

青年职工学习辅导丛书

高中英语 一课一练

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(供高一第一学期程度用)

北京市朝阳区第一教师进修学校 主编

煤炭工业出版社

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出版说明

为了提高全民族的科学文化素质，满足广大青年职工自学和在校高中学生学习英语的需要，我们组织编写了一套《青年职工学习辅导丛书高中英语一课一练》，旨在帮助读者在较短的时间内能高效地掌握高中各学期基础知识和基本技能，解决学习过程中遇到的实际问题，以得到一定的基本功训练。

本书包括语音、词汇、句型、语法、习惯表达法及阅读理解等多方面知识。根据教材中的重点和难点，在每课练习中有针对性地设计了各种相关的练习题，便于复习、深化和巩固所学的知识。本书内容充实、题型多样，具有少、精、活、趣味性强的特点。为了帮助读者自检，书中还安排了单元练习、综合练习及模拟试题，并附有答案。

高中英语一课一练共分四个分册，分别供高中一、二年级四个学期程度的读者使用。本书为第一分册，适用于高一第一学期程度。

参加编写工作的人员有：北京市朝阳区第一教师进修学校季燕、李德元，北京市第四中学王思敏，北京市东城区教育局中学教研室李达荣，北京市海淀区北京铁道附中范存智，北京市宣武区北京师范大学附中武春荣，北京市朝阳区和平街第一中学林荣华，北京市朝阳区教育局中学教研室李占瑞、苏均塘。

鉴于作者水平有限，加之完稿仓促，恳请读者提出宝贵意见。

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LESSON 1

HOW MARX LEARNED FOREIGN LANGUAGES

语法: 复习初中已学过的各种时态。

句型: 1. make somebody (some place) + n.

例: (1) They made him monitor of their class.

(2) We'll make our school a beautiful garden.

2. such... that...

例: (1) Tom left in such a hurry that he forgot to lock the door.

(2) He made such rapid progress that he was praised by the headmaster.

3. so... that...

例: Mrs Green was so angry that she couldn't say a word.

4. find it + adj. + to do (something)

例: I found it quite difficult to get along with him.

词组: 1. one's native language 2. be forced to do something

3. before long

4. make progress

5. praise somebody for ... 6. keep on (doing something)

7. in the 1870's

8. in one's fifties

- 9.give some advice on 10.translate... into...
(how to do something)

练 习 题

I. 找出下列各组单词中元音发音与众不同的单词:

- () 1. A.shoot B.moon C.soon ☒ D.foot
() 2. A.heat B.sea C.beat ☒ D.great
() 3. A.grass ☒ B.has C.pass D.grasp
() 4. ☒ A.none B.note C.stone D.nose
() 5. ☒ A.base B.taste ☒ C.act D.lake
() 6. A.drop B.job C.block ☒ D.front
() 7. ☒ A.force B.word C.worth D.work
() 8. A.grow B.blow ☒ C.town D.throw

II. 从四个答案中, 选出一个意思与句中划线部分相同或相近的答案:

- (☒) 1. Germany was Marx's homeland.
A.native language B.native country
C.foreign language D.revolutionary base
(☒) 2. I was told that his father had died long before.
A.before long B.no longer
C.after a while D.a long time before
(☒) 3. I'm not too sure about it. Would you like to explain it for me?
A.clear B.worried C.careful D.clever
(☒) 4. At that time, they were forced to work twelve hours a day.
A.asked B.invited C.made D.told

C) 5. To our surprise, he has made rapid progress in such a short time.

A.great B.good C.quick D.wonderful

(C) 6. You can't master English without working hard.

A.understand English B.grasp English

C.learn English well D.enjoy English

III. 用所给词的适当形式完成下列句子.

1.Marx and Engels were Germans (Germany).

2.Thousands upon thousands of revolutionaries gave their lives to the People's Republic.

3.We won't have politics (political) tomorrow morning.

4.Marx began to learn Russian in his fifties (fifty).

5.The living conditions of the people have been greatly improved (improve) since 1979.

6.One of the great works (work) by Lenin will be published again.

7.The old scientist tried to do more work in his limited (limit) time.

8.Paris is the capital of France (French).

IV. 选择答案.

() 1.Great changes will take place D.

A.the next year

B.the year before

C.in the year that

D.in the following year

followed

() 2.His brother is A join the army.

A.not tall enough to

B.too short not to

C.too tall enough to

D.short enough to

- (C) 3. The workers made him ___ of the workshop.
A. the head B. a head C. head D. heads
- (B) 4. It is difficult for my father to give up ___ for even a day.
A. to smoke B. smoking C. smoke D. smokes
- (C) 5. I wonder why you ___ making the same mistake.
A. keep up with B. go on with
C. keep on D. catch up with
- (A) 6. They asked the old scientist to give them some advice ___ maths.
A. on how to learn B. to how to learn
C. to learning D. on to learn
- () 7. If you don't want to take part in the football match, you ___ join us in the training.
A. mustn't B. needn't
C. don't need D. will have to
- (A) 8. The famous singer's voice is ___ that everyone enjoys her songs.
A. so beautiful B. such beautiful
C. very beautiful D. too beautiful
- (B) 9. ___ the class, the teacher taught us an English song.
A. By the end of B. At the end of
C. In the end of D. To the end of
- (B) 10. The foreign friend wrote a letter of thanks to praise him ___ his kind help.

A.to B.for C.with D.of

- ① 11. After we had finished doing some written exercises, we _____ the text.

A. went on reading B. went on with
C. went on to read D. went to read

- ② 12. _____ he went to the English Corner to listen to people speaking English.

A. Some time B. Sometime
C. Sometimes D. Some times

V. 完成下列句子。在每小题第二个句子的空格处各填入一个适当的词，使上下两句的意思一致。

1. The ice is not thick enough to skate on.

The ice is _____ to skate on.

2. He spoke too fast for us to follow him.

He spoke so fast that we couldn't ^{follow} him.

3. The situations made him learn spoken English.

He was made to learn spoken English because of the situations.

4. Before long they will set up a hospital in their hometown.

A hospital _____ in their hometown.

5. When he got to England, he found his English was too limited.

He found his English _____ when he _____ England.

6. He began to learn Russian when he was fifty

years old.

_____ fifty, he began to learn Russian.
7. Mr Smith showed us how to use this kind of computer.

Mr Smith showed us _____ this kind of computer.

VI. 用英语完成下列句子:

1. You'd better try to _____ (改进你的英语发音) so that others can understand you.
2. The teacher often _____ (鼓励她的学生在课下讲英语).
3. I am quite sure greater changes _____ (20世纪90年代在中国将会发生).
4. Keep on trying. Sooner or later you'll be able to _____ (用英语与别人进行自由会话).
5. It is difficult _____ (把这些英语习惯用语译成汉语).

VII. 阅读下面短文, 然后选择正确答案.

Man has a big brain (大脑). He can think, learn and speak. Scientists once thought that men are different from animals because they can think and learn. They now know that animals can learn, too. So scientists are beginning to understand that men are different from animals because they can speak. Animals cannot speak. They make noise when they are afraid, or angry, or unhappy. Apes(猿) can understand some things more quickly than human, one or two have learned a few

words. But they are still different from us. They cannot join words and make sentences. They cannot think like us because they have no language. They can never think about the past or the future. Language is a wonderful thing. Man has been able to build a modern world because he has language. Every child can speak his own language very well when he is four or five -- but no animal learns to speak. How do children learn? Scientists do not really know. What happens when we speak? They don't know, either. They only know that man has a big brain.

- () 1. In what way are men different from animals?
 - A. Only men can learn while animals can't.
 - B. Men have learned to use language.
 - C. Men have big brains and can understand things.
- () 2. What is the thing an ape cannot do?
 - A. Learning a few words.
 - B. Making noise when it is afraid or angry.
 - C. Thinking and speaking like men.
- () 3. Why can't apes think about the past or the future?
 - A. Because they have neither language nor thought
 - B. Because they can't join words and make sentences.
 - C. Because they can't understand anything.
- () 4. Scientists now know ____

- A. how children master his own language.
- B. man's brain helps him to learn to speak.
- C. what happens when men speak.

LESSON 2

AT HOME IN THE FUTURE

语法: 复习初中已学过的各种时态和语态。

句型: 1. I wonder if ...

I wonder if you can join us in a walk.

2. I'd like to do something.

I'd like to say a word with you.

3. You'd better do (not do) something.

= Better do (not do) something.

(1) You'd better stay in bed for a few days.

(2) You'd better not tell it to the others.

词组: 1. in the future

2. a medical examination

3. turn... into reality

4. a set of

5. take it easy

6. turn off

7. phone call

8. pick out

9. after all

10. ten-speed bicycle

11. place an order

12. shut off

练 习 题

I. 找出下列各组单词中划线部分的发音与众不同的单词:

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| () 1. A. <u>question</u> | B. <u>dictation</u> |
| C. <u>station</u> | D. <u>liberation</u> |
| () 2. A. <u>code</u> | B. <u>phone</u> |
| C. <u>model</u> | D. <u>hold</u> |
| () 3. A. <u>flash</u> | B. <u>shake</u> |
| C. <u>strange</u> | D. <u>state</u> |
| () 4. A. <u>fought</u> | B. <u>plough</u> |
| C. <u>thought</u> | D. <u>brought</u> |
| () 5. A. <u>change</u> | B. <u>chemical</u> |
| C. <u>charcoal</u> | D. <u>chick</u> |
| () 6. A. <u>shut</u> | B. <u>business</u> |
| C. <u>pulse</u> | D. <u>plug</u> |
| () 7. A. <u>warn</u> | B. <u>start</u> |
| C. <u>Charlie</u> | D. <u>garden</u> |
| () 8. A. <u>short</u> | B. <u>order</u> |
| C. <u>recorder</u> | D. <u>forehead</u> |

II. 用所给词的适当形式完成下列句子:

1. I don't think it can be turned into ____ (real).
2. You'd better go to see the doctor and have your arm ____ (examination).
3. I could hardly ____ (breath) when I came into his bedroom.
4. Joe Hill was ____ (deep) loved by the working people.
5. The Frenchman wanted to buy some ____ (medical) for his bad cough.
6. Mrs Brown left her home without ____ (shut) off

the gas.

7. Once there was a poor boy ____ (name) Johnson.

III. 根据英文提示完成下列单词:

1. w ____: place where the arm joins the hand

2. f ____: send out a sudden bright light

3. c ____: finish doing or making something

4. p ____: money that you must pay for something

5. s ____: how quickly something goes

6. s ____: think that something will probably happen

IV. 选择答案:

() 1. What we are doing now may seem strange ____ you.

A. for B. to C. with D. of

() 2. You'd better ____ so fast.

A. don't drive B. not to drive

C. not drive D. won't drive

() 3. Christmas Day is in ____ time. Let's get ready ____ it.

A. two weeks ... for B. two weeks' ... to

C. two week's ... to D. two weeks' ... for

() 4. Oh, there are so many beautiful skirts in the shop. Can you help me ____ one?

A. pick out B. pick up C. pick D. find

() 5. Something must be wrong ____ our TV. There is nothing ____ the screen.

A. with ... on B. about ... on

C. with ... in D. about ... in

- () 6. "Take it easy" means _____.
 A. that it's easy to do it B. not to work too hard
 C. to take it easily D. that it isn't too easy
- () 7. A: _____ is your brother?
 B: He is not feeling well. I'm afraid.
 A. What about B. How about C. How D. What
- () 8. You'd better not keep the window open, _____?
 A. will you B. did you C. had you D. shall you
- () 9. You shouldn't let him do it by himself. _____ he
 is still a child.
 A. After that B. After all
 C. After a while D. Soon after
- () 10. When we got to the cinema, the lights _____
 already.
 A. turned off B. shut off
 C. had been closed D. had gone out

V. 下列各句四个划线部分，有一处是错的。请把错处的标
 号填入括号中并把正确答案写在横线上。

1. Shall we be able to borrow books to the library
A B
without leaving our home in the future? () _____
C D
2. From the hole on the wall, ran out a big mouse.
A B C D
 () _____

3. Since you have to stay home, why don't you write him

A B C
a letter to me? ()

4. I would like to plug er for the washing machine.

A B C
5. You may see Joan if you would wait a little longer.

()

VI. 选择错误译文 (每组只有一句):

() 1. 我想今天下午买点东西。

A. I'd like to do some shopping this afternoon.

B. I'd love to go shopping this afternoon.

C. I'd better to buy something this afternoon.

() 2. 你们为英语晚会做好了准备没有?

A. Have you ready for the English evening?

B. Are you ready for the English evening?

C. Have you got ready for the English evening?

() 3. 查理和他妈妈坐在电视电话前。

A. Charlie and his mother sat in front of the visionphone.

B. Charlie and his mother were seated in the front of the visionphone.

C. Charlie and his mother sat before the vision-phone.

() 4. 他们一直干到做完手术为止。

A. They went on working till the operation was