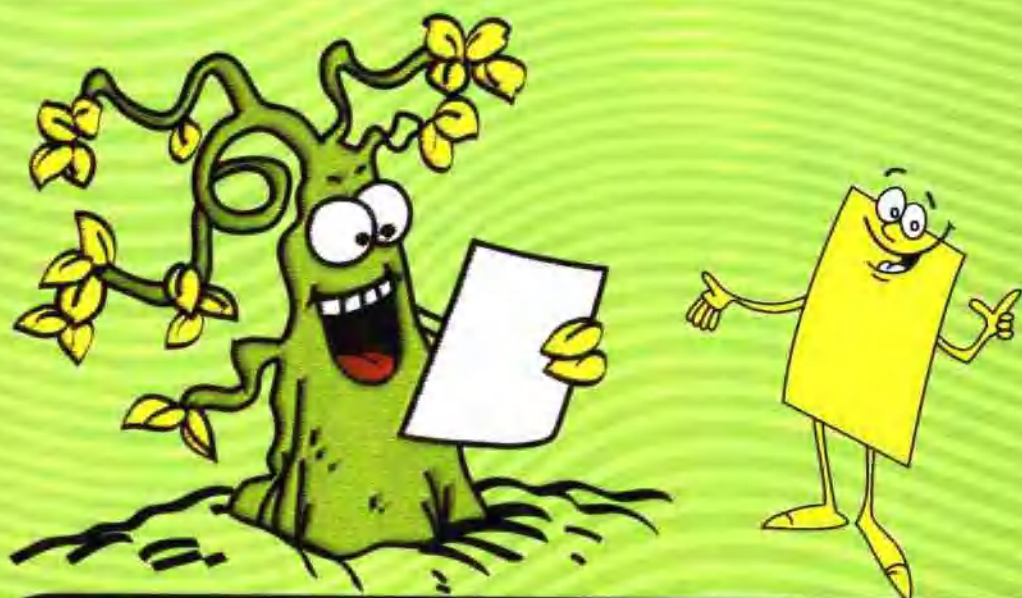


高中精学巧练丛书

上海市

松江二中 编写



高一英语

精要点拨与能力激活

丛书主编/乔世伟

副主编/徐昇生

本册主编/张 婷



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前 言

本丛书可谓我校《高中教学精华丛书》的新生代。

《高中教学精华丛书》自1996年8月初版以来,即受到广大中学师生的普遍欢迎,经多次重版共销售近百万册。此后,随着教改形势的发展,教材及高考命题的变化,为进一步提高丛书质量,满足读者要求,我们于2001年6月对本丛书作了相当的修改增删,以“修订版”的新貌出现在各家书店的图书专柜上,再一次赢得了广大读者的嘉许。

然而,时代的演变,教改的推进是一个生生不息的过程,永远不允许以服务广大高中师生、服务高中教学为宗旨的我校丛书编写停步不前,只能是与时俱进,以变应变。上海市新一轮课改提出了“以国际化大都市为背景,以德育为核心,以培养学生创新精神和实践能力为重点,以学习方式的改变为特征”的明确要求,市级的各科教学的新编、新选教材闻风而动,相继进入课堂,这对我们来说是一次重编新书的机遇,也是一次探索新路的挑战,更是一次顺应高考改革方向,寻取实战效果的尝试。借百年老校之传承,积数载教改之经验,凭优良师资之实力,受二期课改之驱动,我们群策群力,集思广益,终于促成新生代婴儿的呱呱坠地,命其名为《高中精学巧练丛书》。

在以往的《高中教学精华丛书》的各个分册中,我们曾力求分别体现其实用性、针对性、侧重性、贴近性、全面性、启发性,以期适应自主学习、自主发展、应对考查、应战高考的需要,后又加大“引导性”、“示范性”的力度,掌握了变中求胜的先机。现在看来,以上种种仍需择优融入新编丛书之中。体例不同了,编排不同了,内容不同了,题路不同了,但出新并不意味着一概弃旧,一切都遵循优化整合、发展创新的原则,落实能力立意,应用为要的措施,注重夯实基础,促进理解;循序渐进,同步操练;激活思维,拓展视野;加强研究,提升能力……在这个大前提下,本丛书的各分册编写者各展所长,各显其能,既有共性的渗透,又有个性的发挥。从编写思路到实例举证,文理各科基本上都自有特色。由于这些特色源自于在新的教学形势高考形势下致力于提高学生知识、能力、素质水平的我校第一线教师的智慧结晶,丰硕成果,必然有利于广大师生的参考和实际操作。

本丛书杀青之际,正值学校最为繁忙之时,难免有斟酌不及、考量不周之处,恳请广大读者提出批评建议,帮助我们做好今后的修订工作。谢谢。

上海市松江二中《高中精学巧练丛书》编委会

2003年7月

编写说明

为了帮助高一学生系统复习、拓展英语语言知识,进一步提高英语语言应用能力,我们组织了富有教学经验的第一线教师,精心编写了本书。

本书的编写旨在贯彻落实全国工作会议精神。在注重基础知识训练的同时,努力加强能力培养。我国的英语教学正朝着一纲多本的方向发展,中学的英语教学正在经历着重大的变革。本书的编写适应英语教学的改革趋势,体现了五个特点:

1. 知识覆盖面广,包容性强。不但适合牛津教材的自学和拓展,也可供使用其他各种教材的高中生使用。
2. 十分注重词汇的拓展。尽可能地让学生见多识广,尽快地扩大词汇量。
3. 每个单元配有主题文化背景拓展介绍。可帮助学生进一步拓宽视野,增长见识。
4. 语法讲解部分的分类符合高中生的认知规律,简明扼要,实用性强。
5. 练习部分知识立意和能力立意兼顾,有利于学生在自测中培养准确快速的答题能力。

本书由上海市松江二中英语教研组特级教师张婷主编。参加编写的教师还有:葛韵华,卫彩英,钱锋,朱静华,董倩。

由于编写时间比较仓促,书中若有不妥之处,敬请读者不吝赐教。

上海市松江二中英语教研组

2003年7月

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第一部分 主题介绍与精要点拨

Chapter One

I. 主题介绍

There are hundreds of languages in the world. However, every person, be they well-educated or not, knows at least two languages, the spoken language and the body language. Throughout history, we human beings have created rich body languages, by means of which we communicate our feelings and moods without even speaking. Body language plays an important part in our daily life. The way we sit, stand and walk tells a lot about our personalities. Special attention is paid to facial expressions, of which proper eye contact is considered to be the key factor in making a conversation run smoothly.

People around the world use body movements or gestures to convey specific messages. Though countries sometimes use the same gestures, they often have very different meanings. Misunderstanding over gestures is a common occurrence in cross-cultural communication, and misinterpretation along these lines can lead to business complications and social embarrassment. People in different countries share much in body languages, however, there are still many different ways of expressing what we mean. When in a foreign country, we should learn to be a keen observer of body language, and learn how to behave appropriately, using our own body language.

II. 词汇拓展

Body Language

1. On Saturday mornings, when they are not at school, they are at work.

at work	在工作
at play	在玩耍
at rest	在休息

2. They have part-time jobs with the Sunbeam Travel Company.

part-time jobs	兼职工作
full-time jobs	专职工作
odd jobs	零活

3. ... the door opened and a middle-aged, well-dressed lady entered.

1) 形容词和名词构成复合形容词时, 名词后面要加 ed。

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------|
| a blue-eyed girl | 一位蓝眼睛的姑娘 |
| a long-legged dog | 一条腿修长的狗 |
| a strong-willed young man | 一个意志坚强的年轻人 |

2) 副词和动词构成复合形容词时, 动词要用分词。

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------|
| a well-dressed lady | 一位穿戴华贵的太太 |
| a newly-built hospital | 一所新建的医院 |
| a well-planned party | 一次组织得很好的聚会 |
| a slowly-gathering crowd | 渐渐聚集的人群 |

3) 注意作“进入”解释时, enter 和 come 的不同用法:

The teacher entered the classroom.

The teacher came into the classroom.

短语:

enter for 报名

I want to enter my name (sign up) for the diving training.

我想报名参加潜水训练。

Have you entered for the singing competition?

你报名参加歌咏比赛了吗?

enter on / upon 开始 (进入一个新时期)

He entered upon political career at the age of 35.

他 35 岁开始从政。

注意不同名词的用法:

I'll be waiting for you at the entrance to the park at nine.

我 9 点在公园入口处等你。

NO ENTRY! 不准入内!

China's entry to the WTO will have a great impact on our economic situation.

中国加入世贸组织将对我国的经济产生重大的影响。

4. She glanced at them both, hesitated for a moment, then walked over and sat down opposite Debbie.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| 1) glance at 瞥了一眼 | glare at 怒视 |
| gaze at 仰慕地看着 | stare at 盯着看 |

表示“看”的其他习惯搭配:

look at a picture, see a film, watch a football game, observe weather

2) hesitate v. hesitation n. 犹豫

He never hesitates to help others.

他总是乐意帮助他人。

He hesitated in making the final decision.

在作最后决定时, 他犹豫不决。

The PLA man jumped into the icy water to save the drowning boy without any hesitation

(a second thought).

那位解放军战士毫不犹豫地跳入冰冷的水中去救落水的男孩。

3) opposite *prep. adj. n.* 对面、对面的、相反的人或物

Mary's house is just opposite (to) mine.

玛丽的房子在我家对面。

The two workers hold opposite opinions about their boss.

这两位工人对他们老板的看法完全不一样。

Tom is careless, but his sister is just the opposite.

汤姆很粗心,而他的妹妹却恰恰相反。

5. Debbie greeted her cheerfully, and they got down to business.

短语:

get down to business 开始做正经事

After the afternoon tea, they got down to painting the house.

午茶后,他们开始粉刷房子。

You must get down to your studies this year.

今年你得开始认真学习了。

6. Simen sighed, picked up some paper from his desk and took it over to the fax machine.

1) 注意以下的词的解释:

sigh 叹息 sign 招牌,标志

signal 信号 signature 签名

2) 短语: pick up (不费力地)学,(顺便)买,(顺便)接,捡起来

He picked up the banana peel and put it into the litter bin.

他捡起香蕉皮,把它扔进了果壳箱。

He picked up some German while living in Berlin.

他在柏林居住期间,学了些德语。

Mother picked up some vegetables in the supermarket on the way home.

母亲在回家的路上,顺便在超市买了些蔬菜。

The bus stopped to pick up passengers.

公共汽车停了下来,让乘客上车。

7. Mr. Yang, one of Sunbeam's senior employees, was standing there.

be senior to sb. 年长于某人,级别高于某人

be junior to sb. 年幼于某人,级别低于某人

a senior official 一位高级官员

a junior clerk 一位小职员

8. 注意下列习惯表达:

What's up? 发生了什么事?

Come on. 快点。

How can that be? 那怎么可能?

9. Tell me. I'm your friend as well as your colleague.

as well as 是联词,强调的是前半部分,主谓一致看前面; not only ... but also 也是联词,

强调的是后半部分,主谓一致看后面。

The teacher, as well as the students, is interested in Harry Potter.

Not only the students but also the teacher is interested in Harry Potter.

老师和学生一样,对 Harry Potter 这部影片感兴趣。

As well as 有时作介词短语

As well as being an honest girl, she is also very diligent.

除了诚实外,她也很勤奋。

10. It's your gestures and the expression on your face and in your eyes.

gesture 手势 posture 姿势

appearance 相貌 expression 表情

11. For example, you often rest your head on your hands.

rest one's head on one's hands 手撑着头

bury one's head in one's hands 掩面

stand on one's head 倒立

12. Debbie's is making them feel welcome.

welcome *v. adj. n.* 作动词时是规则动词,分别是 welcomed, welcomed

They welcomed me warmly.

他们热情地接待了我。

The change in the plan was welcomed by all the students.

计划的调整受到了全体学生的欢迎。

You are welcome to try the new video games.

欢迎你试用新的光盘游戏。

This is welcome news.

这是好消息。

Welcome to our school.

欢迎到我校。

He was given a warm(cold) welcome.

他受到热情的(冷漠的)接待。

13. This seemed to work. 这看来奏效了。

注意区别 work 和 do 的用法:

This medicine works well on children.

这种药对孩子很有效。

Our plan failed to work.

我们的计划失败了。

That will do.

够了,可以了。

This pair of shoes won't do for mountain climbing.

这双鞋登山不行。

We can do with instant noodles for supper.

我们晚饭吃方便面凑合一下吧。

14. Well, Simon, you certainly made a good impression on that customer.

表达给某人留下好印象时,可选用下列表达法:

leave (make, give) a good impression on sb.

impress sb. deeply

Eyes and Language

1. Throughout the history of mankind, people have always communicated with body language.

history 和 of 连用时,才用冠词。

He teaches history in a middle school.

他在中学教历史。

History seems to be repeating itself.

历史似乎在不断重演。

I am interested in the history of ancient China.

我对中国的古代史感兴趣。

That building company has a history of 50 years.

那家建筑公司已有 50 年的历史。

短语:

throughout history 有史以来

be famous in history 历史上有名的

go back (look back, trace back) to history 追溯历史

区别:

historic *adj.* 历史上有名的 historical *adj.* 史学方面的

a historic town 一座历史名城

a historical change 历史性的转折

a historical play 一部历史剧

2. That is why, in many situations, the way you say something is far more important than the thing you say.

- 1) situation *n.* 情况,形势

He was in a most difficult situation.

他处于相当困难的境地。

We should watch closely the situation in the Middle East.

我们要密切注视中东的局势。

短语:

be situated (be located) 位于

The house is situated in charming surroundings.

这住宅坐落在迷人的环境中。

Shanghai is situated on the Huangpu River.

上海位于黄浦江畔。

- 2) far *adj.* 远的 *adv.* 到了很大程度

How far is it from Beijing to Shanghai?

北京到上海的距离是多少?

You have gone too far.

你做得太过分了。

His painting is famous far and near.

他的绘画远近闻名。

Your work is far from satisfactory.

你的工作远远不能令人满意。

I saw him off as far as the bridge.

我一直把他送到桥头。

As (So) far as I know, he hasn't got a job yet.

就我所知,他还没找到工作。

Professor Smith often works far (deep) into the night.

史密斯教授经常工作到深夜。

So far, so good.

到目前为止,一切顺利。

far more than 是 much more than 的意思;by far 修饰比较级和最高级,在比较级中可省略 by。

This book is (by) far better than that one.

这本书比那本书好得多。

He is by far the best physics teacher in this district.

他是这个地区最好的物理教师。

3. Eye contact is sometimes the key to communication.

1) contact v. n. 联系

If you have any further questions about our products, please contact our sales manager.

如果你对我们的产品还有什么问题,请和我们的销售经理联系。

As soon as I returned from abroad, I got (came) into contact with my former colleagues.

我一回国,就和原先的同事取得了联系。

短语:

make / lose contact with sb. 取得(失去)联系

contact lenses 隐形眼镜

2) the key to sth. 关键所在

Diligence is the key to success.

成功在于勤奋。

Keen sense of observation is the key to making great scientific discoveries.

作出重大科学发现的关键在于敏锐的观察力。

4. It (Eye contact) can signal friendliness or hostility, interest or boredom, and understanding or misunderstanding.

1) signal v. n. 信号

The policeman signal (to) the traffic to move forward slowly.

警察指挥车辆朝前慢行。

We signaled a passing ship for help.

我们向驶过的船只发信号求救。

The half-raised flag signaled the mourning of the whole nation for the deaths of the seven astronauts.

全国降半旗向遇难的七位宇航员致哀。

If you neglect traffic signals, you will be in trouble.

假如你忽视交通信号,你会有麻烦的。

2) understanding *n.* 理解

The frequent cultural exchanges strengthened the understanding between the two peoples.

频繁的文化交流加深了两国人民的理解。

At last, the teacher reached the blind child's understanding.

老师终于使这个盲童开了窍。

5. In Western culture, maintaining eye contact in conversations is necessary.

maintain *v.* maintenance *n.* 保持、维持、维护

The two families have maintained their friendship for nearly twenty years.

两家的友谊已保持了近二十年。

He has to maintain a wife and five children.

他要供养妻子和五个孩子。

How much does it cost to maintain a car a year?

一辆轿车一年的维修费是多少?

Maintenance is better than repair.

维护胜于修理(防患于未然)。

Troops are sent there to help maintain peace.

军队被派往那儿去维持和平。

请注意表示“治安”时“keep”的搭配:

Dozens of policemen were sent there to keep law and order.

有许多警察被派往那里去维持治安。

6. As a matter of fact, a Westerner might consider lack of eye contact as lack of attention or interest.

1) 短语:

as a matter of fact / in fact 事实上

2) lack *v. n.* lacking *adj.* 缺少

The new shop assistant lacks sales experience.

这位新来的营业员缺少销售经验。

The potted flower died because of the lack of water.

这盆花由于缺水死了。

He is lacking in teaching experience.

他缺乏教学经验。

7. Eye contact is a subtle thing. If you do not have it, you might be considered impolite.

be polite / impolite to sb. 对人有(无)礼貌

8. But too much eye contact could also lead to trouble, for staring at others is considered rude and should always be avoided.

lead to sth. / doing sth. 导致

- 1) Diligence leads to success while laziness leads to failure.

勤奋使人进步, 懒惰导致失败。

- 2) 意思相同的词是 result in, 而 result from 则是“由……引起”的意思。

The accident resulted in the deaths of two passengers.

这起交通事故导致两名乘客死亡。

This road accident resulted from driving after drinking.

III. 语法精要点拨

1. 1) way 作“方法”解时, 后面可跟不定式短语, 也可跟 of + 动名词结构。in the way 作“用某种方式”解时, in 经常被省略。在定语从句中, 后面可用 that 来代替 in which。in which / that 也常被省略。

There are many ways of solving (to solve) this problem.

解决这个问题有许多方法。

I think you are fixing it (in) the wrong way.

我认为你装错了。

Parents often don't like the way their children dress.

父母常常看不惯子女的穿着。

- 2) 请注意表示“用什么方法”时, way 和 means 的不同搭配:

In this way, she saved enough money to open a small shop of her own.

用这样的方法, 她攒钱开了一家小店。

By this means, the villagers sent water up the hill.

用这样的方法, 村民们把水送到了山上。

2. 1) hear, see 是常用的词, 请注意后接宾补结构和宾语从句所表达的不同意思:

I hear you want a secretary.

我听说你需要一个秘书。

I often hear her sing in her room.

我经常听到她在房间里唱歌。

I see that you are very much upset.

我知道你很不安。

I saw the girl run out of the house.

我看见那女孩奔出了屋。

- 2) feel, find 接宾补结构或宾语从句时, 意思一样。

I felt that the house was shaking.

I felt the house shaking.

我感觉到房子在晃动。

I found that fishing is very interesting.

I found fishing interesting.

我发觉钓鱼很有意思。

Chapter Two

I. 主题介绍

Hair is the mirror of a person's health. If you are healthy, you will shine and so will your hair. Beautiful hair and proper hair-style adds much to your personal touch. Every year, people spend millions of dollars on hair care products. Barbers and hairdressers are the persons who have received special training to take care of your hair. Still, there is much worth considering. Does your hair-style suit your face shape? How often do you wash your hair? Are you using the right shampoo and conditioner? It seems that not every one knows exactly how to treat his hair properly. Your life-style also affects the condition of your hair. Lack of certain nutrients can secretly rob your hair of its beauty, and so can the stress in your life.

II. 词汇拓展

Care For Your Hair

1. A new hairdressing salon has opened near Debbie's home.

1) hairdresser / barber 理发师

the hairdresser's / the barber's 理发店

a hairdresser 一般做女的头发, a barber 则理男发。

a beauty salon / parlor 美容院

2) dressing *n.* 敷药、调料

put on a dressing 包扎伤口

salad dressing 色拉调料

2. Yesterday she found this leaflet in her letter-box.

leaflet / pamphlet / booklet 小册子

let 是后缀, 表示“小的”, 如 piglet, 小猪, streamlet 小溪。

3. Drop in at any time!

drop / pop in on sb. 顺便拜访某人

drop / pop in at some place 顺便拜访某地

call on sb. 拜访某人

call at some place 拜访某地

4. For a new hair-style to suit your new life, come to Connie's!

1) 区别: style、way、method、manner

style (穿着、写作、艺术) 风格

Paris, London, Rome, and New York set the style of dress for the world.

巴黎、伦敦、罗马和纽约领导着世界服饰的新潮流。

way 可指一般的“方法”,也可指个人的或特殊的方式和方法。

The way she spoke hurt him.

她说话的方式伤害了他。

method 指有系统的方法

Each teacher has his own method of teaching.

各位教师有各自的教法。

manner 指行为的特殊方式和个人的独特方法

Mind your table manner!

注意餐桌礼仪!

He did the experiment in a true scientific manner.

他以真正的科学态度做实验。

2) suit v. 相称

The style of a building should suit the surrounding landscape.

一幢楼的建筑风格应该适应于周围的景色。

短语:

suit ... to 使……适应

The professor suited his lecture to the audience of middle school students.

教授使自己的讲座适应于中学生听众。

suit to a T. 极其适应

That job suits me to a T.

那活儿对我再适应没有了。

suit 作为名词解释“服装”时,指的是男士西服,女的则用 dress.

A man's suit consists of coat, vest and trousers.

一套男西装包括上装、背心和裤子。

(un) suitable *adj.* (不)合适的

Those shoes are not suitable for walking in the countryside.

这些鞋不适应在乡间走路。

I soon found the job not suitable to me.

我不久发现这份工作不适合我。

5. We guarantee they will make you feel on top of the world.

1) guarantee n. 保证

The shop guaranteed delivery within three days.

商店保证三天内把货送到。

The policy would guarantee them against fire and theft.

这份保单将保障他们免受火灾或盗窃造成的损失。

The camera is guaranteed for twelve months.

这架照相机保修一年。

Wealth is no guarantee of happiness.

财富决非是幸福的保证。

2) feel on top of the world 感觉棒极了