

前言

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有位大学校长曾说过：“我们教育学生就象猎人学打猎一样，要教会他们如何使用猎枪，而不是老让他们带‘干粮’”。教育的根本目的是让学生掌握知识，将知识转化为一种工具，并最终运用这个工具去解决实际问题。如果说“熟练使用猎枪”是猎人生存的基本保证，那么“灵活运用知识”一定是学习成功的必然要求。

修订后的《课程标准》和《考试说明》要求，教学应以教会学生如何学、学会如何学为主要任务，高考以考查学生能力为目标。提高素质，训练能力是新世纪人才培养的基本要求。

“学案”即是以“学”为主的学习辅导方案。它的科学之处在于以学生为本，充分调动学生的学习积极性，发挥学生的主体作用，全面培养学生的兴趣，挖掘学生的学习潜能。让学生在主动研究、思考和探索的情境中学习，使学生能准确理解和牢固掌握理论知识，并最终形成灵活运用知识的能力。

《高中同步测控优化设计》系列丛书以其独到的设计理念、对新教材的准确把握和高效实用的性能受到广大师生的厚爱，品牌地位已经确立。策编人员与时俱进，开拓创新，经过共同努力，新版丛书又将呈现出更高的品位和全新的面貌。新版《高中同步测控优化设计》丛书，以“学案”式理论为指导，推广和实施科学、高效的最新学习辅导方略。学习的关键是学生如何学，“教会学生如何学、如何学”是教学的最终要求，也是本丛书策划设计的基本点。

本次修订有以下创新：第一、对原“学习目标”栏目进行改造，由过去对大纲要求的简单陈述，改之以问题的方式设置一些思考性、探索性、实用性的课前问题。第二、“知识梳理”要求将要点内容以框架形式列出，对其重要概念、规律和方法设计成填空或填表，由学生在预习课本，复习教材的基础上完成。第三、根据各学科特点，分别增设“问题探索”、“研究性学习”、“导学诱思”、“自学导引”、“创新训练”、“语篇领悟”、“提纲优化”、“要点扫描”、“学后反思”等自学性、研究性、开放性栏目。

本次修订凸显以下特色：

吸引新成果 创设新模型 传统教辅模式存在“重教轻学”的弊端，栏目设置往往忽视对学生的积极性的培养，缺乏学习方法的研究与指导。本次修订力求保留成熟而稳定的“优化设计”特色，在广泛听取读者建议，吸纳最新教研成果的基础上，成功地将“学案”式教辅理论用于指导丛书的策划和设计，旨在为广大师生提供一套实用、创新、科学和高效的教学辅导精品。

尊重学习规律 精心设置梯度 本丛书力求遵照同步教学的客观规律，在体例设置、内容安排、方法应用、训练考查等方面都充分考虑学生的实际，由浅入深，循序渐进，逐步提高，并适度、战略性地把握高考动向和要求，在同步教学中逐步渗透高考意识。

着眼教学实际 力求科学实用 本丛书紧密结合新教材实际，内容设计、章节划分均符合教学使用习惯，充分体现“同步”意义。各科均增加了课后或章后训练习题，并严格控制各种试题的难度和深度，力求更大程度地满足不同层次学生的训练需求。同时，“1+1”（《学生用书》+《教师用书》）设计模式，为广大教师的课堂教学及课后辅导都提供了有益的参考和帮助。



本书为高一英语上册。本书以单元为编写单位,设置以下主要栏目:

[语篇领悟]要求学生反复阅读课文,并设置充分数量的问题,由学生阅后单独完成。旨在让学生反复领悟整篇语意,正确了解语境,培养语感。

[知识记忆]从词汇积累、知识网络、思维发散等层次全面指导学生的学习,力求系统、高效地掌握各类知识点。

[基础巩固]分汉英翻译、单项填空、介词和副词用法及句型转换等环节加强对课文基础性内容的巩固与训练。

[思路开拓]以基础知识点为线索,展开实际应用性的举例,使学生能将课本知识延伸课外,拓展学习视野。

[能力提升]结合本单元内容,精心编制完整一套练习题,全面检查和训练基础知识,同时更注重对学生应用能力的考查与提升。

[资料选摘]摘选科普、政治、人文、社会及地理等方面的英文作品,增加阅读信息量,提供编题素材。

全体策编人员殷切期待广大读者对丛书提出宝贵意见。无边的学海仍然警示着我们,只有不懈努力,才会不断前进。

编者

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Unit 1 The summer holidays



语篇领悟

阅读本单元对话与课文,完成下列各题:

§ 1.1 细枝末节

- 1. Which is wrong according to the 1st part of the dialogue?
- A. Bob is Bill's friend.
B. Both Harry and Bill were at Centre School last year.
C. Both Harry and Bill know Bob.
D. The three of them knew one another before.

答案:D

- 2. From the 2nd part of the dialogue we know _____.
A. how to introduce oneself
B. how to meet somebody
C. how to introduce a person to another
D. how to begin a talk

答案:C

- 3. Why is Charlie so tired?
A. Because he has lots of homework to do.
B. Because there are too many parties.
C. Because he works long time on the farm every day.
D. Because he has to drive the car.

答案:C

- 4. Charlie's father doesn't employ many people to take care of his large farm because _____.
A. he is strong and hardworking
B. he has a lot of machines
C. the whole family help work on it
D. Charlie's friends help on the farm

答案:B

- 5. At weekends they usually _____.
A. have evening parties
B. work on the farm
C. stay at home
D. go out for a drive

答案:A

- 6. Which of the following is NOT true?
A. Charlie's family grow rice and vegetables on the farm.
B. August is the hottest month in the south

of the States.

C. They sometimes work after dark with the help of the moonlight.

D. Water from wells runs to different parts of their garden.

答案:C

§ 1.2 主旨大意

- 7. In his letter, Charlie tells mainly about _____.
A. his father's farm
B. his school life
C. time areas in the U. S. A.
D. his life in the summer vacation

答案:D

§ 1.3 推理判断

- 8. From the letter we know _____.
A. Charlie is a city boy
B. Charlie is a country boy
C. Charlie is the only boy of the family
D. Charlie knows something about the time areas in China

答案:B

- 9. When it's 6 o'clock on Sunday morning in Beijing, it's _____ in Charlie's state.
A. 8 o'clock on Sunday evening
B. 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon
C. 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon
D. 11 o'clock on Monday morning

答案:B

- 10. At what time of the day did Charlie write the letter?
A. In the morning. B. At noon.
C. In the afternoon. D. At night.

答案:D



知识记忆

§ 2.1 知识网络

- 1. introduce *vt.* 介绍,向某人作介绍;
introduction *n.*
She introduced herself before she began her speech.
introduce sb. to sb.
Mary introduced me to her parents.
I wish to be introduced to that famous scientist.

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► 2. practise *vt.* 练习, 实践

practise doing sth.

practise sth.

Practise playing the piano a lot, and you'll play it well.

He began to practise singing the song.

► 3. well *adj.* 健康的, 治愈的

You don't look well. I hope you will get well soon.

I'm quite well, thank you.

adv. 好, 妥善地, 令人满意地, 称赞地, 颇, 甚
Well done.

I'm sorry to say that you didn't do your homework well.

In the old days people thought well of one another.

n. 井

In this area we have to dig very deep wells to reach water.

well water / an oil well

int. 表示各种语气, 译为“好吧”“唉”。

Well, you may be right.

Well, here we are at last.

► 4. general *adj.* 总的, 大概的;

generally *adv.*

a general idea

do a general cleaning

in general 总之

generally speaking 总而言之

► 5. go on doing sth. 继续干某事, 连续不断地干某事

Sometimes we go on working after dark by the lights of our tractors.

We all got bored(厌烦) but he went on telling us the same story.

[比较] go on doing sth. / go on to do sth. / go on with sth.

go on doing sth. 和 go on with sth. 都表示继续做前面所做的事, 不同的是 go on doing 表示自始至终做同一件事, 而 go on with 表示中途因某事停止, 之后继续做刚才做的那件事。go on to do 表示做完一件事后接着去做另一件事。

Seeing that we all got bored, he went on to tell us something different.

May I go on with my work now?

[实例]

Go on _____ the other exercise after you have finished this one.

A. to do

B. doing

C. with

D. to be doing

答案: A

► 6. as a result (由于……的) 结果, 因此; 常用在上文有原因的情况下(结果是)。

He was caught in the rain; as a result, he had a bad cold.

He had some bad fish. As a result, he felt ill this morning.

as (the) a result of... 近似于 because of...; thanks to... 由于……的结果

As a result of the fire, thousands of people lost their homes.

As the result of his hard work, he got a pay rise.

He was late for school because of (as a result of) a heavy rain.

► 7. in one's opinion 在……看来, 依……的看法

In my opinion, he is wasting time.

They didn't take it seriously. In their opinion, it was a small matter.

in one's opinion = in one's view/mind

= in the opinion of sb.

In the opinion of most people, there will be a good harvest.

► 8. So was my friend Bob White.

“so + be(do, have, can) + 主语”表示前句话所述的情况, 也适用于另一个(些)人或物, so 后面的谓语动词的选择要根据前面句子的谓语形式而定, 时态要一致, 同时此结构中的主语人称和数也要保持一致。其否定式为“nor/neither + be(do, have, can) + 主语”。

He has read the book. So have I.

If you go to the cinema tonight, so will I.

Tom speaks Chinese, and so does his sister.

You can speak English, and so can Tom.

You can't speak English, nor can Tom.

► 9. give one's regards to... 表示问候, (向某人)致以最良好的祝愿。此外表示问候的同义语还有:

say “Hi” or “Hello” to sb. from sb.

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

remember sb. to sb.

* Please remember me to your parents.

§ 2.2 发散思维

1. 副词 so 在句中可起替代作用。请注意以下用法:

① “so + 助动词/情态动词/连系动词 + 主语”中 so 意为“也”, 表示前面的人或物的情况也适于后者。意为“某某也这样”。

—I've been to Moscow.

—So have I.

② So it is/was with sb./sth. 表示“……也这样”。

[实例]



—Mary is bright and studies very hard.

—_____.

- A. So is Jane B. So does Jane
C. So it is with Jane D. So it was with Jane

答案:C

③“**So+主语+情态动词/助动词/连系动词**”用来表示同意或认可前面所述内容。此结构意义为“可不是吗,可真是”“确实如此,的确如此”。

—You were invited to that party, weren't you?

—So I was, I'd forgotten.

[实例]

—David has made great progress recently.

—_____ and _____.

- A. So he has; so he has
B. So he has; so have you
C. So has he; so have you
D. So have you; so he has

答案:B

④用来替代上文的某些内容,以避免重复。尤用于 believe, hope, suppose, think, tell, say, do, afraid, fear 等之后。

I'm not sure if I'll succeed, but I certainly hope so.

“She's leaving.” “It seems so/So it seems.”

Tom asked me to stop the car, and I did so (= stopped the car).

He said he would tell me the truth, but he didn't do so.

Harry is hard-working, or basically so.

They think she may try to phone. If so, someone must stay here.



基础巩固

§ 3.1 汉英翻译

- 1. 因此_____

答案: as a result

- 2. 依某人的意见_____

答案: in one's opinion

- 3. 离开_____

答案: go away

- 4. 发现, 弄清_____

答案: find out

- 5. 向某人表达问候_____

答案: give one's regards to sb.

- 6. 快, 加油_____

答案: come on

- 7. 继续做某事_____

答案: go on doing sth.

- 8. 就在现在_____

答案: right now

- 9. 照料_____

答案: take care of

- 10. 询问_____

答案: ask sb. for...

- 11. 在上周的这个时间_____

答案: this time last week

- 12. 对……有兴趣_____

答案: be interested in

- 13. 轮到某人做某事_____

答案: it's one's turn to do sth.

- 14. 休假_____

答案: on holiday

§ 3.2 单项填空

- 1. As your spoken English gets better, _____ your written English.

- A. so does B. so will
C. such does D. such will

[解析] 此题考查“so + be/do/have/can + 主语”结构, 表示前者的情况也同样适合后者, 又由于从句用的是现在一般时, 因此主句应用将来时。

答案: B

- 2. Please _____ me to your father.

- A. forget B. remember
C. regard D. wish

[解析] “remember sb. to sb.”请代某人向某人问好。

答案: B

- 3. —By the way, Mary sends her best wishes to you.

—_____.

- A. It's great
B. All right
C. Thank you
D. That's nice of her

答案: D

- 4. She has been _____ as a taxi driver for six months.

- A. used B. worked
C. acted D. employed

答案: D

- 5. “We'll soon have you _____ again,” said the doctor.

- A. walked about
B. walking here and there
C. will walk about
D. to walk here and there

答案: B

- 6. The skirt cost her _____ money. What's more, the colour is _____ dark for her.

- A. so much; too much
B. so much; very much

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- C. much too; too much
D. too much; much too

[解析]“too much”后接名词或代词,“much too”后接形容词。

答案:D

- 7. —Something is wrong with my computer.
I'll have it _____.
—Don't worry. I'll soon have it _____.
A. repair; go
B. repairing; going
C. repaired; going
D. repaired; gone

[解析]第一句中为“have sth. done”结构;第二句中为“have sb./sth. doing”结构,分别表示:使某事被做;让某人或某物做某事。

答案:C

- 8. After he finished _____ his homework, he _____ his mother do some housework.
A. to do; kept on helping
B. doing; went on to help
C. done; kept helping
D. doing; went on helping

[解析]finish doing sth.; go on to do sth. 表示干完某事后,接着干另一件事情,而“go on doing”表示连续不断地做同一件事情。

答案:B

- 9. Come _____, Jack, you have not told me the result of the story.
A. from B. into C. about D. on
答案:D
- 10. Swimming is always _____ to Bob. I always find him _____ in it.
A. interested; interested
B. interesting; interesting
C. interested; interesting
D. interesting; interested

[解析]说某物或某事很有趣,用 interesting; 如果说某人对某物或某事感兴趣,用 interested.

答案:D

- 11. It was twelve o'clock at midnight _____ he returned home.
A. since B. until
C. that D. when
答案:D

- 12. Look at the dark clouds. _____.
A. It'll rain B. It's going to rain
C. It'll be raining D. It is to rain
[解析]此处表主观判断/推断,用 be going to... 结构。

答案:B

- 13. The idea would never work in _____.

- A. fact B. reality
C. practice D. action

答案:C

- 14. There are a lot of students in our class— _____ in my opinion.

- A. too much B. too little
C. too lot D. too many

答案:D

- 15. We're _____ for a few days.

- A. going away B. going out
C. going off D. going back

[解析]going away 意为 leave a place, 走开, 如外出度假。go out 意为 leave one's house, 出门, 如参加社交活动, 例如: He goes out drinking most evenings. 晚上他差不多都到外边喝酒。本题句意是“我们要外出几天”。应选 going away.

答案:A

§ 3.3 介词、副词填空

- 1. What _____ going _____ a walk?

答案:about; for

- 2. Potatoes were introduced _____ China _____ America.

答案:to; from

- 3. While he was _____ the office, he preferred doing something _____ doing nothing.

答案:in; to

- 4. _____ the opinion _____ most people, you are wrong this time.

答案:In; of

- 5. What's the difference _____ the two phrases?

答案:between

- 6. New term started _____ the beginning _____ September.

答案:at; of

- 7. We cooked our meal _____ a fire _____ the moon light.

答案:over; by

- 8. My sister enjoyed listening _____ music but she is not very good _____ playing the piano.

答案:to; at

- 9. She had to lie _____ bed _____ a result _____ her illness.

答案:in; as; of

- 10. We'll take care _____ your cat when you are _____ on holiday.

答案:of; away

§ 3.4 单词拼写

- 1. I wish to be _____ (介绍) to the world-famous scientist.

[解析] 本题考查不定式的省略形式。当不定式被省略时, 其符号“to”常被保留, 尤其是在 tell/warn/advise sb. to do sth. 或 would like to, plan to, mean to, be happy to 等结构中。本句完整句子应为“... told him not to ride his bicycle in the street”, 可简略为“... told him not to do so”, 也可简略得只剩不定式的符号“... told him not to”。

答案: A

- 2. —Let me introduce myself. I'm Albert.

—_____.

- A. What a pleasure
B. It's my pleasure
C. I'm very pleased
D. Pleased to meet you

[解析] 本题考查的是交际用语。在初次把一人介绍给另一人时, 常说: “This is Mr. Green.” “I want to introduce my friend Jane.” “I'd like you to meet my friend Jane.” 等。自我介绍时常说: “My name is Li Ning.” “Let me introduce myself. I'm David.” 等。而对方应答时常说: “Nice to meet/see you.” “Pleased/Glad to meet/see you.” 等, 表示乐意与对方相识。告别时常用“Nice meeting you”。故选 D。

- 3. Go on _____ the other exercise after you have finished this one.

- A. to do B. doing
C. with D. to be doing

[解析] 本题考查 go on doing 与 go on to do 的区别。go on doing 表示继续做同一件事; go on to do 表示做完一件事情后接着做另一件事情。go on with 与 go on doing 同义。本题题意是“做完这道题后, 接着做另外一道题。”故答案选 A。又如:

- ① He felt too sleepy, but he still went on _____ his homework.

- A. to do B. doing
C. with doing D. to be doing

(答案: B)

- ② After the professor had explained the theory, he went on _____ us a lot of examples.

- A. giving B. to give
C. with giving D. given (答案: B)

- 4. —Mum, I think I'm _____ to get back to school.

—Not really, my dear. You'd better stay at home for another day or two.

- A. so well
B. so good
C. well enough
D. good enough

[解析] 本题考查 good 和 well 的区别。汉语中的“好”译成英语时常用 good 或 well。good 是形容词, well 一般作副词。但 well 作“身体好, 健康的”意思时是形容词, 通常只作表语, 不作定语; good 则不能表示“身体好”。另外, enough 修饰形容词或副词时, 只能后置。本题意为“我想我已恢复健康, 可以回去上学了”。故答案选 C。

答案: C

- 5. —John won the first prize in the contest.

—_____.

- A. So he did
B. So did he
C. So he did, too
D. So did he, too

[解析] 本题考查“so+助动词+主语”与“so+主语+助动词”的意义区别。“so+助动词+主语”表示“某人做某事, 某人也做某事”, 而“so+主语+助动词”则表示说话人赞同对方所讲的话, 或对前面所发生的事情表示确定。本题上下句中的主语指的是同一人, 故助动词不能放在主语前面。答案应选 A, 意为“他确实得了第一名。”

答案: A

能力提升

§ 5.1 听力测试

第一节

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题。从题后所给的 A、B、C 选项中选出最佳的选项, 并标在试卷的相应位置上。每段对话只读一遍。

W: Which school was Bill at last year, Harry?

M: He was at Centre School.

- 1. Who was at Centre School?

- A. Bill.
B. Harry.
C. Somebody else.

答案: A

W: Where did you go for your holiday, Tom, New York?

M: No, I went to Washington instead.

- 2. Where did Tom spend his holidays?

- A. New York.
B. Washington.
C. Paris.

答案: B

M: Excuse me. Can you tell me how much the coat is?

W: Yes, it's ninety-five.

- 3. How much is the coat?



- A. \$ 90.
B. \$ 19.5.
C. \$ 95.

答案:C

M: Well, I wonder why the shop is still not open?

W: But it's not yet eight. In fact, it's only half past seven.

► 4. At what time does the shop open?

- A. 7:30.
B. 8:30.
C. 8:00.

答案:C

M: Do you know Bob?

W: Yes. He is a country doctor.

► 5. What's Bob's job?

- A. A worker.
B. A doctor.
C. It's hard to tell.

答案:B

第二节

听下面 2 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题后所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项,并标在试题的相应位置上。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段对话,回答 6~7 题:

M: Have you read today's newspaper?

W: Not yet. Anything interesting?

M: The First Lady went to see these poor children. There is a picture of that. Look, she is very beautiful.

W: Wait a minute. Who is the First Lady?

M: The wife of the U. S. president.

W: Oh, dear. That is to say the president has several wives!

► 6. Where did they learn the news?

- A. Radio news.
B. TV news.
C. Newspaper.

答案:C

► 7. Who went to see the children?

- A. The president.
B. The First Lady.
C. The speaker's wife.

答案:B

听第 7 段独白,回答 8~10 题:

As I remember, when I was at your age, I met the same problem in learning English as you. I was in the worse condition than you are now. The English corner in the city is very far from my house. So I seldom went there. That's to say, I had little chance to practise my oral English. But I never gave up practising. Every morning I got up early and read the English texts aloud. After several years, when I went to the university, I found my oral English improved a lot. Now I'm still keeping the good habit. It's really useful. So you can have a try like this. I'm sure your oral English will be improved greatly.

► 8. Where did the speaker live?

- A. In a corner.
B. In a city.
C. In a village.

答案:B

► 9. Who is the man speaking to?

- A. A man of the same age.
B. An English beginner.
C. His wife.

答案:B

► 10. What does the speaker suggest?

- A. Keeping on reading aloud.
B. Speaking to each other.
C. Getting up early.

答案:A

§ 5.2 单项填空

► 1. Playing the piano well requires a lot of _____.

- A. exercise B. training
C. practice D. drill

答案:C

► 2. It is important to learn to _____ a word according to the situation in language studies.

- A. find B. employ
C. choose D. have

[解析]该题句意为“在语言学习中学会根据语境用词是很重要的”。employ a word 相当于 use a word。

答案:B

► 3. — You seem to like beer.

— _____.

- A. So I do B. So do I
C. So am I D. So I am

[解析]此处为“so+主语+be/do/have/can”结构,表示强调,重复上句的内容,译为“确实……;的确……”,注意与“so+be/do/have/can+主语”结构的区别。

答案:A

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- 4. The factory is _____ new techniques from abroad this year.

A. bringing B. borrowing
C. introducing D. buying

[解析]introduce sth. in/into sth. 引进,采用。
答案:C

- 5. "Shut up" (meaning "stop talking") is not a polite _____.

A. introduction B. expression
C. explanation D. sentence

答案:B

- 6. They say that _____ Japanese language is especially difficult for _____ European.

A. the; an B. 不填; the
C. the; a D. 不填; a

答案:C

- 7. I was late, _____ that I missed the train.

A. as a result B. as a result of
C. with the result D. with a result

[解析]as a result 意为“因此,结果是”,一般用逗号与其后面的分句隔开。as a result of 意为“由于……的原因”,其后跟名词或名词性短语但不跟句子。with the result(that)意为“带来的结果是……”,其后面跟 that 从句。

答案:C

- 8. —How was your summer vacation?

—_____.

A. I had a good holiday B. It's all right
C. It is great D. It was great

[解析]询问暑假过得怎么样,答语应简洁而又直接,同时由于时态问题,所以选 D。

答案:D

- 9. He went to bed _____ late last night.

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

[解析]much too 后面接 *adj.* 或者 *adv.*。

答案:D

- 10. Many believe the _____ should provide schools, homes and hospitals for everyone.

A. country B. nation
C. state D. land

[解析]country 侧重于指国家的地域或全国人民; nation 指人民或民族; state 指政权或政府。

答案:C

- 11. —May I introduce myself?

—_____

A. Pleased to meet you.
B. May I, too?
C. That's OK.
D. Please do.

答案:D

- 12. Please _____ when the train leaves.

A. look for B. think of
C. find out D. get ready

[解析]find out 指找出,查明,弄清楚。此题根据句意判断,故选答案 C。

答案:C

- 13. Go on _____ the other exercise after you have finished this one.

A. to do B. doing
C. with doing D. to doing

[解析]go on doing 指继续做同一件事, go on to do 表示继续做第二件事,本句中很清楚换了一项练习,故选 A。

答案:A

14. Even on holidays, he preferred _____ something _____ nothing.

A. to do; to do B. doing; to doing
C. doing; to do D. to do; to doing

[解析]“喜欢做某事甚于做另一件事”,用 prefer 来表示为“prefer doing A to doing B” 此处 to 为介词,故后跟动名词;“宁愿做某事而不做另一件”,则用词组“prefer to do rather than do…”。

答案:B

15. Hurry up. Don't have the driver _____ outside.

A. waiting B. to wait
C. waiting for D. wait for

答案:A

§ 5.3 完形填空

I really enjoy going away for my holiday.

1 summer I went to Guangzhou. But it was always raining 2 during the days. 3 I had to go to some famous places 4 the help of my umbrella. To my disappointment I lost my umbrella 5 in my hotel. I telephoned 6. They said they 7 my umbrella in the dining-room. I was very 8 with what they did. 9, when I went to fetch it, I found the umbrella was a 10 one, not mine!

- 1. A. A B. The
C. Another D. This

[解析]由上下文得知,作者讲述的是这个暑假的度假情况。

答案:D

- 2. A. big B. heavy C. heavily D. hardly

[解析]根据上下文联系,这些天一直在下雨,所填的词在此处作状语,故答案应为 C。

答案:C

- 3. A. Instead B. As a result
C. However D. In fact



[解析]由于天一直下雨,因此,“我”游览时必须带伞,此处应填一表示因果关系的连词,故答案为B。

答案:B

- 4. A. with B. by C. for D. under

答案:A

- 5. A. no place B. somewhere
C. some place D. not place

答案:B

- 6. A. the police B. the service centre
C. the manager D. the waiter

[解析]根据常识,在宾馆丢失物品时,首先要通知总服务台,由其具体处理。

答案:B

- 7. A. found out B. had found
C. looked for D. had

[解析]此题考查语法。由上下文得知,服务台在找到物品后,才可与客人联系;而上下文用的是过去时,故此处应用过去完成时。

答案:B

- 8. A. glad B. happy
C. pleased D. thanks

[解析]此题考查动词与介词的搭配。一般来说,be glad/happy at, be pleased with 为固定词组。

答案:C

- 9. A. However B. So
C. Therefore D. Of course

[解析]由上下文得知,听到伞已找到的消息,作者非常高兴;但发现此伞并非自己原来的那把,作者未免失望,为表对比,此处应填表示转折关系的副词。

答案:A

- 10. A. wrong B. different
C. untrue D. good

答案:B

§ 5.4 阅读理解

A

Long before the end of the school year, American students begin to look for their jobs during the summer vacation (June, July, August). They send letters to businesses, talk to employers and ask friends for help. By June the students have usually found the jobs and been ready to leave their books to come into the business world.

Reasons for wanting a summer job are different from student to student. Some work to help to pay their school cost; others work to get knowledge in the jobs; still others work just to enjoy themselves.

- 1. When do the students begin to look for their jobs?

A. During the summer vacation.

B. At the beginning of the summer holidays.

C. At the end of the school year.

D. Long before the summer vacation begins.

答案:D

- 2. By June the students are going to leave their books _____.

A. for their hometowns or villages

B. to look for their summer jobs

C. to work for a business

D. to ask their friends for help

[解析]此题关键在于抓住表时间的词组“By June”,从文中第1段最后一句话即可找出答案。

答案:C

- 3. During the summer vacation American students _____.

A. are employed in the business world

B. have a hard time

C. have enough time to do their homework

D. can go everywhere to enjoy themselves

答案:A

- 4. Which of the following is NOT true?

A. The reasons for looking for jobs are different.

B. In order to find jobs, American students try all possible ways.

C. American students have a three-month-long vacation in summer.

D. All the students work for money.

[解析]此类题常用排除法。A、C项均可从文中直接找到答案,B项通过简单推理而来,只有D项“all the students”过于绝对,与文意不符,故D是不正确的。

答案:D

- 5. Which of the following titles (标题) best gives the general idea of the passage?

A. The Summer Vacation in the USA

B. Summer Jobs

C. During the Summer Vacation

D. How to Spend the Summer Vacation

[解析]为文章选标题时,一定要紧扣文章的内容。就本文来说,开头说暑假开始以前,学生们“look for jobs”,再说学生们采取不同方式找工作,后面又阐述了找工作不同的原因(reasons),都是围绕“Summer Jobs”来讲的,所以选B最为恰当。

答案:B

B

I feel very excited at the thought that in another week I'll be with you again on holiday. I enjoy my stay in England very much indeed. My

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host and my fellow-students are all very nice to me, but as they say in England, "There's no place like home", and I think you will feel this above all at Christmas time.

I'm leaving here early on Thursday, the 23rd, and I'll be arriving in Paris on Friday morning. So I'll be home about lunch time. Please meet me at the station. In some of my earlier letters I have told you all about the other students here. Well, I want to ask my Canadian friend, Jan, to come and spend Christmas, and he has no friends in England except me. He is a very nice boy. I know you will like him and I feel sure he will enjoy Christmas with us. But I haven't invited him yet. Please let me know soon if that's all right. I've got some Christmas presents for you all, but I'm not going to tell you what they are, so it will be a surprise.

How are you all at home? I hope you are all keeping well. See that father always puts on his big coat when he goes out so that he will not catch cold. We don't want him ill for Christmas.

► 1. The passage is part of a _____.

- A. short story B. novel
C. letter D. report

[解析]此文以第一人称入笔写“一想到回家和你们度假”就“非常兴奋(very excited)”,述及自己状况,最后还问候家人,情真意切,不难看出是一封信。

答案:C

► 2. The writer is probably _____.

- A. an English woman B. a French woman
C. a Canadian D. an American

[解析]作者是要回家,细心的同学会发现,她将在周五早上到达 Paris,并让家人届时去接。所以可判断她可能是“a French woman”。

答案:B

► 3. The writer feels very excited because _____.

- A. she enjoys her stay in England very much
B. she will have her friend spend Christmas with her family
C. she will soon be with her family
D. she has got some Christmas presents for her people

答案:C

► 4. The saying "There's no place like home" means "_____".

- A. There's no place in the world which looks like home

B. One feels best when one is at home with one's own people

C. Things at home are much better than things in other places

D. Our own home is in every way better than anyone else's home

[解析]文中所引谚语类似中国那句古话“金窝、银窝,不如自己的草窝”。也就是说一个人只有呆在自己家里和亲人在一起时最感适意。不是说家的外表,也不是和别人家相比,所以选 B。

答案:B

► 5. The word "they" in the first paragraph means _____.

- A. my host and my fellow-students
B. the English people
C. people I met England
D. some people in England

[解析]此题误选 A 的较多。谚语一般是由某一地域人民广泛传诵而流传开来的;因而,此处也应泛指“英国人民(British people)”,而不确指某一或几个人。

答案:B

C

Strange things happen to time when you travel, because the earth is divided into twenty four time zones (时区), one hour separate. You can have days with more or fewer than twenty-four hours, and weeks with more or fewer than seven days.

If you make a five-day trip across the Atlantic Ocean, your ship enters a different time zone every day. As you enter each zone, the time changes one hour. Traveling west, you set your clock back; traveling east, you set it ahead. Each day of your trip has either twenty-five or twenty-three hours.

If you travel by ship across the Pacific, you cross the international date line. By agreement, this is the point where a new day begins. When you cross the line, you change your calendar (日历) one full day, backward or forward. Traveling east, today becomes yesterday; traveling west, it is tomorrow.

► 1. The difference in time between zones is _____.

- A. seven days
B. twenty-four hours
C. one hour
D. more than one hour

[解析]从第一段可知,全球分为 24 个时区,每个时区相隔 1 小时。

答案:C

- 2. From this passage it seems true that the Atlantic Ocean _____.

A. is in one time zone
B. is divided into less than five time zones
C. is divided into five time zones
D. cannot be crossed in five days

[解析]从第二段首句“If you make a five-day trip across the Atlantic Ocean...”可推测大西洋有五个时区。

答案:C

- 3. If you cross the ocean going east, you set clock ahead _____.

A. one hour in each new time zone
B. one hour for the whole trip
C. one full day for each time zone
D. by twenty-three hours

[解析]向东旅行,进入新的时区时,时针向前拨1小时。

答案:A

- 4. The international date line is the name for _____.

A. the beginning of any new time zone
B. any point where time changes by one hour
C. the point where a new day begins
D. any time zone in the Pacific Ocean

[解析]第三段第二句告诉我们,根据协议,国际日期变更线(the international line)就是一天开始的地方。

答案:C

- 5. The passage mainly tells us _____.

A. a trip across the Atlantic
B. a travel around the world
C. crossing the international date line
D. how time changes around the world

[解析]此题考查文章大意。文章介绍了全球时区的划分,每个时区间的时差变化,国际日期变更线的设立及日期的变化,总之主要讲的是地球上时间的变换。A项只说明了局部情况;B项未说明问题的关键;C项也只说明了细节事例。

答案:D

D

Robert had just moved into the street and he felt strange that he was not wanted. He knew that perhaps the other boys were trying to get an idea of what kind of a boy he was. This did not help to make him less lonely. He was new and he had to be tested. Still, proving(证明) himself would not be all that easy. He did not want to run with bad boys or get into something against the law to prove that he was strong. No! He must show what he was made of in a more helpful way. That

was when he got the idea. The next day was Saturday. He knew that most of the boys would be down on the playground and choose up sides for the Saturday game. Robert knew he could play well and that just might be enough to prove he was strong and to make friends with them.

He arrived early and did his step exercises. He shot(投掷) the ball several times and did some other exercises—the most difficult and most wonderful in basketball. Then the boys came. Robert went through what he had done before the game and showed what he could do.

No one said a word. The boys just looked at each other, and thought about it. In the end, when it was all over, the biggest of the group just smiled and shook(摇) his head. Robert knew he had made it.

- 1. What does “This did not help to make him less lonely” mean?

A. Robert felt more lonely because the other boys wanted to test him.
B. Robert did not want himself to be less lonely.
C. Robert felt as lonely as before when the other boys tried to find out what kind of a boy he was.
D. The other boys did not want to make Robert feel less lonely.

答案:C

- 2. Why would not it be easy for Robert to prove himself?

A. Because he was not sure if he was really strong.
B. Because he was new and was not wanted in the street.
C. Because the other boys had found out what kind of a boy he was.
D. Because he must choose the best one among different ways.

[解析]从第一节后半部分内容可得出答案。

答案:D

- 3. When did Robert decide to prove himself by playing basketball?

A. After he had thought about the two wrong ways.
B. Long before he moved into the street.
C. When the other boys came down to the playground.
D. As soon as he showed what he was made of in front of the other boys.

[解析]即“run with bad boys or get into something against the law”。

答案:A

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► 4. What did the biggest of the group mean by shaking his head?

- A. He did not want to say anything about what Robert had done.
B. He had not thought Robert could play so wonderfully.
C. He did want to make friends with Robert.
D. He did not think Robert played basketball well.

[解析]从短文最后一句“罗伯特知道他成功了”看应选 B。

答案:B

► 5. The title of the story should be _____.

- A. Three Ways to Prove Oneself
B. Robert Is Lonely
C. Just One of the Boys
D. A Saturday Basketball Game

答案:C

§ 5.5 短文改错

I have arrived in Britain three months now. I

find _____ 1. _____

some customs(习惯) new and interested.

2. _____

People here do not shake hands as more as

3. _____

we do in China. During the first a few weeks,

4. _____

I was often surprising because people didn't

5. _____

put out their hand when I met them. Men

6. _____

raise their hats to women but do not to 7. _____

each other. When you go to a friends' house

8. _____

for a meal, it's not the custom say 9. _____

"Thank you" at end of the meal like in China.

10. _____

答案:

1. arrived→been 2. interested→interesting

3. more→much 4. 去掉 a

5. surprising→surprised 6. hand→hands

7. ✓ 8. friends'→friend's

9. say 前加 to 10. end 前加 the

§ 5.6 书面表达

山东济宁育才中学的迟拯打算去英国学习,但他不知道英国中学的情况及入学条件。因此他想给英国一所中学去信咨询。请以迟拯的名义用英语写一封咨询信。英国中学地址:South High School, 66 Cambridge Street, London W38 England. 咨询内容:能否得到在英入学的指导;像他这样的 17 岁中学生能否赴英就读;若能去,入哪种学校最合适;在英中学毕业后能否继续上大学。

1. 书信格式规范,语句流畅,语法正确,不要逐句将内容要点译为英语。

2. 80 词左右,写信日期:2002 年 5 月 4 日。

参考答案:

The Yu Cai Middle School

Jining Shandong, China

May 4th, 2002

Dear sir,

I'd like to study in Britain, but I know very little about the opportunity and conditions there. I'd be very grateful if you would be so kind as to give me advice about that. In particular, what are the chances of my being admitted to a school there at the age of 17? What sort of schools are suitable? And would I be able to go on to study in a university there after finishing middle school? Thank you very much for your kind consideration.

Yours sincerely,

Chi Zheng

资料选摘

[资料 1]

World Time Zones

As Earth turns, day comes to one part of the world and night to another. Dawn comes to Denver, Colorado, at a certain time. Denver's longitude is 105°W. About an hour later, dawn comes to Reno, Nevada (120°W) fifteen degrees farther west. But it is still dark in Anchorage, Alaska, or Honolulu, Hawaii.

In 1884, a group of countries held a conference to establish time zones for the whole world. They set up a system of 24 time zones, because Earth makes one complete rotation every 24 hours (one day). Each time zone is about fifteen degrees of longitude wide.

This map shows the world's time zones. Notice that they do not follow the meridians exactly. People adjusted the zones for convenience, so that a city or a small country would not be divided into two time zones. Countries have also adjusted their time zones in other ways. People in Russia, for example, keep their clock turned an hour ahead of the actual time zone they should be in by longitude. Countries such as India, Iran, Afghanistan, and Australia have made other adjustments in their time zones. Although the details are sometimes confusing, the existence of time zones makes worldwide travel and communication much easier.

[资料 2]