

必胜英语



BI SHENG YING YU WAN QUAN DANG AN

高中一年级

全国重点中学特高级教师 编写

全力打造

- 全 全过程 全训练 全综合
- 新 新理念 新方法 新题型
- 真 真精讲 真精练 真解析

完全档案

中国少年儿童出版社

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前 言

本套丛书是以全日制普通初级和高级中学教科书（试验修订本）为依据而编写的，供使用人教版最新教材的初、高中各年级学生学习和使用。

长期以来，如何全面而系统地掌握各学科的基础知识，打牢扎实的学习基本功？如何确定和把握教材中的重点、难点，做到以点带面、融汇贯通？如何运用所学的知识正确地解析各类习题（特别是疑难问题），做到举一反三、触类旁通？以及如何根据学子们的年龄与思维特征，逐步地启迪和培养其综合分析与创新的能力？——这些一直都是广大同学与企盼子女能够学业有成的家长所共同关心，并热切渴望得到解决的问题。本丛书正是以解决这些问题为目标，汇集了目前国内一大批具有丰富教学经验的中学特、高级教师及部分资深教育专家共同精心编写的。丛书所阐述的学习方法及选用的各种例题与习题，都是这些著名的教育专家多年从事教学工作心血的结晶。其中有许多是第一次与广大读者见面，它的出版，为我国广阔的教辅图书市场增添了一颗绚丽的明星。

全书共设有“目标浏览”、“实践探究”、“点拨引导”、“开拓创新”、“知识结构”、“专题研究”、“反馈评估”等七个栏目，从不同角度和侧面对教材中的知识点、重点和难点进行了扼要的介绍、细致的讲解、全面的分析与深入的研讨。是一套与教材紧密结合，具有极强的指导性、实用性与可读性的优秀综合助学读物。丛书的主要特点有：

点面结合 结构合理 “目标浏览”，简要地指出了每节知识和

能力的要求，提示重点、难点。“知识结构”，对全章知识的相互关系或体系，作出具体说明或列出知识网络图，加以归纳和总结，重点明确突出，知识体系脉络清晰。

精讲细解 注重实效 “实践探究”，精选部分典型例题，详加分析讲解，力求使学生领会解题思路、夯实基础。“点拨引导”，对重点、难点作深入的剖析、释疑，对学生疑惑的问题，给予科学、详尽的点拨。以梯次递进的有效方式，将对一般问题的回答与对疑难问题的解析，浑然溶为一体。

循序渐进 拓展创新 “开拓创新”，对有关知识作了适当的引伸、扩展，介绍和探讨了不同的解题方法及实际应用中有创意的问题，进一步提升了学生的智能水平。“专题研究”，对各章节中重要的有综合意义的问题或方法，进行了深入的探究和拓展。这两个栏目的设立，为学生认识能力与思维能力的提高，开辟了广阔的空间。

自检自测 寓教于练 “反馈评估”，每一小节均精选了一定数量与教学内容密切联系的精典试题，以供学生自我训练与评估使用。在每章（单元）之后，又设有针对性很强的测试卷，以便学生自我检测之用。习题演练是学习的一项极为重要的内容，也为学生检测自己的理解、论证与解题能力，提供了一条佳径。

书山有路勤为径，学海无涯“巧”作舟。我们所说的“巧”，是指能迅速地掌握准确的基本概念、娴熟的解题技巧、富有想象力的创新思维，而这正是我们编写此书的宗旨。同时，也是我们献给广大师生与读者的一份厚礼！

编者

2002年6月

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Unit 1 The summer holidays

一、目标浏览

【重点词语】 introduce, practice, well, dark, result, state, physics, chemistry, biology, geography, prefer, general, dawn, employ, vacation, go away, in one's opinion, find out, as a result, get a general idea, right now, be tired, the States

【重点句型】

introduce sb. to sb.

So was my friend Bob.

Nice to meet you.

Nice meeting you.

It's one's turn to do something.

I must be off/leaving now.

give one's regards/best wishes/love to...

have sb./sth. doing...

【语法焦点】 复习学过的各种时态的特殊疑问句

【口语交际】 掌握初次见面问候语、再次见面问候语。





【能力指导】 掌握书信书写格式和惯用语

二、课文导学

【预习提纲】

请根据课文内容选择正确的选项

1. What is Charlie doing during the month of August?
 - A. He is spending the summer vacation in a beautiful place.
 - B. He is helping with his lessons.
 - C. He is busy with his lessons.
 - D. He is getting ready for a party.
2. What does Charlie tell Xiaojun, his penfriend, in the letter?
 - A. He tells him what he is doing now.
 - B. He tells him the good harvest on the farm.
 - C. He tells him how he and his brother help their father.
 - D. He tells him about his life in the summer vacation and the keys to Xiaojun's questions.
3. What do people usually do on Saturday evening?
 - A. They have a party.
 - B. They hold a dance party.
 - C. They cook meat in the house.
 - D. they have a car race.
4. When it is 1:00 a.m. on January 1st in Beijing, what is the time and date in the States where Charlie lives?
 - A. 11:00 a.m. on December 31.
 - B. 1:00 a.m. on December 30.
 - C. 8:00 p.m. on December 31.
 - D. 11:00 p.m. on December 31.





5. What do you think of Charlie?

- A. He's a clever boy.
- B. He's well but tired.
- C. He's a nice and hard-working boy.
- D. He's not good at his lessons.

【例题解析】

1. So was my friend Bob White. 我的朋友 Bob White 也是这样。

“so + be/助动词/情态动词 + 主语”即“so + 倒装结构”，表示前面所述肯定情况也适用于另一人或物，be/助动词或情态动词的选择视前面陈述句中谓语动词的时态形式而定。如：

(1) You can speak English, so can I.

(2) He was watching TV, so was Mary.

(3) I went to the farm yesterday, so did Jack.

若表示另一主语与前面所陈述的某人的动作或情况有着相同的否定概念时，则用 neither/nor 代替 so，其结构为 Neither/nor + be/助动词/情态动词 + 主语。如：

He hasn't been to China, neither have his parents.

注：另外常见“so + 主语 + be/助动词/情态动词”这种结构中的主谓是正常语序，用以重述前面的动作或情况，以表示说话人对前面或对方所说情况的赞同或证实。如：

(1) “Father, you promised!” “父亲，你答应过的呀。”

“Well, so I did.” “哦，不错，我是答应过。”

(2) A: It's warmer today. “今天暖和了。”

B: So it is. “是的。”

如果是“主语 + 动词 + so”时，“so”则是表示上文中所提及到的动作或事情。如：

He told me to close the door, and I did so.





他告诉我去关门,我这样做了(我关门了)。

2. It's one's turn to do something. 表示“轮到某人做某事”。如:

Now it's your turn (to sing a song). 现在轮到你(唱歌)了。

3. I must be off now. 我现在必须走了。

这里的“off”表示“离开”,所以这句话还可说成“I must be leaving now.”或“I must go now.”

4. at the beginning of... 和 in the beginning 的区别。

at the beginning of... 表示“在……的一开始”,指时间,如: Miss Zhang spoke at the beginning of the meeting. 会议开始的时候,张小姐发了言。

in the beginning = at first, 表示“起初;一开始”,不与 of 介词短语连用。如: In the beginning, the old man was not told the truth. 一开始,老人并没被告知真相。

5. In one's opinion, in one's view, 表示“依……看来”,如:

In my opinion, he is wasting time. 在我看来,他在浪费时间。

6. find 和 find out

find out: learn by study, calculation, inquiry 表示“(通过研究,计算,询问)弄清,查明”,后面可接名词或宾语从句,接宾语从句时,有时也可用 find,但较多地还是用 find out,尤其是强调通过思考,分析,理解,询问等弄清楚,查明一件事情。如:

(1) I can't find my shoes. 我没能找到我的鞋。

(2) They haven't found out the cause of his death. 他们还没查出他的死因。

7. too much 和 much too

(1) too much 表示“太多”“过多”,在句中可做宾语、定语、状语或表语。如:

That's very kind of you. You have given me too much. 这里“too much”做宾语,相当于名词词组“too much help”。





(2) Snow is beautiful, but too much snow can cause trouble. 这里“too much”做定语, 相当于形容词修饰不可数名词(too many 修饰可数名词)。

(3) Don't let the children play football too much. 这里“too much”做状语, 相当于副词修饰动词。

(4) This work is too much for me. 这里“too much”做表语, 注: too much for... 表示“超过某人所能承受的能力”。

much too 表示“太……”只可修饰形容词或副词, 不可修饰动词。
如:

The coat is much too large for me.

此短语在使用中一定要注意, 它暗含着 too...to (太……以致于不能……)。

8. go on doing, go on to do 和 go on with

这三个短语都有“继续做某事”的意思, 但含义有所不同。go on doing 指“继续做(同一件事)”；go on with 指“间断后做原来没有做完的事”, 而且后面只能接名词, 不能接动词-ing 形式；go on to do 指“(在干完某事后)接着干另一件事”。如:

(1) The students went on talking and laughing all the way.

(2) After he finished writing the letter, he went on to read the text.

(3) After a rest, they went on with their work.

在以后单元中我们还会见到 continue 这个词。它也表示“继续做同一件事情”。

但 continue 一词后边不仅可以接 to do, 也可以接 doing, 但不能接 with sth.

9. as a result 和 as a result of

as a result; therefore 结果, 因此

as a result of; because of 因为, 由于 如:

(1) He had some bad fish. As a result, he fell ill this morning.





(2) As a result of the fire, thousands of people lost their homes.

10. know 和 know about.

know 表示直接地“认识,知道,了解”具体的人或事; know about 或 know of 表示间接地“了解,听说,知道有关……的情况”

如: I happen to know about him, but I don't know him. 我碰巧知道他的有关情况,可我不认识他。

类似的词语还有“hear 和 hear about (hear of); learn 和 learn about; ask 和 ask about”。

典型应用

1. Mary and Tom study in _____ school but in _____.

- A. same, different grade B. that same, different grades
C. the same, different grades D. same, different grades

注: same 总是和定冠词 the 连用, the same 可单独使用,也可做定语修饰一个名词,在本题中 the same 修饰 school, 而 different 修饰的可数名词应是复数形式。因此,本题的正确答案是 C。

2. As your written English gets better, _____ your spoken English.

- A. so will B. so does C. such does D. such will

3. “He is a clever boy.” “_____.”

- A. So is Tom B. so Tom is C. Nor is Tom D. Nor Tom is

注: 2、3 两题的答案分别为 A 和 B。此题是一个主、从复合句结构,因此,同学们一定要注意“主句将来时,从句一般现在时”这一概念。因此,此题最佳答案为 A。又如,在 1997 年高考题中有这样一句话:

If you go, so will I.

如果你去,我也(将)去。

4. “I’m very sorry I can’t do it.”

“_____.”





- A. All right B. That's all right C. That's right D. OK

注: That's right 意为“对了”,表示赞同对方的意见,看法或行为,肯定对方的答案或判断。All right 意为“行,可以”,表示同意对方的建议或要求。That's all right 意为“没关系,不用谢”,用作回答对方的道歉或感谢。因此本题的正确答案为 B。

5. It was easy _____ the question.

- A. for me to answer B. for me answering
C. of me to answer D. of me answering

注: It 是形式主语, for sb. to do... 是动词不定式做此句的逻辑主语或真正的主语, 形容词表示的是整个不定式的情况如何或怎样。如:

It's important for him to study well at school. 对他来说, 在校把学习搞好是非常重要的。而 of sb. to do... 前的形容词(表示能够修饰人的性质、特征的词, 如: nice, kind, gentle) 往往是说话人对 sb. 的评论。如:

It's kind of you to give me so much help. 给我这么多帮助, 你太好了。因此本题的正确答案是 A。

6. _____ a language doesn't mean _____ the language.

- A. knowing, knowing about B. knowing about, knowing
C. know, know about D. know about, know

注: 本题的正确答案为 B, 原因详见注解。

7. Please give _____ to your friend Jane.

- A. my best regards B. my best love
C. my best wishes D. all the above

注: 向某人致以问候, 常用 give/send one's love/regards/wishes to sb.. 因此 A, B, C 都可, 选 D。

8. The computer is _____ expensive. I can't spend _____ money on it.





A. much too, much too

B. too much, too much

C. much too, too much

D. too much, much too

注:本题正确答案为 C, much too 修饰 adj./adv. too much 修饰不可数名词,详见注解。

9. Many buildings were destroyed as a result the fire. (改错)

注:这句话的意思是“由于大火很多建筑物都遭到了破坏”。而 as a result 意为“因此,结果”, as a result of 才是“由于……”。因此这句话的正确说法应为:

Many buildings were destroyed as a result of the fire.

10. The light went out and I had to read _____ the light of a candle.

A. in

B. with

C. at

D. by

注:在英语中介词的用法是非常灵活的。这句话的意思是“灯灭了,我只好借着烛光看书了”。正确答案为 D. by 这里意为“by means of”借着……,靠着……

三、口语操练

Greetings

【常用句型】

1. 打招呼,如:

Hello/Hi

Nice to meet you/Nice meeting you. (后者只能用于见面以后,并且要告别时的用语。)

2. 告别,如:

Bye.

See you soon./See you later.





I must be off/leaving now./I must go now.

Can't you stay a little longer?

3. 致意, 如:

Give my best wishes to your sister.

Please say hello to your parents.

Please remember me to your uncle.

Send one's best wishes(to...)

Bill sends his love(to you).

Please give me best regards to your brother.

【示范引证】

Dialogue

A: Hello, Mary. How was your summer vacation?

B: It was great, thanks. What about you?

A: I had a good holiday, thank you.

B: By the way, Betty sent her best wishes.

A: Oh, that's nice of her. Please give my regards to your family.

B: Certainly, I will. Thank you.

四、语法精讲

本单元语法重点为不同时态的特殊疑问句。特殊疑问句的一般形式为: 疑问词 + 助动词 + 主语 + 实义动词形式 + 其他部分, 若疑问词做主语, 词序仍为陈述句语序。

Who is that boy over there?

What do you know about him?

Which place did he go to last year?





How many English songs has he learnt?

How much...

How long...(多久,表示延续的时间)

How soon...

How often...

例如:

"_____ are they going to finish the whole building?"

"In about half an hour."

A. How long B. How often C. How far D. How soon

答案:D

精析:

(命题意图)主要考查学生对带有 how 引导的短语的辨析能力。

(解题思路)此题 4 个选项分别是对时间的长短、频率、距离的远近及完成动作所用的时间的提问。

(提示)关键在于通过对答话的判断来确定选项。

五、词语储存

1. introduce vt. make persons known by name 介绍;认识

常用于如下场合:

(1) introduce sb. to sb. 表示“把某人介绍给其他人”。

如: He introduced me to his parents. 他把我介绍给他父母。

(2) introduce oneself to sb. 表示“向某人做自我介绍”。如:

Let me introduce myself to you all. 让我向你们大家做一下自我介绍。

(3) introduce sth. to/into... 表示“把……引进到……”如:

They went abroad to introduce new ideas into our education.

他们出国为的是将新的方法引进到我们的教育中来。

