

与人教版全日制普通高级中学教科书配套

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系列教辅

加练边练

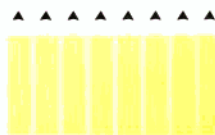
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第一套 CD-ROM、文本、互联网三维互动的电子教辅

英语 高一(下)

湖北科学技术出版社

红星 电子音像出版社



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★科状元

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英语

高一(下)

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前言

古往今来,投机取巧者不可能成为状元。学好考好,皆因“梅花香自苦寒来”,唯有勤于思考再加上科学的刻苦训练才是致胜的法宝。掌握学习妙法,才能举一反三,提高学习成效;掌握应试技巧,方成考场英雄。

勤思苦练不是题海战术,巧记妙学不是投机取巧。为彻底抛弃文山题海,帮助学生适应新课标条件下的学与试,红星电子音像出版社和湖北科学技术出版社组织了教学一线的国家级、省级骨干教师和研究中高考的专家,紧扣新课标,结合中考高考的内在发展规律,精心编写出版了这套《星科状元·边讲边练》和《星科状元·中(高)考大本营》,旨在给同学们一套助学助考的“法宝”。

《星科状元·边讲边练》和《星科状元·中(高)考大本营》是一个完整的学习辅导体系,“边讲边练”从七年级到九年级、高一到高三完全与课文同步;“中(高)考大本营”适合毕业班同学备战中(高)考,前者助学后者助考,浑然一体,相得益彰。

课前预习、课堂笔记、随堂练习是学好的三步曲,“边讲边练”要同学们既认真听讲又加强练习消化,听讲是进补,作业就是消化。“边讲边练”就是要让同学们“讲”中有“道”、“记”中有“思”、“练”中有“法”,通过学有所练,练有所长,而达到学有所成。《星科状元·边讲边练》为同学们既提供了课堂笔记本,又提供了随堂作业本。

“星科状元”是中学教辅的一次创新,具有五大特点:

三维互动 本套教辅是第一套采用CD-ROM、文本和互联网三维互动方式出版的电子教辅读物,CD-ROM、文本和互联网既三维互动又独立出版,相比于一概纸质图书,它的特色明显:CD-ROM中精选了相应的习题、试题,并配以详细讲解,供你选择;与之配套的“中考高考辅导网”(www.zkgk.com)出

版最新招考资讯,帮助同学们了解中、高考最新风向。

一本两用 从体例上,它融笔记本和作业本于一体,既可用作课堂笔记本,又是一本无需抄题的作业本,免去了教师选题之苦,学生抄写之劳,详细解答单独成册便于教师和家长指导督学;从内容上,本套书题量充足、梯度明显,习题解答、评析详尽,既启发、引导学生的思维活动,又为学生自测与家长检测提供参考。

对接考试 本套教辅的星科精练和单元检测试题均以中高考题型、难易区分度等为标准,使学习与考试有机融合、无缝对接,不仅有助于学生对每堂课的内容的理解和掌握,学到知识、锻炼能力,同时也可以帮助学生加深对中考和高考的认识。

教学同步 整套教辅各科各册与课本一一对应,依据教学大纲要求编制的星科精练与单元检测完全与课堂教学同步,确保100%覆盖知识点,学习、检索一目了然,方便使用。

编排创新 “星科状元·边讲边练”瞄准课程改革的发展趋势,素质与应试两手抓,采用分层次编排结构,分层讲练,循序渐进,符合中学生学习的规律,易于掌握。

这套丛书与七年级到高三的学习过程同步、辅导中考高考,涉及语文、数学、英语、物理、化学、生物、历史、政治、地理九个学科的不同版本,可以满足不同版本读者的需要,它将是您学习的好帮手。

章建跃

人民教育出版社课程教材研究所研究员、主任、编审、博士

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Unit 13 Healthy eating

本单元主要掌握与中心话题“健康饮食”有关的语言知识和语言技能。理解和记忆有关饮食的词汇,提高英语理解的能力。通过对情态动词 had better, should 和 ought to 及其否定形式的学习和运用,强化“给予建议”这一语言功能项目的训练。

Listening and speaking



【学习目标】

I 讨论话题:

1. Talking about healthy food and junk food
2. Talking about eating habits and health

II 掌握以下功能:

1. Seeing the doctor
2. Giving advice and making suggestions

III 掌握并辨别相关或相近词汇短语。



I 听录音选择最佳答案。

- () 1. Where does this conversation take place?
A. At a hospital. B. At home.
C. In the office.
- () 2. Where might the dialogue be taking place?
A. In a shop. B. In an office.
C. In a hospital.

II 单项选择填空。

- () 3. We all like food _____ all kinds of vitamins.
A. contain B. contains
C. containing D. contained
- () 4. —Are you feeling tired after the game?

— _____. In fact, I can join in another one.

- A. Not a little B. Not a bit
C. Quite a little D. None at all
- () 5. Allen had to call a taxi because the box was _____ to carry all the way home. (2003 · 全国)
A. much too heavy B. too much heavy
C. heavy too much D. too heavy much
- () 6. _____ to give up the habit of smoking because of his health.
A. The doctor advised my father
B. My father was suggested
C. The doctor advised my father what
D. The doctor suggested my father

III 听录音选择最佳答案。

- () 7. What's the weight of the man's dog?
A. 0.5 pounds B. 2.5 pounds
C. 5 pounds

【方法指导】

在短对话中,往往是一问一答。在设问时也往往是针对第二个人的答话进行提问。在听短对话时,要着重倾听后者的话语。



年 月 日 星期 天气

星科笔记

Reading



学科要点

【学习目标】

- I 了解阅读文章的大意。
- II 理解阅读文章中所潜在的内涵并且猜测句义。
- III 掌握并辨别相关或相近词汇短语。



学科精读

阅读理解

A Fish ears tell fish tales

Fish have ears. Really, they're quite small and have no opening to the outside world carrying sound through the body. For the past seven years, Simon Thorrold, a university professor, has been examining fish ears, small round ear bones called otoliths.

As fish grow, so do their otoliths. Each day, their otoliths gain a ring of calcium carbonate (碳酸钙). By looking through a microscope (显微镜) and counting these rings, Thorrold can determine the exact age of a young fish. As a fish gets older, its otoliths no longer get daily rings. Instead, they get yearly rings, which can also be counted, giving information about the fish's age, just like the growth rings of a tree.

Ring counting is nothing new to fish scientists. But Thorrold has turned to a new direction. They're examining the chemical elements (元素) of each otolith ring.

The daily ring gives us the time, but chemistry tells us about the environment in which the fish swam on any given day. These elements tell us about the chemistry of the water temperature, which determines how much of these elements will gather within each otolith ring.

Thorrold can tell, for example, if a fish spent time in the open ocean before entering the less salty water of coastal areas. He can basically tell where fish are spending their time at any given stage of history.

In the case of the Atlantic croaker, a popular salt-water food fish, Thorrold and his assistant have successfully followed the traveling of young fish from mid

-ocean to the coast, a journey of many hundreds of miles.

This is important to managers in the fish industry, who know nearly nothing about the whereabouts of the young fish for most food fish in the ocean. Eager to learn about his technology, fish scientists are now lending Thorrold their ears. (2002 · 春招)

- () 1. What can we learn about fish ears from the text?
 - A. They are small soft rings.
 - B. They are not seen from the outside.
 - C. They are opening only on food fish.
 - D. They are used to receive sound.
- () 2. Why does the writer compare the fish to trees?
 - A. Trees gain a growth ring each day.
 - B. Trees also have otolith.
 - C. Their growth rings are very small.
 - D. They both have growth rings.
- () 3. Why is it important to study the chemistry of otolith rings?
 - A. The elements of the otoliths can tell the history of the tree.
 - B. Chemical contents of otolith can tell how fast fish can swim.
 - C. We can know more about fish and their living environment.
 - D. Scientists can know exactly how old a fish is.
- () 4. How would you understand fish scientists are now lending their ears?
 - A. They are very interested in Thorrold's research findings.
 - B. They want to know where they can find fish.
 - C. They lend their fish for chemical studies.
 - D. They wonder if Thorrold can find growth rings from their ears.

B

How can you find out what is going on inside a person's body—without opening the patient up? Regular X-rays can show a lot. CAT scans can show even more. They can give three-dimensional view of

body organs.

What is a CAT mean? CAT stands for Computerized Axial Tomography. It is a special X-ray machine that gets a 360-degree picture of a small area of a patient's body.

Doctors use X-rays to study and examine diseases and injuries within the body. X-ray can find foreign objects inside the body or to take pictures of some organs to be X-rayed.

A CAT scanner, however, use a beam of X-rays to give a cross-sectional view of a particular part of the body. A fine beam of X-rays is scanned across the body and circled around the patient from many different angles. A computer analyzes the information from each angle and produces a clear cross-sectional picture on the screen. This picture is then photographed for later use. Several cross-sections, taken one after another, can give a clear "photo" of the entire body or of any body organs. The newest CAT scanners will even give a

clear picture of active, moving organ just as a fast-action camera can "stop the action" giving clear pictures of the 360-degree pictures, CAT scans show 3-dimensional view of organs in a manner that was once only seen during surgery or autopsy (examining a dead body).

() 5. the best title of the passage might be _____.

- A. Modern X-ray
- B. Three-dimensional View
- C. Fast-moving Camera
- D. CAT Scan

【方法指导】

第1至4题是事实细节题,先快速通读全文,再阅读试题,然后根据问题再有针对性地回读部分文章,抓住事实、细节就可确定最佳答案。第5道题是一道主旨要义题,先快速通读全文,再把握全文大意,选出最佳标题。

Language study



【学习目标】

I 了解考纲所规定词汇和短语的基本意义及用法。

II 掌握并辨别相关或相近词汇短语。

III 情态动词的用法。



I 单项选择

- () 1. Sir, you _____ be sitting in this waiting room. It is for women and children only. (1996·上海)
- A. oughtn't to B. can't
C. won't D. needn't
- () 2. The sun is burning. You _____ put on your hat.
- A. can B. may
C. had better D. must
- () 3. Everyone _____ help his friends when they are in trouble.
- A. must B. has to

C. ought to D. had better

- () 4. I often see light in that empty house. Do you think I _____ report it to the police? (2004·全国)
- A. should B. may C. will D. can
- () 5. We all write _____, even when there's not much to say.
- A. now and then B. by and by
C. step and step D. more or less
- () 6. I'm looking for a job with a bit more _____.
- A. choice B. decision
C. challenge D. description
- () 7. My uncle from Hong Kong has changed so much that I could hardly _____ him at the airport.
- A. understand B. realize
C. recognize D. know
- () 8. We must study hard to _____ the times.
- A. keep up with B. catch up with
C. go on with D. do with
- () 9. —How are you today?
—Oh, I _____ as ill as do now for a very long time. (2000·全国)

- A. didn't feel B. wasn't feeling
C. don't feel D. haven't felt
- () 10. _____ we'll go camping tomorrow depends on the weather. (1996 · 全国)
- A. If B. Whether C. That D. Where
- () 11. —When can I come for the photos? I need them tomorrow afternoon.
—They _____ be ready by 12 : 00. (1998 · 全国)
- A. can B. should C. might D. need
- () 12. I told Sally how to get here, but perhaps I _____ for her.
- A. had to write it out
B. must have written it out
C. should have written it out
D. ought to write it out

【方法指导】

每个词或词组都有其最基本的意义及固定用法,但又有特殊性。像上面举例第5题中的 now and then 就是一个固定词组,根据句意,就能选择。第11题中,根据句意,should 此处表示“按理应当,估计”,是一种较特殊的用法。

Integrating skills

【学习目标】

I 掌握并理解所读材料的主旨和大意。

II 能够使用正确的英语,会用正确的英语来表达自己的意图。



学科检测

第13单元综合测试题

(满分100分 测试时间45分钟)

I 听力(10分,每小题2分)

听下面2段短对话,回答第1、2小题。

- () 1. What are the two speakers having for supper?
- A. tea and chicken.
B. sandwiches and chicken.
C. Chicken, sandwiches and tea.
- () 2. What is the relationship between the two



学科精英

I 完形填空

First of all he was a window-cleaner and in his first week he managed to 1 at least six windows. Then he 2 a bus conductor and on second 3 a passenger stole his bag with all the fares (车费) collected.

- () 1. A. rub B. drop C. break D. clean
() 2. A. followed B. met C. became D. found
() 3. A. day B. try C. route D. chance

II 书面表达

快餐在现在的中国很流行,但快餐对人的身体却没什么好处。请你根据下面要点以“FAST FOOD”为题写一篇英语短文。

①快餐在中国十分流行,尤其是儿童和青少年喜欢吃快餐。②快餐受到欢迎至少有四方面的原因:A. 方便、节约时间;B. 既可在快餐店里吃又可带回家吃;C. 店里的环境干净、舒服;D. 服务周到、食品质量有保证;③从营养角度讲,快餐食品却不尽人意。④建议:如果时间来不及可考虑吃快餐,但以偶尔品尝为宜;孩子尽量少吃快餐。

注意:词数100左右。营养(nutrition)

【方法指导】

写提示性作文时特别要注意在题目的汉语提纲上圈出要点,这样就能做到避免遗漏文章内容,注意格式,并且适当注意时态、语态、人称和口吻。

speakers?

- A. Waiter and waitress.
B. Waiter and customer.
C. Manager and cook.

听下面1段长对话,回答第3—5小题。

- () 3. Where does the conversation take place?
- A. At a seafood shop.

- B. In a dining hall.
C. On the phone.
- () 4. What do we know about the restaurant?
A. It is famous for seafood.
B. It seldom accepts large parties.
C. Famous people often come to dine.
- () 5. What can we learn from the conversation?
A. The restaurant is by the sea.
B. Seafood is very popular nowadays.
C. Regular customers have advantages there.

II 单项填空 (10 分, 每小题 1 分)

- () 6. You'd better not wake me up when you come in. _____.
A. had you B. wouldn't you
C. would you D. hadn't you
- () 7. The doctor strongly _____ the teenager not to eat too much in KFC, _____ wasn't good for his health.
A. advised; which
B. suggested; which
C. advised; that
D. suggested; that
- () 8. There are so many books for me to _____, so I can't decide which one to _____.
A. choose; choose
B. choose; be chosen
C. choose from; choose
D. choose; choose from
- () 9. The girl is on a special _____ to lose _____ weight and I hope she can succeed.
A. diet; 不填 B. food; 不填
C. diet; her D. food; her
- () 10. John shut everybody out of the kitchen _____ he could prepare his grand surprise for the party.
A. which B. when C. as if D. so that
- () 11. While you are at work or taking a walk, your body is _____ 100 calories an hour.
A. taking up B. burning up
C. eating up D. using up
- () 12. The sportsman is _____ weight because he eats a lot of fat.
A. losing B. getting up
C. making up D. putting on
- () 13. You seem _____ a cold. You _____ take

some medicine and have a rest.

- A. to get, should B. to have, ought to
C. to have caught, had better
D. to be, had better
- () 14. As a rule, Lucy never stayed up late on a week night, because she _____ get up early the next morning.
A. should B. must C. has to D. would
- () 15. —Are you going to the New Year's concert?
—No, the tickets are _____ for me.
A. too much high B. far too expensive
C. far too high D. so much expensive

III 完形填空 (30 分, 每小题 2 分)

"My name's Jim Shelley and I'm an addict (有瘾的人)..."

With these words I began to _____ 16 _____ the problem, the problem of my telephone addiction. I used to call people _____ 17 _____, from the moment I woke up to the time I went to sleep, I _____ 18 _____ to be phone, I wanted to phone. Just one more call.

It started socially — a few calls each day. It seemed _____ 19 _____, just a quick chat. Gradually though, the _____ 20 _____ got worse. Soon it was frequent use, until, finally, addiction.

And it began to affect (影响) my _____ 21 _____. During the day I would disappear for _____ 22 _____ call. If I couldn't make a call, I spent the whole time waiting for the phone to ring. Getting more and more _____ 23 _____, in the end, I would ring someone, then someone else, _____ 24 _____ myself just one more call.

I was phoning people and leaving messages to make sure _____ 25 _____ calls would see me through the day. I used to arrive at friends' home and before the door was closed, go straight for the phone with the saying "Is it OK if I just use the phone?" At work, I became _____ 26 _____ when my fellow workers tried to stop me from using the phone. And one day I hit my boss (with the phone). Finally the police caught me _____ 27 _____ a phone box that had taken my last one pound coin, and I was _____ 28 _____ to see a psychiatrist (心理医生).

I haven't _____ 29 _____ a phone in the house for three weeks now, and it's several days _____ 30 _____ used a phone box. I try not to watch TV because there are always people on it making phone calls. My name is Jim Shelly and I am an addict. (2004 · 广东)

- () 16. A. face B. find C. accept D. notice
 () 17. A. now and then B. all the time
 C. at home D. at work
 () 18. A. tried B. asked C. waited D. invited
 () 19. A. polite B. important C. fine D. special
 () 20. A. condition B. situation
 * C. result D. effect
 () 21. A. friends B. study C. family D. work
 () 22. A. a quick B. a secret
 C. an expected D. an extra
 () 23. A. hopeful B. delighted
 C. frightened D. anxious
 () 24. A. forcing B. telling C. giving D. limiting
 () 25. A. long B. immediate
 C. enough D. surprising
 () 26. A. careful B. mad
 C. determined D. helpless
 () 27. A. destroying B. using
 C. stealing D. emptying
 () 28. A. offered B. guided
 C. ordered D. reminded
 () 29. A. missed B. had C. received D. fixed
 () 30. A. as B. when C. if D. since

IV 阅读理解(20分,每小题2分)

A

Man must eat in order to live; therefore, one of the most important problems man has is how to have enough food to eat.

At first man didn't have any way to control his food supply. When he had killed all the animals in one place and all the natural foods had been used up, he had to move to another place to find new sources of food. If there was no rain, or if the weather was too hot or too cold, plants would not grow, and man had little or no food. However, man wasn't worried so much about this condition because he always had enough food.

The kind of plants that are grown by man are different in different regions. In the colder regions, very few plants can be grown; in the warmer parts of the world, many kinds of plants are found. For example, in Asia, rice is the most important crop. In the New World, the major grain is corn. In Europe and North Africa, wheat, oats and barley are grown. In the tropic region of the world, many kinds of fruits grow naturally

or are raised by man.

As man has learned more about plants and animals, he now uses modern methods to produce different kinds of foods. However, there are still some areas in the world where plants and animals are raised in much the same way, as they were thousands of years ago.

- () 31. The underlined sentence in Paragraph Two means that man _____.
 A. didn't know how to cook his food at first
 B. sometimes had more than enough to eat and sometimes had not enough to eat
 C. didn't know how to produce food at that time
 D. didn't have any way to get food
 () 32. In the second paragraph, the underlined words "natural foods" mean _____.
 A. food which was from animals
 B. food which was from plants
 C. plants, animals, fruits etc. which grew in nature
 D. crops and plants which were raised by man
 () 33. When man gradually learned ways to grow plants and raise animals, he _____.
 A. no longer depended on nature
 B. could control the natural conditions
 C. still depended on natural conditions, but not so much as before
 D. began to care little about natural conditions
 () 34. According to the passage, corn is the major grain in _____.
 A. Asia B. America
 C. Europe D. North Africa
 () 35. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
 A. Man knew how to make foods and keep them at first.
 B. At the very beginning, man knew that he needed food but didn't know how to control his food supply.
 C. Before man learnt ways to grow crops and raise animals, he had to move from place to place in order to get food.

- D. How to have enough to eat has always been a problem for man.

B

Our eating habits are very important and for good health and a strong body. There are times when most of us would have sweets and ice-cream rather than eat meat and rice. Sweets and ice-cream are not bad for the stomach if we eat at the end of meal. If we eat them at meals, they take away our appetite(胃口).

It is important for us to eat our meal at the same time each day. When we feel angry or excited, we may not want to eat. A long time ago, in England, some judges used to decide whether a man was telling the truth by giving him some dry bread. If the man could not swallow the bread, it was a sign that he was not telling. Although this seems very strange and rather foolish, it is indeed an excellent way of finding out the truth. A man who is worrying about something has difficulty in swallowing anything dry. Because he is worried, he loses his appetite and does not want to eat.

- () 36. Why do we have to form good eating habits?

A. Because we want to eat more.
B. Because we enjoy our meal.
C. Because we want to save time.
D. Because we want to keep fit.

- () 37. When do you think it is good to eat sweets and ice-cream according to the passage?

A. When we are happy.
B. When we have a good appetite.
C. After a meal.
D. Before a meal.

- () 38. The underlined word "swallow" means to ____.

A. take into the stomach through the throat
B. eat with difficulty
C. break with the teeth before taking in
D. drink like a fish.

- () 39. When does the writer think it would be better

to have our meal?

A. When our work is over.
B. At the fixed time every day.
C. When we feel happy.
D. When every family member is at home.

- () 40. What could a man do if he told a lie according to some judges in old England?

A. He could eat a lot of food.
B. He could hardly need any food.
C. He could swallow some dry bread easily.
D. He could not swallow any dry bread.

V 单词拼写(10分,每小题1分)

41. When a soldier meets an officer, the soldier often s ____ him.
42. There should be a nice b ____ between work and play in our life.
43. When the crops are r ____, they are ready to be harvested.
44. You'd better have your eyes e ____, or you'll be blind soon.
45. Help yourself to some s _____. They are sweet.
46. He put two _____ (勺) of sugar in his tea.
47. These sandwiches are _____ (有味道的).
48. He sat down and _____ (卷起来) up his trousers to the knee.
49. Would you like another _____ (薄片) of ham?
50. Anne was so _____ (紧张) that her hands were shaking when she was giving a speech before such a big crowd.

VI 书面表达(20分)

假如你是学生会生活部长,向教你们班英语课的校长用英语写一封信反映食堂的情况。词数 100 左右。信的内容要点如下表:

满意的方面		不满意的方面	建议
品种较多	价格较廉	份量不足	改进质量
味道可口	环境改善		

参考词语:食堂 canteen 一份食物 helping

Unit 14 Festivals

本单元主要是了解节日的诞生、主题、庆祝方式和习俗。掌握相关词汇,学习在具体的语境下词汇的正确使用,包括词义、词性和词形。学习情态动词 must, have to 和 have got to 及其否定式的用法,练习使用英语表达自己的意见,做到以理服人。

Listening and speaking



【学习目标】

- I 了解短篇对话的听力方法。
- II 掌握有关节日的问句及答语。
- III 掌握并辨别相关或相近词汇短语。



I 听录音选择最佳答案(2000·全国)

- () 1. What time does the train leave?
At 6:15. B. At 6:25. C. At 6:50.
- () 2. What's the man doing?
A. He is working in a hotel.
B. He is visiting a young couple.
C. He is traveling around.

II 单项选择填空

- () 3. —do you _____ this city?
—Of course. I've been living here for 20 years, so I _____ it well.
A. know anything of, know
B. know of, know

C. know something about, know of

D. know about, know of

- () 4. There's five pairs _____, but I'm at a loss which to buy. (1999 上海)
A. to be chosen B. to choose from
C. to choose D. for choosing

III 听录音选择最佳答案(2000·全国)

- () 5. Where does this conversation take place?
A. At a booking office. B. At a museum.
C. In a record store.
- () 6. On which day will the Japanese music concert be held?
A. The 28th B. The 30th C. The 15th.
- () 7. How does the man pay for the tickets?
A. By credit card. B. With U. S. dollars.
C. By cheque.

【方法指导】

听数字判断时间是高考中常见的点。所给选项中的时间往往会提到。因此一定要认真审题,仔细倾听,简单记录时间,排除干扰项,必要时适当进行简单的加减运算,再确定答案。

Reading



【学习目标】

I 了解阅读文章的大意。

II 理解阅读文章中所潜在的内涵并且忠实于原文。



年 月 日 星期 天气

学科笔记

III 根据原文推理判断。



星科精英

阅读理解(2000 春招)

Want to save money when travelling by train? Here are some ways.

Day Returns

This ticket can save you up to 45% on the standard fare(车费). You have to travel after the rush hour period Mon. - Fri., but can travel at any time on Sat. or Sun.

Big City Savers

These are special low-priced tickets on certain trains. You have to book in advance—at the latest by 16:00 the day before you travel. It's first come, first served.

Weekend Returns

Weekend Returns are available(有售) for most journeys over 60 miles. Go on Fri., Sat. or Sun., and save up to 35% on the standard fare.

Monthly Returns

These are available for most journeys over 65 mi-

les. Go any day and return within a month. Monthly returns save you up to 25% on the standard fare.

Family railcard

For £ 20 this railcard allows you to take a second adult and up to 4 children for only £ 3 each when you buy single or return tickets. You can travel as often as you like until the card becomes out of date.

- () 1. Which is the best tickets to buy if you live in London and want to go to a small town 80 miles away for four days?
- A. big City Savers B. Monthly Returns
C. Weekend Returns D. Day Returns
- () 2. A man bought himself a ticket of £ 15 and three tickets for his family with a family railcard. How much did he pay?
- A. £ 44 B. £ 29 C. £ 24 D. £ 15

【方法指导】

这是两道推理判断题。先要通读全文,再根据问题快速找到某一段落进行回读,根据细节进行推理判断,得出结论。注意答案不可能是文中的原句,不要和事实细节题混淆了。

Language study



星科精英

【学习目标】

I 了解考纲所规定词汇和短语的最基本意义及用法。

II 学习并掌握情态动词。



星科精英

单项选择

- () 1. For a long time they walked without saying _____ word. I was the first to break _____ silence.
- A. the, a B. a, the C. a, / D. the, /
- () 2. —I hear Jane has gone to the Holy Island for her holiday.
- Oh, how nice! Do you know when she _____?
- A. was leaving B. had left

C. has left D. left

- () 3. "Peace" is the _____ of the film which is based on World War Two.
- A. meaning B. theme C. object D. opinion
- () 4. Sarah, hurry up. I'm afraid you won't have time to _____ before the party. (2004 · 全国)
- A. get changed B. get change
C. get changing D. get to change
- () 5. My parents don't allow _____ computer games; they even don't allow me _____ TV before I finish my homework.
- A. to play, watching B. to play, to watch
C. playing, watching D. playing, to watch
- () 6. There _____ a cinema here before the war.
- A. would be B. used to have
C. used to be D. were
- () 7. The twins have _____ in common _____ the elder's eyes are dark blue while the younger's

s are black.

A. anything, but

B. everything, except that

C. nothing, except

D. nothing, except for

- () 8. E-mail, as well as telephones, _____ an important part in daily communication.

A. is playing

B. have played

C. are playing

D. play

- () 9. Let Harry play with your toys as well, Clare, you must learn to _____. (2000 · 全国)

A. support

B. care

C. spare

D. share

- () 10. We're going to _____ with some friends for a picnic. Would you like to join us? (2004 · 北京)

A. get in

B. get over

C. get along

D. get together

- () 11. The shopkeeper did not want to sell for _____ he thought was not enough.

A. where B. how C. what D. which

- () 12. He had his bad tooth _____ yesterday.

A. . taken away

B. taken off

C. taken up

D. taken out

- () 13. Jack _____ yet, otherwise he would have telephoned me.

A. mustn't have arrived

B. shouldn't have arrived

C. can't have arrived

D. need not have arrived

- () 14. John, look at the time. _____ you play the piano at such a late hour?

A. Must

B. Can

C. May

D. Need

【方法指导】

掌握情态动词: must, have to, have got to 表达做某事的重要或必要; don't have to, haven't got to 表达做某事的不重要或不必要; mustn't 表达某事不可接受。

Integrating skills



【学习目标】

I 掌握并理解所读材料的主旨和大意。

II 能够使用正确的英语, 会用正确的英语来表达自己的意图。



I 完形填空 (2003 · 上海)

Bedtime stories are one of the delights of early childhood. But according to Dr. Julie Spreadbury from Queensland University, parents should not 1 up reading to their children 2 they enter primary school. She says listening to, reading and discussing the stories help children's 3.

"My 4 indicates that once children can read themselves, most parents stop reading 5 them," Dr. Spreadbury says. "6 may be at the end of Year 1, which is far too 7."

Dr. Spreadbury says 8 reading not only gives children a good start at school, but brings parents and their children closer.

"This makes it 9 for them to open up and talk to parents about things that are worrying them, or things they are 10 in their everyday life."

- () 1. A. speed B. keep C. give D. hold

- () 2. A. after B. until C. if D. unless

- () 3. A. thinking B. comprehension

C. relaxation

D. development

- () 4. A. theory

B. research

C. story

D. decision

- () 5. A. about B. from C. to D. through

- () 6. A. Some B. Most C. They D. That

- () 7. A. difficult B. early C. much D. informal

- () 8. A. daily B. healthy C. fast D. bedtime

- () 9. A. easier B. funnier C. rarer D. clearer

- () 10. A. reading B. promising

C. celebrating

D. receiving

II 书面表达 (2005 · 福建)

目前, 学校存在少数学生考试作弊现象。某英文杂志社拟对此现象向中学生征文, 标题 "My Opinion on Cheating Examinations"。请根据下列提示用英语写一篇征文稿, 内容要点如下:

主要原因	1. 考试偏多、偏难 2. 不用功、懒惰 3. 取悦父母、老师
个人看法	1. 作弊不对、违反校规 2. 要诚实、 努力学习 3. (其它看法)

注意:1. 短文必须包括所有内容要点,可适当发挥;2. 短文标题与开头已为你写好,不计入总词数;3. 词数:100 左右。4. 参考词汇:作弊 cheat(v.)

My Opinion on Cheating Examinations

It is known to us all that some students cheat in examinations at school.

【方法指导】

写图表作文时特别要注意表格中的信息,把表格中的内容要点串成短文,并且适当注意时态、语态、人称和口吻。



学科检测

第 14 单元综合测试题

(满分 100 分 测试时间 45 分钟)

I 听力(10 分,每小题 2 分)

听下面 2 段短对话,回答第 1、2 小题。

- () 1. Where did this conversation most probably take place? (2001 · 全国)
- A. At a concert.
B. At a flower shop.
C. At a restaurant.
- () 2. What did the woman like doing when she was young? (2004 · 全国)
- A. Riding a bicycle with friends.
B. Traveling the country.
C. Reading alone.

听下面 1 段长对话,回答第 3 - 5 小题(2001 · 全国)。

- () 3. What did the man ask the woman to do?
- A. To book a hotel room for him.
B. To meet an old friend of hers.
C. To pass a message to Mary.
- () 4. What is the relationship between the two speakers?
- A. Neighbors.
B. Father and daughter.
C. Husband and wife.
- () 5. What is Mary probably doing?
- A. Staying at a hotel.
B. Talking on the phone.
C. Chatting with her husband.

II 单项填空(10 分,每小题 1 分)

- () 6. Today in China, people have _____ holiday to celebrate National Day.
- A. 7 days B. a 7 - day
C. a 7 - days D. a 7 - day's
- () 7. I really don't want to part with you, but I _____.
- A. must B. had to
C. have to D. will have
- () 8. You must start, _____?
- A. mustn't you B. don't you
C. haven't you D. won't you
- () 9. —Why did you say that at the meeting last night?
—I _____. I have regretted for it.
- A. mustn't B. needn't
C. didn't D. didn't have to say so
- () 10. Li Min is absent from class, so she _____ be busy doing something else.
- A. will B. can C. should D. must
- () 11. It's getting late. I'm afraid I _____ go.
- A. must B. had to
C. have got to D. have got at
- () 12. She has got a new car, _____?
- A. hasn't she B. has she
C. does she D. didn't she
- () 13. Let us have a drink at an inn, _____?
- A. will you B. must you
C. have we D. shall we