

通用版 (与北师大版、人教版普通高中课程标准实验教科书配套)

暑假作业

高中英语新课程

SHUJIA ZUOYE

河南省基础教育教学研究室编

一年级

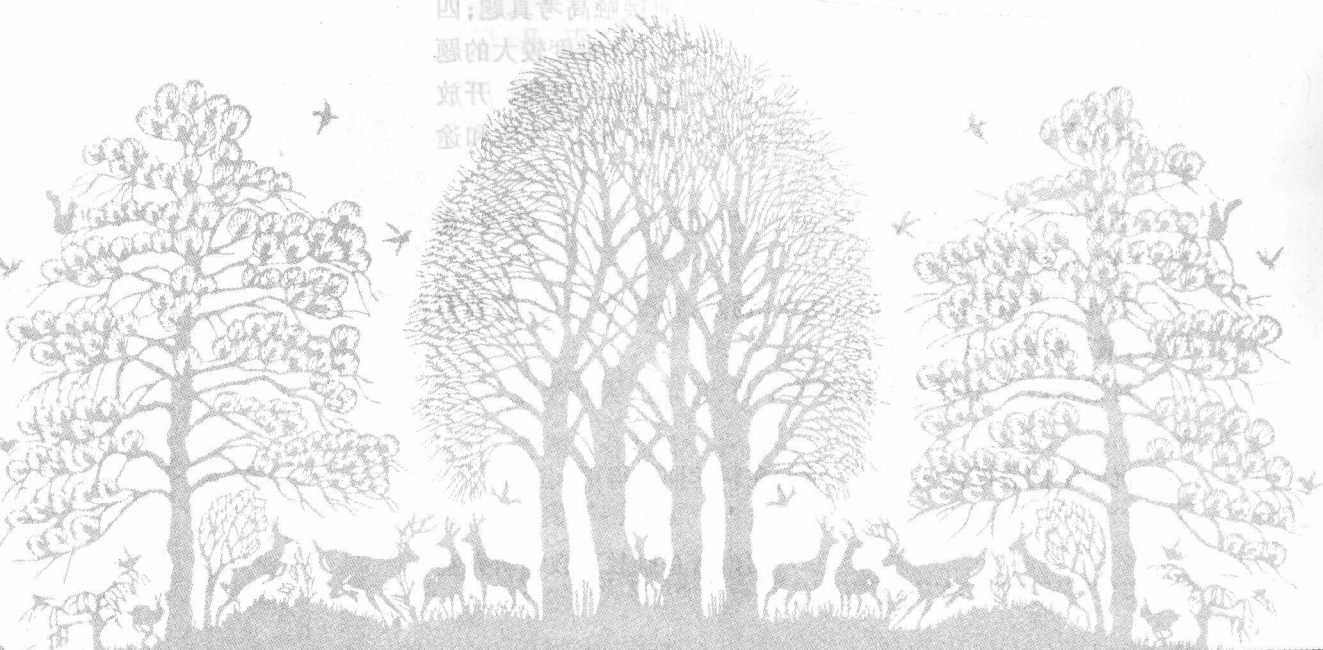
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专题一 词汇、短语、句型

专题知识梳理

内容解读

词 汇

accommodation achievement account acid actor actress addicted addition admire administration admission advertiser adventure advance advanced alien altitude amaze ambassador ambition ambulance amount amuse analyse analysis ancestor announce apologize/apologise appetite applause application appreciate approach approximately argue argument arise ashamed arrest association astonish astonishing astronomy astronomer atmosphere atom attach attempt attitude attract attraction author automatic award aware balance ban band barbecue barber bargain behave behavior belief belt benefit billion biology biologist birthplace blame blanket blossom bond book (v.) boom border bored boxing bow bowling brake brand bravery breast brief brighten brochure budget buffet burglar campaign canoe career carnival carpenter carrot cartoon case cautious centigrade centimeter certain channel charity charming chat cheek cheerful chimpanzee chip classic cleaner concept confidence confuse comb comment conclude conduct consequence considerate consideration contact contemporary content convenience convenient convince convincing cookie cooperation coral costume cosy cowboy crossing creature craftsman crop crossroads crowd curious curiosity current damage dawn debate debt defence delighted department depressed desert dessert detective diamond dictation diet direct disadvantage disagree discovery dissolve distance distinction district disturbing diver dustbin ease eastern economy educator electricity embassy emergency employee encouragement energetic entertain entertainment entertaining enthusiast equip equipment escape essay evaluate exchange excitement ex-husband exhaust exhausted exist expand erupt evidence explorer export extinct fantasy fashion fathom fax feast ferry fertilizer fiction fierce figure firm fist flavour flow fluently focus fog fond fool footprint forgive fortunate freeway frightening frost frown fry function fundamental fuel fusion gas gather generation genuine geologist gesture glare globe goal golf grave gravity greedy greet gymnastics handle hardworking harmful harvest headmaster herd hike hire hopeful horizon host hostess horrible hug hunger hunt hunter impress impressive impression incident incredibly indeed indicate informal injure innocent

insert inspire inspiration institute intelligence intend interpreter jungle knight legal likely limit literature load local major majority mammal melt mineral minority misty misunderstand misunderstanding mix mixture modest motivate motor muddy multicultural multiply nearby necklace niece noisy nut obesity observe obvious occupy opera opposite optimism optional over-fishing overcome pancake parade passerby penniless permission permit persuade pest photography photographer poisonous polar pollute popcorn porridge port poverty practical prediction preference presence preserve pretend prime process product professor profit project protection protective protein racer react reaction reasonable recognise recover refer reform regret reliable religious remind remove replace represent request respect responsibility rickets sailor scarf scene schedule second-hand seek sensitive settler sex shade sheet shellfish shelter shock shuttle signal similarity sink slight slim snowboarding soccer software souvenir spaceship specialist specialize spirit splendid spot stare steak stir stove strain strength subjective suitable sunburnt support surround survive swing sword system terrify terror theme therefore thus tipping tiring toast tobacco topic tournament tradition translator trick truly tunnel underdog underline underwater unlike unique unpaid up-to-date urban vapour variety various vast vest violent visual visually waitress wander wealthy well-off whirlpool whisper widespread wild wipe wire worn worn-out worthwhile

短 语

according to account for as for at ease badly off be content with be famous for be fed up be modelled after be satisfied with before long be tired of block out break out build up by accident by chance carry on catch sight of cheer up come across come to life crowd in cut off defend against dress up drown...in earn one's living fill out focus on get across get away with get close to get into trouble get the hang of get used to give birth to go ahead go up have a gift for have fun with hold one's breath in advance in debt in favour of in general in memory of in one's turn in rags in search of in the distance in the shape of in time keep one's word lay eggs lead to lead a...life lose face lose weight manage to do make a bet make a living mobile phone on average on the contrary out of work pick out pick up play a trick on prevent...from... pull out pull up put on weight put off refer to rely on remind...of... rid...of... see off set off settle down so far spy on stand by stand for stand out star in stare at take a chance take off take place tell a lie thanks to turn one's back to turn up up to now upside down watch out win...back work out

句 型

as though in order to be likely to do make it to now that no wonder ought to rather than would rather 感官动词 + 宾语 + doing Why don't you...? Don't you...? by doing 比较级的否定式表示最高级含义

讲究方法记忆单词

记忆单词要做到“眼、耳、口、手、心”五到,即眼到——看清、看准,口到——多读、读准,耳到——多听、听清,手到——动手勤写、以写促记,心到——集中精力、积极思维、寻找规律、牢记单词。具体说来,可以从以下几方面做起:

(一) 语境记忆

科学的记忆方法是把读音、拼写和用法融为一体,同步进行,并把单词应用到句子里面去理解,即语境记忆。例如:One of the mottos for the park—“Relying on science, technology, and knowledge to increase economic power”—makes it clear that science and business can work together to build the future. (这个园区的口号之一是“依靠科学技术和知识发展经济”,它阐明了科学和商业能够且必须结合在一起共创未来。)记住这个句子,同学们不仅记住了画线部分词语的意思,而且记住了 it 作形式宾语的结构,所以结合情景记单词,做到词不离句,句不离篇,将会有意想不到的收获。

(二) 赶在遗忘之前记忆

保持长期记忆的秘诀就是:在你忘记之前复习它,并记住它。例如,在背诵生词后的二十四小时之内复习一遍,次日再复习一遍,效果较好。因为复习时自己对这些内容并没有完全忘记,所以不需花费太多的时间。事实上,在重复巩固信息的同时,大脑也在将短期记忆转化为长期记忆。因此,“及时复习”对加强记忆可以起到事半功倍的效果。

(三) 讲究记忆方式

英语单词纷繁复杂,千变万化。下面介绍几种记单词的方法:

1. “集成块”式记忆。仿照电脑模式,将所学词汇按照意义、用法、词性、特征及内在联系进行联想、对比、分类归纳,整理压成“集成块”,储存在大脑中,效果要好得多。例如:

(1) 联想式。如: school: primary—elementary—middle—high—junior—senior—technical—normal school—university—college—institute。

(2) 分类式。如: vegetable: tomato—potato—parrot—cabbage—bean; topic: theme—matter—question—issue—aspect—affair—business。

(3) 对比式。如: bring—take; put on—take off; decrease—increase; senior—junior。

(4) 逻辑式。如: end—endless—weekend—bend—lend—mend—send—tend—attend—intend—pretend。

2. 寻找规律记忆。在记忆不规则动词形式时,所谓“不规则”也是相对的,也有一定规律。有的不规则动词的原形、过去式、过去分词同形(如 cost / cost / cost),有的过去式与过去分词同形(如 teach / taught / taught),还有的原形与过去分词同形(如 become / became / become),有的动词的三种变化形式之间有字母变化(如由 sweep / swept / swept 和 keep / kept / kept 可以看到 eep 变成 ept; 由 sing / sang / sung 和 drink / drank / drunk 可以看出单词中元音字母变了)。

3. 构词法记忆。如果掌握了合成构词法(如 sunshine, bus-stop)的规律,特别是派生词构词方法中一些常见词缀的意义和作用,如通过加前缀可改变词义(如 unlike, unhappy, impos-

sible, discourage), 通过加后缀可改变词性(如 teacher, quickly, illness)等, 将会增加单词的记忆量和词汇的简单用法。例如, 由 nation 一词派生出来的词汇: national / international / nationality / nationwide / native。

4. 读音记忆。把单词按其重读音节进行归纳分类, 不仅有助于同学们掌握这些单词的读音, 而且可以帮助记忆拼写, 进而将音、形落实到意思上。例如:

ea 字母组合发[i:]的单词有: breathe / lead / read / leaf / leak / weak / deal / meal / seal / beam / team 等; ea 字母组合发[e]的单词有: breath / bread / dead / death / feather 等; ea 字母组合发[ei]的单词有: great / break 等。

5. 奇思妙想记忆。借助词形联想, 如 irrigate(灌溉): irri 像一个大门, 两边的 i 是门柱, 中间的 rr 是两扇门, 后面的 gate 正好是“大门”之意。

专题整合测试

一、单词拼写

1. The explorer told the boys about his _____ (奇遇) in Africa.
2. Don't forget to recite the new words. We will take a _____ (听写) tomorrow.
3. A large _____ (数量) of air-conditioners have been sold because of the high temperature.
4. In his youth he had the _____ (抱负) of being a pianist.
5. Harry _____ (道歉) to his teacher for coming to school late.
6. The guests in the hotel tried their best to _____ (逃脱) from the burning building.
7. Dolphins are always of great _____ (智商) so that children like to play with them.
8. The two sides have _____ (最终) signed the agreement though some differences still exist.
9. By then his _____ (耐心) had completely run out.
10. He died in _____ (极端) poverty.
11. Shakespeare is the _____ (作者) of *The Merchant of Venice*.
12. The story he told the police _____ (不同) from the one he told his mother.
13. What he said made a strong _____ (印象) on me.
14. I _____ (承认) that she works harder than I do.
15. I _____ (完全) agree with you. He should ask for help to finish the task.
16. There are a few millionaires who are always _____ (热心的) about the public affairs.
17. We should do our best to keep the _____ (平衡) of the nature.
18. Your invention is clever, but not very _____ (实际的).
19. Do you think cinemas will be completed _____ (取代) by TV in the future?
20. As a business man, he knows how to try to meet the customers' _____ (需求).

21. It is _____ (宣布) that the control measures will generally be in effect up until August 24 in some venues.
22. I have never imagines such an _____ (单纯的) girl committing the crime.
23. They express different _____ (态度) towards the problem at the meeting.
24. There are many _____ (考虑的因素) when making a decision.
25. On the way, our car got _____ (陷进去) in the mud.
26. Her words were _____ (简洁的) and to the point.
27. People _____ (为……祝福) the bride and groom at the wedding.
28. We _____ (交换) our Christmas gifts with each other.
29. The _____ (大多数) of people seem to prefer TV to radio.
30. He got seriously _____ (受伤) in the traffic accident.

二 单项选择

- () 1. We didn't plan our art exhibition like that but it _____ very well.
A. worked out B. tried out C. went on D. carried on
- () 2. The research is so designed that once _____ nothing can be done to change it.
A. begins B. having begun
C. beginning D. begun
- () 3. We're going to the bookstore in John's car. You can come with us _____ you can meet us there later.
A. but B. and C. or D. then
- () 4. Allen had to call a taxi because the box was _____ to carry all the way home.
A. much too heavy B. too much heavy
C. heavy too much D. too heavy much
- () 5. —There's coffee and tea. You can have _____.
—Thanks.
A. either B. each C. one D. it
- () 6. The old couple have been married for 40 years and never once _____ with each other.
A. they had quarreled B. they have quarreled
C. have they quarreled D. had they quarreled
- () 7. —I think you should phone Jenny and say sorry to her.
—_____. It was her fault.
A. No way B. Not possible
C. No chance D. Not at all
- () 8. Jone _____ a lot of Japanese by playing with native boys and girls.
A. picked up B. took up
C. made up D. turned up

- ()9. Every possible means _____ to prevent the air pollution, but the sky is still not clear.
- A. is used B. are used
C. has been used D. have been used
- ()10. As a result of destroying the forest, a large _____ of desert _____ covered the land.
- A. number; has B. quantity; has
C. number; have D. quantity; have
- ()11. All the employees except the manager _____ to work online at home.
- A. encourages B. encourage
C. is encouraged D. are encouraged
- ()12. The radio doesn't work well. It needs _____.
A. fixing B. being fixed
C. to fix D. fixed
- ()13. The children had _____ basketball.
A. a great fun playing B. great fun playing
C. great fun to play D. a great funny playing
- ()14. The news finally came, which _____ them all.
A. disappoints B. disappointing
C. disappointed D. disappoint
- ()15. The Whites are leading a very happy life. The farm is big enough for them to _____.
A. live on B. live
C. live in D. live with
- ()16. They have got _____ so far.
A. as many equipment as we do B. as much equipment as we are
C. as many equipments as we have D. as much equipment as we have
- ()17. I know nothing about him except that he works in _____ company.
A. certain B. some C. one D. an
- ()18. He picked up an envelope _____ 50 dollars in it.
A. containing B. contained
C. which contains D. which was contained
- ()19. They treated her very well _____ one of the family members.
A. like B. as C. as if D. seems
- ()20. He went back home without having _____ any success.
A. completed B. achieved
C. finished D. accomplished
- ()21. _____ Mr. Green, this is a complicated problem.
A. Thanks to B. In order to

- C. According to D. Compared to
- () 22. They _____ the young man in front of me from head to toe.
A. searched B. searched for
C. looked for D. found
- () 23. I _____ that I made a mistake and didn't treat her fairly.
A. commit B. submit C. admit D. permit
- () 24. The adventurer found the treasure by _____.
A. commit B. event
C. happening D. accident
- () 25. He occupied himself _____ solving the problem.
A. in B. to C. of D. for
- () 26. Some children _____ computer games and destroy their future.
A. has addicted to B. have addict to
C. are addicted to D. are addict to
- () 27. Eggs, although nourishing, have _____ of fat content.
A. large number B. a larger number
C. the high amount D. a high amount
- () 28. He painted the door _____ a bright colour.
A. / B. being C. to be D. as
- () 29. She's still trying to _____ how we'll pay for a new car.
A. work out B. try out
C. go out D. carry on
- () 30. We must do exercise for the benefit _____ our health.
A. on B. to C. for D. of
- () 31. If Jimmy carries on working like this, he will _____ sooner or later.
A. break down B. give in
C. get down D. hold on
- () 32. The students _____ to clean the classroom.
A. in turns B. take turns
C. by turns D. take a turn
- () 33. He was unable to _____ his theory to the class.
A. get across B. get over
C. get into D. get off
- () 34. The pianist who had been praised very highly _____ to be a great disappointment.
A. turned up B. turned out
C. turned in D. turned down

高考试题精选

- () 1. (2007 · 四川) The flowers his friend gave him will die unless _____ every day.
A. watered B. watering C. water D. to water
- () 2. (2006 · 辽宁) I was told that there were about 50 foreign students _____ Chinese in the school, most _____ were from Germany.
A. study; of whom B. study; of them
C. studying; of them D. studying; of whom
- () 3. (2006 · 上海) These shoes look very good. I wonder _____.
A. how much cost they are B. how much do they cost
C. how much they cost D. how much are they cost
- () 4. (2007 · 辽宁) You can't imagine what difficulty we had _____ home in the snow-storm.
A. walked B. walk C. to walk D. walking
- () 5. (2008 · 江苏) —I'm still working on my project.
—Oh, you'll miss the deadline. Time is _____.
A. running out B. going out C. giving out D. losing out
- () 6. (2007 · 全国) The flowers were so lovely that they _____ in no time.
A. sold B. had been sold
C. were sold D. would sell
- () 7. (2007 · 山东) In this seaside resort, you can _____ all the comfort and convenience of modern tourism.
A. enjoy B. apply C. receive D. achieve
- () 8. (2007 · 陕西) We had wanted to finish our task by noon, but it didn't quite _____ as planned.
A. find out B. give out C. hand out D. work out
- () 9. (2008 · 山东) Would it be _____ for you to pick me up at four o'clock and take me to the airport?
A. free B. vacant C. handy D. convenient
- () 10. (2007 · 山东) Could I speak to _____ is in charge of International Sales, please?
A. anyone B. someone
C. whoever D. no matter who
- () 11. (2007 · 安徽) A sheep _____ on this kind of special grass usually grows much faster than _____ on ordinary.
A. fed; one B. feeds; the one
C. fed; that D. feeding; it

- () 12. (2008 · 北京) I feel greatly honored _____ into their society.
A. to welcome B. welcoming
C. to be welcomed D. welcomed
- () 13. (2007 · 重庆) Jim sold most of his things. He has hardly _____ left in the house.
A. anything B. everything
C. nothing D. something
- () 14. (2006 · 安徽) Mr. Green stood up in defence of the 16-year-old boy, saying that he was not the one _____.
A. blamed B. blaming
C. to blame D. to be blamed
- () 15. (2008 · 北京) It is the end of my tiring day, and I really appreciate _____ time to relax.
A. to have B. to have had
C. having D. of having

专题二 语法

I. 定语从句

专题知识梳理

内容解读

1. 关系副词引导的定语从句

when 指时间,在定语从句中作时间状语;where 指地点,在定语从句中作地点状语;why 指原因,在定语从句中作原因状语。

注意:关系副词引导的从句可以由“介词+关系代词”引导的从句替换。例如:

The reason why/ for which he refused the invitation is not clear. 他拒绝邀请的原因不详。

2. as, which 引导的非限制性定语从句

由 as, which 引导的非限制性定语从句中,as 和 which 可指代整个主句,相当于 and this 或 and that。as 可放在句首、句中,而 which 不能放在句首。as 指代整个主句,意为“正如,就像”,which 意为“这”。as 代表前面的整个主句并在从句中作主语时,从句中的谓语必须是系动词;若为行为动词,则从句中的关系代词只能用 which。例如:

As we know, smoking is harmful to one's health. 正如我们所知,抽烟对人体有害。

The sun heats the earth, which is very important to us. 太阳温暖地球对我们很重要。

3. 限制性定语从句引导词只能用 that 的几种情况

(1) 当先行词是 anything, everything, nothing (something 除外), few, all, none, little, some 等代词时,或者是由 every, any, all, some, no, little, few, much, each 等修饰时。

(2) 当先行词被序数词修饰时。

(3) 当先行词被形容词最高级修饰时。

(4) 当先行词是物,被 the very, the only, the same, the last 修饰时;当先行词指人时,偶尔也可以用 who。

(5) 当先行词前面有 who, which 等疑问代词时。

Who is the man that is standing there? 站在那边的那个人是谁?

(6) 当先行词既有人,也有动物或者物体时。

Can you remember the scientist and his theory that we have learned? 你记得我们曾学过的那位科学家及他的理论吗?

4. 在限制性定语从句中,当先行词被 such, the same 修饰时,常用 as。

注意:当先行词由 the same 修饰时,偶尔也用 that 引导定语从句,但是和由 as 所引导的定语从句意思不同。例如:

She wore the same dress that she wore at Mary's wedding. 她穿着她在玛丽的婚礼上穿过的一条裙子。

She wore the same dress as her young sister wore. 她穿着和她妹妹所穿的一样的裙子。

5. 以 the way 为先行词的定语从句通常由 in which, that 引导,而且通常可以省略。例如:

The way (in which/ that) he answered the question was surprising. 他回答问题的方式令人吃惊。

能力测试

掌握定语从句中各种关系代词、关系副词的用法,了解在限制性定语从句中哪些情况只能用 that,分清 as 在引导限制性定语从句和非限制性定语从句中的不同用法。

专题整合测试

能力测试

- () 1. The place _____ interested me most was the Children's Palace.
A. which B. where C. what D. in which
- () 2. Do you know the man _____?
A. whom I spoke B. to who spoke
C. I spoke to D. that I spoke
- () 3. This is the hotel _____ last month.
A. which they stayed B. at that they stayed
C. where they stayed at D. where they stayed
- () 4. Do you know the year _____ the Chinese Communist Party was founded?
A. which B. that C. when D. on which
- () 5. That is the day _____ I'll never forget.
A. which B. on which C. in which D. when
- () 6. The factory _____ we'll visit next week is not far from here.
A. where B. to which C. which D. in which
- () 7. Great changes have taken place since then in the factory _____ we are working.
A. where B. that C. which D. there

- () 8. This is one of the best films _____.
 A. that have been shown this year B. that have shown
 C. that has been shown this year D. that you talked
- () 9. Can you lend me the book _____ the other day?
 A. about which you talked B. which you talked
 C. about that you talked D. that you talked
- () 10. The pen _____ he is writing is mine.
 A. with which B. in which C. on which D. by which
- () 11. They arrived at a farmhouse, in front of _____ sat a small boy.
 A. whom B. who C. which D. that
- () 12. The engineer _____ my father works is about 50 years old.
 A. to whom B. on whom C. with which D. with whom
- () 13. Is there anyone in your class _____ family is in the country?
 A. who B. who's C. which D. whose
- () 14. I'm interested in _____ you have said.
 A. all that B. all what C. that D. which
- () 15. I want to use the same dictionary _____ was used yesterday.
 A. which B. who C. what D. as
- () 16. He isn't such a man _____ he used to be.
 A. who B. whom C. that D. as
- () 17. He is good at English, _____ we all know.
 A. that B. as C. whom D. what
- () 18. Li Ming, _____ to the concert, enjoyed it very much.
 A. I went with B. with whom I went
 C. with who I went D. I went with him
- () 19. I don't like _____ as you read.
 A. the novels B. the such novels
 C. such novels D. same novels
- () 20. He talked a lot about things and persons _____ they remembered in the school.
 A. which B. that C. whom D. what
- () 21. The letter is from my sister, _____ is working in Beijing.
 A. which B. that C. whom D. who
- () 22. In our factory there are 2,000 workers, two thirds of _____ are women.
 A. them B. which C. whom D. who
- () 23. You're the only person _____ I've ever met _____ could do it.
 A. who;/ B. /; whom C. whom;/ D. /; who
- () 24. I lost a book, _____ I can't remember now.
 A. whose title B. its title C. the title of it D. the title of that

- () 25. Last summer we visited the West Lake, _____ Hangzhou is famous in the world.
A. for which B. for that C. in which D. what
- () 26. I have bought such a watch _____ was advertised on TV.
A. that B. which C. as D. it
- () 27. I can never forget the day _____ we worked together and the day _____ we spent together.
A. when; which B. which; when
C. what; that D. on which; when
- () 28. The way _____ he looks at problems is wrong.
A. which B. whose C. what D. /
- () 29. This is the reason _____ he didn't come to the meeting.
A. in which B. with which C. that D. for which
- () 30. This machine, _____ for many years, is still working perfectly.
A. after which I have looked B. which I have looked after
C. that I have looked after D. I have looked after
- () 31. The reason _____ he didn't come was _____ he was ill.
A. why; that B. that; why
C. for that; that D. for which; what
- () 32. He is working hard, _____ will make him pass the final exam.
A. that B. which C. for which D. as
- () 33. That is not the way _____ I do it.
A. / B. which C. for which D. with which
- () 34. I have two grammars, _____ are of great use.
A. all of which B. either of which
C. both of that D. both of which
- () 35. I want to use the same tools _____ used in your factory a few days ago.
A. as was B. which was C. as were D. which
- () 36. My neighbours used to give me a hand in time of trouble, _____ was very kind of them.
A. who B. which C. that D. it
- () 37. This is the magazine _____ I copied the paragraph.
A. that B. which C. from that D. from which
- () 38. He is not such a man _____ would leave his work half done.
A. that B. which C. who D. as
- () 39. You can depend on whatever promise _____ he makes.
A. / B. why C. when D. whose
- () 40. Smoking, _____ is a bad habit, is, however, popular.
A. that B. which C. it D. though