

—中学英语全程学习系列—

中学英语重点·难点·考点· 误区与对策

(高一年级·上)

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西安交通大学出版社

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内容提要

本书严格按照最新修订的中学英语教学大纲及高考词汇要求,与高一年级英语教科书同步编排,可供高一年级学生学习使用,也可供高三年级学生复习及英语教师参考使用。

全书随课本分为12个单元,每个单元分为4个部分:一、单元知识重点,包括单词联想记忆(即常用词和考点词汇的变形词、同义词、反义词),日常交际用语和句型以及语法要求。二、单元重点、难点讲解,旨在解决一些语言难点问题,并加以讲解、引申,以拓宽知识面。三、考点、误区与对策,结合单元知识重点,精选适当的高考题加以解析,讲思路,讲方法,以达到举一反三的效果。四、能力测试,紧扣该单元所学知识,按照最新会考、高考题型,精心设计、编排,以期达到复习、巩固、提高能力之目的。随书配有听力测试的录音磁带。

本书是中学优秀教师多年教学经验的结晶,是严格按照最新教学大纲、遵循学习规律科学编写而成的。可望一书在手,即有名师引路。

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西安交通大学出版社出版发行

(西安市咸宁西路28号 邮政编码:710049 电话:(029)2668316)

西安工业学院印刷厂印装

各地新华书店经销

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开本:787mm×1092mm 1/16 印张:14.25 字数:342千字

2000年6月第1版 2000年9月第2次印刷

印数:5001~8000 全套定价:25.00元

(含录音磁带一盒)

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前言

为了有效地解决学习负担过重的突出问题,帮助广大高中学生在较短的时间里,按照新编高中英语教学大纲有效地掌握所学教材的知识重点,突破难点,联系考点,尽快地走出误区,提高英语水平,我们组织了一批数十年从事高中英语教学,尤其是多年从事高三英语教学,熟悉并教过人民教育出版社和朗文出版集团有限公司(英国)合编的高中英语教科书全程且已取得优异成绩,具有丰富教学经验的高级英语教师编写了这套《中学英语全程学习系列》丛书,希望能帮助高中学生和同等水平的英语学习者提高学习效率,扎扎实实掌握知识重点。通过典型高考题及例题的解析,使学生掌握解题对策,迅速走出误区,达到举一反三的学习效果。通过训练题,提高学生的英语运用能力,以取得优异成绩,全面提高素质教育的质量。希望这套丛书成为高中学生的良师益友。

这套丛书严格按照最新修订的中学英语教学大纲,与教科书同步编排。各册的单元划分与教科书相同,每一单元包括四个部分:一、单元知识重点,包括单词联想记忆(常用词和考点词汇的变形词、同义词、反义词),日常交际用语和句型以及语法要求。二、单元重点、难点讲解,旨在解决一些语言难点问题,并加以讲解、引申,以拓宽学生的知识面。三、考点、误区与对策,结合单元知识重点,精选适当的高考题加以解析,讲思路,讲方法,以达到举一反三的效果。四、能力测试,紧扣该单元所学知识,按照最新会考、高考题型,精心设计、编排,以期达到复习、巩固、提高能力之目的。能力测试分听力部分和笔试部分,听力部分配有录音磁带。

本套丛书由全国优秀教师、教学能手、跨世纪学术、技术带头人庄力担任主编。

参加高中部分编写工作的教师主要有:

李新,高级教师,中国教育学会外语教学研究会会员,陕西省翻译工作者协会西安市中学专业委员会副主任,西安市外语教学研究会理事。从事高中英语教学三十余年,教学经验丰富,成绩突出,其学生多次获得全国及省、市英语竞赛、奥赛的一、二等奖,1994年陕西省高考文科第一名亦是他的学生;主编或同其他同行合作编著了《新编高中英语一点通》等60余种中学英语教学参考书、辅导书、词典以及高考、中考应试用书。

任丽娟,高级教师,中国外语学习学研究会理事。从事高中英语教学二十余年,具有丰富的教学经验并且成果显著,所教的学生已有多人次获得全国英语奥赛二、三等奖及省、市英语竞赛一、二等奖,高考成绩屡获本系统第一名;主编或参加编著了《高中英语精讲精练精测与同步导学》、《高中英语典型例题解析》、《最新中学生英汉图解词典》等书籍。

由于编写时间紧,加之水平所限,本书难免有差错和疏漏之处,敬请广大读者及同行不吝赐教。

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Unit 1

The summer holidays

一、知识重点

1. 单词联想记忆

(1) introduce vt. 介绍

[变形] introduction n.

(2) practice n. 练习, 实践

[变形] practise vt.

[同义] exercise

[反义] theory n. 理论

(3) dawn n. 黎明

[同义] sunrise ; daybreak

[反义] dark ; dusk ; sunset ; nightfall n. 黄昏

(4) dark n. 黄昏

[变形] dark adj. 黑暗的 darkness n. 黑暗

[同义] dusk ; sunset ; nightfall

[反义] dawn ; sunrise ; daybreak n. 黎明

(5) employ v. 雇佣

[变形] employee n. 雇员 ; employer n. 雇主

employment n. 雇佣

[同义] hire

[反义] dismiss v. 辞退, 开除

(6) well n. 水井

[变形] well adj. (身体) 好 ; well adv. 好

(7) expression n. 表达, 词句

[变形] express v. 表达

2. 日常交际用语

(1) Nice to meet you. / Nice meeting you.

- (2) I must be off/ go/ be leaving now.
 (3) Give my regards/ best wishes/ love to sb.
 (4) What/ How about... ?
 (5) I must be leaving.
 (6) Give one's best wishes/love to sb.
 (7) Now it's your turn!

3. 句型和语法

go on doing, find out, prefer... to...

复习各种时态的特殊疑问句的构成和用法

二、难点讲解

1. So 的用法

so + (be, have, do 和其它助动词或情态动词) + 主语

The boy died, and a week later, so did his sister.

那个男孩死了,一周以后他姐姐也死了。

- (1) “so + (be, have, do 和其它助动词或情态动词) + 主语”是一个常见的句型,用以表示某人(某物)的情况与前面提到过的另一人(另一物)的情况相同。例如:

Louise can dance beautifully and so can her sister.

露易丝舞跳得好,她妹妹舞跳得也好。

Asia is a large continent and so is Africa.

亚洲是个很大的大陆,非洲也是。

- (2) “so + (be, have, do 和其它助动词或情态动词) + 主语”与“so + 主语 + (be, have, do 和其它助动词或情态动词)”这两种句型语序不同,表达的意思也不相同。第二个句型表示赞同前面的内容。试比较下面的句子。

You seem to like tea, so do I. 你似乎喜欢茶,我也是这样。

—You seem to like tea. 你似乎喜欢茶。

—So I do. 是的,我喜欢。

2. Sure

sure 可以用作副词,相当于 surely, 用来回答问题,作“肯定地”(certainly),“当然”(of course)解。sure 的这种用法被认为是美国英语的用法,在英国英语中常用 certainly。例如:

“Will you come tonight?” “Sure / Surely / Certainly.”

“你今天晚上来好吗?” “好的。”

“May I use your knife?” “Sure / Surely / Certainly.”

“可以借用你的刀子吗?” “当然可以。”

“Are you all right?” “Sure / Surely / Certainly.”

“你还好吗？”“还好。”

3. I must be off now. (= It 's time for me to go now.)

我得走了。

这是朋友相会后表示告别时的用语,含有“我该走了”的意思。在这个句子的前面加上“ I 'm afraid ... ”或“ I think ... ”,则显得更加客气些。类似的表达还有:

I must be going / leaving now.

I 'm afraid I must be going / leaving now.

I think I must be going / leaving now.

4. in one 's opinion / in the opinion of sb.

此句型的意思是“据(某人)看来”,“依(某人的)意见”(= according to what a person thinks about something)。例如:

In her opinion , nothing is better than reading at home.

她认为,没有什么比在家里读书更好的了。

In my opinion , the time when I was travelling in Beijing was the nicest part of my holiday.

依我看,我在北京旅游的那段时间是假期过得最好的一段(时间)。

In the opinion of the teacher , what we did was all wrong.

据老师看来,我们所做的一切都错了。

5. It 's time for... = It 's time to do ...

在表示说话人或包括说话人在内的一些人“该做.....的时候了”这一意思时, It 's time for ... 和 It 's time to do ... 在许多时候可以互换,其中介词 for 相当于不定式短语。如:

(1) It 's time for school / class / lunch.

= It 's time to go to school / to have class / to have lunch.

该上学了 / 该去上课了 / 该吃中饭了。

(2) It 's time for a rest / for games.

= It 's time to take a rest / play games.

该休息一下了。 / 该活动活动了。

(3) It 's the time of year for the rice harvest.

= It 's the time of year to get in /gather the rice harvest.

该是一年之中收割水稻的时间了。

6. until /till ; not ... until

till 和 until 都既可以作介词也可以作连词用。它的用法应注意以下两点:

(1) till/until 用在肯定句中,主句动词用延续性动词,意思为“直到.....”。例如:

I waited till/until he came.

我一直等到他来。

I 'll stay here till/until twelve o 'clock.

我将在这里一直呆到 12 点。

(2) till/until 用于否定句中,主句用非延续性词,构成句型“not...until...”,意思为“直到.....才.....”。例如:

Yesterday afternoon I didn't go home till / until I had finished the composition.
昨天下午,我写完作文才回家。

Last night we didn't get home till / until eleven o'clock.
昨晚我们直到 11 点钟才到家。

这两个词的用法可以互换,但有两点不同。例如:

(1) until 可以放在句首,till 一般不放在句首。

(2) from morning till night 短语中的 till 不能换成 until。

7. go on doing, go on to do 和 go on with 的区别:

这 3 个短语都有“继续.....”的意思,但用法上有所不同:

(1) go on doing 意为“不断地,不间断地做同一件事”。如:

The prices go on rising.
物价不断上涨。

You oughtn't to go on living this way.
你不应当继续这样生活。

They will go on fighting so long as they are alive.
只要他们活着,他们就将继续战斗。

(2) go on to do 表示“做完一件事,接着做另一件事”。如:

After he had finished his lessons, he went on to read newspapers.
他做完功课就看报。

After he explained to us why we should do the work, he went on to show us how to do it.
他给我们讲了为什么干这项工作后,接着教给我们怎么干。

We have finished Lesson One. Now we'll go on to learn Lesson Two.
我们已学完了第 1 课,现在接着学第 2 课。

(3) go on with sth. 常意味着一度中止,后又继续做某事。如:

He took a cup of tea and went on with the story.
他喝了一杯茶,又继续讲那个故事。

I'll go on with our lesson where I left off last time.
我将接着上次继续往下讲这一课。

Mother went on cooking, and I went on with my homework.
妈妈继续做饭,而我继续做功课。

8. as a result

as a result 意为“因此”,“由于.....的结果”,常用在有上文(表示原因)的情况下。如:

It was late at night and there was no bus. As a result, we had to walk home.
夜深了,又没有公共汽车,因此我们不得不走回家。

as a result 之后还可以接 of , 构成 as a (the) result of ... 的短语 , 表示“ 由于 的结果 ”。如 :

As a result of the fire , hundreds of people lost their lives.

由于大火 , 好几百人失去了生命。

三、考点、误区与对策

题 1 (MET 88)^①

—Where _____ the recorder ? I can ' t see it anywhere.

—I _____ it right here , but now it ' s gone.

A. did you put ; have put

B. have you put ; put

C. had you put ; have put

D. were you putting ; have put

[解析] 答案为 B。该题考查时态的用法。从所提供的一组对话的问句中 I can ' t see it anywhere 的时态可以判断 : 第一个空格应该填与现在时有关的时态。而从答句中的 right here 可以判断出 , 第二个空格应填一般过去时 , 所以 B 应该是正确答案。

题 2 (MET 88)

—When _____ again ?

—When he _____ , I ' ll let you know.

A. he comes ; come

B. will he come ; will come

C. he comes ; will come

D. will he come ; comes

[解析] 答案为 D。该题是通过对话的情景考查时态的用法。从问句中的 again 一词可以断定应该用一般现在时 ; 而答句中的空格恰好在时间状语从句中 , 其主句为一般将来时 , 所以应该填一般将来时。答案为 D。

题 3 (MET 91)

—We haven ' t heard from Jane for a long time.

—What do you suppose _____ to her ?

A. was happening

B. to happen

C. has happened

D. having happened

[解析] 答案为 C。特殊疑问词 what 作宾语从句中 happen 的主语 , 而 suppose 后接的宾语从句的时态应该与问句中的时态相呼应 , 故应该排除选项 A 而 B , D 两个选项填入空白处其句子结构不对。所以 , 只有选项 C 正确。

题 4 (NMET 93)

—How long _____ each other before they _____ married ?

—For about a year.

A. have they known ; get

^① 注 : MET 88 即 1988 年全国高考英语题 , NMET 93 即 1993 年全国高考英语题。其他未注明者均为根据高考考点设计的模拟题。下同。

- B. did they know ; were going to get
 C. do they know ; are going to get
 D. had they known ; got .

[解析] 答案为 D。从问句中的 How long 可以判断出应该同完成时态连用 , 而 before 所接的时间状语表明 , 其主语应该用过去完成时 , 因为答句可以证明 , 他们先认识了一年多以后才结婚。所以 , 答案应该是选项 D。

题 5

— 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

[解析] 答案为 C。当对方向你做自我介绍时 , 你理应很有礼貌地回答 Pleased to meet you. 或 Nice / Glad to meet you. 也可以在前面加上一句 How do you do ? 因为对方向你做自我介绍 , 显然是第一次见面 , 否则便多此一举了。

题 6

I like sports and _____.

- A. So my brother
 B. So is my brother
 C. So likes my brother
 D. So does my brother

[解析] 答案为 D。So 在肯定句中置于句首时 , 若前后两句不为同一主语 , 由 So 引出表增补含义的句子时 , 即意为 “ 某人也 ” 时 , 句型结构为 “ So + do (be , have 及情态动词) + 主语 ”。据题意 : “ 我喜欢体育 , 我兄弟也 喜欢体育。 ” 答案为 D。注意前后两句时态要保持一致。

题 7

— I am not a student.

— _____.

- A. Neither am I
 B. Neither was I
 C. So am I
 D. So was I

[解析] 答案为 A。表示 “ 某人也不 ” , 需用 neither 开头 , 句子倒装 , 句型为 “ Neither + do (be , have 及情态动词) + 主语 ”。

根据题意 “ 我不是学生 ” , “ 我也不是学生 ” , 应选答案 A。

题 8

— Jim works very hard.

— _____.

- A. So he does
 B. He does so
 C. So he did
 D. He did so

[解析] 答案为 A。当 So 连接前后两个句子主语为同一人或事物时 , 由 So 引出的句子用以对上面所述内容加以证实或肯定时 , 意为 “ 确实如此 ” 时 , 句型结构为 “ So + 主 + 谓 (do , be have 及情态动词) ”。根据题意 “ 吉姆工作非常努力 ” , “ 他确实如此 ” , 所以 , 应选答案 A。

四、能力测试

听力部分

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 3 个选项中选出最佳选项,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。

1. What is the manager going to do?
A. He will build a factory.
B. He'll build a library.
C. He'll get a factory built.
2. What does the man want to borrow?
A. A pen.
B. A ruler.
C. A pen and a ruler.
3. Why does the man want to watch the play?
A. It is a wonderful play.
B. It hasn't been put on before.
C. He hasn't watched it before.
4. What are they doing?
A. They are waiting for the rain to stop.
B. They are drinking coffee.
C. They are talking about the weather.
5. How is Tom going to the post office?
A. His father is driving him there.
B. He's going there by bus.
C. He's going to drive there.

第二节

听下面 2 段对话。每段对话后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 3 个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话读两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6,7 题

6. Where is Tom working now?
A. In a new factory.
B. In the same factory with Lee.

- C. In a bookstore.
7. What did Lee ask Tom to do ?
- A. To visit a friend just from the USA.
- B. To call at her house and have dinner with her family.
- C. To have dinner in a restaurant.

听第 7 段材料 , 回答第 8 至 10 题

8. Who is going to lose a job ?
- A. John.
- B. Mary.
- C. The boss.
9. Why can 't the person go to work again ?
- A. He usually went to work early.
- B. He didn 't work hard or learn new things.
- C. He seldom used a computer.
10. What should the man do in the future ?
- A. He should plan things well.
- B. He should learn new things.
- C. He should work harder and learn to use a computer.

笔试部分

I . 单项填空

1. I don 't think Mary and Sue _____ before , _____ ?
- A. have met ; haven 't they B. have met ; have they
- C. have seen ; do I D. have seen ; don 't they
2. " Who is the beautiful woman over there ?"
- " Do you _____ the tall one by the window ?"
- A. find B. point C. ask D. mean
3. As your spoken English gets better , _____ your written English.
- A. so does B. so will C. such does D. such will
4. If you don 't go , _____ I.
- A. so do B. so will C. nor do D. neither shall
5. Swimming is always _____ to Bob. I always find him _____ in it.
- A. interested ; interested B. interesting ; interesting
- C. interested ; interesting D. interesting ; interested
6. They study in _____ school but in _____.
- A. a same ; a different grade B. the same ; different grades
- C. same ; different grade D. that same ; the different grades

7. _____ the beginning of the meeting , we heard a report by Comrade Zhao.
A. By B. In C. At D. On
8. Could you tell us something about _____ time of your summer holidays ?
A. the happier B. happy C. happier D. the happiest
9. My letter _____ my parents this morning was _____ my study at school.
A. for ; on B. to ; about C. for ; about D. to ; for
10. We had plenty of food _____ not much water.
A. and B. but C. because D. or

II . 用所给动词的适当形式填空

1. We _____ (have) supper when my father came back.
2. Lucy 's mother _____ (be) ill yesterday. Lucy _____ (have) to look after her at home. This time yesterday she _____ (cook) for her mother.
3. What _____ you _____ (do) with my computer ?
4. We _____ (enjoy) ourselves in the summer holiday.
5. Why not (ask) someone else to help you ?
6. I _____ (not go) much farther before I caught them up.
7. We _____ (study) English for over three years.
8. He _____ (fall) off his bike when he _____ (ride) to school.
9. You kept me _____ (wait) for nearly an hour yesterday morning.
10. I _____ (lose) my bike. So I have to buy a new one.

III . 根据下列句子及所给单词的首字母 , 在句子中的横线上写出各单词的正确形式(每空只写一词)

1. In my o _____ we 'd better not pay him before the work is done.
2. A _____ is much hotter than July.
3. How many hands are you going to e _____ to do all the jobs ?
4. Let me i _____ my girl friend Mary Smith. Mary , this is Mr White , my best partner.
5. At the b _____ of the new term , students of Senior One don 't know each other very well.
6. B _____ is one of the interesting subjects students are required to study at school.
7. Your idea is quite d _____ from mine.
8. It has been raining for days. As a r _____ , many villages have been flooded (淹没).
9. I sometimes go out to the cinema on S _____ or Sunday evening.
10. I prefer v _____ to meat , especially (尤其) in summer.

IV. 完形填空

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从 1-10 各题所给的四个选项中,选出一个最佳答案。

I 1 through the streets 2 I caught sight of a 3 shop. I 4 to get a new suit and throw off my old clothes. But . . . I had nothing in the world but a 5 note. However, I could not resist the temptation. I went 6 and asked if they had a cheap suit. The fellow I 7 made no answer at first, 8 me up and down, noticed that I was almost 9 rags, then 10, "Just a minute."

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. A. had wandered | B. wandered | | |
| C. was wandering | D. was wandered | | |
| 2. A. after | B. while | C. as | D. when |
| 3. A. tailor's | B. tailer's | C. tailors' | D. tailer |
| 4. A. very wanted | B. wanted very much | | |
| C. much wanted | D. wanted very | | |
| 5. A. million pound | B. million pounds | | |
| C. million-pounds | D. million-pound | | |
| 6. A. into | B. in | C. out of | D. out |
| 7. A. spoke | B. said | C. spoke to | D. said to |
| 8. A. looked | B. looked at | C. saw | D. saw after |
| 9. A. with | B. after | C. on | D. in |
| 10. A. saying | B. said | C. adding | D. added |

V. 阅读理解

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项中选出最佳答案。

One day Tom was playing with his younger brother Paul beside the well near their home. Suddenly Tom fell down the well. Paul was frightened. Their parents were not at home. Their father was working in the factory and their mother was helping a neighbour. Tom called his younger brother, Paul. Paul looked at the bottom of the well and saw his brother standing in the water of the well. Tom was five feet tall and the water was only three feet deep. Paul was glad to see his brother safe in the well. Then he ran home and brought a long rope.

He was only six and not very strong, so he could not pull Tom out. He was thinking hard and finally had a good idea. He tied one end of the rope to a tree and threw the other end to his brother in the well. Then Tom climbed up the rope and got out of the well. He thanked his brother first and went home to change his wet clothes.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Tom was _____. | |
| A. writing to Paul | B. writing to his brother |
| C. playing with Paul | D. walking near his home |
| 2. Tom fell down _____. | |
| A. a well near his home | B. a well in the factory |

- B. a river beside a neighbour
3. _____ was trying to save Tom.
- A. His father
- C. One of his friends
4. Their parents were _____.
- A. save in the well.
- C. working in the factory
5. Paul was _____.
- A. sixteen and strong
- C. only six and not strong
- D. a river near the factory
- B. His mother
- D. His brother Paul
- B. away from home
- D. helping a neighbour
- B. only five and not very strong
- D. fifteen but not strong

Unit 2

In the lab

一、知识重点

1. 单词联想记忆

(1) allow vt. 允许, 准许

[同义] let

[反义] disallow, forbid

(2) experiment n. 实验

[变形] experimental adj. 实验的 ; expert n. 专家

[同义] test

(3) electricity n. 电, 电流

[变形] electric adj. 电的, 电气的 ; electrify vt. 使.....带电 ; 电气化

electron n. 电子

(4) shut vt. 关上, 关闭

[同义] close ; lock

[反义] open vt. 打开

(5) finally adv. 最后, 最终

[变形] final adj. 最后的, 最终的

[反义] first adv. 首先

(6) lively adj. 活泼的, 充满生机的

[变形] live [laiv] adj. 活的, 活跃的 ; live [liv] vi. 生活

[同义] active

(7) dip vt. 浸 ; 蘸

[变形] dipper n. 水杓

(8) second n. 秒

[变形] second num. 第 2

(9) sadly adv. 伤心地 ; 痛心处

[变形] sad adj. 伤心的, 痛心的 ; sadness n. 伤心, 痛心

(10) proper adj. 恰当的, 合适的