... 均修饰 the other people)

及宾语从句“we are foreigners in a foreign country”。如果分辨不清会影响理解。2) 抓住 Roger 夫妇所做的一切使得笔者没有感到异乡人在异地的感觉,使得本段的大意更加明显。

「思路分析」 2. 1) B 选项违背了笔者在最后一段所得出的结论: “...the more I feel at home here, the more I miss my real home ...” 2) C 项是说笔者有着在异国他乡的感觉,而实际上由于 Roger 夫妇非常好客,热情招待,笔者的真实感受就如同在自己家里一样。3) D 项所表达的意思没有信息点可以证实。

「思路分析」 3. 从笔者的思路上看,再结合每一段的大意,就会发现笔者由离家时的心情——如同在家的感受——盼望回家的心情,最终还是自己的家好。

「思路分析」 4. 1) A、B 两项均不符合笔者的本意。2) C 项似乎也有道理,但实际上,笔者通过写信不仅仅指自己对自己家的认识,而是带有普遍性,即任何人都会对自己的家持最好的看法。

五、补全对话

(D=Dick, T=Tom)

T: Hi Dick! 1 How's your summer holidays?

D: Great! I've had a wonderful time in Xi'an. 2 ?

T: Oh, I went to America to visit my aunt.

D: Really? 3

T: About two weeks.

D: 4

T: Certainly. And I'll never forget that experience(经历).

D: Oh, I'm afraid 5

T: See you.

A. How long had you been there?

B. Nice to meet you again.

C. What about you?