

JIANGLIAN KETANG

讲出生动 关注讲练课堂

练出精彩 重温课本细节

总主编 蒋念祖

丁翌平

主 编 叶宁庆

讲练课堂

高一英语



东北师范大学出版社



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出版说明

《讲练课堂》是一套面向广大中学生的同步类教辅丛书。整套丛书经过精心策划和专家反复论证,由全国知名中学的优秀特高级教师主持编写。其显著特点在于:

1. 立足于教材而又高于教材。

本书以人教版最新教材为蓝本,紧扣教学大纲,力图对各项知识要点进行有效的梳理,以打牢学生的知识基础。同时加强课内资源与课外资源的整合,以提高学生的解题技巧和综合能力。

2. 题型设计新颖,并具有很强的针对性。

在习题的编选上尽量不选陈题、旧题,使原创题、创新题保持较大比例,力求体现近年来教学和考试的新成果,给人以境界一新的感觉。同时根据教学大纲,就各个知识点、能力要求有针对性地设置习题,做到有的放矢。

如今名目繁多的练习册令人眼花缭乱,如何能“风景这边独好”?

如果非要找一个答案,那么我们可以十分自信地告诉您,《讲练课堂》做到了:在学生心求通而未得,口欲言而未能之时,用易学、易变通的方式,用妥帖的语言,深入浅出,使学生在思维中顿悟,在理解中提升,在运用上熟练。

尽管我们对本丛书的出版工作高度重视,作风严谨,态度认真,但疏漏之处在所难免,恳请读者不吝赐教。

《讲练课堂》编辑组

2003年5月

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Unit 1

[Good Friends]

整体感知

1. Tommy is a handsome boy. 汤米是个漂亮的男孩。

形容人的时候, beautiful 一般用于女性, 不用于男子, 而 handsome 则主要用于男子, 如果 handsome 指妇女, 含有“体态端庄、健美”的意思。例如:

Do you describe that lady as handsome or beautiful? 你觉得那女子是体态俊俏还是美丽?

2. I don't enjoy singing, nor do I like computers. 我不喜欢唱歌, 也不喜欢计算机。

在 so (肯定句), neither 和 nor (否定句)引起的句子中, 表示前面的情况也适用于另一人或物时, 句子要部分倒装。

I borrowed a book in the school library yesterday. So did he.

昨天我在学校图书馆借了一本书, 他也是。

He will not come, neither will she. 他不会来, 她也不会来。

Your house isn't big, nor is mine. 你的房子不大, 我的房子也不大。

注意: 当我们讨论的是同一人或物时, 不需要倒装。

—It's fine today. 今天天气真好。

—So it is. 是的, 天很好。 So is it.

—He works hard. 他工作努力。

—So he does. 他是这样的。

拓展: 在以下两种情况中, 表示前面的情况也适合于另一人时, 应用 So it is with sb. / sth. 或 It's the same with sb.。

(1) 当句子中既包含肯定又包含否定成分时。

I love skiing but don't enjoy swimming at all. It is the same with my best friend.

我喜欢滑雪但是不喜欢游泳。我最好的朋友也是这样。

(2) 当句子中出现不止一个助动词时。

He likes sports and is also fond of music. So it is with me.

他喜欢运动也喜欢音乐。我也是如此。

3. In order to survive, Chuck develops a friendship with an unusual friend—a volleyball he calls Wilson.

为了生存, 恰克和一个不寻常的朋友——一只他称作威尔逊的排球建立了友谊。

(1) in order to 和 so as to 都可以表示目的, 但是两者在句子中的位置不同, in order to

在句首或句中均可,而 so as to 只能在句中,否定结构 in order not to 比 so as not to 正式。课文中这句 in order to 在句首,所以不能使用 so as to。

比较:

① in order that 和 so that 引导目的状语从句, in order that 可以在句首或句中, so that 不用在句首。

② so as to 和 so...as to, so that 和 so...that 在意思上的区别: so as to 和 so that 表示目的, so...as to 和 so...that 表示结果,例如:

She was so angry as to be unable to say a word. 她气得连话都说不出来。

The problem was so difficult that few of us could work it out.

这题目非常难,我们没几个人能够解答得出。

(2) survive v. 主要表示:

① 由……中生还,经历(灾难)之后还活着。

Only two passengers survived the air crash. 这次飞机失事只有两名乘客幸免于难。

Few survived after the flood. 洪水后极少有人生还。

② 比……活得久。

The girl survived her parents. 这女孩父母已死。

拓展: survivor n. 幸存者

We shall send help to the survivors of the earthquake. 我们应对地震幸存者予以帮助。

4. ...plays a man named Chuck Noland.

饰演一个名叫恰克·诺兰的人。(= act a man named Chuck Noland)

play v. & n.

(1) 饰演,(在某地)公演

I am to play Juliet. 我将扮演朱丽叶。

We will play at London next month. 我们下个月在伦敦公演。

(2) 参加(运动,比赛)

Let's play baseball after school. 我们放学后打棒球吧。

I often play tennis with him. 我经常和他打网球。

注意:比赛、游戏前不加冠词

(3) 演奏(乐器,乐曲)

He often plays the piano after supper. 他经常在晚饭后弹钢琴。

注意:乐器之前需加 the

(4) (小孩子)扮……玩

The children were playing doctors and nurses. 孩子们在玩医生和护士的游戏。

(5) 戏剧,剧本

Did you watch the TV play last night? 你昨晚看了那部电视剧了吗?

5. Chuck is a businessman who is always so busy that he has little time for his friends.

恰克是个生意人,他总是很忙,几乎没有时间和朋友在一起。

引导结果状语从句的连词:so... that, such... that(如此……以至于);so that, that(结果)等。

(1)so...that, such...that 常用句型为:

so + *adj.* / *adv.* + that...

so + *adj.* + a/an + 单数可数名词 + that...

such + a/an(+ *adj.*) + 单数可数名词 + that...

such(+ 形容词) + 复数可数名词 + that...

such(+ 形容词) + 不可数名词 + that...

so + that

He spoke so fast that I couldn't follow him. 他讲得太快,我跟不上。

It was such a good day (= It was so good a day) that we all went swimming.

天气那么好,我们都去游泳了。

It is such hot milk that you can't drink. 牛奶太热,你不能喝。

注意:“so + many/much/few/little + 名词”,“such + a lot of/lots of + 名词”是习惯用法。

You made so many mistakes that you couldn't get an A this time.

你出了这么多错误,你这次不可能获得A。

(2)so that, that 都可表示结果,so that 较常用,that 多见于口语中。

He didn't study hard, (so) that he failed in the exam.

他没用功学习,结果他考试没及格。

6. treat it as a friend 把它当作朋友 (= have/take it as a friend)

treat *v.*

(1)treat + *n.* + *adv.* 对待

The child was well treated by him. 他善待那个小孩。

(2)treat + *n.* + as + *n.* 把……当作

Don't treat the serious matter as a joke. 不要把这件严肃的事当玩笑。

(3)治疗

The doctors were not able to treat this disease. 医生治不了这种病。

好题预览

I. 选词填空。

argue close crash explain mail make play survive take want

1. Few houses in this area have survived after the storm.

2. He told us several funny jokes, making us laugh.
3. When I reached the post office, he had the letter.
4. The plate crashed to the floor.
5. After explaining the new words to us, Mr Wang asked us to read the text.
6. Don't want dead, or you'll frighten your parents.
7. Please leave the window closed before you leave.
8. The professor asked what we argued about just then.

II. 补全对话。

Tang Li: Hello, Zhou Lan.

Zhou Lan: Hello, Tang Li. Nice to see you again.

Tang Li: Zhou Lan, this is Jane. She's from New York and she's new. Her parents have just come to work in our city.

Zhou Lan: How do you do?

Jane: How do you do? 1 BD Nice to meet you.

Tang Li: I'm told that she will be studying in our class and 2

Zhou Lan: Great! 3 BA Jane, and I really hope to get the help from you, for my English is not very good.

Jane: It's kind of you to say so.

Zhou Lan: I hope you'll enjoy your stay here. Well, It's getting late, and 4 FA Nice to meet you.

Jane: 5 BA Bye-bye. B

Zhou Lan: Bye-bye.

- A. I'm glad to be friends with you.
 - B. Nice meeting you.
 - ~~C. let's show her around our school, will you?~~
 - D. Nice to meet you.
 - E. we're lucky to be in the same class.
 - F. I must be off now.
 - ~~G. Where are you going?~~

III. 句型转换。

1. Teacher asked, "What are you arguing about?"

Teacher asked what you were arguing about.

2. I like swimming but I don't like running.

I enjoy swimming but I dislike running.

I love swimming but I hate running.

I am fond of swimming but I'm not into running.

3. Please make a list the things you want to buy.

Please list the things you want to buy.

4. He isn't good at skiing. His friends don't do well in skiing, either.

Neither his friends nor he is good at skiing.

5. Why don't you post it to me?

Why not send it to me by mail?

答案点击

- I. 1. (have) survived 2. making 3. had mailed 4. crashed
5. explaining 6. play 7. closed 8. were arguing

II. D E A F B

Nice to meet you 与 Nice meeting you 意思相同,都表示“认识你太好了”。但是,严格地说,Nice to meet you 用在刚刚见面时,Nice meeting you 则用在谈话结束后双方告别时。另外,告别时还须说一声 Well, I must be off now 以示礼貌。

- III. 1. what, you, were 2. enjoy, dislike; love, hate; am fond of, I'm not into
3. list 4. Neither, nor, is 5. not, by mail

我爱做题

I. 选择填空。

1. \$ 50 is quite a C birthday present.

A. priceless priceless B. large amount of large C. handsome D. worthy worthy

2. So tired was he after a long journey that he D stay up.

A. was he; couldn't B. is he; couldn't he Couldn't have
C. he was; couldn't D. was he; couldn't have done

3. In order to improve his daughter's English, _____.

A an hour is spent listening to the English program on the radio every day
B. she spends an hour listening to the English program on the radio every day
C. it takes her an hour every day to listen to the English program on the radio
D the father makes her listen to the English program on the radio an hour every day

4. He insisted he _____ nothing wrong and that he _____ free at once.

A. did; was set B had done; be set C. do; be set D. did; set

5. —Which would you like, coffee or tea?

—Just a glass of water, please. I _____ neither of them.

- A. care of B. care about ☒ C. care for ☒ D. take care of ☒

6. We have to change plane in Moscow during the journey to London:

- A. plane B. a plane C. for a plane ☒ D. planes

7. “_____ very careful _____ to point out my spelling mistakes,” she said to Sara.

- A. That's; for B. That's; to ☒ C. It's for D. It's of

8. Many people lost their lives _____ the fire.

- A. because B. as C. for ☒ D. as a result of

9. My parents _____ me a scientist in the future.

- A. think ☒ B. wish C. hope D. want

10. I am sorry to have _____ for a long time.

- A. kept you waiting B. to keep you waiting ☒
C. you wait D. to keep you wait

11. Mr. Green said, “This is _____ for me to have come here for a visit.”

- A. first time B. the first time ☒ ☒
C. for the first time D. the time

12. The students _____ the English exercises after they finished the Chinese exercises.

- A. went on with B. went on to do ☒
C. went on doing D. went on do

13. —Could I use your telephone?

- A. Yes, you could B. Of course, you could ☒
C. Yes, you can ☒ D. Certainly, you could

14. During Spring Festival, people would like to go from to give each other best wishes.

- A. from door to door ☒ B. from the door to the door
C. from a door to a door D. from a door to another

15. Yesterday evening I phoned him _____ his father's health.

- A. to ask B. to ask for ☒ C. to ask about D. to ask from

16. —Don't forget to join our game tomorrow.

- A. Yes, I don't B. No, I don't ☒ C. No, I won't D. Yes, I won't

17. —You were sent to work in this school ten years ago, right?

—Yes, I _____ here since then.

- A. I did B. was C. were D. have been

18. —Was Tom there when you arrived?

—Yes, but he _____ soon afterwards.

- A. had left B. left C. would leave D. was able to leave

19. —The possibility of a flood was just reported over the radio.

—I know. I _____ about it. The river _____ the top of its bank.

- A. hear; was reached B. am hearing; is reaching
C. was listening; had been reached D. heard; had reached

20. —Could I use the telephone?

—_____. I'm waiting for a call.

- A. Yes, you could B. No, you couldn't
C. I'm afraid not D. Yes, you can

II. 完形填空。

Many people who work in London prefer to live outside it, and to go into their offices, factories or schools every day by train, by car or by bus, even if this 1 they have to get up earlier in the morning and reach 2 late in the evening.

One advantage(好处) of living outside London is 3 houses are 4. Even a small flat(公寓) in London 5 a garden costs quite a lot 6. With the same money, one can get a little house in the country with a garden of 7 own.

Then, in the country one can be 8 from the noise and hurry of the town. 9 one has to get up earlier and spend more time in trains or buses, one can sleep 10 at night, and during weekends and 11 summer evenings, one can enjoy the 12 clean air of the country. If one 13 gardens, one can spend one's free time digging, planting, watering and doing a hundred and one other jobs which are needed in the garden. Then, when the flowers and vegetables 14, one has the reward(报偿) of one 15 has shared(分享) the secrets of nature(自然).

1. A. shows B. says C. means D. tells
2. A. home B. family C. flat D. house
3. A. because B. that C. the D. all
4. A. cleaner B. nicer C. bigger D. cheaper
5. A. with B. without C. near D. opposite
6. A. money B. to lent C. to borrow D. to rent(租)
7. A. it's B. its C. one's D. their
8. A. free B. far C. out D. from

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| 9. A. If | B. Although | C. Because | D. After |
| 10. A. little | B. less | C. longer | D. better |
| 11. A. on | B. for | C. at | D. by |
| 12. A. cold | B. warm | C. fresh | D. pleasant |
| 13. A. pleases | B. likes | C. wants | D. interests |
| 14. A. come on | B. come to | C. come up | D. come over |
| 15. A. who | B. whom | C. whose | D. which |

III. 阅读理解。

A

Generally speaking, there is some informality (不拘礼节) in American society (社会). This is often seen in introductions and greetings (问候), except on some formal (正式的) official (官方) occasions (场合). However, there are rules of good manners about them which should be followed.

There are rules for introducing people to each other. A younger person is generally introduced to an older one, a guest to the host or hostess, and one person to a group. For example, one would say, "Mrs. Gray, this is my younger sister Janet." Or "Margaret, (this is) Carl Bradley." And then one adds, "Carl, this is my friend Margaret."

One must be sure that each other knows the family name of the other. The usual reply to an introduction is "How do you do?" Or "How do you do? I'm pleased to meet you." Adding the name of the person just introduced is also common: "How do you do. Mr. Bradley?"

- The best title of this passage should be _____.
 A. Introductions
 B. Introductions in American Society
 C. Good Manners
 D. Introductions on Most Occasions
- Which of the following is right?
 A. People in the USA think of introductions as unnecessary.
 B. Some people in the USA think of introductions as unnecessary.
 C. People in the USA don't make any introductions on any occasion.
 D. People in the USA don't think too much of introductions on some occasions.
- In the USA, people usually introduce _____.
 A. a young man to an older one
 B. an older man to a young one
 C. the host to a guest
 D. the hostess to a guest
- If you and your father go to a party, your father would probably introduce you to the host or the hostess. What would he not probably like to say?
 A. "Mrs. Green, this is my daughter Sara."

- B. "Mrs. Green, my daughter Sara."
- C. "Mrs. Green, this is my daughter Sara. Sara, this is Mrs. Green. We're working in the same office."
- D. "Sara. This is Mrs. Green. We're working in the same office."
5. In the USA, when someone is introduced to you, usually you would like to say _____
- A. "Hello, Jane. How beautiful you are."
- B. "Hi, Jane. Nice to see you."
- C. "How do you do? Nice to meet you."
- D. "Hi, nice to see you."

B

When an American meets an acquaintance(熟人) on the street, the most common form of greeting(问候, 问候语) is "Hello." It is said on most occasions and often on quite formal ones. An even less formal greeting is "Hi!" More formal greetings are "Good morning," "Good afternoon," and "Good evening." The formal "How do you do?" is generally used when one is introduced to a stranger.

Quite often any greeting (except "How do you do?") is followed by the question "How are you?" or, less formally, "How're you doing?" Only occasionally does the questioner really want to learn about the other's health. He or she simply asks the question to show friendly concern(关心) and to keep the greeting from seeming too short. Even if a person does have time to explain how he or she is, it is not customary to do so. If he or she happens to be going through great mental(精神上的) or physical(肉体上的) pain and still reply to the question "How are you?" by saying "Just fine. How are things with you?" or "Fine, thank you. Isn't it a beautiful day?"

6. What does the passage tell us?
- A. Formal greetings in the USA. B. Informal greetings in the USA.
- C. Greetings. D. How to Greet in the USA.
7. The greeting _____ can be used on both formal and informal occasions in the USA.
- A. "Hi" B. "Hello" C. "Good morning" D. "How do you do?"
8. When someone unknown is introduced to you, you generally say _____
- A. "Hi!" B. "Hello." C. "Good morning." D. "How do you do?"
9. After two people greet each other, they usually ask "How are you?" This is because _____
- A. the questioner really wants to learn about the other's health.