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Unit 1 The summer holidays



知能梳理

1. 词汇及短语:

introduce, practice, partner, go away, opinion, in one's opinion, vacation, general, general idea, dawn, dark, go on doing ..., state, the States, wheat, employ, result, as a result, pump, well, channel, beer, area, regards, expression, physics, chemistry, biology, geography

2. 重点句型:

- (1) So was my friend Bob White.
- (2) Nice meeting you.
- (3) Please give my regards to your family.

3. 语法: 各种时态的特殊疑问句。



考点析测

1. 注意 introduce 的意义及其引申意义, 如可引申为“引进”、“传入”、“提出”等意思, 因而要注意灵活运用此词。例如:

(1) Thirty years after being 39 to Macaulay's words, they still seem to me the best yardstick(准绳), because they give us a way to measure ourselves rather than others. (1996 年高考完形填空)

39. A. referred B. shown C. brought D. introduced

本题着重考查了“introduce”这个词的引申意义及用法, 答案为 D。

(2) Silk was introduced to Europe by Marco Polo.

这里“introduce”有“传入”之意。

2. 注意 practice 为不可数名词,意为“练习”、“实践”等。

3. 注意 so+系动词(情态动词或助动词)+另一主语,这个句型是倒装句型,表示另一主语与前面所陈述的某人的肯定情况一致;其中 so 表示替代上文所述的情况;neither+系动词(情态动词或助动词)+另一主语,这个句型是倒装句型,表示另一主语与前面所陈述的某人的否定情况一致;其中 neither 表示替代上文所述的情况。例如:

If you don't go to her birthday party tomorrow night, _____.

A. so will I B. so do I C. neither will I D. neither do I

此题根据题意应选 C,表示否定的情况一致。

4. 注意 find 和 find out 在意义上的区别。例如:

I can't _____ my glasses. Please _____ who has taken them away.

A. find out, find B. find, find out
C. find out, find out D. find, find

此题根据题意应选 B。“find”表示“找到”,“find out”则表示“弄清楚”。

5. 注意 hope、wish、expect、want 等词的意义和用法的区别。例如:

—Do you think the Stars will beat the Bulls?

—Yes. They have better players,so I _____ them to win. (1999 年高考试题)

A. hope B. prefer C. expect D. want

此题根据题意及词的用法应选 C。从句子结构上看,可选 B、C、D;从句子意义来看,则可选 A、C;惟一符合条件的只有 C。

6. 注意 go on doing... , go on to do... 和 go on with... 等词组的意义和用法的区别。例如:

It was raining hard but they went on _____ outside.

A. working B. to work C. with working D. work

此题根据题意及词的用法应选 A。“go on doing...”表示接着继续做原来正在做的事情。

7. 注意 although 和 but 的意义和用法的区别。“although”引导让步状语从句,而“but”则引导转折状语从句。例如:

_____ it was so cold, _____ he went out without an overcoat.

A. Although, but

B. But, although

C. But, 不填

D. Although, 不填

此题根据题意及词的用法应选 D。

8. 注意 as a result 和 as a result of 的用法的不同。例如：

They worked day and night. As a result, they finished the work ahead of time.

= They finished the work ahead of time because they worked day and night.



重点难点

1. 替代词 so

so + 系动词(情态动词或助动词) + 另一主语, 这个句型是倒装句型, 表示另一主语与前面所陈述的某人的情况一致; 其中 so 表示替代上文所述的情况。例如：

(1) I am a teacher, and so is my sister.

(2) I often go to the cinema on Saturday, and so does my friend John.

(3) If you leave by 12, so will I.

(4) If you can finish it in time, so can I.

2. the same as 和 different from

“same”总是和定冠词“the”连用, 可单独使用, 也可与“as”搭配, 意思是“和……一样”。例如：

(1) I'd like to have the same job as yours.

(2) He enjoys listening to the same music as you do.

“be different from...”表示“与……不同”, 在意思上与“the same... as”相反。

例如：

(3) Your way of doing the problem is quite different from mine.

(4) My flat is quite different from yours in size and structure.

3. introduce : make persons known by name, 意为“介绍认识”。常用结构为 introduce... to... 例如：

(1) Let me introduce my friend. His name is John Smith.

(2) At the beginning of his speech, he introduced himself to the listeners.

(3) When we entered his house, he first introduced us to his wife.

4. hope 和 wish

“hope”用作动词时,后面可接不定式或从句,但不能接“宾语+不定式”。例如:

(1) I hope to meet you at the airport at 3 p. m. tomorrow.

= I hope I can meet you at the airport at 3 p. m. tomorrow.

(2) I hope you can help me with my physics.

(不能说: I hope you to help me with my physics.)

“wish”后面接不定式或“宾语+不定式”都可以,接从句时一般表示虚拟的希望。还可表示“祝愿”,后接“宾语+宾补”。例如:

(1) I wish to place an order at once.

(2) Tom wished you to keep your promise.

(3) I wish I had the money to buy a new car. (表示有钱买车的可能性极小。)

(4) I wish you a pleasant trip.

5. go on doing..., go on to do... 和 go on with...

这三个短语都有“继续做某事”之意,但在含义上有所不同。

go on doing... 意思是“继续做某事”或“不停地做某事”,即做原来在做的事情。例如:

(1) It was raining heavily, but the farmers went on working in the fields.

(2) Now let's go on reading.

go on to do... 意指“接着做另一件事情”,即所要做的事情与原来的事情不同。

例如:

(3) That's all for the text. Now let's go on to do the exercises.

(4) He went on to show us how to translate the sentence in a different way.

go on with... 表示“继续做原来没有做完的事情”,后接名词,不能接动名词。

例如:

(5) After a rest, they went on with their work.

6. although 和 but

“although”是连词,用来连接主从复合句,表示让步关系,意为“虽然”、“尽管”;“but”也是连词,表示转折关系。不能同时使用“although”和“but”连接两个句子,

如用了“but”,就不能用“although”,反之亦然。例如:

(1) Although she was tired, she went on working. = She was tired, but she went on working.

(2) We went for a walk, although it was raining. = It was raining, but we still went for a walk.

(3) Although the farm is large, my dad has only two men working for him.
= The farm is large, but my dad has only two men working for him.

7. employ: vt. 雇用

(1) The firm employs about 100 men.

(2) This motor plant is employing three thousand workers.

(3) The firm employs the retired professor as an adviser.

8. as a result: 结果

用于两个句子之间,表示前面句子所表示的内容是后面的原因,后面句子所表示的内容是前面所造成的结果。例如:

(1) Tom didn't work hard. As a result, he failed in his final exams.
= Tom failed in his final exams because he didn't work hard.

(2) It kept raining heavily for 10 days. As a result, there was a big flood in this area.

= There was a big flood in this area because it kept raining heavily for 10 days.



典题导析

【例 1】Let me _____ myself. My name is Simpson.

A. help B. introduce C. enjoy D. say

分析 本题既要辨清词义,又要弄清题意。所以要特别注意题中“My name is Simpson”所提供的信息。因而此处应选答案 B,意为“自我介绍”。

【例 2】—John won first prize in the contest.

—_____. (1987 年高考试题)

A. So he did B. So did he

C. So he did, too

D. So did he, too

分析 此题首先应明了“so”用于倒装表示肯定的情况相同,而用于宾语提前则表示对前面内容的重复;其次应弄清题目的结构和意义。在此后者应是对前者的重复,所以此题答案应为 A。

【例 3】It was raining hard, but they went on _____ outside.

A. working

B. to work

C. with working

D. work

分析 本题应注意“go on doing sth.”、“go on to do sth.”两种结构所表示的不同意义。“go on doing sth.”意为“继续做某事”；“go on to do sth.”意思是“做完某事,接着继续做另外一件事”。显然此处与句意联系起来应选择答案 A。



巩固强化

单项选择

- It's very warm in the room. Why not _____ your coat ?
A. take off B. taking off C. put on D. putting on
- He hasn't worked hard enough. _____, he didn't pass the examination.
A. However B. So C. As a result D. Because that
- I _____ you will write me back soon. (1984 年高考试题)
A. wish B. want C. need D. hope
- She doesn't speak _____ her friend, but her written work is excellent.
A. as well as B. so often as C. as much as D. as good as
- I don't know if he _____. If he _____, I'll let you know.
A. will come, will come B. comes, comes
C. will come, comes D. comes, will come
- Now I'd like to know whether you can _____ why you were late yesterday.
A. tell B. say C. think D. explain
- Don't smoke in the meeting room, _____ ?
A. do you B. will you C. can you D. could you
- He asked me whether I could _____ a general idea of the text.

- A. know B. get C. think D. believe

9. It was raining hard, but they went on _____ outside.

- A. working B. to work C. with working D. work

10. When I got to the cinema, the film _____ for ten minutes.

- A. had begun B. had been on C. has begun D. has been on

11. Granny wanted some more coffee but there was _____ left in the coffee maker.

- A. none B. nothing C. no one D. anything

12. We'll have a holiday next week. What about going to the Great Wall and _____ some pictures?

- A. take B. took C. taking D. to take

13. _____ it with me and I'll see what I can do.

- A. When left B. Leaving C. If you leave D. Leave

14. Please allow me to _____ you to my friend Mr Newman. He is from Scotland.

- A. tell B. introduce C. speak D. send

15. —How do you like my new motor cycle?

—It's very nice, but would you please _____ park it here?

- A. not B. not to C. don't D. to not



迁移拓展

I. 完形填空

How can anyone like flying? It is a crazy(狂热的) thing to do. Birds fly, people 16. I hate flying. 17 wait for hours for the plane to 18, and it's often late. The plane's always 19. You can't walk around and there's 20 to do. You can't 21 the windows and you can't get off. The seats are 22, there's no choice of food 23 there are never enough toilets. Then after the plane lands, it's even 24. It takes hours to get out of the airport and into the 25.

I prefer 26 by train. Trains are much better than 27, they're 28, safer, and more comfortable. You can walk 29 in a train and open the 30. Stations are more convenient(方便的) than 31, because you can get on and 32 in the middle of cit-

ies. If you 33 train, you can always catch another one later. Yes, trains are slower, but 34 isn't everything. Staying alive and enjoying yourself is more 35.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 16. A. needn't | B. mustn't | C. don't | D. didn't |
| 17. A. I | B. You | C. We | D. They |
| 18. A. take down | B. take away | C. take on | D. take off |
| 19. A. excited | B. filled | C. crowded | D. mixed |
| 20. A. nothing | B. everything | C. anything | D. something |
| 21. A. clean | B. wash | C. close | D. open |
| 22. A. unlucky | B. unhappy | C. unimportant | D. comfortable |
| 23. A. but | B. or | C. and | D. while |
| 24. A. better | B. worse | C. less | D. more |
| 25. A. city | B. country | C. village | D. farm |
| 26. A. travelling | B. running | C. flying | D. sailing |
| 27. A. ships | B. trains | C. buses | D. planes |
| 28. A. faster | B. slower | C. cheaper | D. longer |
| 29. A. on | B. out | C. around | D. away |
| 30. A. doors | B. windows | C. books | D. eyes |
| 31. A. ports | B. airports | C. stops | D. ends |
| 32. A. off | B. along | C. up | D. away |
| 33. A. lose | B. miss | C. drive | D. take |
| 34. A. price | B. time | C. distance | D. speed |
| 35. A. wonderful | B. necessary | C. important | D. exciting |

II. 阅读理解

A

If your mother wants to tell you something, she uses words. Birds can not talk as we do. But some birds can make sounds to warn their young of danger. They have their own way to make the young birds do certain things.

The jackdaw (寒鸦) is a kind of blackbird that lives in Europe. Jackdaws live together in flocks (群). Young jackdaws do not know their enemies. When an older jackdaw sees a dog, it makes a loud rattling (格格响的) sound. The younger

birds know this sound means an enemy is nearby. The sound warns them to know their enemies.

If a young jackdaw is in a dangerous place, a jackdaw parent flies over him from behind. The parent bird flies low over the young bird's back. The parent's tail feathers move quickly from side to side. It is trying to say, "Follow me."

At the same time, the parent calls out, "Key—aw, key—aw." The parent means, "Fly home with me." The younger bird then follows the older one home.

Young jackdaws do not have to learn what certain sounds mean. They know the meaning of these sounds from the time they hatch.

36. The jackdaw lives in _____.

- A. America B. Africa C. Europe D. Australia

37. When an older jackdaw sees a dog, it _____.

- A. flies away B. fights the dog
C. calls out, "Follow me" D. makes a loud sound

38. Parent jackdaws can use their tail feathers to _____.

- A. play a game with the young B. tell the meal time
C. give a warning of a fire D. ask their young to follow them

39. This story tells much about _____.

- A. ways in which mothers can talk to their children
B. the way jackdaws warn their young of danger
C. how the jackdaws are living
D. the danger of jackdaws

40. Which of the following does this story lead you to believe ?

- A. Some birds can give certain information to one another.
B. All animal parents can talk to their young.
C. Dogs are the most dangerous enemies for jackdaws.
D. Young jackdaws know the meaning of their parents' sound when they grow older.

B

The room was dark and still. Only one boy was still awake. He sat on the edge

of his bed at a far corner of the room. Slowly and carefully, he made small holes across a piece of paper with a sharp stylus (铁笔). Every few minutes he stopped and ran his fingers across the raised dots on the opposite side of the paper. A whisper came from the next bed, "Louis, are you still making dots? You'd better stop and get some rest. The teacher will be angry if you fall asleep in class." The reply came slowly, "I know. I know. I'm almost finished now. Go back to sleep, Gauthier." Louis Braille, inventor of the Braille reading system (盲文) for the blind, put his paper and stylus on a table behind his bed. He stood up and walked across the room to an open window. He hardly noticed the cool April wind brush his face. He knew his system would work despite (不管) what others thought.

41. This text is mainly about _____.
 A. a blind boy's life
 B. two boy's talk at night
 C. how hard Braille studied in his youth
 D. how the Braille method was invented
42. Why did Braille stop making dots and run his fingers across the paper from time to time?
 A. To learn to read.
 B. To check his work.
 C. Because he was tired.
 D. Because it was too dark to see.
43. The main reason the other boy asked Braille to stop was _____.
 A. the teacher would be angry if he knew Braille did not sleep
 B. he could not go to sleep with Braille working
 C. other boys in the room would be waken up by the noise he made
 D. he thought Braille needed some sleep
44. From the text we know _____.
 A. Braille was an orphan living at school
 B. Braille was studying at a school for blind children
 C. people did not believe Braille would succeed in his work

D. the teacher did not think Braille was a good student

45. The story tells us Louis and Gauthier were _____.

- A. orphans living and studying in the same school
- B. friends working together on the Braille system
- C. classmates
- D. brothers

III. 短文改错

Dear Peter,

Thanks very much on inviting me to your birthday	46. _____
party on Sunday. I'd like very much come but	47. _____
I had an examination on Monday morning. It is	48. _____
a very important exam but I can't afford to	49. _____
fail it. I'll spend all the whole weekend reading	50. _____
and prepare for it. So I'm really sorry that	51. _____
I won't be able to come in this time. Hope you	52. _____
can understand. I'll take this chance to wish	53. _____
you wonderful time on your birthday. Happy	54. _____
birthday, Peter, and many happy retrun of the day !	55. _____

Yours,

Li Ming



创新应用

I. 听力(听力录音稿见能力反馈部分)

第一节

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A, B, C 三个选项选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

56. What happened to Jack?

- A. He had a good time.
- B. He worked on the farm.

C. He was ill.

57. What are they talking about ?

- A. The sports meeting. B. The birthday party.
C. The football match.

58. Where are they ?

- A. At home. B. Outside the classroom.
C. In the classroom.

59. Where are they talking ?

- A. In a middle school. B. At the zoo.
C. At the doctor's.

60. What are they going to do tomorrow ?

- A. To buy a Christmas tree. B. To have a party.
C. To plant trees.

第二节

听下面第 6 段对话,回答 61—63 题。

61. Where are they talking ?

- A. At the Great Wall. B. Outside China.
C. In Beijing.

62. What do you know about the pictures ?

- A. Sam is interested in taking pictures.
B. Kate is good at taking pictures.
C. They were taken in China.

63. What else do you know about Kate ?

- A. She doesn't know Chinese.
B. She's got some chinese friends.
C. She teaches Sam to speak a little Chinese.

听下面第 7 段材料,回答 64—65 题。

64. Did Tom buy a ticket ?

- A. Yes, he did. B. Yes, but he lost it.
C. No, he didn't.

65. Why did the people around him laugh at him ?

- A. Because he lost the ticket.
- B. Because he was eating the ticket.
- C. Because they saw Tom had the ticket between his lips.

II. 书面表达

假如你叫李平, 请你给你在澳大利亚的笔友 Jack 写一封信, 讲述自己的暑假生活。主要内容如下:

1. 回家乡看望祖父母。
2. 家乡发生了巨大的变化, 新修了公路, 建起了新学校、医院、工厂等。
3. 帮叔叔在农场干活。
4. 暑假生活愉快。
5. 写信日期: 2001 年 9 月 2 日。

要求: 字数 100 字左右, 符合写信格式。



热点演练

66. _____ of these girls is your sister ?

- A. Which
- B. What
- C. Who
- D. Whom

67. You'll fail your exam _____ you work harder.

- A. unless
- B. if
- C. once
- D. only if

68. They made an important decision _____ the end of the meeting.

- A. in
- B. by
- C. on
- D. at

69. —What fine weather it is today !

—_____.

- A. So is it
- B. Neither is it
- C. Neither it is
- D. So it is

70. I'd like to go with you together. If you don't go to the wedding party tomorrow, _____.

- A. Neither will I
- B. neither do I
- C. so do I
- D. so will I

71. They were all very tired, but _____ of them would stop to take a rest. (1995 年高考试题)

- A. any B. some C. none D. neither
72. I have no idea _____ of these girls is your classmate ?
A. which B. who C. what D. whom
73. —Mrs Jones, _____ .
—Very pleased to meet you, Mr Smith.
A. he is Mr John Smith B. this is Mr John Smith
C. Mr John Smith is here D. here is Mr John Smith
74. Learning a language needs a lot of _____, otherwise we can't really master it.
A. advice B. theory C. practice D. practices
75. He was so funny and he had us _____ all through the meal.
A. laugh B. laughed C. to laugh D. laughing
76. The farmer usually _____ more than twenty hands to help with the harvest.
A. use B. employ C. force D. lend
77. In my _____, ours is a rather modern city.
A. thought B. view C. opinion D. opinions
78. —Would you like to come to dinner tonight ?
—I'd like to, _____ I'm too busy. (1994 年高考试题)
A. and B. so C. as D. but
79. A new cinema _____ here. They hope to finish it next month. (2001 年春季高考试题)
A. will be built B. is built
C. has been built D. is being built
80. Jimmy worked very hard. _____, he got a pay rise.
A. Instead B. As a result C. Besides D. Above all
81. Put the book _____ it should be when you have finished reading it.
A. how B. which C. who D. where
82. The men will have to wait all day _____ the doctor works faster. (2001 年春季高考试题)
A. if B. unless C. whether D. that
83. I read about it in some book or other, does it matter _____ it was ?