

难 遵循新大纲 灵感
 比 照新课标 旁通
 思 维 认 知 集 粹
 应 用 启 发 灵 感 集 粹
 申 发 展 题
 全 面 拔 高 题
 一 反 三 放 题
 重 在 举 一 反 三 难 题 集 粹 点 以 技 巧



文科主编 王卫华

尖子生 题库

高一英语

本册主编/余 速
王美珍

如果你已是尖子生

本书使你更上一层楼

如果你不是尖子生

本书带你进入这行列



辽 宁 教 育 出 版 社

尖子生题库

高一英语

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知识点的阐述清晰、详尽、透彻，习题设计形式系统、合理、多样，试题都是经过精心筛选、优化设计而成，并紧扣新大纲和新教材的重点、难点与考点，结合高考要求，科学、实用、新活！相信这本书一定会帮助你大幅度提高英语成绩。

当你拥有这本《尖子生题库》的时候，你将会同时拥有一份好心情，因为它是“题库”，是资源，而不是“题海”，不是负担！它可以积累知识、可以训练能力、可以拓展思维。因此，我们倡导的是你不要一题不落的鏖战其中，而是要根据你的需要加以辨别、予以选择，张扬你的个性，让物为我用，让物尽其用！

当然，我们有限的水平和工作中的失误或许会给你带来些许不快，还望你能谅解并指正。

你的良师益友

2002年6月

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Unit 1 The Summer holidays

[重点、难点]

1. 单词和词组

introduce practice opinion vacation general dawn
dark state wheat employ result regards expression
physics chemistry biology geography in one's opinion go
on doing as a result

2. 表示“介绍、道别、问候”的交际用语。

3. 复习各种时态的特殊疑问句。

[考点点拨]

1. So was my friend Bob White. 我的朋友鲍勃·怀特也在那所学校读书 (L1)

“so + be/do/have/can/must... + 主语”的句型表示“某人/某物”也是如此；so 意为“also”。使用该句型应注意：
①倒装语气；②助动词与上句一致；③两句的主语一定是不同的人或物；④只用于肯定句中；⑤否定句中用 neither/nor，表示“也不……”。

例：① I was tired, and so were the others. 我累了，别人也都累了。

② “I like whisky.” — “So do I.” “我喜欢威士忌。”
“我也喜欢。”

③ “I won't have any more.” — “Nor/Neither will I.”

2. Nice meeting you. Nice to meet you. 很高兴遇见你 (或认识你)。(L1)

这两句的意思相同, 都可用于“刚见面”和“告别”时。该句式的主语 It's/It was 常常省略。

例: ① Welcome. I'm Susan. It's nice meeting you.

②—I must be off now. Nice to meet you.

—Nice meeting you, too. Bye - bye.

3. I'll **introduce** you. 我来给你介绍。(L1)

introduce 除用于“介绍”外, 还用于: introduce sth. (in/into sth.): 表示“引进; 推行; 采用”之意。

例: ① Nowadays computers have been **introduced** into most of the schools in China. 当今中国大多数学校引进了计算机。

② We **introduce** a ban on smoking in public places.

4. But he **employs** more men for the harvest. 但他雇用更多的人来收割。(L2)

employ v. 表示 (1) 雇用; (2) 使忙于, 使从事于 (~ oneself in/be ~ ed in); (3) 用, 使用。

例: ① You could **employ** your spare time better. 你能更好地利用你的余暇。

② He **was busily employed in** doing his homework. 他忙着做作业。

5. Americans eat a lot of meat—too much **in my opinion**. 美国人吃太多的肉——依我看来。(L2)

in one's opinion = **in one's view**: 依我看; 在我看来

例: **In my opinion** and **in the opinion of** most people, it

is a very sound investment. 照我的和大多数人的看法, 这是很可靠的投资。

6. **As a result**, we have to water the vegetable garden. 因此我们不得不给菜园浇水。(L2)

as a result (of): “由于……的(结果)”之意。

例: ① **As a result of the fire**, thousands of people lost their homes. 由于大火的结果, 成千上万的人失去了家园。

② The flight was delayed **as a result of** fog. 因有雾该航班误点

7. Please **give my regards to your parents**. 代我向你父母问候 (L2)

give/send one's regards/wishes/love to sb. “向某人致意/问候”之意 此处的 love 用于“家人或非常亲密的朋友之间”, 而 wishes 和 regards 用于“朋友或熟人之间”。

例: ① Please give my regards to your brother.

② My parents send their love.

[习题精选]

一、单项选择

- () 1. It was time for lunch, but he _____.
- A. stopped to work B. stopped working
- C. went on working D. went on to work
- () 2. Bob and his family are _____; they have gone to Hawaii for a holiday.
- A. on business B. on vacation
- C. at home D. at work
- () 3. Nancy came late this morning, _____.
- A. and her brother was so B. so did her brother

- C. and so was her brother D. so her brother did
- () 4. —I'm going back to see my parents at home.
—_____.
- A. See you later
B. It's nice of you
C. Give my best wishes to them
D. Good - bye
- () 5. If you don't go shopping this morning, she won't go. _____.
- A. Nor shall I B. Neither do I
C. So shall I' D. I do neither
- () 6. —I'm Susan. _____
—Same here.
- A. How about you? B. How are you?
C. Nice meeting you. D. My pleasure.
- () 7. Potatoes were _____ into Europe from America.
- A. grown B. introduced
C. bought D. come
- () 8. The project seems excellent, but local _____ is against it.
- A. idea B. opinion
C. thought D. suggestion
- () 9. He didn't go into detail on the subject. He just spoke _____.
- A. in general B. in particular
C. in common D. in short
- () 10. —You were invited to that party, weren't you?
—_____, I'd forgotten.
- A. So I was B. So was I

cans". Most Americans, however, are descendants (后裔) of people 35 came from all over the world to find a new land. Those who came first and 36 greatest numbers to make their homes on the eastern coast of North America were mostly from 37. It is for that 38 why the language of the United States is English and why its culture (文化) and custom (风俗) are more likely those of England 39 of any 40 country in the world.

- () 21. A. Which B. Whose C. Their D. Its
 () 22. A. by B. near C. to D. from
 () 23. A. are B. is C. were D. was
 () 24. A. people B. area
 C. size D. population
 () 25. A. land B. state
 C. continent D. world
 () 26. A. founding B. being given
 C. having D. winning
 () 27. A. One B. Some C. Each D. Every
 () 28. A. star B. moon C. satellite D. planet
 () 29. A. were B. was C. are D. is
 () 30. A. east B. north C. south D. west
 () 31. A. disappeared B. appeared
 C. painted D. printed
 () 32. A. many B. fewer C. more D. another
 () 33. A. and B. between C. of D. for
 () 34. A. Americans B. Indians
 C. Englishmen D. Frenchmen
 () 35. A. they B. those C. who D. whom
 () 36. A. in B. of C. on D. with

- () 37. A. Europe B. Asia C. England D. Africa
 () 38. A. reason B. result C. condition D. situation
 () 39. A. with B. than C. compare D. without
 () 40. A. other B. else C. others D. some

三、阅读理解

A

When you hear people talk about Washington D.C., you may want to know what the letters D.C. mean. They mean "District of Columbia".

Washington, the capital city of the U.S.A, is in the District of Columbia, not as you might expect, in the State of Washington. Washington State is thousands of miles away on the northwest coast.

Washington D.C. lies between Virginia and Maryland on the Potomac River. It's about 220 miles south of New York City. The pleasantest and easiest way to get there is by long distance bus, or by the fast (125 miles an hour) train which costs a little more than the bus journey and a little less than flying. Washington is not a city that has grown up by chance as most big cities have done. It was carefully planned as the nation's capital by a Frenchman, Pierre L'Enant. The city was named after Washington, the much-loved, much-admired, much-respected first President of the United States.

- () 41. The capital city of the U.S.A. got its name from _____.
- A. a state with the same name
 B. a person loved by the nation
 C. the designer of the city
 D. the District of Columbia

- () 42. Many people might mistake Washington, D.C. for _____.
- A. the capital of the U.S.A.
B. the first President of the U.S.A
C. being the State of Washington
D. a city built in memory of a great person
- () 43. The distance between Washington D.C. and Washington State is _____ that between New York and Washington D.C.
- A. shorter than
B. longer than
C. as long as
D. almost the same length as
- () 44. According to the passage, it would probably cost _____ to travel by bus than by train in the United States.
- A. more B. less
C. much more D. no less

B

Dear Lan Lan,

Dec. 27, 1997

I'm now writing to you at Hartsop, a village in the Lake District, a place to have most beautiful scenery in England. Zhang Wen and I got an invitation from an elderly English couple here to spend Christmas with them. This was planned for overseas students to know British way of life by living with British families.

We came two days before Christmas and during our stay, we have had everything we expected. Christmas turkey, Christmas cake, Christmas puddings, Christmas parties and Christmas gifts are under the Christmas tree. All are exciting and amusing, but

above all these, we are deeply toughed by the hospitality of the family, Roger and Anne Marie.

Anne Marie was a nurse and all these days, she had been busy cooking meals, washing dishes and showing us around. Roger, who was a doctor, knows a lot about China and still wants to know more. He plays us Chinese music and it seems to me he does better in that than we do. In the evenings, we all sit around the fireplace with Tim, a lovely dog, by our side. Like long-time-no-see friends, we talk about all the things that have happened or we hope to happen in our lives. There is always so much to tell and to know.

After three months away from home, we are again feeling how sweet a home can be. Roger and Anne Marie are not like most of the other people we have met who always make us feel we are foreigners in a foreign country. They show such kindness to us that they bring us a person-to-person feeling, instead of a British-to-Chinese feeling. They make us believe that though there are differences of languages and cultures, one may always expect to find in every corner of the world the feeling of love and being loved.

How I wish Mum and Dad could meet them! How I wish you were here with me! How strange it is that the more I feel at home here, the more I miss my real home and all of you. We always talk about "when we go back home next year..." and soon we will turn this into "when we go back home this year..." for the New Year's Day is coming. Miss you.

Love

Cao Wen

() 45. The writer is _____ now in England.