



与现行教材同步

高一英语

题型优化设计

与解题

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前 言

“中学各科知识精讲与能力训练”丛书是依据 2000 年颁布的新修订的各科教学大纲,配合全面修订的课本而编写的教学辅导读物。

各科教学大纲的修订和课本的更新,意味着教育理念的嬗变,也启示人们,特别是学校师生,应该适时地改换教学思想,改进教学方法和学习方法,以适应变化了的新形势。本丛书正是基于这一点而编写的。

丛书的编写,严格遵循教学规律,注意体现以教师为主导、学生为主体的原则,对课堂讲述的知识做简要的整理,并与学过的知识相融合,实现条理化、系统化,便于理解、记忆和运用。

丛书的编写,充分尊重教学大纲的要求和课本体系。丛书按教材内容的具体安排(章、节、单元、课)讲解知识,组织训练,可配合教学进度同步使用。

丛书的编写,立足于现实,着眼于发展,注意拓宽学生的视野,引导他们自觉地去探求新知识。训练的设计不是课本练习题的简单重复,而是广泛地借鉴近年来高考和中考试卷的整体设计和题型,力求做到覆盖面广、题型新、适应性强、难度恰当,有助于提高学生解题的能力。

丛书的编写构架大体统一。每节(课)一般分为知识点剖析、题型详解和实践演练三部分。知识点剖析,着眼于整理知识,帮助学生获得清晰的概念。题型详解,着眼于对不同题目的题目选择做详细的讲解。它分为:审题点拨(告诉学生如何审题,怎样运用已学的知识,怎样发现解题条件——明显的和隐含的),解题途径

(告诉学生用何种思路、何种方法去解题),正确解法和思维点拨(将例题可能出现的错误解法列出,分析产生错误的原因,并讲解这类题目还会有哪些转换方式)。实践演练,设A、B两组题目:A组为基础题,B组为提高题。另在每章结束设一个总结。它包含知识概要、专题讲解(对重点、难点进行拓展、发散)、典型题分析和本章测试(A、B卷)。

丛书涵盖初中一年级至高中二年级各门主要学科,即数学、物理、化学、英语、语文等五科,按学年分册编写(其中少数科目因新课本未出,按学期编写)。

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书中如有不当和错误之处,欢迎批评指正。

编者

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Unit 1 The Summer Holidays

◎ 单元要点

1. Two students meet for the first time at the beginning of term.

两位学生在开学初首次相见。

(1) for the first time 意为“第一次”、“首次”。如·

① We were invited to an important party for the first time in our life.

我们生平第一次应邀参加一个重要的聚会。

② The two students talked for the first time at the beginning of term.

这两位学生在开学初首次交谈。

(2) at the beginning of term 相当于 on the first day of term, 其中 beginning (= starting point) 意为“开端”。如:

I have read your paper from beginning to end.

2. So is my friend Bob White. (= My friend Bob White was also at center school.)

我的朋友鲍勃·怀特也在中心学校。

此句是倒装句,其结构为: So + aux. v. + pron. /n., 其中“so”同“also”。如:

① You are beautiful. So is she. 你漂亮,她也漂亮。

② I study English. So does he. 我学英语,他也学英语。

Note: "So + aux. v. + pron. /n." 结构可以用 It's the same with sb. 替代。如:

③ So was my friend Bob White. = It's the same with my friend Bob White.

Compare: "So + pron. /n. + aux. v." 结构表示同意前者的观点, so = really, 如:

④ —It was warm yesterday. 昨天很暖和。

—So it was. 的确很暖和。

⑤ —They study hard. 他们学习很努力。

—So they do. 的确很努力。

3. I want to introduce my friend Jane. 我想介绍我的朋友简。

introduce (v.) 意为“介绍”(= to bring sb. into the acquaintance of another), 该词常用于 introduce sb. to sb. 词组中。如:

He introduced his sister to us. 他介绍他的妹妹与我们认识。

introduce (= to bring a person to the knowledge) 意为“引导”。

如:

He introduced his son to chess. 他引导儿子下棋。

4. What was the nicest part of your holiday in your opinion?
在你看来, 你的假期哪段时期过得最好?

(1) in one's opinion = in the opinion of sb.

此句中 in my opinion (= in my view) 意为“依我看”。如:

① In my opinion, it's a waste of time to do that. 在我看来做那件事是浪费时间。

② In Tom's opinion, women are always talkative. 在汤姆看来, 女人总是话多。

(2) opinion = judgment, view 意为“意见”、“想法”、“见解”。如: public opinion 公共舆论; counsel's opinion 律师的意见。

5. Every day I work from dawn until dark. 每天我从早到晚地干活。

from dawn until dark 意为“从早到晚”。“dawn”在此为名词，前面不用冠词，意为“黎明”。如：

① These two boys played computer games from dawn until dark.

这两个男孩从早到晚地在玩电脑游戏。

② My neighbour played the piano from dawn until dark.

我的邻居从早到晚地弹奏钢琴。

dawn(v.) 作动词时意为“被理解”(= begin to be perceived)。

如：

The idea dawned on him. 他最终想到这个主意。

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

有时天黑后我们就着拖拉机灯光继续工作。

(1) go on doing sth. 意为“继续做某事”(做原来在做的那事)。

如：

① Now let's go on reading. 让我们继续往下读。

② They went on working throughout the night. 他们通宵达旦地工作。

Compare: go on to do sth. / go on with sth. / go on doing sth.

go on to do sth. 意为“接着干另一件事”。如：

That's all for the grammar. Now let's go on to read the text.
语法就学到这里，现在让我们接着读课文。

go on with sth. 意为“接着干某事”(指在中断后又继续做原来的事，后接名词，不能跟动词-ing形式)。如：

After a rest, we went on with our study. 休息之后，我们继续我们的学习。

(2)此句中 by 意为“靠……的作用/方法”(= by means of)。

如：

①She makes a living by selling vegetables. 她靠卖蔬菜谋生。

②The boy got the answer by guessing. 那个男孩凭猜测而得出答案。

7. It doesn't often rain in the summer here, as a result we have to water the vegetable garden. as a result 意为“结果……”，as a result of 意为“由于……”。如：

①He fell off the tree. As a result, he broke his leg.

他从树上掉下来摔断了腿。

②As a result of the bad weather the football match was put off.

由于天气不好，足球比赛推迟了。

8. Please give my regards to your parents. 请代我向你的父母。

give one's regards to sb. 意为“问候某人”。如：

Please give my best regards to your sister. 请代表我向你的姐姐问候。

Note: 此短语中动词 give 可用 send 替代。问候家人常用 love, 问候朋友及熟人常用 best wishes 或 regards。如：

①Send my best wishes to her. 请代我向她问好。

②Give my love to Dad. 请问候爸爸。

9. Americans eat a lot of meat—too much in my opinion.

美国人吃肉很多，在我看来吃得太多。

此句中 too much 意为“太多”，后接不可数名词。如：

①There is too much water in the bottle. 瓶中水太多。

②You took too much time to finish the work.

完成这项工作你花费的时间太多。

Compare: much too 后接形容词,意为“太……”。如:

①The room is much too big. 这房间太大了。

②The hall is much too noisy. 大厅里太吵闹了。

◎ 语法归纳

复习已学过的各种时态的特殊疑问句。

1. Who is that woman studying under the tree?
2. What do you know about Tom?
3. Which book did she want?
4. Where is he going?
5. How many English words have you learned?

◎ 实际用语

Hello. / Hi. Nice to meet you.

I'll introduce you.

Bye, see you soon.

I must go / be off / be leaving now.

Give one's regards/best wishes / love to sb.

◎ 练习与测试

A 卷

I. 单项选择

1. I met with my English teacher on the street _____ term.
A. at the begin B. at the beginning of
C. in the beginning D. in the beginning of
2. —I studied at Suzhou Middle School two years ago.
—Oh, did you? _____
A. So did we B. So I did

- A. Knowing; knowing about
 B. Knowing; to know about
 C. Knowing about; to know
 D. Know about; know
12. _____ the woman thanked him for?
 A. What do you think B. Why are you sure
 C. Why do you know D. What are you afraid
13. They came to Suzhou city _____ the first time.
 A. on B. at
 C. for D. with
14. —Is everybody swimming in the river now?
 —No, _____ only Jack and Tom who are there.
 A. it is B. there is
 C. they are D. there are
15. _____, it's not going to rain tomorrow.
 A. Indeed B. Strangely
 C. I think D. In my opinion

II. 单词拼写

1. My mother i _____ me to English study.
2. They learn something about plants and animals in b _____ class.
3. The company would e _____ more people if necessary.
4. He is busy p _____ water from a well if necessary.
5. He p _____ listening and speaking to writing.
6. No one goes to work during the vacation _____ (假日).
7. In the opinion of most people, there will be a good _____ (收获) this fall.
8. They are _____ (不同的) people with the same age.

9. The students are doing _____ (计算机) studies this term.

10. Rainy weather is _____ (一般的) in June.

III. 句型转换

1. Though it was raining, they still worked without stopping in the field.

Though dark, they _____ in the field.

2. In father's opinion, we should get everything ready before going out.

In _____, we should get everything ready before we go out.

3. The meanings of these two words are not the same.

The meanings of these two words are _____ one another.

4. Please say hello to your sister.

Please _____ my _____ to your sister.

5. In summer the children often have supper outside the door.

In summer the children often have supper _____

IV. 完成句子

1. 在我看来, 英语不十分难。

_____, English is not very difficult.

2. 由于地震许多人失去家园。

_____, many people lost their homes.

3. 顺便问一下, 你能自己做那件事吗?

_____, can you do it _____?

4. 他会说日语, 我也会说。

He can speak Japanese. And _____ .
5. 他把我介绍给他的学生们。

He _____ his students.

B 卷

I. 完形填空

Scientists are trying to make the deserts(沙漠)into good land again. They want to 1 water to the deserts, so people 2 live and grow food. They are 3 a lot about the deserts. 4 more and more of the earth is becoming desert 5 . Scientists may not be able to 6 the desert in time.

Why is more and more 7 becoming desert? Scientists think that people 8 deserts. People are doing 9 things to the earth. Some places on the earth don't 10 very much rain . But they 11 don't become desert. This is because some green plants 12 there. Small green plants and 13 are very important to 14 places. Plants don't let the hot sun 15 the earth even 16 . Plants don't let the 17 blow the dirt 18 . When a bit of rain falls, the plants 19 the water. 20 plants, the land can become a desert much more early.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. take | B. bring | C. make | D. cause |
| 2. A. can | B. will | C. may | D. should |
| 3. A. watching | B. thinking | C. learning | D. knowing |
| 4. A. And | B. So | C. Yet | D. But |
| 5. A. all the time | B. in the time | C. at a time | D. for the time |
| 6. A. turn | B. make | C. change | D. develop |
| 7. A. sea | B. earth | C. river | D. land |
| 8. A. create | B. do | C. make | D. change |
| 9. A. bad | B. good | C. harm | D. well |

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------|-----------|--------------|
| 10. A. own | B. get | C. hold | D. same |
| 11. A. ever | B. yet | C. still | D. also |
| 12. A. growing | B. to grow | C. grew | D. grown |
| 13. A. trees | B. grass | C. fruit | D. vegetable |
| 14. A. beautiful | B. dry | C. dirty | D. sunny |
| 15. A. get | B. force | C. make | D. cause |
| 16. A. drier | B. wet | C. warmer | D. colder |
| 17. A. snow | B. rain | C. fog | D. wind |
| 18. A. away | B. in | C. out | D. off |
| 19. A. keep | B. hold | C. remain | D. have |
| 20. A. With | B. Without | C. Having | D. No |

II. 阅读理解

A

A businessman, who always tried to pay as little as possible for what he needed, fell ill one day. He decided to go to a doctor and asked a friend to recommend(v. 推荐) one.

"Dr. Smith is an excellent one, and he has rich experience in treating various illnesses," the friend told him.

"Is he expensive?" the businessman asked.

"Yes and no. He charges(v. 索款) five hundred dollars for the first visit, but only twenty-five dollars for each visit after that."

"That seems reasonable," the businessman said, and went to visit Dr. Smith. As he walked into the consulting (adj. 诊察) room, he said, "Well, here I am again, doctor." and put twenty-five dollars on the table.

The doctor looked at him carefully for a moment, then smiled and put the money into his pocket. "Thank you," he said, "and

what can I do for you today?"

"Examine me, of course," the businessman said, "and tell me what's wrong with me."

"Oh, there's no need for me to examine you again," the doctor said. "Just continue taking the medicine I prescribed (v. 开药方) for you when you came to see me last time."

1. What kind of person was the businessman?
 - A. He was a person easy to get on with.
 - B. He was a very rich and successful person.
 - C. He was a person who always tried to pay as little as possible for what he needed.
 - D. He was a person who enjoyed cheating others.
2. Which of the following questions can best take the place of this question "Is he expensive?"?
 - A. Does he charge his patient a lot of money?
 - B. Does he cost a lot of money?
 - C. Is he a valuable person?
 - D. Is he able to pay all the expenses?
3. Why did the businessman say to the doctor "Well, here I am again."?
 - A. He had visited the doctor many times before.
 - B. It was his second visit to the doctor.
 - C. He had already paid \$ 500 for his first visit.
 - D. He wanted the doctor to think he had visited him before.
4. What did the doctor do for the businessman?
 - A. He gave him a prescription.
 - B. He examined him.
 - C. He gave him a careful treatment.

- D. He did nothing for the businessman.
5. Why did Dr. Smith smile as he took the \$ 25?
- A. He found the businessman telling a lie.
- B. He was pleased with the pay.
- C. He gave him a careful treatment.
- D. Doctors are always polite to their patients.

B

Astronomers(n. 天文学家) can tell just how hot the surface of the moon gets. The side of the moon toward the sun gets two degrees hotter than boiling water. The night side reaches two hundred and forty-three degrees below zero.

In an eclipse(n. 月食), the earth's shadow(n. 阴影) falls on the moon. Then the moon's temperature may drop three hundred degrees in a very short time.

A temperature change like this cannot happen on the earth. Why does it happen on the moon? Astronomers think that the surface of the moon is dust. On the earth, rocks store heat from the sun. When the sun goes down, the rocks stay warm. But the dust of the moon cannot store heat. So when the moon gets dark, the heat escapes quickly. The moon gets very cold.

6. Astronomers have found that the moon's surface is _____.
- A. always hotter than boiling water
- B. either very hot or very cold
- C. usually many degrees below zero
- D. about the same as that of the earth
7. During an eclipse, the moon is _____.
- A. turned away from the sun