现行中学教材同步辅导与练习

高

英语分册

上学期

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学完课本中一节内容之后,总希望有一套难易适中,紧扣教材内容的习题,通过做这套题来巩固所学的内容,并提高灵活运用课堂所学知识去解题的能力。另外也需要进一步理解和掌握本节的重点和难点,并得到解题方法的指导。为此我们编写了这套《现行中学教材同步辅导与练习》从书。

《丛书》编写中既注意到与本小节内容同步,即所选的题定能用已学过知识解之,也考虑到提高综合解题能力,因此除每节后面有 A、B 两组练习外,每章后面都有知识复盖面大的单元练习,每节精选题分 A、B 两个层次: A 层次适合巩固基础知识和训练基本解题方法用; B 层次以开阔知识领域,提高灵活运用课本知识解题能力为目的。

《丛书》在与教材密切配合同时,顾及到学科的系统性和科学性,在某些章节对学习内容作了补充调整和合理安排,又在整体上对教学中的难点进行了分流,即把以后必学内容适量安排在现阶段的教材中,以便减轻今后升学考试复习的负担,也有利于学生系统地学习和掌握必要的知识。这部分内容和选学章节均以*号标出,读者可酌情选用。

《丛书》各章的组成:一、内容概要;二、概念、方法和习题指导(本节,包括每节的两组练习);三、解题能力指导;四、单元练习;五、答案与提示。

《丛书》由北京大学附中、清华大学附中、中国人民大学附中、实验中学、十一学校、八一中学及海淀区进修学校等校的特级教师陈育林、周沛耕,高级教师刘彭芝、董世奎、邵光砚、陶琅、邓均、周丽君等参加编写。我们衷心地期望这套《丛书》能成为同学们的良师,老师们的益友。

《丛书》编委会

英语分编委介绍

周丽君 北京大学附中英语教研组长,高级教师。

已出版的书籍有:《初中英语重点、难点、解析》、《初中英语基础知识和练习》、《初中英语升学指导》、《初中英语同步练习》(1-6册)等。

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说 明

本书根据现行高中教材第一册编写,分为上下两册。上册包括 1-8 课内容和两套单元测试题。

每课根据教师的教课思路编写。每课内容分为三大项: 1.内容简介及学习方法; 2.语言要点讲解; 3.综合练习。第 一项简要介绍了该课文的体裁和内容,以及针对课文的特点 采用不同的学习方法; 第二项包括特殊读音单词的归纳、词 组和短语讲解、重点单词和句型的用法; 在第三项中,分 A、B两个层次的练习,即基础知识的训练和语言能力的提 请空、完形填空、阅读理解。以帮助同学们巩固所学的基础 语言知识和进行语言的综合训练。两套单元测试分别参照近 年高考试题的形式,并根据今后高考命题的趋势,帮助同学 们熟悉高考题型并进行阶段自测。

本书由杜友明、刘建双、杨小洋、王华编写。

由于编写仓促, 难免有缺漏不足之处, 敬请读者批评指正。

编 者 1993年3月于北京

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Lesson One 1

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一、内容简介和学习方法

一个多世纪以来,世界上许多著名的作家,科学家和领导人都对外语学习十分重视。本篇课文记述了伟大导师马克思是怎样学习外语的。无疑,马克思学习外语的经历,就是留给我们的丰富经验。它将十分有效的指导我们的外语学习。

本篇课文是记叙文,因此学习这篇课文时首先掌握写好记叙文的几大要素。即事情发生的时间、地点、人物。然后从泛读入手,掌握文章的梗概。第二步,找出每小段的中心意思。第三步掌握课文中的语言点。

二、语言要点讲解

(一) 语 音:

注意以下单词划线部分字母的读音。

rapid[æ]
situation[ʃən]
encourage[ʌ]

greatly[ei]
political[a] .

Praise[z] improve[u:] master[a:]

(二) 词组与短语:

1. force sb to do something —— make sb do sth by force 强 迫某人做某事。

例: The thief was forced to put down his knile Give it to me at once, or I will force you to

2.before long — soon 不久

例: I think the coat will fit you before long

The library will be completed before long

注意: before long 和 long before 不一样 long before 是很久以前的意思。

例: Mr Wang went to study in the united states long before

We saw the film long before

The students heard of the famous singer long before

3.move on — go on or keep on moving

例: The cart moved on

注意副词on有继续的意思

例: go on keep on work on

4.go on to do sth —— do or say next proceed 接着做,接着说

例: He went on to say that

I shall go on to deal with the verb

注意: go on to do sth 和 go on doing sth 不一样 go on doing sth 是继续做某事。

例: It was raining They went on working in the tomato fields

Please go on explaining the idiom

另外go on with sth 也是继续干什么, 但go on with sth一样在 with 后面跟名词。

例: It was late into the night, the old teacher went on with his work

Now lets go on with our text

5.to be sure about —— 确信,有把握

例: Do you feel sure about the plan? I am not sure about the answer

注意: to be sure of 是肯定,深信的意思

例: Are you sure of his honesty?

6.at the end of — the latest point in time or in order or the furthest parts

例: He's down at the end of the garden
There stands a tree at the end of the corner

注意: in the end — finally at last 最后终于

例: In the end he confessed that he had made the mistake

注意: by the end of ——到什么时间为止

例: The students had learned five English lessons by the end of last term

By the end of 1992 the workers had finished building the bank

(三) 重点单词:

1.Germany 名词,德国

注意: German是德国人, 它的复数是Germans

2.nafive adj. — belong to one because of one's birth 本国的, 本土的

例: The United States is my native land. Chinese is my native (land)language native n 本地人,当地人

例: They are the natives of this Part.

3.force n. — Power strength

例: The speeding car struck the tree with great force.

We had to use force to break open the locked box.

force v. —— to make sb. do sth. against ones will 强迫、迫使

例: He was forced to leave his native land
We won:t force you to do it.

4.limited adj. — 有限的

例: limited space, limited seats, limited time

5.improve v. — to make or become better

例: You must try to improve your spelling.
Our living standard has been improved
His health is improving.

6.encourage v. — to give hope courage 鼓舞

例: The cheers of the crowd encouraged the players to try to win.

His praise encouraged me a lot-

7.master v. — to become the master of control

例: He learned to master her temper.
I have mastered riding bicycle.

8.grasp v — to seize and hold fast by closing the finger ceround to understand

例: I grasped the sleeve of her coat as I fell. He grasped my meaning at once.

(四) 重点句型:

1. made London the base 名词做宾语补足语

例: We considered her a good cadre. They called me xiao wang.

2.such…that 如此…以致于

例: He is such a tall person that he can reach the ceiling.

It is such an interesting book that all of the students like to read it.

He made such good progress that the teacher praised him.

注意: so…that 也是如此…以致于, 但 so 后面跟形容词或副词, such 后面跟名词.

例: She is so weak that she can not carry such a

heavy box.

I am so tired that I can not walk any further. He is so good a teacher that we all like him.

- 注意: so 在此处是副词, 仅能修饰形容词和副词, so good a teacher 就是 such a good teacher, 而此 句中的 teacher 只能用单数, 复数就不能用 so good teachers.
- 3.he found it important to do sth.

It 作形式宾词,真正的宾词是不定式to do sth

例: I consider it necessary to say a few words at the meeting.

As he is a new student, I find it difficult for him to know all of us at once.

三、综合练习

(一) 语音和拼写知识

A) 观察所给单词的读音,从A、B、C、D中找出其 划线部分读音不同的选项,并将其字母标号填入前面括号。

() 1. A leave	B. greatly
	C. reason	D. leader
() 2. A. explain	B. again
	C. captain	D. praise
() 3. A. what	B. above
	C. again	D. asleep
() 4. A. months	B. praise

	C. books	D. physics
() 5. A. among	B. month
	C. moment	D. money
() 6. A. mastered	B. improved
	C. grasped	D. studied
() 7. A. political	B. follow
	C. lost	D. doctor
() 8. A revolution	D. doctor
	B. action	e and and the first
	C. question	
tlao	D. situation	
(/) 9. A. enter	Page 2
	B. elephant	
	C. encourage	
	D. enemy	days a
() 10. A. quarter	B. warmly
	C. war	D. party
B) .	以下所给单词均不完整	, 请从 A、 B、 C、 D 中选
		E确,并将其字母标号填入
前面括号		
() 1. id m	
	A.oi B.er	C.io D.ir
() 2. Belg m	0.10
	A.ui B.ou	Car Div
(되어 있다면서 그는 아이를 가는데 이 아이를 가는데 그 때문에 그 아이를 했다.	C.au D.iu
) 3. revolution y	
	A.uar B.ar	C.ara D.ra

) 4. how ___ ver A.o C.a D.u Be) 5. lang ____ A.age B.uge C.iage D.uage (二) 词语释义。 从每小题的 A、B、C 中选出一个意思与句子中划线部 分相同或相近的答案,并将其字母标号填入前面括号。) 1. The boss made Tom's father work long hours every day. A. asked .. to work 'B. told ... to work C. forced .. to work) 2. With the tdeacher's help, Xiao wang's pronunciation became better. A. turned good B. improved THE PARTY OF THE C. got well) 3. The author has turned the book into English. A. got ... into B. become ... into C translated...in to) 4. Mr Johnson couldn't expressed his idea fully in Chinese because his Chinese is not good enough. A. no enough B. not limited C. limited) 5. Mary will stay in China for a period of

8 -

time.

A. sometime B. sometimes

C. some time

() 6. In the last few years, many students left their homeland for the United States and most of them are still there.

A. home B. nation

C. ative land

() 7. He has made <u>quick</u> progress in his Russian study.

A. quickly B. not slow

brief and V.C. rapid the Pastine and a 4

() 8. His father has worked in the chemical work for more than ten years.

A. books B. plant

C. school

() 9. Karl Marx <u>never stopped</u> studying English and using it.

A. woked on B. moved on

C. before long

() 10. The building will be completed soon.

A. long before B. sooner

C. before long

(三) 单项填空。

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的