

黄冈兵法·同步学案

高一英语(上)

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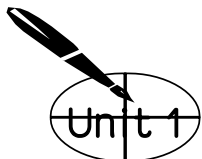
陕西师范大学出版社



酡哉 蕴哉 摇 目摇 录

高摇一摇英语





Good friends



1. honest *adj.* ① 诚实的, 老实的

All my life I have tried to be an honest man. 我一生都尽力做一个诚实的人。

② 坦率的, 诚恳的, 真诚的

Give me an honest answer. 请给我一个坦率的回答。

I shall be quite honest with you. 我会与你坦诚相待。

honestly *adv.* ① 诚实地, 诚挚地, 正当地 ② 真的, 说实话

honesty *n.*

2. brave *adj.* 勇敢的, 英勇的

It was brave of him to enter the burning building. 他进入燃烧着的房屋, 真是勇敢。

bravely *adv.*

bravery *n.* 英勇, 勇敢, 勇气

The policeman showed great bravery in the face of danger. 那名警察面对危险表现出了大无畏的勇气。

3. loyal *adj.* 忠诚的, 对.....忠贞的

与 to 连用构成 be loyal to. . .

A good friend is always loyal. 好朋友总是忠诚的。

4. smart *adj.* ① 鲜明的, 新奇的, 整洁的, 衣冠楚楚的

a smart hat/suit 别致的帽子/套装

Go and make yourself smart before we call on the Joneses. 我们去拜访琼斯家前, 你先打扮打扮。

② 时髦的, 有名气的

③ 聪明的, 机灵的

a smart student/officer 一个聪明的学生/干练的军官

④ 轻快的, 敏捷的



5. handsome *adj.* ①(主要指男士)漂亮,英俊

注意:“女士”漂亮可用 beautiful, pretty...

He certainly was wonderfully handsome. 他当然非常英俊。

②(主要指女士)体态俊美,端庄稳重

③(指房屋、花木)好看,漂亮

6. argue *vi. & vt.* 争论,争吵

argue with sb. about/over sth. 与某人争论某事

What are you two arguing about? 你们俩在争论什么?

带从句表示“辩论说”。

He argued that she should not go. 他辩论说她不应该走。

argue for/against 坚持提出理由(以支持或反对)

argument *n.*

7. especially *adv.* 特别地,尤其

修饰形容词:we are especially busy today. 我们今天特别地忙。

修饰动词:Is there anything you'd especially like? 有什么东西你特别喜欢的吗?

注意 especially 的下面用法:

a. 和同位语连用,意为“特别是,尤其”

I like it very much —especially the last part. 我喜欢它,尤其最后一部分。

b. 和状语连用

Beijing is beautiful, especially in autumn. 北京很美,尤其在秋天。

Noise is unpleasant, especially when you're trying to sleep. 噪音是不好的,特别是当你要睡觉时。

8. classical *adj.* 古典式的,有古典之风格的

classical music 古典音乐 pop music 流行音乐 light music 轻音乐

9. be fond of 喜欢,爱好

be fond of music 爱好音乐

10. survive *vi. & vt.* ①活下来(没死掉)

Some animals can survive in the desert on very little water. 有些动物只要很少的水就能在沙漠中存活下来。

② *vi.* 存留下来,保存下来

How many of the country's early customs survive? 这个国家早期的习俗





有多少保存下来？

③ (经过.....)活下来,幸存

Did anyone survive the earthquake? 有人在地震中幸存吗？

11. **in order to** 以便,为了(后接不定式)

In order to survive he had to save food and water as much as possible. 为了活下来,他不得不尽可能地节省食物和水。

in order that 以便,为了(后接从句)

He works hard in order that he could succeed. 他努力工作,为的是成功。

12. **hunt for** 寻找,寻求

hunt for a lost book 寻找一本遗失的书

13. **care about** 对.....感到关切,操心,忧虑

He doesn't care (about) what happens. 他不大关心所发生的事。

care for ① 爱好,喜欢

Do you care for modern music? 你爱听现代音乐吗？

② 照顾,照料

The mother cared for the sick child night and day. 母亲昼夜照料生病的孩子。

14. **flight** *n.* ① 飞行,飞翔 ② 航空旅行,航程

a non-stop flight from Paris to New York 从巴黎至纽约的直达飞行

构成短语 on a flight 指“某一次”“班机”, Flight Number 447 447 航班

15. **such as** 与 **for example**

such as ① 像这样的,诸如,这类的

A man such as he will surely succeed. 像他这样的人肯定会成功。

② 例如,像(用来列举同类人或物中的几个例子,只是列举其中一部分,不与 etc 或 and so on 连用,更不能用于全部列举的场合,若全部列举要用 namely(即)。

They bought a lot of fruit, such as oranges and apples. 他们买了许多水果,诸如橘子、苹果。

for example 例如,是举例说明,只举同类人或物中的一个例子,用来说明某一论点或情况,后常跟句子,作插入语。such as 一般不能放在句首,其后不用逗号;for example 可放在句首、句中或句末,前后均可用逗号。

The differences are greater in the spoken language, for example, American





say dance /dæns/ and in southern England say /dɑːns/. 在口语中差别更大,例如美国人读 dance /dæns/,而在英国南部人们读作 /dɑːns/。

16. collect 与 gather

两个词都有“收集”之意。gather 指把分散的东西集中在一起,如收集庄稼、树叶、花草等;collect 常指按计划或为了某种特定的目的把东西收集起来,经过仔细挑选后收集、收藏起来。

试比较① We gathered /collected some firewood. 我们捡了一些柴火。

② She gathered her papers and books together. 她把试卷和书收起来。

③ I enjoyed collecting stamps. 我喜欢集邮。

④ He collected some information to write his term paper. 他收集了一些资料,要写学期论文。

⑤ He gathered all his strength for the fight. 他集中他所有的力量进行战斗。

两个词表一般意义时可互换,但表特殊意义时两者不能互换,如②、③、④、⑤。



1. Chuck is a businessman who is always so busy that he has little time for his friends. Chuck 是一个商人,他总是很忙以致几乎没有时间留与朋友。

“who is always... for his friends.”是一个定语从句,修饰先行词 businessman. 在定语从句中又有 so... that 引导的结果状语从句,译为“……如此……以致。”

如: He was so young that you must excuse him. 他是如此小,因而你必须原谅他。

so... that 引导的结果状语从句,当 so 位于句首时,句子要用倒装语序。

So bright was the moon that the flowers were bright as by day.

月光是如此之明亮以致鲜花如同白昼鲜艳。

2. One day Chuck is on a flight across the Pacific Ocean when suddenly his plane crashes. 一天 Chuck 乘坐的飞机在飞越太平洋时突然失事。

on a flight 在飞行途中。介词 on 表示“在进行之中”,类似的短语还有 on a trip on holiday on business。

3. He has to learn how to collect water, hunt for food and make fire. 他得学会怎样收集水、寻找食物和生火。

how to collect 为不定式的疑问式,不定式的疑问式就是由 wh-word 加不定





式构成,它在句中可用作主语、宾语、表语等成分。

① When to have the meeting hasn't been decided yet. 什么时候开会还没有决定。

② The farmer showed us how to plant young trees. 农民教我们怎样植树。

③ The question is where to have the meeting. 问题是在哪儿开会。

make fire 点(生)火 light a fire 点火 put out the fire 灭火 be on fire 失火,在燃烧 set...on fire 使.....燃烧 catch fire 着火,起火
fire 同其他名词构成复合名词: fire fighter / fireman 消防队员 fire engine 消防车 fire exit 安全出口 fire alarm 火警

4. In order to survive, Chuck developed a friendship with an unusual friend—a volleyball he calls Wilson. 为了生存下来, Chuck 与一个非同寻常的朋友建立了友谊, 这个朋友是一个他称之为 Wilson 的排球。

in order to 为了,目的是.....后接不定式

He works hard in order to pass the final exam. 为了通过期末考试他努力学习。

in order that 引导目的状语从句,意为“为了,以便”

I lent him \$ 5000 in order that he might go for a holiday. 我借给他 5000 美元,以便他可以去度假。

5. Even though Wilson is just a volleyball, he becomes fond of Wilson. 即使 Wilson 是一个排球,他也喜欢它。

even though / even if 即使,纵然,引导让步状语从句

It would be worth trying even though you should not succeed at once. 即使你可能不会成功,但也值得试试。

6. He talks to Wilson and treats it as a friend. 他同 Wilson 交谈,并把它当成朋友。

treat sb. /sth. as /like 把.....当作.....看待(对待)

Don't treat me as a child. 不要把我当小孩看待。

7. Chuck learns that we need friends to share happiness and sorrow and that it is important to have someone to care about. Chuck 知道我们需要朋友来分享快乐和分担悲伤,也知道有人关心是非常重要的。

share vt.

合用: We share a small room between us. 我们合用一个小房间。

分享,分担: A true friend should share happiness as well as sorrow. 好朋友



应该同甘共苦。

share in 分享,分担 :We shared in his worry. 我们分担他的忧虑。

share... with 与.....合用

Please share your newspaper with me. 让我看看你的报纸。

注意由 and 连接的第二个宾语从句前须加上 that。

如 He knew (that) she came from Canada and that this was the first time she had been in Shanghai. 他知道她来自加拿大,这是她第一次来上海。

8. When he makes friends with Wilson, he understands that friendship is about feelings and that we must give as much as we take. 当他与 Wilson 交朋友时,他明白友谊是关于情感,得到的同时必须付出。

as much as 像.....那样(多)

如 They needed a plant which didn't need as much water as rice. 他们需要一种作物,这种作物不像水稻那样需要大量的水。

注意 as much...as 和 as many...as 这两个词组中间均可加名词,用来表数量。只是 as much...as 用于不可数名词,as many...as 用于可数名词。

I find I haven't got as much money as I thought. 我发觉我的钱没有原来以为的那么多。

We need as many records as possible. 我们需要尽可能多的唱片。

as much as /as many as 中的 much 和 many 可当代词用,其后不接名词,意思是“那样多”。

You can take as much as you like. 你想要多少就拿多少。

He didn't shoot as many as he'd hoped. 他猎获的(鸟、兽等)没有预期的那么多。

as much as 这个词组中的 as much 可当状语用,修饰前面的动词或形容词。意思是“尽.....那样多”、“差不多”、“几乎等于”。

You should rest as much as possible. 你应该尽可能多地休息。

He did as much as he could to help us. 他尽了最大的努力帮助我们。

He admitted as much as the whole story. 他几乎全部承认了。

as much /many as 可表示“多达”

As many as twenty members have already gone. 有二十个之多的成员已离开了。

Each stone weighs as much as 15 tons. 每块巨石重达 15 吨。

9. The lesson we can learn from Chuck and all the others who have unusual





friends is that friends are teachers.

我们从 Chuck 和其他所有有着不同寻常朋友的人那儿学到的经验是朋友就是老师。

此句是一个含有两个定语从句和一个表语从句的主从复合句,主干句子是 The lesson is that friends are teachers.

the lesson 后有两个定语从句:we can learn from Chuck and all the others 是一个定语从句,先行词为 lesson;who have unusual friends 又是一个定语从句。

10. 直接引语 间接引语(1)

当我们为叙述某人说的话时,有两种方法:直接引语和间接引语。

在直接引语中我们重复说话人的原话,重复(引用)的话前要用动词 say, tell, ask 或 think 等来引导,书写时要把重复(引用)的话放在引号之间。

He said, "This is the best book I've read." 他说:“这是我看过的最好的书。”

在间接引语中,我们转述原话的内容,动词 say(tell, ask 等)之后没有逗号,将直接引语变为间接引语有以下变化。

A. 时态的变化,如:

{ He said, "I'm going home." 他说:“我要回家。”(直接引语)
He said he was going home. 他说他要回家。(间接引语)

B. 语序变化,如:

Mum said, "Why aren't you at school?" 妈妈说:“你为什么没去上学?”

Mum asked why I wasn't at school. 妈妈问我为什么没去上学。

C. 人称代词变化,如:

The visitor said, "I'm very glad to visit your factory."

The visitor said he was very glad to visit our factory.



例 1 _____ the weather _____ today?

A. How is, look like B. What is like

C. What does like D. How does like

分析 询问“……怎么样”英语表达应为 What's sb./sth. like?

答案 B

易错点 受汉语影响易选 C 项和 D 项。要正确区别 like 作动词和介词的词义不同。作动词 like“喜欢”,介词“似,像,如”用于 What is sb./sth. like? 句型中,表示“怎么样?”通常用来对人或事物的性质或特征提问。如:What's



the weather like today? 今天天气怎么样?

在询问天气时, What is... like = How is...? 因此上句可改为 How is the weather today?

What is... like 询问人或事物的性质、特征、情况时, 不能用 How is... 来替换。如:

What's your mother like? 你母亲是一个怎样的人?

How is your mother? 你母亲怎么样? 其回答是 She is fine/well. 她很好(指身体状况)。

What does sb. like? 某人喜欢什么? 如:

—What does your new friend like? 你的新朋友喜欢什么?

—He likes playing tennis. 他喜欢打网球。

例2 She takes an active part in social work, _____.

A. so does he

B. so he does

C. he does so

D. and he does it

分析 这是对“so + be/have/do/情态动词 + 主语”句型的考查。该句型用于两者, 表示前者的情况也适用于后者。句子用倒装语序。句中的 so 代表前者的情况以避免重复。注意 so 后主语之前用什么助动词, 由前一句的谓语动词来决定, 但人称、数的形式应与后一句的主语保持一致。

答案 A

发散点 so + 助动词 + 主语这一句型中的 so 只能用于肯定句, 否定句要用 nor 或 neither。如 He didn't go abroad and neither did I. 他没有去过国外, 我也没有。注意比较 so + 主语 + 助动词句型, 该句型表示“确定, 真的如此”, 是对前面所说的情况的认可、肯定或强调。

如: It was cold yesterday. So it was. 昨天天气冷。的确。

例3 _____ is the writer of this book?

A. Whom do you think

B. Who do you think

C. Do you think whom

D. Do you think who

分析 由 think, believe, suppose 等动词带的宾语从句, 如果是特殊疑问句, 应将特殊疑问词放在句首, 再加“do you think, believe/suppose”等词。

答案 B

技巧点 在含宾语从句的主从复合句中, 如果主句谓语动词为 think, believe, suppose 等词时所带特殊疑问句的宾语从句, 其句型结构应为:

Wh-word + do you think (believe, suppose...) + 宾语从句其他部分 如果





主句谓语动词不是 think, believe, suppose 等词, 所带宾语从句则不宜采用以上句型。

如 :Do you know what they are talking about ?

例 4 We could use a man you.

- A. such like B. × like
C. such as D. B and C

分析 题干意思为“我们可以用像你这样的人”。应避免根据意义选择答案而不遵照习惯搭配。

答案 D

易混点 such 一般不与 like 连用,关于 as 搭配构成 such...as 或 such as,因此要表达“像你这样的人”英语习惯用“a man like you”或“such a man as you”。

基础能力训练

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

1. — _____ ? —He is honest.
A. How is he
C. What is he
B. What does he likes
D. What is he like
2. Lily is among the best basketball players in our school. _____ , _____ .
A. So is she and so are you
C. So she is and so are you
B. So is she and so you are
D. So she is and so you are
3. Some English programmes , _____ *English on Sunday , Follow me* , are of great help to us students.
A. such as
C. such like
B. for example
D. as such
4. It was _____ that all of us were very tired when we arrived.
A. so long way
C. such long way
B. so long a way
D. such long a way
5. They had no idea at all _____ .
A. where he has gone
C. where he had gone
B. where did he go
D. where he has gone
6. —Did the door-keeper let you in ?





—No. _____ I tried to tell him I was your relative he just didn't believe me.

- A. If B. However
C. Whether D. No matter

7. The house was _____ fire last night. Someone must have set fire _____ it.

- A. on ,with B. on ,to
C. over ,with D. over ,to

8. —Do you know Jim quarrelled with his brother?

—I don't know , _____ .

- A. nor don't I care B. nor do I care
C. I don't care neither D. I don't care also

9. This task is _____ for us ,we need _____ people.

- A. much too ,another three B. too much ,other three
C. much too ,more three D. too much ,three more

10. I got up early _____ miss the early bus.

- A. in order to not B. so that I won't
C. in order not to D. so that not to

发展思维训练

一、选择题

1. (1) The bus broke down , _____ we had to walk.

(2) It was _____ warm _____ they all went swimming.

(3) He is _____ clever a boy _____ we all like him.

(4) He is _____ a clever boy _____ we all like him.

- A. so...that B. such...that C. so that

2. (1) Peter is bright but he doesn't study hard , _____ .

(2) —I'd like to go swimming with you ,but I have a meeting to attend.

—If you don't go , _____ .

(3) —I'll go hiking if the weather is OK tomorrow.

—If you go , _____ .

- A. so it is with my brother B. so do I





C. so will I

D. nor will I

二、改错题(每句只有一处多词、缺词或用错词的错误)

1. Jack told me he enjoyed his stay here and he would come again.
2. The teacher asked what they were arguing.
3. Mary told her father that her mother has gone to the supermarket.
4. When he worked there he could earn as many as 500 dollars a week.
5. It was so unusual work of art that every one of us wanted to have a look.

单元综合能力测试

一、听力

I. 听下面 5 段对话,从 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,每段对话读一遍。

1. How far is Betty's home from the factory?
A. 4 kilometres. B. 4.5 kilometres. C. 5 kilometres.
2. Who was first and won the race?
A. Amy. B. Allen. C. Anny.
3. How long did Bob stay in the capital?
A. Four days. B. Five days. C. Six days.
4. Where may the dialogue happen?
A. In a shoe store. B. In a shoe factory. C. In a shoe company.
5. What does the woman mean?
A. The man doesn't have a dictionary.
B. The man should look up the word in the dictionary.
C. The woman doesn't know the meaning of the word.

II. 听下面 2 段对话,从 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。每段对话读两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6—7 题。

6. Who has got the wrong number?
A. Joe Monroe. B. Monroe's aunt. C. Lucia.
7. Where is Lucia living?
A. In Los Angeles. B. In New York. C. In a cinema.





听第7段材料,回答第8-10题。

8. When is Mary's birthday?
A. August 15th. B. August 16th. C. August 12th.
9. What time will the party begin?
A. At 2:00 p.m. B. At 2:20 p.m. C. At 1:40 p.m.
10. Will Abby come to the party?
A. Yes, she will, but she'll be late for the party.
B. Not sure. Perhaps she won't be able to come.
C. No, she won't, because she'll meet her sister at the station.

二、单项填空

(一) 语法专练

从A、B、C、D四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

11. You can't imagine _____ when they received these nice Christmas presents.
A. how they were excited B. how excited they were
C. how excited were they D. they were how excited
12. No one can be sure _____ in a million years.
A. what man will look like B. what will man look like
C. man will look like what D. what look will man like
13. I am sure _____ he will come to help us.
A. whether B. that
C. if D. how
14. _____ do you think will teach us maths next term?
A. Whom B. Who
C. What D. That
15. They don't know _____.
A. what is the population of the city
B. how much is the population of the city
C. how much the population of the city is
D. what the population of the city is
16. The doctor asked the patient _____.
A. what was the matter with him
B. what's the matter with him





- C. what the matter with him was
D. what the matter is with him
17. —The green typewriter is mine.
—Do you know whose typewriter _____ ?
A. this blue one B. is this blue one
C. it is the blue one D. this blue one is
18. —I think it 's going to be a big problem.
—Yes , it could be.
—I wonder _____ we can do about it.
A. if B. how
C. what D. that
19. The mother didn 't know _____ when she saw what had happened.
A. how to do B. what to do it
C. what to do D. what she will do
20. The reporter said that the UFO _____ east to west when he saw it.
A. was travelling B. had been travelling
C. travelled D. is travelling

(二) 语言点

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

21. _____ Betty came home yesterday evening ,the children were watching TV.
A. While B. As soon as
C. When D. Whenever
22. I was just coming along to see you _____ I met John.
A. as B. while
C. before D. when
23. John has a new car. I wonder when _____ it.
A. he got B. did he get
C. gets D. he is getting
24. —Do you know when she _____ ?
—No ,but I 'll call you when she _____ .
A. will come ;comes B. comes ;will come
C. will come ;will come D. comes ;comes





25. Food plants , _____ the corn , the potato and the tomato were first discovered in America.
A. and B. such as
C. as D. for example
26. There were so many kinds of watches that I couldn't decide _____.
A. which one should buy B. to buy which one
C. which one to buy D. what to buy
27. —I studied at No.4 Middle School last term.
—Oh , did you ? _____.
A. I did so B. So did I
C. So I did D. So did me
28. —How do you like your new manager ?— _____.
A. He likes me very much
B. He 's kind but very strict with us
C. I like him very much
D. I don 't like him at all
29. Mr Green left _____ suddenly _____ he came.
A. so ; that B. so ; as
C. as ; that D. as ; as
30. —He seems to be a teacher.
— _____. He has been a teacher for 20 years.
A. So he does B. So he is
C. So does he D. So is he
31. Miss Pack asked us to finish the exercises in time and _____.
A. we did so B. so we did
C. so did we D. we did
32. Do you think the young man our teacher is shaking hands with _____
_____ Mary ?
A. lovely B. beautiful C. handsome D. pretty
33. —Will you go to her birthday party ?
—No , _____ invited to.
A. even though B. if C. until D. when
34. It 's always difficult being in a foreign country , _____ if you don 't



speak the language.

A. exactly B. naturally C. strictly D. especially

35. He doesn't feel _____ when he is left _____.

A. alone lonely B. lonely alone
C. alone alone D. lonely lonely

三、完形填空

阅读下面短文,从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

Nancy Jessica's sleeping difficulties begin 36 holiday a few summers ago. She blamed the 37 motel (汽车旅馆) room, but her sleeping didn't improve at home.

38 her usual six to seven hours at night, the 37-year-old teacher slept just three or four. "I'd 39 for hours, then get up and pace," she said.

Nancy tried going to bed earlier, but the 40 noise, even her husband's breathing troubled her. She drank a glass of 41 at bed time and 42 immediately, but was awake two hours later. Her doctor prescribed (开药方) a sleeping pill for two weeks. When she stopped 43 the pills, though, she slept 44 than ever.

Most of us have the occasional short period of troubled sleep and then return to 45 a few nights later. 46, for one in six people, insomnia (失眠) is a continual problem.

Now the Johns Hopkins Sleep Disorder Center in Baltimore has developed a nine-step treatment to help insomniacs cure 47. It 48 the idea that by 49 time in bed and by changing your waking 50. You will be able to sleep more soundly.

Psychologist Richard Allen co-director of the Johns Hopkins Center, 51 insomnia a 24-hour 52. Thus his treatment, which makes 53 of research done by Arthur Spielman of the Sleep Disorder Center of the City College of New York, 54 advice on daytime as well as 55 behavior.

36. A. during B. in C. on D. at
37. A. quiet B. noisy C. comfortable D. dirty
38. A. In spite of B. Because of C. Though D. Instead of
39. A. turn over B. turn up C. turn down D. turn to
40. A. loud B. lowest C. slightest D. slight