

1+1

# 大课堂

Da Ketang

高中英语

一年级

邵永存 主编

上



东北师范大学出版社



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长春

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### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

1+1 大课堂·高中英语·一年级·上/邵永存主编.  
 长春:东北师范大学出版社,2002.5  
 ISBN 7 - 5602 - 3036 - 9

I. 1... II. ①邵... III. 英语课—高中—教学参考资料  
 IV. G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2002)第 019499 号

☐出 版 人:贾国祥   ☐总策划:第三编辑室  
☐责任编辑:翟秀薇   ☐封面设计:魏国强  
☐责任校对:曹 旭   ☐责任印制:张文霞

东北师范大学出版社出版发行  
 长春市人民大街 138 号(130024)  
 电话:0431—5695744 5688470  
 传真:0431—5695744 5695734  
 网址: <http://www.nnup.com>

电子函件: [sdcbs@mail.jl.cn](mailto:sdcbs@mail.jl.cn)  
 东北师范大学出版社激光照排中心制版  
 长春第二新华印刷有限责任公司印刷

2002 年 5 月第 1 版 2002 年 5 月第 1 次印刷  
 开本:787 mm×1092 mm 1/16 印张:9 字数:238 千  
 印数:00 001 — 12 000 册

定价:9.80 元

## 出版说明

培养中小学生的创新精神、创造性思维方式，提高创造性地运用知识解决实际问题的能力，是国家九五重点研究的课题，是中小学教师在教学过程中不断追求的目标，更是我们编写《1+1大课堂》的主旨。今天，我们将这套书作为一份厚礼，奉献给广大同学。

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《1+1大课堂》与人民教育出版社教材相配套，即一本教材配一本辅导书（上、下册配上、下册，全一册配全一册），分小学语文、数学，中学语文、外语、数学、物理、化学，共69册，其中秋季版41册。每册由知识链接、学法扫描、例题引路、分层体验、实际应用、答案放映六部分

组成。

**知识链接：**在阐述本章与前后内容联系的同时，对知识点进行归纳总结，帮助学生从整体知识角度，理清知识脉络，构建科学的知识结构。

**学法扫描：**对本章知识点进行学习方法指导，针对学生学习所遇到的问题和困难，介绍学习策略，分析规律技巧，拓展发散思维空间。

**例题引路：**除对接近教材中典型习题加以分析外，还根据中小学教材内容增加竞赛内容，精选近年中、高考试题和作者多年教学积累的典型题目。通过例题分析，引导学生形成解题思路，掌握科学思维方法。

**分层体验：**精编基本题和提高题。基本题围绕重点、难点选题，旨在学好课本，巩固知识；提高题则以近年中、高考题和学科内综合题、跨学科综合题为主，意在培养学生综合运用所学知识分析和解决实际问题，提高创新能力。

**实际应用：**侧重理论联系实际，扩展学生知识视野，把生活中的具体问题知识化，从而提升学生的科学观念和素质。

**答案放映：**每章练习题均有答案，并配有提示与解题思维指导，使学生知其然也知其所以然，同时便于学生复习使用。

《1+1 大课堂》由全国重点中小学特级和高级教师编写，大部分教师是参加教育部“面向 21 世纪教育振兴行动计划——跨世纪园丁工程”的骨干教师，具有很高的权威性。

《1+1 大课堂》充分体现了求实、求新、求活的教育理念，它必将成为教辅书海中的又一颗璀璨明珠！望天下学子，走进我们的大课堂，跨知识海洋，攀科学高峰！

东北师大出版社第三编辑室

2002 年 5 月



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## Unit 1 The summer holidays

### ★知识链接

本单元介绍日常交际用语和一封围绕暑期生活的书信，使学生进一步掌握一定量的常用词及其用法。

#### 1. 单词和词组：

introduce practice go away well (n.) dark (n.) go on doing result as a result the States physics chemistry biology geography partner in one's opinion vacation general idea dawn wheat employ area pump channel beer regards expression Harry Bob oral Charlie Steve

#### 2. 日常交际用语：

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....

#### 3. 语法：复习学过的各种时态的特殊疑问句。

#### 4. 进一步熟悉英文书信的格式，练习写一封短信。

### ★学法扫描

1. “so + be/have/助动词/情态动词 + 主语”用于肯定陈述句之后，此结构中的主语与上文提到的主语不同，语序倒装，意为“……同样，也那样”。句型“Neither (Nor) + be/have/助动词/情态动词 + 主语”用于否定陈述句之后。

I am a college student and so is my brother. 我是大学生，我弟弟也是大学生。

She can't swim. Neither/Nor can her sister. 她不会游泳，她妹妹也不会。

“so + 主语 + be/have/助动词/情态动词”结构中的主语通常与上文提到的主语相同，主谓语不倒装，意为“的确这样，当然”，带有感情色彩，用于对上文所提及内容的进一步肯定或确认。

—The students in this school work hard. 这所学校的学生学习很努力。

—So they do. (Certainly they work hard.) 他们的确很努力。

“主语 + be/have/助动词/情态动词 + so”结构中，so 替代前句中的动词和宾语部分，表示照前面所提的或所吩咐的、命令的、要求的事那样做了。

“Now, breathe deeply, Charlie.” Charlie does so. “查理，你现在深呼吸一下。”查理这样做了。

句型 So it is/was with...既可用于肯定陈述句之后，也可用于否定陈述句之后，因此在不少场合它可以替换“so/neither/nor + be/have/助动词/情态动词 + 主语”句型。

Jack likes the film. So it is with John. Tom doesn't like skiing. So it is with Mike.

在下列情形中，只能用 So it is/was with 句型。

① 当前面提到的人或事是两个或两个以上的句子，其中既有肯定句，又有否定句时。

Mr Yang studies French, but he doesn't study German. So it is with Mr Zhang.

② 当前面句子中有的主语表示人，而有的表示物时。

Zhang Hua is a Chinese girl, and China is her homeland. So it is with Wang Li.

③ 当前面句子的谓语动词不是同一类动词时。

This worker is an honest man and works hard. So it is with Tom's father.

2. introduce vt. 介绍，常用于以下结构中：



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①introduce sb. /sth.

②introduce sb. to sb. else

③introduce sb. to sth.

④introduce oneself (to sb.)

*vt.* 采用, 引进, 常用于被动语态中。

3. practice *n.* 实践, 实行, 练习, 实习, 熟练

其动词为 practise (美语拼写为 practice), 其后可接动名词。

practised *adj.* (美语用 practiced) 有经验的, 精通的, 熟练的

4. in one's opinion, in the opinion of sb., have a good/bad/low/high opinion of...

opinion 是一个人对某一问题的见解、看法和意见。它可以是个人偏见, 也可以是权威的判断或内行的评价等。

You should ask the opinion of the teacher. 你应该征求老师的意见。

What is your opinion of Mr Smith? 你对史密斯先生的看法怎样?

idea 指产生于头脑中的具体的思想、念头、主意、意见等。

My idea is to climb the mountain from the north. 我的想法是从北登上这座山。

Such an idea never entered my head. 我从来没有过这种念头。

5. vacation & holiday

vacation 指可长可短的假期, 无复数(但 the summer vacations 是例外), 是美式用法。在英国, vacation 主要用以指大学和法院放假期间。

Right now, it is the winter vacation and we are preparing for the Spring Festival.

眼下正是寒假期间, 我们正准备过春节。

The college is closed during vacation. 假期期间学院不开课。

holiday 意为“假日, 节日, 纪念日”, 是可数名词。holiday 和数词连用时只表示次数, 不表示日期, 是英式用法。

We have had four holidays since the beginning of the year. 年初以来我们已有四次假期了。

不能说 We had two weeks' holiday in winter, 但可以说 We had a two-week holiday in winter.

6. go on doing..., go on to do... 及 go on with 的用法。

go on doing sth. 表示继续做同一件事。go on to do sth. 表示做完一件事后接着做另一件事, 前后所做的事不同。go on with sth. 表示继续(做)某事, 后面只接名词或代词。

We went on working in the field though it was raining. 尽管天下着雨, 我们仍继续在地里干活。

After the text, he went on to explain some grammar points. 讲完课后, 他接着解释语法。

Today we'll go on with our text. 今天我们接着讲课文。

7. have sb. /sth. doing... 让某人一直做某事, 让某物一直处于某种状态

have sb. / sth. do... 使/让/请某人做某事

have sth. done 找人做某事或遭遇某种情况

〈注意〉get sb. to do sth. = have sb. do sth.

get sth. done = have sth. done

8. result *vi.* / *n.* 结果, 效果

result in 致使, 造成……结果, 导致

The accident resulted in more than ten deaths. 这起事故造成十多人死亡。

result from 因……引起, 发生, 起因于

It is said that his lameness resulted from an accident. 据说他腿瘸是因一次事故造成的。

as a result = therefore as a result of = because of

9. give one's regards/best wishes/love to...

send one's regards/best wishes/love (to...)

remember sb. to sb. else

10. prefer 常用于以下短语中: prefer sth., prefer sth. to sth., prefer doing sth. to doing sth., prefer to do sth., prefer to do sth. rather than do sth.

11. It's one's turn (to do sth.) 意为“轮到某人做某事”。

12. 各种时态的特殊疑问句

特殊疑问句是就句中某一部分提问的句子。特殊疑问句的句首用特殊疑问词，回答时不用 yes 或 no。其结构有两种：(1) 就句子的主语或主语的定语提问时，其语序为“疑问词+陈述句”。例：

What has happened to him? Whose dictionary lies on the teacher's desk?

(2) 就句子表语、宾语、宾语的定语或状语提问时，其语序为“疑问词+一般疑问句”。例：

Who is he? What do you think of the film?

How many subjects will you learn this term? When will you have your next exam?

疑问词包括疑问代词和疑问副词。疑问代词在句中做主语、宾语、定语、表语，常用的疑问代词有 who, whom, whose, what, which 等；疑问副词在句中做表语和状语，常用的疑问副词有：when, where, why, how, how many, how much, how long, how soon, how often, how old, how far 等。

### 13. 英文书信格式及信封格式

在用英语写一封信时，要注意写信的格式，特别应注意信头的写法。信头包括写信人的地址和写信日期，这一部分通常放在信笺的右上角。顺序是先写地址，后写日期。地址的写法完全不同于汉语，应由小到大：门牌号码、街名、城（县）名、省名、国名。日期有两种写法：(1) 月、日、年（如 Oct. 20, 2001）；(2) 日、月、年（如 20th Oct, 2001）。一般说来，美国用第一种写法，英国用第二种写法。正式商务信函一般在信的左上方写收信人的地址，位置比右上方写信人的地址和日期要低一至二行。

另外，英文信封的写法同中文信封的写法也不一样，请注意以下两点：

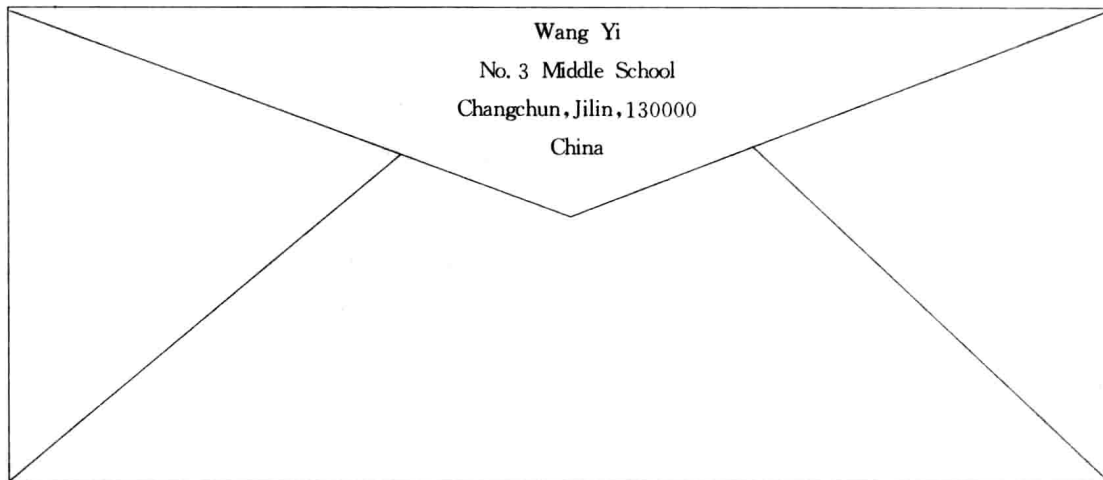
- ① 收信人的姓名和地址写在信封的中央，先写姓名，后写地址，通常用并列式（每行左边齐头）。
- ② 写信人的姓名和地址写在信封的左上角或信封背面，先写姓名，再写地址，姓名也可不写。

信 笺：

<p>Dear John, (称呼)</p> <p>Thank you for your letter of... _____</p> <p>_____ (正文) _____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>Changchun No. 5 Middle School</p> <p>Changchun, China (写信人地址)</p> <p>Oct. 20, 2001 (写信的日期)</p>          <p>Yours sincerely, (谦称和结束语)</p> <p>Li Min (签名)</p>
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信 封：

<p>Wang Yi</p> <p>No. 3 Middle School</p> <p>Longjiang Road, Changchun</p> <p>Changchun, Jilin, 130000</p> <p>China</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 80px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto; text-align: center; line-height: 20px;">Stamp</div>          <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">收信人的姓名和地址</div> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 10px;"> <p>Mr Robert White</p> <p>Department of Physics</p> <p>Sydney University, N. S. W 2006</p> <p>Australia</p> </div> </div>
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## ★例题引路

1. His mother died when he was thirteen. \_\_\_\_\_, he had to make a living by himself.

A. As a result of      B. As the result      C. As a result      D. As the result of

[分析] as a result 意为“结果, 因此”, 常用在有上文表原因的情况下。as a result of...表示“由于……的原因(导致结果)”。

[答案] C

2. After a short rest, we \_\_\_\_\_ our meeting.

A. went on to have      B. went on having      C. kept to have      D. went on with having

[分析] go on doing...是指继续做原来没做完的事, 指同一件事; 而 go on to do sth. 是指做完一件事后继续做另一件事。此处指会议没结束, 短暂休息后继续开会。C项不正确, 而D项的 go on with 后接名词或代词。

[答案] B

3. \_\_\_\_\_ will make you speak with greater fluency.

A. More practice      B. More exercise      C. More train      D. More practise

[分析] practice 是指正规的、有条理的、不断反复的“练习”, 是指把所学理论应用于实践中以便获得技巧和技能。而 exercise 指根据自己已有的能力而进行的“练习”, 它的目的是提高技巧或业务水平, 也指为了身体的健康强壮而进行的“锻炼”。

[答案] A

4. At harvest time, farmers \_\_\_\_\_ their machines \_\_\_\_\_ from morning till night.

A. make; working      B. have; work      C. have; worked      D. have; working

[分析] have 和 make 都表示“使, 让, 令”, 后面可接复合宾语, 即“宾语+宾补”。

“have+宾语+done”表示“让某事被做”, “have+宾语+do”表示“请(叫/让)某人做某事”, “have+宾语+doing”表示“让某人或某事一直进行某动作或保持某状态”。本题含有 from morning till night 的状语, 表示“在收割季节里, 农民让机器从早到晚地干着”。make 后不能接动词的-ing 形式做宾补。

[答案] D

5. —She is always the first to come and the last to leave. —\_\_\_\_\_.

A. So she is      B. So is she      C. So she does      D. So does she

[分析] “so+主语+be/have/助动词/情态动词”的句型中, so 替代上文所说的情况而作进一步的肯定和强调, 这时前后两句说的是同一个人或事物。此句型常翻译为“是的, 的确, 真的, 一点不错”等。

[答案] A

6. The coat is \_\_\_\_\_ large for me, I'd change one.

A. too much      B. much too      C. much      D. very much

[分析] too much 意为“太多”。much 既可以做代词，也可以做形容词、副词，表示数量。而 too 则表示“太……”，只表示程度，修饰形容词或副词。

[答案] B

## ★分层体验

### 基 本 题

#### I. 单项选择。

- What about going to play basketball now? —\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. I'd love to                      B. I'm going to                      C. I'd like                      D. I should go to
- Although he couldn't swim, \_\_\_\_\_ jumped into the water.  
A. and he                      B. so he                      C. he                      D. but he
- Dick doesn't know much about chemistry. —\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. So does Mary                      B. Neither do I                      C. So I do                      D. Nor is Mary
- \_\_\_\_\_ book do you like better, this one or that one?  
A. Which                      B. What                      C. When                      D. Who
- I \_\_\_\_\_ to stay out in the cold \_\_\_\_\_ spend the night there.  
A. preferred; than                      B. preferred; to                      C. preferred; rather than                      D. preferred; and
- How was your winter vacation? —It was great—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. for my opinion                      B. on my opinion                      C. at my opinion                      D. in my opinion
- I'm going to read the book of *Gone with the Wind* this winter \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. festival                      B. vacation                      C. holiday                      D. day
- Lucy speaks Chinese well, and \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. so did Tom                      B. so does Tom                      C. Tom did so                      D. so Tom does
- “\_\_\_\_\_, Uncle Li,” said John, “Nice \_\_\_\_\_ you.”  
A. Hi; meet                      B. Hello; meet                      C. Hi; meeting                      D. Hello; met
- Please \_\_\_\_\_ when Mr Smith will come \_\_\_\_\_ China.  
A. find; to                      B. find out; to                      C. to find; to                      D. to find out; to
- The boy fell off his bike. \_\_\_\_\_ he hurt himself badly.  
A. As a result                      B. Because                      C. Certainly                      D. Of course
- Biology is very \_\_\_\_\_, but Alice isn't \_\_\_\_\_ in it.  
A. interested; interesting                      B. interested; interested  
C. interesting; interesting                      D. interesting; interested
- Please give \_\_\_\_\_ to your friend Jane.  
A. my best regards                      B. my best love                      C. my best wishes                      D. all the above
- I'd like you \_\_\_\_\_ me with my English.  
A. help                      B. helping                      C. to help                      D. for helping
- The computer is \_\_\_\_\_ expensive. I can't spend \_\_\_\_\_ money on it.  
A. much too; much too                      B. too much; too much  
C. much too; too much                      D. too much; much too

#### II. 单句改错。

- I went to the park yesterday and so was my sister. \_\_\_\_\_
- I'm afraid that I must go off now. \_\_\_\_\_
- The teacher taught some new words and went on with explain the text. \_\_\_\_\_
- The coat is too much large for me. I'd better change one. \_\_\_\_\_

5. Alice gives her best wish to you.
6. Most of the students were late for school as a result the snow.
7. It's very kind for all of you to come here to see me.
8. Most people here prefer dancing to sing.
9. The boss made us to work from dawn to dark.
10. Charlie usually helps his father with the farm.

### III. 就画线部分提问。

1. I didn't ask you about it because I forgot your telephone number.
2. She began to learn English at the age of five.
3. He helped a blind man cross the street.
4. His birthday is in two weeks' time.
5. John has lived in Beijing for 20 years.
6. It's ten minutes' walk from my home to school.
7. He was doing his homework at this time yesterday evening.
8. He goes home to see his parents twice a month.
9. Mary borrowed John's dictionary.
10. He is getting on well with his classmates.

### IV. 单词拼写。

1. I usually go to Nanjing to visit my uncle in my summer v \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Please give my best r \_\_\_\_\_ to your brother.
3. Although he has a lot of work to do, he's only e \_\_\_\_\_ ten workers to work for him.
4. The English \_\_\_\_\_ (海峡) separates France from England.
5. Autumn is the busiest \_\_\_\_\_ (收获) season of the year.

## 提 高 题

### I. 单项选择。

1. He was made, as had been expected, \_\_\_\_\_ much housework during his summer holidays.  
A. be done                      B. do                      C. doing                      D. to do
2. Let me introduce myself, I'm Green. \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Thank you for your kindness                      B. Nice to meet you  
C. It's my pleasure                      D. It's very kind of you to say so
3. \_\_\_\_\_ does Tom prefer \_\_\_\_\_ bananas?  
A. How; to                      B. What; rather                      C. Which; to                      D. What; to
4. We cooked our meal \_\_\_\_\_ a fire \_\_\_\_\_ the moonlight.  
A. in; from                      B. near; in                      C. over; to                      D. on; by
5. Tell me \_\_\_\_\_ a good time in your summer vacation.  
A. had you                      B. did you have                      C. if you had                      D. whether had you
6. He had the lights \_\_\_\_\_ though it was bright enough.  
A. burn                      B. to burn                      C. burning                      D. burned
7. Mrs Brown \_\_\_\_\_ shopping instead of \_\_\_\_\_ sewing at home.  
A. went; doing some                      B. went some; do some  
C. did; went some                      D. went some; doing
8. I think the film is too weak \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in the end of                      B. in the end                      C. at the end                      D. to the end
9. The man's idea \_\_\_\_\_ hard \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. sounded; to understand  
C. listened; to understand
10. The teacher said \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he will go with us  
C. I will fail in the exam
11. How long does her homework \_\_\_\_\_ her every day?  
A. spend                      B. took                      C. take                      D. used
12. We found the river dangerous \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to swim                      B. to swim in                      C. swimming                      D. for our swimming
13. Sometimes it is hard to tell how a quarrel \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. comes in                      B. comes out                      C. comes about                      D. comes up
14. I have \_\_\_\_\_ difficulty \_\_\_\_\_ out the problem. It's easy.  
A. some; in working                      B. a little; in working                      C. little; to work                      D. no; working
15. How beautifully she sings! I've never heard \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the better voice                      B. a good voice                      C. the best voice                      D. a better voice
16. "Now, Tom, \_\_\_\_\_ to read the text," said the teacher.  
A. take turns                      B. it's your turn                      C. you'll have to                      D. it's your time
17. "Hello! Is Jane at home?" "No, she is out. May I take a message?" "Yes. \_\_\_\_\_."  
A. Thank you                      B. Tell her Jack called  
C. Tell her Jack is called                      D. It's Jack speaking
18. Your hard work will \_\_\_\_\_ another good harvest this fall.  
A. result in                      B. take                      C. give in                      D. result from
19. We don't care if a hunting dog smells \_\_\_\_\_, but we really don't want him to smell \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. well; well                      B. bad; well                      C. well; badly                      D. badly; well
20. Which country was Mary \_\_\_\_\_ last year?  
A. /                      B. for                      C. in                      D. at
21. \_\_\_\_\_ of most students, they should have less homework.  
A. In their opinion                      B. In the opinion                      C. On their opinion                      D. On the opinion
22. I met my friends \_\_\_\_\_ school \_\_\_\_\_ the first day of term.  
A. in; in                      B. in; on                      C. at; in                      D. at; on
23. Although it was late, \_\_\_\_\_ the farmers were still working in the field.  
A. /                      B. but                      C. and                      D. so
24. They are walking in the park \_\_\_\_\_ the light of \_\_\_\_\_ moon.  
A. by; a                      B. by; /                      C. by; the                      D. with; the
25. Do you know where \_\_\_\_\_ last year?  
A. did he live                      B. he lived in                      C. he lived                      D. did he live in

## II. 完形填空。

My uncle is a keen (热心) sportsman. He often goes shooting during the 1 and usually comes home with a bag 2 birds. Last Sunday evening he came home earlier than 3. He didn't say 4 when he came in. He threw his bag on the table and sat 5 the fire. He was 6 and cross (恼火). "7 a good day, dear?" his wife asked.

"What do you think?" he answered crossly and 8 at the bag. "Look at this bag! There's 9 bird in it and it 10 me a lot of money!"

"Weren't there any birds?" my aunt asked 11.



"Hundreds of them!" my uncle said, " 12 I spent the day 13 with a farmer. "

"What happened, dear?" she asked.

"I shot my 14 bird at five o'clock this morning. Soon afterwards I aimed at 15 one and fired. But I don't know what 16 . I think I slipped because I didn't 17 the bird, I hit a cow and killed it. The farmer who owned it got very 18 me. I quarrelled with him for hours and 19 I had to 20 him 501 pounds. "

- |                            |                    |                 |                |
|----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| ( ) 1. A. day              | B. night           | C. weekend      | D. evening     |
| ( ) 2. A. filled           | B. fill with       | C. full with    | D. full of     |
| ( ) 3. A. usual            | B. others          | C. the farmer   | D. his wife    |
| ( ) 4. A. nothing          | B. anything        | C. something    | D. words       |
| ( ) 5. A. nearly           | B. close           | C. by           | D. at          |
| ( ) 6. A. tired            | B. tiring          | C. happy        | D. unhappy     |
| ( ) 7. A. Didn't you have  | B. Haven't you     | C. Is it        | D. Was it      |
| ( ) 8. A. looked           | B. pointed         | C. shouted      | D. turned      |
| ( ) 9. A. no               | B. some            | C. just a       | D. only one    |
| ( ) 10. A. spent           | B. paid            | C. cost         | D. took        |
| ( ) 11. A. strangely       | B. excitedly       | C. kindly       | D. angrily     |
| ( ) 12. A. but             | B. however         | C. and          | D. so          |
| ( ) 13. A. working         | B. talking         | C. fighting     | D. quarrelling |
| ( ) 14. A. last            | B. first           | C. big          | D. small       |
| ( ) 15. A. another         | B. other           | C. the other    | D. second      |
| ( ) 16. A. happened        | B. happening       | C. was happened | D. to happen   |
| ( ) 17. A. strike          | B. beat            | C. shoot        | D. fire        |
| ( ) 18. A. unkind to       | B. sorry for       | C. crossly with | D. angry with  |
| ( ) 19. A. sooner or later | B. once in a while | C. in the end   | D. as a result |
| ( ) 20. A. offer           | B. pay             | C. cost         | D. spend       |

### III. 阅读理解。

#### A

When George Washington became the first President of the United States, there was no permanent (永久的) capital. During the Revolutionary War seven different cities had served as the national capital. In addition, the members of Congress (议会) could not agree to where this permanent capital should be located (位于). Some officials wanted it in the North, others wanted it in the South. Each of the states hoped that the capital might be set up within its own state lines.

At last it was decided that the capital should occupy (占有) a section by itself, separate from any of the states. The place chosen was situated on the Potomac River. The land then belonged to the state of Maryland, but Maryland agreed to give it to the national government. The section was named the District of Columbia, after Christopher Columbus. The city itself was named Washington, after George Washington.

Work was begun on the new capital in 1791. In the year 1800 Congress occupied the new Capital Building. The White House was opened at the same time as the home of all future presidents.

1. There was no permanent capital in the United States when George Washington became the first President of the United States because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. people didn't like the new government  
 B. there was not enough money to build the capital  
 C. American people were too busy fighting to think of the problem of building the capital  
 D. people had a disagreement about the location of the capital

2. Which of the following is implied (暗示的) but not stated in the passage?
- George Washington's office was perhaps not in the White House.
  - Seven cities used to be the capital of the United States.
  - The North and the South couldn't agree with each other on the problem of the capital.
  - George Washington was the first President of the United States.
3. The Potomac River \_\_\_\_\_.
- is the longest river in its country
  - separates the capital from the state of Maryland
  - flows through the state of Maryland
  - was given to the national government by Maryland
4. Which of the following is not true according to the passage?
- The White House has a history of about 200 years.
  - The District of Columbia belongs to none of the states.
  - Congress occupied the new Capital Building until 1800.
  - The White House is a place where American presidents live and work except George Washington.
5. Maybe the building of the new capital took nearly \_\_\_\_\_.
- five years
  - fifty years
  - ten years
  - twenty years

## IV. 短文改错。

Keeping fit is important thing of our life. 1. \_\_\_\_\_

The fit person who has good health is definitely 2. \_\_\_\_\_

more efficient in carry out his talk either as a 3. \_\_\_\_\_

student in a school, a worker in an office and 4. \_\_\_\_\_

even a housewife at home. There are different way 5. \_\_\_\_\_

to keep fit. It is necessary to observe (观察) a well- 6. \_\_\_\_\_

balanced diet in daily. Different kinds of food 7. \_\_\_\_\_

has different functions (功能) building up and 8. \_\_\_\_\_

maintain our bodies. Another way to keeping fit 9. \_\_\_\_\_

is by exercising regularly. Learning what to relax (放松) 10. \_\_\_\_\_

our bodies is certainly an effective way to keep fit.

## V. 书面表达。

假如你收到一个名叫 Sara 的美国学生的来信, 她想做你的笔友。请你给她回信, 表示你愿意与她做笔友。

提示:

- Name: Yang Mei
- Date of birth: May 2nd, 1984
- Place of birth: Jinan, Shandong
- Name of school: No. 1 Middle School
- Number of teachers and students: 200/over 3000
- Main subjects: Chinese, maths, English, physics, chemistry, history, etc.
- Favourite subject: English
- Family members: father, mother and you

## ★实际应用

- Let me introduce myself. I'm Albert. —\_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. What a pleasure      B. It's my pleasure      C. Pleased to meet you      D. I'm very pleased
- We have worked out the plan and now we must put it into \_\_\_\_\_.

A. fact

B. reality

C. practice

D. deed

3. —David has made great progress recently. —\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.

A. So he has; so you are

B. So he has; so have you

C. So has he; so have you

D. So has he; so you have

4. —It was careless of you to have left your clothes outside all night. —My God! \_\_\_\_\_.

A. So did I

B. So I did

C. So were you

D. So did you

5. —\_\_\_\_\_. —Thank you. I certainly will.

A. Happy birthday to you

B. Let me help you with your maths

C. Please remember me to your parents

D. Don't forget to post the letter

## ★答案放映

基本题: 1. 1. A 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. C 6. D 7. B 8. B 9. C 10. B 11. A 12. D 13. D 14. C 15. C

II. 1. 把 was 改为 did 2. 把 go 改为 be 3. 把 with 改为 to 4. 把 too much 改为 much too 5. wish 改为 wishes 6. result 后加 of 7. for 改为 of 8. sing 改为 singing 9. 去掉第一个 to 10. with 改为 on

III. 1. Why didn't you ask me about it? 2. When did he begin to learn English? 3. Whom /Who did he help cross the street? 4. How soon is his birthday? 5. How long has John lived in Beijing? 6. How far is it from your home to school? 7. What was he doing at this time yesterday evening? 8. How often does he go home to see his parents? 9. Whose dictionary did Mary borrow? 10. How is he getting on with his classmates?

IV. 1. vacation 2. regards 3. employed 4. Channel 5. harvest

提高题: 1. 1. D 2. B 3. D 4. D 5. C 6. C 7. A 8. C 9. A 10. D 11. C 12. B 13. C 14. D 15. D 16. B 17. B 18. A 19. D 20. C 21. B 22. D 23. A 24. C 25. C

II. 1. C 2. D 3. A 4. B 5. C 6. A 7. A 8. B 9. D 10. C 11. C 12. A 13. D 14. B 15. A 16. A 17. C 18. D 19. C 20. B

III. 1. D 2. A 3. C 4. C 5. C

IV. 1. important 前加 an 2. The→A 3. carry→carrying 4. and→or 5. way→ways 6. ✓ 7. in 去掉 8. has→have 9. keeping→keep 10. what→how

V. Dear Sara,

I'm glad to have received your letter and I want to be your pen friend very much.

I've learned a lot about you from your letter. And I will tell you something about me. I was born in Jinan, Shandong province, on May 2nd, 1984. There are altogether 3 members in my family: my father, my mother and I.

I am studying in No. 1 Middle School in Jinan. There are 200 teachers and over 3000 students in our school. We mainly study Chinese, maths, English, physics, Chemistry, history, etc. Among which I like English best. How many main subjects do you have in America? Do you study Chinese?

Best wishes.

Yours ever,

Yang Mei

实际应用: 1. C 2. C 3. B 4. B 5. B