

《 高 考 三 人 行 》

参 考 答 案

英
语

远方出版社

高 考 三 人 行

状 元 直 通 车

《高考三人行》自4月份上市以来，立刻风靡全国，在短短一个月內，我们收到全国各省市上千封来信，信中充分肯定了《高考三人行》系列丛书的价值，并提出许多宝贵的意见和建议。为了回报广大读者，我们在《高考三人行》（教师用书）出版前，向每一位购买《高考三人行》的读者赠送《参考答案》一份。相信它能在高考复习中助您一臂之力！

赠 品

高一英语·Units(1~2)

基础考点训练

I. 单项选择

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

综合潜能开发

I. 完形填空

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

II. 阅读理解

A

- 1.C 2.C 3.A

B

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

C

- 1.A 2.B 3.D 4.B

D

- 1.B 2.D 3.C 4.A

E

- 1.A 2.D 3.A 4.A 5.B

III. 短文改错

1. 在 English teacher 前加 *my*。由于受汉语影响,有些考生在写作时往往会忽略人称,但在英语中应时刻注意人称代词的使用。
2. 在 schoolmate 后加 *s*。这是考生常出现的错误,忘记名词的复数形式,因为她(他)的同学肯定不止一个。
3. 把 *that* 改为 *whether*。Whether...or not 是一种较常用的搭配结构,只要读完整个句子,是不难找出误点。
4. 正确。
5. 把 *as* 改为 *that*。此题考查考生是否对 *so...that* 结构掌握了。较容易改出错误。
6. 去掉 *a*。catch sight of 是一个词组,相当于 *see*。记住了这个词组,一下就可以发现错误了。
7. 把 *but* 改为 *and*。从句子结构上来看,是两个并列成分,而非转折之意。
8. 把 *calm* 改为 *calmed*。从整个句子看,并列的是两个相同的成分,前面 *remembered* 是过去式, *and* 之后的 *calm* 也应该是过去。
9. 把 *is* 改为 *are*。本句的主语是 *and* 连接的两个并列成分,是复数,故系动词也应该是复数。
10. 把 *often* 去掉。*will* 可表示现在习惯性动作,意思是无论什么时候,我看到它们,就会想起我的英语老师。而 *whenever* 与 *often*(经常)不搭配,故去掉 *often*。

IV. 书面表达

Our school is at the foot of a hill. When you come into our school, you can see there is an avenue leading straight to the teaching building. On both sides of the avenue there are tall trees. And on each side of it there is a flower bed, where various flowers are in bloom.

On the east of the teaching building is a playground nearly a stream running from north to south with a bridge over it. On the south of the playground is a swimming pool. On the west of the teaching building is our lab building behind which is a large hall. On the south of our lab is our library. Our dormitory is behind the teaching building. The school gate is in the south, in front of which lies a highway. Around our school there are many tall trees.

高一英语·Units(3~4)

基础考点训练

I. 单项选择

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

综合潜能开发

I. 完形填空

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

II. 阅读理解

- A
1.C 2.C 3.B 4.A 5.C
B
1.A 2.D 3.C 4.D
C
1.C 2.D 3.C 4.A
D
1.A 2.D 3.C 4.D
E
1.B 2.C 3.C 4.C 5.D

III. 短文改错

1. depend→depend on. depend 是不及物动词, depend on 依靠, 依赖。
2. 考查动名词的被动语态。caught 改为 being caught。因为 avoid 一词后必须加动名词, 而据句意此处又该用被动语态, 故应为动名词的被动形式。
3. 考查定语从句的引导词用法。enable 改为 which enable, 定语从句中充当主语的引导词不可省略。
4. such like→such as. such as 用来列举部分。
5. 考查介词短语。with great speed 改为 at great speed. 此处是“以一种高速度”之意, 故用词组 at great speed。
6. 考查动名词。run 改为 running, by 是介词, 其后不能加动词原形, 而只可加动名词。
7. 本行没有错。
8. shell→shells. shell 应用复数形式和 tortoises 对应。
9. 根据句意, 考查介词 in 与 into 的辨析。in 改为 into. into 带有“进入……”的动作含义, 而 in 主要是“在……内”的状态含义, 此处是“A tortoise draws itself completely into the shell”, 是动作性极强的一句。
10. 考查特殊疑问句 which 与 what 的辨析。which 改为 what. defence 是名词, “防卫, 防御”之意。which 主要意指“哪一个”, 而 what 是“什么”之意。“Do you know _____ it is?”一句所问的主要是“你知道这防卫是什么东西吗?”而并无选择“which one”之意。

IV. 书面表达

Last Sunday Li Tao was writing something in Chinese ink when he suddenly found the ink had run out. He immediately hurried to a store nearby to buy a bottle of ink but he was sorry to find that he couldn't afford such expensive ink—three yuan a bottle. Then he thought of the chemical factory near his home, which was always pouring out black water into the river. He fetched a lot of water, which proved very black and useful for writing. The next day he began to sell the black water in front of the school gate. The “ink” was warmly welcomed.

强化训练

- 1.D 2.D 3.B 4.D 5.D 6.B 7.D 8.A 9.B 10.B
11.C 12.B 13.D 14.B 15.C 16.D 17.B 18.A 19.A 20.A
21.D 22.D 23.B 24.B 25.A 26.C 27.B 28.A 29.A 30.D
31.D 32.B 33.B 34.D 35.C 36.C 37.C 38.A 39.B 40.A

高一英语·Units(5~6)

基础考点训练

I. 单项选择

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

综合潜能开发

I. 完形填空

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

II. 阅读理解

- A
1.C 2.B 3.B 4.C
B
1.A 2.A 3.B 4.A
C
1.C 2.B 3.C 4.D
D
1.D 2.C 3.D 4.C
E
1.B 2.D 3.A 4.D 5.C

III. 短文改错

- 此行无错。
- 把 in 之后的 any 去掉。in other words(换句话说)属于固定搭配, any 多余, 故去掉。
- 在动词 make 之前加上 to。在本句中...will do all they can make sure that...作目的状语。没有不定式符号 to, 此句就不符合语法现象, 故应在 make 之前加 to。
- 把 did 改为 do。此题是时态错误。上下文都是一般现在时, 说明现在一般情况, 在没有过去时间标志的情况下不能用过去时。
- 把 family 改为 home。此题考查同义词的辨析。family 作为抽象意义的名词“家, 家庭”, 前面的介词用 in; home 作为具体家的概念, 前面用介词 at。
- 把 subject 后面加上 s。此题考查名词复数形式。因为前面有 all 修饰, 当然 subject 应变复数形式。
- 把 a 改成 the。此题考查冠词的用法。当特指某物或 same 所修饰的词之前应加定冠词 the。
- 把 talk 之后的 about 去掉。talk about 后面需接宾语, 因为 about 此处为介词。若没有宾语, about 就应被去掉。
- 把 and 改为 or。本题考查 and 和 or 的区别。and 连接两个并列的成分或句子; 若表示具有选择性的关系的时候或在否定和疑问句中, 连接两个并列成分时, 就应该用 or。
- 把 What 改成 How。此题考查 what 与 how 的区别。what 是疑问代词, 表示“什么”, 而 how 是疑问副词, 表示“如何”。本句话的意思是“我不知道别人家里的情况如何?”故应把 what 改为 how。

IV. 书面表达

Tom was playing with his ball. He kicked the ball so hard that it happened to hit a big rock and went into a zigzag pipe. When his grandpa saw this, he tried to help Tom. But he couldn't get the ball out with a stick. Then Tom ran away. He seemed to have got a good idea. Tom returned soon with a cat. Before his grandpa understood what Tom was going to do, the cat was already sent into the pipe. With the stick Tom drove the cat to the other end of the pipe and the cat pushed the ball out. The cat did a good job, but of course Tom was much cleverer than the cat.

高一英语·Units(7~8)

基础考点训练

I. 单项选择

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

综合潜能开发

I. 完形填空

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

II. 阅读理解

- A
1.B 2.D 3.C 4.A

B

1.D 2.C 3.B

C

1.C 2.A 3.A

D

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

E

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

III. 短文改错

1. cheaper → cheap. 用 cheap 的原级修饰 restaurant.
2. talking → talk. talk about 和 eat 是并列的, 要相一致.
3. class → classes. 要用 class 的复数形式 classes.
4. 去掉 it.
5. with → by. by 这里表示方式.
6. lives 后添加 such. such as 用来列举事物.
7. 本行没有错.
8. knew → know. 全文都用一般现在时, 这里仍要用现在时.
9. Therefore → But 这里要用 but 表示转折关系.
10. what → that.

IV. 书面表达

Nowadays it is not unusual for many students to find part-time jobs. This past winter holiday, I once worked as a waiter at a McDonald's. I used to keep on asking my parents for money. It's the first time that I've earned money, so I was quite excited. Now I can buy whatever I need without asking others for money. From my working experience, I found it's good preparation for the world outside schools. I understood not only the value of money but also the way of getting along with others. What's more, I've got some working and social experience. It's good for my future work. In a word, I've had a wonderful vacation.

强化训练

- 1.C 2.B 3.D 4.C 5.D 6.C 7.C 8.A 9.D 10.A
11.D 12.C 13.B 14.C 15.D 16.D 17.B 18.C 19.D 20.A
21.C 22.C 23.C 24.A 25.B 26.B 27.C 28.B 29.C 30.D
31.C 32.C 33.C 34.A 35.A 36.D 37.B 38.D 39.C 40.A

高一英语·Units(9 ~ 10)

基础考点训练

I. 单项选择

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

综合潜能开发

I. 完形填空

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

II. 阅读理解

A

1.A 2.B 3.C 4.A

B

1.B 2.B 3.C 4.A 5.B

C

1.C 2.C 3.B 4.B

D

1.D 2.B 3.C 4.C

E

1. B 2. D 3. D 4. B 5. C

III. 短文改错

1. 考查过去完成时态用法。在 left 前加 had。据文意,作者离开法国南部的小村庄,然后才驱车去下一个镇,所以此句应用过去完成时。
2. 本行没有错误。
3. 考查介词短语辨析。应将 In 改成 On。短语 on the way 意为“在路上”,正符合此句意;而短语 in the way 意为“挡了某人的路”,不符合句意,故将 In 改为 On。
4. the → a。lift 意思有“搭车(车子)”的含义,再如:Will you give me a lift to the city? 你能让我搭车到这个城市吗?
5. with → in。in the same language 用同样的语言(回答)。
6. did → do。根据上下文应用 do。
7. 考查否定代词 none 与 neither 的区别。将 none 改为 neither。因为车中只有两个人,本文作者和搭车人,故否定两者应用 neither,对三者或三者以上的否定才能用 none。
8. 考查连词 when 与 while 的用法区别。while 改成 when。
9. surprising → surprise。in surprise 是“惊奇地”的意思。此句意为,我几乎快到镇上了,这时,这个青年人突然很慢地说道,“你讲英语吗?”当表示“正在这时”之意,应用 when,而不用 while。
10. 考查现在分词的用法。改 speak 为 speaking。句中 speaking 是现在分词作后置定语,意为“……此地没有讲英语的法国人。”(有错误需要改动)

IV. 书面表达

Boys and girls,

Attention, please. I am very glad to tell you that we are going to see a new film this evening. The film, Titanic, is a real story about a great ship that sank down into the cold sea. It cost the producers two hundred million dollars to make the film. It has won eleven Oscars. The film can bring the living history before us. The film will be on in People's Cinema at seven this evening. All of us should get together in front of our teaching building at 6:30 this evening. Please don't be late.

高一英语·Units(11 ~ 12)

基础考点训练

I. 单项选择

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

综合潜能开发

I. 完形填空

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

II. 阅读理解

A

1. D 2. A 3. D 4. B 5. D

B

1. C 2. C 3. B 4. C 5. B

C

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

D

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

E

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

III. 短文改错

1. with → in. be in + n. 表示某种服装等。
2. 考查表示一段时间的介词短语的使用。应为“for + 一段时间”作状语,意思是“犹豫了一会儿”。
3. into → in. into 是介词后应再加宾语,而 in 是副词,go in 表示进来。

4. 考查现在分词。“serving her”为现在分词短语作定语;“who served her”为定语从句。
5. 本行没有错。
6. has + was. was sold 是被动语态,说明已被卖出。
7. next day → the next day 考查定冠词的使用。请比较:① I shall see him tomorrow. (明天我将去见他。)此句不用 next day. ② I decided to see him next day. (我决定明天去见他。)此句不用 tomorrow. ③ I saw him the next day. (第二天我见到了他。)
8. dressing + dressed 考查动词“dress”的辨析。dress 作“穿衣”解时为及物动词,该句是过去分词短语作方式状语。
9. in 和 hand 之间应加 one. one 和下文的 the other 对应。
10. asked 之后加 for. ask for 是请求得到,需要某物。

IV. 书面表达

If you go to borrow a book from a library, you are asked to do as the following tells you.

You are supposed to show your card before you borrow any books from the library. You are permitted to borrow two books at most at a time, and you can keep them for no more than two weeks. If you haven't read them, you need to return and renew them.

In the library there are all kinds of books not only in Chinese but also in some foreign languages like English, Japanese, French. Besides, you can read newspapers or magazines in the reading-room, which are not allowed to take out.

Do remember that the library stays open from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. every day except on Sunday.

强化训练

- 1.A 2.C 3.B 4.C 5.A 6.B 7.D 8.B 9.D 10.D
- 11.C 12.C 13.A 14.A 15.C 16.A 17.C 18.B 19.A 20.D
- 21.B 22.B 23.B 24.D 25.B 26.A 27.A 28.C 29.D 30.C
- 31.A 32.D 33.B 34.B 35.A 36.C 37.B 38.D 39.B 40.A

高一英语·Units(13 ~ 14)

基础考点训练

I. 单项选择

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

综合潜能开发

I. 完形填空

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

II. 阅读理解

- A
- 1.C 2.D 3.D 4.A 5.B
- B
- 1.B 2.A
- C
- 1.C 2.B 3.A 4.C 5.A
- D
- 1.C 2.C 3.C 4.B 5.C
- E
- 1.A 2.D 3.B 4.A 5.C

III. 短文改错

1. grow → growing. keep on doing sth. 一直做……。
2. feed 前加 to. 不定式短语作真正的主语, it 是形式主语。
3. luck → lucky. luck 的形容词形式是 lucky。
4. 本行没有错。
5. another → other. other 指两者以上的第二个。文中应用 other。

6. why→that. the reason...that 是一种搭配。
7. kind→kinds. 不同种类应用 kinds。
8. especial→especially。
9. most 前加 the。
10. 去掉 in. every year 前面不能再用 in。

IV. 书面表达 Dear Mr. and Mrs. Cross.

I'm Li Hua, a first-year student of Beijing University. I'm twenty, from Baoding, Hebei Province.

Yesterday I had the pleasure of reading the advertisement in the newspaper. It really attracted my attention because I had been looking for an odd job during the vacation to pay for text term's tuition.

I'm glad to tell you I like children very much, just as my mother does. She has worked in a kindergarten for 20 years. I have a young brother. I always take care of him. My father is a good cook, from whom I learned to cook. When my parents weren't in, I also had to cook, and the whole family enjoyed the dishes I made.

Could you please tell me whether you have a spare room for me to live in and how much I will get for the job?

Eager to hear from you.

Yours sincerely

Li Hua.

高一英语·Units(15~16)

基础考点训练

I. 单项选择

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

综合潜能开发

I. 完形填空

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

II. 阅读理解

- A
1. C 2. C 3. C
B
1. A 2. B 3. B 4. D
C
1. A 2. B 3. D
D
1. D 2. C 3. B 4. D 5. D
E
1. D 2. C 3. B 4. C 5. A

III. 短文改错

1. all→whole. 考查作“全部的,总的”讲时,all与whole的用法区别。all作定语时,常放在the的前面,如all the year,whole则放在the的后面。
2. had和lost之间加been. 被动语态。
3. take→taking. 考查while作“当……时候”讲时引导进行时态的用法。连词while后接进行时态时,常省略主语和助动词,该句是“while he was taking…”的简略形式。
4. Wallet ∧ have→must. 考查情态动词表推测的用法。“must+完成时不定式”表示对过去情况的估计和推测。
5. 去掉on。
6. 本行没有错。
7. by→in. 根据对句意的理解进行介词辨析。“newspaper”不是“钱包”行为的执行者,因此不能用by,而要用表示方位的介词in,表示“在……里(内)”。
8. he和lost之间加had。
9. 考查对上、下文的理解。no→yes. 用yes承认自己是贼,才符合行文逻辑。

10. 考查词汇辨析。much→more。此处 more 作“又”解。作“一些、许多”讲时，some 与 much 不能连用且在此处与句意不符。但 some 可与“more”连用，表示“又一些”讲，与上、下文意思相符。

IV. 书面表达

Zhao Shengyu, a PLA soldier of 22, was a hero in fighting against floods. It was 3 years ago he joined the army. In July, 1998, he carried out orders and came to the Changjiang Bank along Yue Yang, Hunan Province to defend the banks in the great floods. He always hurried to place which were in great danger. He kept fighting on the bank over 20 days. In one of the great floods he lost his young lives in order to defend the banks and people's life. Though he was dead, he will live in our hearts forever.

强化训练

- 1.C 2.A 3.A 4.D 5.A 6.C 7.C 8.C 9.D 10.D
11.C 12.C 13.A 14.A 15.A 16.B 17.C 18.A 19.B 20.B
21.B 22.D 23.D 24.D 25.A 26.C 27.B 28.B 29.A 30.D
31.A 32.B 33.B 34.B 35.C 36.B 37.D 38.D 39.D 40.D

高一英语·Units(17~18)

基础考点训练

I. 单项选择

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

综合潜能开发

I. 完形填空

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

II. 阅读理解

A

- 1.B 2.C 3.B 4.D 5.D

B

- 1.B 2.D 3.D 4.A 5.C

C

- 1.C 2.B 3.B 4.B

D

- 1.B 2.D 3.C 4.A

E

- 1.A 2.C 3.A 4.B 5.D

III. 短文改错

- 将 of 去掉。该句中 outside 为介词，后面无需再加 of；如果理解 outside 是名词，则应在该词前加 the。
- 该行没有错误。
- 在 lock 后面加 it。因为 lock 为及物动词，后面应接宾语 it，代替上文出现过的自行车。
- 将 had 改成了 was。当作者从商店里出来时，自行车不见了。be gone 表示“不见了，没了，丢失了”。
- 将 how 改成 what。作者的自行车丢了，起初不知所措。what 作动词 do 的宾语。
- 将 and 改成 or。作者在商店里只呆了三、四分钟，前后应为选择关系，不应用 and。
- 将 and 改成 but。作者找遍了附近所有街道，却没有找到自行车，前后两句应为转折关系。
- 将 out 去掉。因为 find 表示“发现、找到”，而 find out 则表示经过一番努力把某事搞清楚，弄明白。
- 将 followed 改成 following。following 表示“下面的，下列的”。
- 将 place 改成 placed。此处 place 的意思及用法相当于 put。因为 place 与 bike 为被动关系，故用过去分词。

IV. 书面表达

Last summer I went to London. I spent just a week there. While I was staying there, I visited many interesting places and talked with all kinds of people. I found out an interesting thing. Some Chinese living there told me many English families didn't like to buy new TV sets. There are many shops which rent television sets. These shops are full of people because they can use television sets at home for only a little money.

高一英语·Units(19~20)

基础考点训练

I. 单项选择

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

综合潜能开发

I. 完形填空

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

II. 阅读理解

A

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

B

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

C

1. C 2. D 3. C 4. D

D

1. B 2. C 3. B 4. D 5. D

E

1. D 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. A

III. 短文改错

1. a 前加 with。play with 是“玩弄、玩耍”的意思。
2. is → was。根据开头一句提示应用过去时 there was。
3. 本行没有错。
4. 去掉 of。be afraid that... 句型。
5. will → would。全文时态要求用过去式。
6. friend → friends。one of... 应加复数名词形式。
7. who → that。it was that... 在这里是强调句型, 不能用 who 代替。
8. talk → tell。tell a lie 说谎。
9. that → what。what 既起到引导词的作用, 又做从句的宾语。
10. so → very。在这里不用 so → that 构成目的式结果状语从句, 应把 so 改为 very。

IV. 书面表达 Ladies and gentlemen,

Welcome to Hongkong! As you know, Hongkong is an important trade and financial centre in the world. It was once a British colony and on July 1, 1997, it smoothly came back to the motherland.

Hongkong is made up of 236 large and small islands. It is in the south of China, neighboring Shenzhen. On this treasure island you'll see a lot of places of interest, such as the Ocean Park, the Space Museum and the Wong Tai Sin Temple. You're sure to enjoy yourselves to the fullest.

Hongkong has long been a part of China. As early as the Han Dynasty, we Chinese began to settle here. The population is increasing year by year. Now it has come to a total of over 6 million.

Since its return to the motherland, Hongkong has been developing steadily. Under the policy of "One country, two systems", Hongkong will have an even brighter future.

Thank you.

强化训练

1. B 2. C 3. C 4. B 5. A 6. B 7. B 8. A 9. D 10. B
11. A 12. A 13. D 14. C 15. B 16. D 17. D 18. B 19. D 20. D
21. C 22. D 23. B 24. A 25. B 26. B 27. C 28. D 29. A 30. B
31. B 32. B 33. D 34. B 35. C

高一英语·Units(21 ~ 22)

基础考点训练

I. 单项选择

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

综合潜能开发

I. 完形填空

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

II. 阅读理解

- A
1. B 2. A 3. D 4. C 5. A
B
1. D 2. B 3. B 4. C 5. A
C
1. C 2. D 3. B 4. B 5. D
D
1. B 2. D 3. B 4. D 5. C
E
1. D 2. C 3. C 4. B 5. C

III. 短文改错

- 考查宾语从句关联词的正确选择。将 that 改为 what。think 后需加宾语。life would look life 不是一句话,不能用 that 引导,what 可以,做表语。
- But → However: however 比 but 语气强烈,可用在句首、句中或句尾。
- 考查近义词 problem 与 question 的区别。将 question 改为 problem。question 表示提出疑问,有待别人给予回答的问题。problem 指出有待解决的问题。
- 考查过去分词。将 polluting 改为 polluted。过去分词指“已被污染了的”。
- out → rid。get rid of 是固定搭配,意思是“除去,驱除”。
- 考查特殊疑问句 how 与 what 的辨析。将 how 改为 what。这句话是表示几家工厂努力做的事是制造没有污染的汽车,而不是说他们是怎样制造的。
- 考查现在完成进行时态。将 tried 改为 trying。此句不是表示被动,而是表示过去一直做什么,而且可能继续下去的现在完成进行时。它的基本句型是 have been doing。
- 本行没有错。
- take 之后加 the。take the place of 是一个固定搭配,意思是“代替,代理”。
- 考查作“花费”讲时,spend 与 take 的用法区别。将 spend 改为 take。spend 表“花费时间、金钱”时,主语是人。而 take 则常用于 it 做形式主语的句子。

IV. 书面表达

Name	Li Hua	Health	Excellent
Nationality	Chinese	Date of birth	June 12th, 1983
Place of birth	The city of Hefei		
Present address	18 Dong Feng Road, Chao Yang District, Beijing		
Grade	The third year, Senior middle school		
School	Guang Ming Middle School, Beijing		

<p>A summary of the English Study</p>	<p>Li Hua has learned English for 6 years and is very much interested in it. He likes not only reading all kinds of English materials and novels written in simple English, but also writing diaries and compositions. Some of his compositions were published in some English magazines and newspaper for middle school students. Besides English, he does well in all the other subjects.</p>
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高一英语·Units(23 ~ 24)

基础考点训练

I. 单项选择

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

综合潜能开发

I. 完形填空

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

II. 阅读理解

A

- 1.B 2.D 3.C 4.C 5.C

B

- 1.C 2.B 3.C 4.B 5.C

C

- 1.D 2.B 3.D 4.A 5.B

D

- 1.B 2.D 3.B 4.A 5.B

E

- 1.B 2.B 3.D 4.D 5.B

III. 短文改错

- 将 other 改成 another. 青年军官的母亲生活在另一个城镇,所以他要坐火车去。而 other 表示“其余的,其他的”。
- 将 to 去掉,因为 telephone 为及物动词,后面接宾语时不需要 to。
- 将 should 改成 could 或 might. should 意为“应该”,表示从责任、道义上该做某事,而青年军官电话告知母亲火车的时间,是为了让他母亲“可能、能够”去接站。
- 将 and 改成 but. 他翻遍了衣袋,钱不凑整,前后两句应为转折关系。
- 将 at 改成 for.
- 将 pass 改为 passing. 他拦住了一个过路的老兵。passing by 这个现在分词短语作 soldier 的定语。
- 在 wait 后面加 a. “等一等”,英文习惯上表示为“wait a moment”。
- 将 what 改成 how. 该句意思为“难道你不知道怎样跟长官讲话吗?”而不应是“难道你不知道跟长官说什么吗?”
- 将 angry 改成 angrily,因为此处应为副词。
- 此行没有错误。

IV. 书面表达

A Clever Boy

One day when Li Hua was walking in the rain to school, he suddenly caught sight of an old man walking slowly with only a handkerchief to protect himself from the heavy rain. Li Hua tried to help him, but he was too short to hold the umbrella for the old man. He thought a moment and then had an idea. The stick! The old man's walking stick might help him. So he went over and told what he thought to the old man. The old man was very happy and gave his stick to Li Hua. Li Hua took it and tied his umbrella to the stick. Holding the umbrella, the old man and Li Hua walked happily in the rain.

强化训练

1. A 2. A 3. D 4. A 5. D 6. D 7. A 8. A 9. A 10. B
11. C 12. B 13. B 14. D 15. D 16. D 17. D 18. B 19. C 20. D
21. D 22. A 23. C 24. A 25. B 26. A 27. A 28. B 29. C 30. C
31. A 32. D 33. B 34. A 35. C 36. B 37. B 38. B 39. B 40. D
41. A 42. B 43. A 44. A 45. C 46. C 47. B 48. A 49. C 50. C 51. B 52. A 53. D 54. C 55. C 56. A
57. D 58. A 59. A 60. C

高一英语·Units(25 ~ 26)

基础考点训练

I. 单项选择

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

综合潜能开发

I. 完形填空

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

II. 阅读理解

- A
1. C 2. C 3. A 4. C 5. D
B
1. D 2. A 3. B 4. D 5. D
C
1. C 2. A 3. D 4. C
D
1. A 2. C 3. D 4. C
E
1. D 2. C 3. C 4. D 5. C

III. 短文改错

- While → when
- stolen 前加 had
- Meanwhile → However
- parked → parking
- for 前加 it
- receive → accept
- 本行没错
- We → They
- something → nothing
- 去掉 that

IV. 书面表达

This afternoon we had a football match. When I was running toward the ball, I fell over. I hurt so badly that I could hardly stand up. Some of my classmates came up and helped me onto a bike. They took me to the nearest hospital. The doctor in the hospital

tal examined me carefully and said that there was nothing serious. After I was given some medicine, I was allowed to be supported home. I was so sorry that I couldn't play the match. But I was happy that I had so many friends to help me when I was in trouble.

强化训练

1. B 2. A 3. A 4. C 5. A 6. D 7. C 8. A 9. D 10. D

11. A 12. D 13. C 14. C 15. B 16. A 17. C 18. D 19. D 20. C

21. D 22. C 23. A 24. C 25. C 26. D 27. A 28. C 29. A 30. A 31. C 32. D 33. D 34. C 35. C

高二英语·Units(1~2)

基础考点训练

I. 单项选择

1. C 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. D 6. C 7. B 8. C 9. A 10. D

11. A 12. D 13. B 14. B 15. C 16. B 17. D 18. B 19. B 20. B

综合潜能开发

I. 完形填空

1. A 2. C 3. D 4. D 5. C 6. B 7. C 8. A 9. A 10. D

11. D 12. A 13. D 14. B 15. C 16. A 17. C 18. C 19. A 20. D

II. 阅读理解

A

1. D 2. B 3. A 4. D

B

1. C 2. B 3. D 4. A

C

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

D

1. C 2. C 3. B 4. C 5. A

E

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

III. 短文改错

1. 去掉 got 后的 a

2. have 后加 been

3. exam → exams

4. was → were

5. strong → strongly

6. too → so

7. 去掉 afraid 后的 of

8. live → living

9. ✓

10. fact 后加 that

IV. 书面表达

Mr. Brown and his son are both fishing fans. They often go fishing on Sundays. Last Sunday they got up very early and got everything ready for fishing. When they started, Mrs. Brown stopped them and told them it would rain that afternoon. She asked them to take their raincoats with them. But they didn't follow her advice. They soon got to the bank of the river and started fishing. But they had no luck. They didn't get any fish. Soon it began to rain heavily. They both were caught in the rain and wet through. They got back home in a great hurry. They caught a bad cold and coughed a lot. Mrs. Brown scolded them seriously for not having taken her advice.

高二英语·Units(3~4)

基础考点训练

I. 单项选择

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

综合潜能开发

I. 完形填空

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

II. 阅读理解

- A
1.D 2.D 3.D 4.C 5.C
B
1.B 2.B 3.C 4.C 5.C
C
1.C 2.D 3.C 4.D
D
1.D 2.A 3.C 4.B 5.D
E
1.D 2.C 3.A 4.C 5.D

III. 短文改错

1. do→doing
2. as soon as 前加 but
3. what→that
4. key 前加 my/the
5. not 前加 be
6. for→of
7. have→had
8. Must→May/Can
9. climbing→climb
10. many→much

IV. 书面表达

One day Jane and her brother Tom were playing hide-and-seek outside the post office. Just then a postman came to the mail box and took away all the letters without shutting it. Seeing this, Tom climbed into it and shut the door. Now Jane was looking everywhere for Tom, but she couldn't find him. When she came near to the mail box, she heard the cry and knew Tom was locked in the box. She told the postman what had happened. The postman came to open the mail box and let Tom out. Tom was still crying. The postman said with a smile, "Don't cry any more. Remember to stick a stamp on yourself next time when you get into it." Hearing this, Tom stopped crying and smiled.

强化训练

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

高二英语·Units(5~6)

基础考点训练

I. 单项选择

- 1.A 2.B 3.D 4.B 5.D 6.C 7.D 8.A 9.D 10.C

11.C 12.A 13.B 14.B 15.A 16.C 17.B 18.C 19.A 20.D

综合潜能开发

I. 完形填空

1.D 2.A 3.B 4.C 5.A 6.C 7.B 8.C 9.D 10.A

11.D 12.B 13.B 14.A 15.C 16.D 17.C 18.B 19.A 20.D

II. 阅读理解

A

1.C 2.D 3.B 4.D 5.B

B

1.C 2.D 3.A

C

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

D

1.B 2.C 3.D 4.C 5.C

E

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

III. 短文改错

1. 去掉 the

2. clearly—clear

3. shall 后加 be

4. think—thinking

5. increased—increases

6. thing—things

7. with—for

8. ✓

9. or—and

10. anybody—everybody

IV. 书面表达

A Man Disobeying Rules

One should keep rules. But some people don't. My neighbour Mr Smith is a person of such a kind. He wouldn't like to obey rules like most people in public. For example, when he walks in the streets, he walks on the right side while all the others keep left. In some places, there are notices such as "No smoking" on the walls. But he has none of it. He purposely lights his cigarette to show he is different from others. In hospital, libraries and theatres, people always show their dislike to him when he speaks loudly. Though he doesn't always obey rules, sometimes he has to. He has to bend his head when he goes through the gate with a notice "Mind Your Head".

高二英语·Units(7~8)

基础考点训练

I. 单项选择

1.B 2.D 3.D 4.B 5.B 6.C 7.A 8.C 9.D 10.C

11.A 12.D 13.C 14.D 15.C 16.C 17.B 18.B 19.A 20.A

综合潜能开发

I. 完形填空

1.A 2.C 3.B 4.D 5.C 6.A 7.D 8.C 9.D 10.B

11.A 12.D 13.C 14.D 15.D 16.C 17.A 18.B 19.C 20.D

II. 阅读理解

A

1.C 2.A 3.D

B