

依据新大纲 ● 与试验修订本同步

2002



双色

大课堂

daiketang

刘敬业 张永江 苏训勇 主编

高一英语

- ✓ 教法方略
- ✓ 疑难指津
- ✓ 融会贯通
- ✓ 跟踪测试
- ✓ 名师精编
- ✓ 一目了然

吉林教育出版社

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前言

在逐步摆脱传统应试教育模式、深化素质教育的今天,广大师生亟需从教学效率不高、苦不堪言的题海战术中解脱出来。“书山有路勤为径,学海无涯巧作舟”。广大学生渴盼的是变苦学为巧学、变苦读为巧读的学习方法,需要的是高标准、高质量、广思路、大视野、新角度、新构思的学习指南,使自己真正成为学习方法得当、思维方法灵巧、应试技能过硬的有信心、有灵气、能创新的人才。为此,根据教育部颁布的最新教学大纲,配合最新教材,我们特精心编写了《双色大课堂》系列丛书。

本书特别设计的双色版,使学生对所有
等,都能够一目了然。

配以最新例题,科学辨析,激发学习兴趣,开拓思维,全方位培养应试能力。由于各学科特点不同,本书栏目灵活设置有:

▲**焦点词汇** 对重点词进行具体分析,体现词与词的不同用法。

▲**疑难指津** 重点剖析本章节或单元知识的难点、易混易错点。

▲**跟踪测试** 体现出少、精、活、新的试题风格,选题紧扣本章节或单元的知识点以便有针对性的巩固练习。

我们希望《双色大课堂》能够给学生以事半功倍的学习效果。

本书编委会

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Unit 1 The Summer Holidays

▲ 焦点词汇

1 practice 复 无

n. 练习, 实践

Practice makes perfect. 熟能生巧。

→ 习惯用法: put sth. into practice 将……付诸行动。

We should put theory into practice. 我们应将理论付诸实践。

→ 辨析: practice 与 exercise, training:

practice 为不可数名词, 指有规律的练习, 特别是反复的实践活动, 与 theory 相对。exercise 为可数或不可数名词, 指户内外的运动或学生等所做的习题、练习。training 为不可数名词, 由动词 train(培训)而来, 指在某人指导下进行的训练。

2 opinion

n. 观点, 看法

→ 习惯用法: in one's opinion 依某人的看法

3 regards

n. 问候, 致意 (只有复数形式)

Please give my warmest regards to the classmates there.

请代我向那里的同学表示最热情的问候。

With kind (或 best) regards. 谨致问候, 敬上(信尾用语)。

→ 习惯用法: give one's regards to 向……表示问候

4 introduce

vi. 常用作及物动词, 表示“介绍”, “使……认识”等, 常可用于如下场合。

①介绍别人。

常用于短语 introduce sb. to sb. else, 表示“把某人介绍给其他人”, 其中 to sb. 可以省略。如:

Allow me to introduce my friend Mr. Smith (to you).

请允许我把我的朋友史密斯先生介绍给你们。

→注意: 不能说成: He introduced his parents me. 或者: He introduced me his parents. 因为动词 introduce 后不能接双宾语。

②自我介绍。

常用: introduce oneself to sb. 如:

Let me introduce myself to you all.

让我向你们大家做一下自我介绍。

③介绍某事。

常用于短语 introduce sb. to sth. 表示“向某人介绍某事”。如:

He introduced his son to the pleasure of reading.

他向儿子介绍读书的乐趣。

④表示“引进”。

Potatoes were introduced into Europe from South America.

土豆是由南美洲引入欧洲的。

▲疑难指津

✱So was my friend Bob. 我的朋友鲍勃也一样。

(1)so+连系动词(情态动词或助动词)+另一主语

此句型是主谓倒装结构, 其中句中的主语与上文中的主语是不同的, so 代表上句中陈述的肯定内容, 连系动词、情态动词或助动词的时态要和上句中谓语动词的时态相一致。例如:

I was at Centre School last year, and so was my friend Bob.

我去年是在中心学校学习。我的朋友鲍勃也是。

If you go to the cinema tonight, so shall I.

你今晚要去看电影的话,我也去。

(注意该句的前句是条件从句,因此要用一般现在时态,而主句则常用将来时态。)

如果前句是否定句,则后句要用 neither 或 nor+连系动词(情态动词或助动词)+另一主语。例如:

If you don't go to the cinema tonight, neither shall I.

你今晚不去看电影,我也不去。

(2) so it is (was) with + 另一主语

此句型具有多种功能。

a. 替代“so 或 neither+连系动词(情态动词或助动词)+另一主语。”例如:

John has gone home, and so it is with Mary. (= and so has Mary.) 约翰已回家了,玛丽也已回家了。

b. 当前面的句子中主语支配两个不同种类的谓语动词时,要用此结构。例如:

Tom's father was a good worker and worked very hard. So it was with Jack's.

汤姆的爸爸是一位优秀的工人,他工作非常努力。杰克的爸爸也是如此。

c. 当前面的句子有两个谓语动词,分别为肯定形式或否定形式时,要用此结构。例如:

Tom likes swimming, but doesn't like fishing. So it is with Jim.

汤姆喜欢游泳而不喜欢钓鱼。吉姆也一样。

d. 当前面是两个分句时,也要用此结构。例如:

Marx was born in Germany and German was his native language. So it was with Engels.

马克思出生在德国,德语是他的母语,恩格斯也是如此。

(3) so + 主语 + 连系动词(情态动词或助动词)

此句型用来对前面某种说法表示同意,其中 so 意为“确实这样”,“的确如此”。例如:

— Tomorrow will be Monday. 明天是星期一。

— So it will. 对,是星期一。

(4) 主语 + 谓语 + so

so 表示“如此;这样;那样”,代替前句内容。句中常见谓语动词有: think, be-

lieve, expect, suppose, guess 等。例如:

—It's going to rain. 快下雨了吧。

—I think so. 我想是这样。

注意否定形式可说: I don't believe so. = I believe not. I don't think so. 也可说成 I think not.

◆ Nice meeting you. 认识你很高兴。

(1) 这句话的完整说法是: It is nice meeting you (Meeting you is nice).

(2) Nice to meet you. 与 Nice meeting you. 同义, 但语境不同。其完整说法是: It is nice to meet you (To meet you is nice).

(3) 另外, 表达同样的含义还可使用:

I'm glad/Glad to meet you.

I'm happy/Happy to meet you.

I'm pleased/Pleased to meet you.

◆ It is the time of year for the rice harvest, so every day I work from dawn until dark.

这是一年中收割稻谷的时候, 所以我每天从早到晚地干活。

(1) It's the time of year for... (这是一年中……的时候) 与 It's time for... (是……的时候了) 属于同一句型。区别是: 该句中用了 of year 这一修饰语, 因此, 名词 time 前加上了定冠词 the, 表示特指。

(2) It's time for + sth. (介词 for + 名词或名词词组) 与 It's time (for sb.) to do sth. (不定式符号 to + 动词原形) 表达的意思相同。例如:

It's time for class. 是上课的时候了。

It's time to do eye exercises. 是做眼保健操的时候了。

(3) “是……的时候了”还可使用 “It's time + 主语 + 动词过去式” 来表示。其含义是现在或将来, 不表示过去。例如:

It's time you went to bed.

为了加强语气, 在 time 前还可加上 high, 即:

It's high time you went to bed.

◆ Sometimes we go on working after dark by the lights of our tractors.

有时候我们在天黑以后还借助拖拉机的灯光继续干活。

(1) sometimes “有时, 不时”。例如:

Sometimes we have eggs and milk for breakfast at home and sometimes we eat

outside.

有时候,我们在家吃些鸡蛋和牛奶当早餐;有时候,我们到外面去吃。

- (2) by 在句中意为“靠、借助”,表示“通过……方法或手段”。例如:

Many people in that village make their living by fishing.

那个村子里的许多人靠捕鱼为生。

- (3) go on doing, go on to do, go on with

go on doing sth. 可以表示“不停地”,也可以表示“暂停后继续做”原来的事。

例如:

After a short break he went on telling us the story.

休息了一会后,他继续给我们讲故事。

go on to do sth. 表示做完某事后,“继续”干另一件事。例如:

After reviewing the new words, he went on to explain the text.

复习生词后,他接着解释课文。

go on with sth. 表示做某件事,中途停顿,过了一段时间后接着又做这件未完成的事。with 后只能跟名词或代词,不能跟不定式。例如:

After a short break he went on with the story.

休息了一会儿,他继续讲故事。

- ◆ Although the farm is very large, my Dad has only two men working for him.

尽管农场很大,但是我爸爸只雇了两个人为他干活。

- (1) although 意为“虽然……,尽管……”,相当于 though, 为连词,引导让步状语从句,不能和 but 连用。英语中表达“虽然……,但是……”时,只用“though/although…”或“…but…”。例如:

Although it was snowing, it was not very cold.

虽然天下着雪,可并不太冷。

→ 注意: although 和 though 意思大致相同,但是,口语中常用 though。although 用于陈述事实而不用假设,因此 as though (好像), even though (即使) 中的 though 不可换为 although。although 多用于句首,though 可作为副词单独置于句尾,表示“但是,不过”,although 则不可。

Although (= Though) he studied hard, he didn't pass the examination.

虽然他学习很努力,可还是没有通过这次考试。

- (2) has only two men working… 中的 only two men 作宾语, working… 为现在分词短语作宾语补足语。has 在此作使役动词,意为“使,叫,让”。have 作使役

动词时,常用句型“have+宾语+宾补”中,宾补可以用现在分词、过去分词或不带to的不定式充当。试比较它们的不同含义:

have+宾语+宾补—现在分词(宾语与宾补间为主动关系,且强调动作正在进行之中);过去分词(宾语与宾补间为被动关系,且强调动作已经完成);不定式(宾语与宾补间为主动关系,且强调动作完成或尚未发生)。

试比较:Why did you have the water running all the time?

你为什么让水一直流着?

I'm going to have a photo taken tomorrow.

我打算明天去照相。

I want to have you live with us this evening.

我想让你今晚和我们住在一起。

跟踪测试

一、单项选择

1. She is _____ newcomer to _____ chemistry but she has already made some important discoveries.
A. the; the B. the; / C. a; / D. a; the
2. Rather than _____ on a crowded bus, he always prefers _____ a bicycle.
A. ride; ride B. riding; ride
C. ride; to ride D. to ride; riding
3. Jane: Tom, let me introduce you to Lucy.
Tom: _____
Lucy: Hi, I 'm Lucy Lee.
A. What 's your name? B. Hello.
C. Nice to see you. D. Sorry, not right now.
4. — _____
— Thank you, I certainly will.
A. Happy birthday to you
B. Let me help you with your maths
C. Please remember me to your mum
D. Don 't forget to post the letter
5. We have worked out the plan and now we must put it into _____.

A. fact B. reality C. practice D. deed

6. —David has made great progress recently.

— _____ and _____

A. So he has/so you have B. So he has/so have you

C. So has he/so have you D. So has he/so you have

7. I like those who prefer _____.

A. to do to talk B. doing to talking

C. doing to talk D. doing than talking

8. I'd _____ them to stay at home the whole day.

A. rather B. better C. prefer D. agree

9. —How's the young man?

— _____.

A. He's twenty B. He's much better

C. He's a doctor D. He's David

10. —Let me introduce myself.

— _____.

A. What a pleasure B. It's my pleasure

C. I'm very pleased D. Pleased to meet you

11. Though they are _____, _____ they are very happy.

A. tired; but B. tired; ×

C. tiring; but D. tiring; ×

12. —What do you think of my hometown Dalian?

→ Oh, it's _____ cold and there is _____ snow, but I really enjoy myself here.

A. much too; too much B. much too; much too

C. too much; too much D. too much; much too

13. He was late _____ school yesterday _____ the snow.

A. to; as a result B. at; as the result

C. for; as a result of D. in; as a result of

14. What about the two of us _____ after supper?

A. take a walk B. took a walk

C. will take a walk D. taking a walk

15. —Have you seen her daughter? She is very beautiful.
—Really? _____?
A. What does she like B. Who does she look like
C. What is she like D. How is she
16. —What made him so unhappy?
— _____ the ticket for the football match.
A. Having been lost B. Being lost
C. BEcause of losing D. Losing
17. After he finished his work, he went on _____ his supper.
A. to have B. having
C. have D. to be having
18. Last night she had us _____ all through the meal.
A. laugh B. laughed
C. laughing D. to laugh
19. — _____ the film?
—It's wonderful. I'd like to see it once more.
A. How do you think
B. What do you think
C. What is
D. How do you like
20. —If you don't like the red coat, take the blue one.
—All right, but do you have _____ size in blue? This one is small for me.
A. the bigger; much too
B. a bigger; much too
C. a bigger; too much
D. the big; too much
21. —Which do you _____, milk or tea?
—I like tea better.
A. prefer B. enjoy
C. want D. like
22. Which of the following is not right?

- A. Give my love to Mary.
 B. Please say hello to him.
 C. Give my regard to Hellen.
 D. Send his best wishes to them.

23. —I'm afraid I must be off now.

- A. See you soon B. Walk slowly
 C. No problem D. It doesn't matter

二、完形填空

The best place for a summer holiday, however, is the 1. Some children are lucky enough to live near the sea, but 2 the others who do not, a week or two at one of the big seaside towns is something which they will 3 about for the whole of the following year.

In England, it is not only the 4 who can take their children to the seaside; 5 a factory worker or a bus driver, a street cleaner or a waiter wants to take his wife or children to Southern or Margate, Blackpool or Clacton, he is 6 quite able to do so.

Now, what is it that children 7 so much about the seaside? I think it is the sand, sea and sun, more than any other things. 8, there are lots of new things to see, nice things to eat, and exciting things to do, but it is the 9 of sand under one's feet, of salt water on one's skin, and of the warm sun on one's back that make the seaside 10 it is.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A. town | B. seaside | C. Southern | D. Clacton |
| 2. A. as | B. to | C. for | D. with |
| 3. A. enjoy | B. miss | C. talk | D. consider |
| 4. A. rich | B. poor | C. parents | D. teachers |
| 5. A. but | B. if | C. because | D. teachers |
| 6. A. usually | B. often | C. nearly | D. never |
| 7. A. interest | B. would like | C. like | D. interested |
| 8. A. Even though | B. After all | C. Of course | D. As if |
| 9. A. coolness | B. warmth | C. softness | D. feeling |
| 10. A. what | B. how | C. that | D. which |

三、阅读理解

Mr. and Mrs. Brown were going abroad for their holiday. They had a dog called Blackie which they were very fond of, but they could not take him abroad with them, so they looked for a good place to leave him while they were away, and at last found a place which looked after dogs very well while their owners were away. They took Blackie there just before they left for their holiday, and sadly said goodbye to him.

At the end of their holiday, they got back to England very late at night, and as they thought that the place where Blackie was staying might be closed at that hour, they decided to wait until the next morning before going to get him back.

So the next morning Mr. Brown got into his car and drove off happily to collect Blackie.

When he reached home with the dog, he said to his wife, "Do you know, dear, I don't think Blackie can have enjoyed his stay at that place very much. He barked all the way home in the car as if he wanted to tell me something."

Mrs. Brown looked at the dog carefully and then answered, "You are quite right, dear. He was certainly trying to tell you something. But he wasn't trying to tell you that he hadn't enjoyed his stay at that place. He was only complaining(抱怨) that you were bringing the wrong dog home. This isn't Blackie!"

- The Browns decided to leave their dog somewhere while they were away because _____.
 A. they were not fond of him any more
 B. they did not want to take him with them
 C. the dog refused to go with them
 D. they were not allowed to take him abroad
- They _____ before they left for their holidays.
 A. asked a friend to take care of the dog
 B. left it to their housekeeper
 C. took it to an old man who looked after dogs very well
 D. found Blackie a good place where dogs were taken good care of
- The day they got back to England, they _____.
 A. went to the place right away to get Blackie
 B. did not go to the place at all

- C. went to collect their dog, but that place was closed
 D. waited there for the place to open
4. As the dog _____, he barked all the way.
 A. did not recognize Mr. Brown
 B. had something to tell his old master
 C. had not enjoyed his stay at that place.
 D. knew he was with their masters again
5. What do you think "You are quite right, dear." Means?
 A. She fully agreed with her husband.
 B. She was saying that what he did was right.
 C. The dog did want to tell him something; he was bringing home the wrong dog.
 D. There was something wrong with their old dog.

四、书面表达

某家中学生英文杂志以交通安全为题向读者征文。请你根据下列图画中 Uncle Li 的一次经历写一篇短文应征。



注意：1. 短文必须包括图画所表现的主要内容，可以适当增减细节，使其连贯、完整。

2. 字数 100—120。

3. 生词：三轮车 tricycle 昏迷 to lose consciousness

keys:

一、1-5 CCBCC 6-10 BBCBD 11-15 BACDC 16-20 CA
CDB 21-23 ACA

二、1-5 BCCAA 6-10 ACCDA

三、1-5 DDBAC

四、

One day Uncle Li left the bus station with a heavy box on his shoulder. Just then a young man riding a tricycle came and asked Uncle Li to pay forty yuan for riding him home. On the way Uncle Li asked him to ride slowly, but he just smiled and rode even faster. Suddenly the tricycle turned over. The young man lost consciousness. Uncle Li had to send him hurriedly to hospital. The doctor told Uncle Li the man was hurt badly and had to lie in hospital for days. Uncle Li was only slightly hurt in the forehead. Coming out of the hospital, he decided to take a bus home.