

谁能驰骋考场 • 惟我回马一枪

全新编写
QUAN XIN BIAN XIE

课后

回马枪

新教材课后名师导解

● 学习内容撮要

● 课后习题导解

● 同能级拓展训练

● 课后回马一枪



(上册)

高一英语

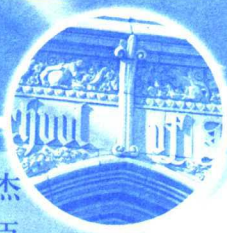
伊道恩 刘增杰 主编

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代 序

谁 能 驰 骋 考 场 惟 我 回 马 一 枪

新课学完，理解掌握得怎样，课后练习是最便捷的检测手段和巩固所学的方式。《课后回马枪——新教材名师导解》打破常规和定势，以课后练习做为突破口，采取“**学习内容撮要——课后习题导解——同能级题训练——课后回马一枪**”的新模式编写，精讲精练，相得益彰。

本书根据教育部2002年秋季教材编写精神和初中、高中新修订教材，初二、初三、高二新教材课后练习增加开放性内容的需要，并依据教学大纲要求，对课后练习中**重点、难点、疑点、能力点**以及**解题方法**进行导解，是新一代教辅精品丛书。本书在体例上分四个版块。

★ **学习内容撮要**：“撮要”是高度浓缩之意。本栏目对学习内容进行浓缩和提炼，突破重点、难点，揭示知识的内在规律和联系，便于复习，一目了然。

★ **课后习题导解**：此部分让学生了解习题的**命题目的**，**最佳分析切入点**，**解题关键和技巧**，习题解答绝非简单的判断和选择，而是根据教学要求和答题标准进行简述，解释答案非此而彼的理由，使学生不仅知其然，而且知其所以然。本栏目可做**随堂练习**的参考。

★ **同能级题训练**：“同能级题”的概念源于教育部颁布的《高

考考试说明》中对考试级能的要求。它分为 A 识记、B 理解、C 运用。有些学科如语文等，还设置了 D 分析综合、E 鉴赏评价等。为此，本套书配置了**同能级训练题**。这些题通过比较、迁移、渗透、拓展等多种方式锻炼学生创新和综合应变能力，拓展思路以备将来**考中取胜**。书中附有同能级题训练参考答案。同能级题可做**家庭作业**。

★**课后回马一枪**：精选近年来全国各省市中高考中的一些优秀题目，教师精讲精批。详细指导解题思路，使学生在日常学习中就可以真切体会到中、高考中的重难点所在。

综上所述可以看出本套书具有“三新二用”的突出特点。三新就是紧跟新教材，创造新思路，首创**同能级题训练新方法**；从课后习题导解入手，掌握综合运用学科知识方法，既完成了课后练习，又巩固了课本知识，此谓之一用，表现学生**综合运用能力的同能级题**做为家庭作业，此为二用。本丛书，根据新教材修改的进度，按年级和学科编写。

本书两位主编是我国教材和教辅读物策划和编写专家。伊道恩先生是我国享受国务院政府特殊津贴的教育专家，是人民教育出版社课程教材研究所研究员、全国中学语文教学研究会常务理事，新教材的编写者及试教者；刘增杰先生是全国中语会中学生文学社研究中心副主任兼副秘书长、编审。

为全国初、高中生能尽快拿到一套配合新教材的教辅书，本丛书可能会因编写时间紧，对新教材理解的不够深刻等因素，在编写质量上存在不足，望全国师生多多赐教。

编 者

2002 年 5 月

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Unit 1 The summer holidays

【学习内容摘要】

一、本单元重点

复习和掌握各种时态的特殊疑问句;熟悉英文的书信格式。

二、本单元难点

1. so + be(have; 助动词或情态动词) + 主语的倒装句型。
2. go on doing sth. 和 go on to do sth. 的区别。
3. as a result 和 as a result of ... 的用法。
4. find 和 find out 的区别。

三、部分注释

1. 倒装句结构: so + be(have; 助动词; 情态动词) + 主语。

这个结构中的动词必须与前面一句中的动词一样。如果前面句中的谓语动词是 be 或 have, 则“so”后面也要用 be 或 have; 如果前面句子中没有助动词或情态动词, 则“so”后面用 do。例如:

1) A: I was late yesterday. 昨天我迟到了。

B: So was I. 我也迟到了。

2) You can speak English, and so can I. 你能讲英语, 我也能。

3) They have read two novels. So have we. 他们读了两本小说, 我们也读了两本。

4) He bought two books. So did I. 他买了两本书, 我也买了两本。

2. go on doing sth. 和 go on to do sth. 的区别。例如:

☆高一英语☆

1) He went on reading the newspaper for two hours. 他连续不断地看报纸,看了两个小时。

2) The workers went on building the house though it rained. 尽管在下雨,工人们在继续盖房子。

3) Let's go on to do another job. 让我们接着做另一件事吧。

4) After he finished writing a letter, he went on to read the newspaper. 他写完信后,就看报。

“go on doing sth.” 表示继续干某事。

“go on to do sth.” 表示接着干另一件事。

【课后习题导解】

Lesson 1

I. Read the dialogues in Lesson 1 and answer the questions.

1. Which school was Harry at last year?

Harry was at Centre School last year.

2. Whose friend is Bob White? Which school was he at last year?

Bill's friend is Bob White. He was at Centre School, too.

3. Did Bill know Harry before?

No, he didn't.

4. What did Bill and Harry say to end their dialogue?

Nice to meet you and nice to meet you.

5. What did Zhou Lan say when she wanted to introduce Tang Lin to Jane?

Tang Lin, I want to introduce my friend Jane.

II . Complete the dialogue, fill in each blank with one word.

LIZ: Hi, Jane. Glad to see you again.

JANE: Hi, Liz.

LIZ: Who is the beautiful girl over there?

JANE: Do you mean the tall girl?

LIZ: Yes.

JANE: She's Ann. She lives next to my house.

She's a good basketball player.

LIZ: Oh, really? How nice! I want to know her very much.

JANE: Come on, then. I'll introduce you to her.

LIZ: Great.

JANE: Hi, Ann! I'd like to introduce you to my classmate Liz.

ANN: Hello. Glad to meet you.

LIZ: Hi.

III . Fill in each blank with one word. Then read the dialogue again.

Key: Did ; No; climbed / went / got ; did, So; did; Why ; pity

两个人初次见面,想问对方的姓名,一般都是先向对方问候,然后自报姓名,将自己介绍给对方,然后问对方姓名。如果见面第一句话就问“What's your name?”,对西方人来说是不礼貌的。表达方式如下:

1. Hello, I'm × × × . Your name, please?

2. Hello, I'm × × × . May I know your name?

Lesson 2

I. Read the letter in lesson 2 again and answer the following questions.

1. Is Charlie a city child or a country boy?

I guess he is a country boy.

2. Where does he write to Xiaojun?

He writes the letter on a farm in America.

3. He is the only child in the family, isn't he?

No, he isn't. He has a brother.

4. What do Charlie and his family grow on the farm and around their house?

They grow rice on the farm and vegetables in their garden.

5. What do they usually do at weekends?

They usually hold parties or cook meat on an open fire outside. And some of the youngmen drink beer together.

6. How many time areas are there in the States and how many in China.

There are five time areas in the States and, in China, there are also five.

II. Choose the right answer according to the text in Lesson 2.

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

III. Fill in each blank with the right verb from.

didn't stay; went; told; had changed; bought; helped; are

living; will begin; will be

英文书信和信封格式:

书信格式如下:

Dear David,	18 Nanjing Road Tianjin, China August 28, 2000
Thank for your letter...	
.....	
Best wishes	
	Yours sincerely, Wanglin

信封格式如下:

Wanglin	stamp
18 Nanjing Road	
Tianjin,	
P. R. China	
	Mr David Black 210 North George St. New York, NY 10020 U. S. A

Lesson 3

II . Fill in each blank with one word. The first letter of each word is given to help you.

Key: August; rice; helping; until; working; lights; but; employs; care; rain; pump; cook; drink; because

Lesson 4

II. Choose the right preposition for each blank.

1. in; at 2. at; of 3. In; with; At; from; until 4. by; at
5. from; along; to; of 6. at; in; of

III. Fill in the blanks with the right verb forms.

has just come; met; was hurrying; were went; met; are;
did; go; went; is

Revision

- I . 1. Where 2. What 3. Which 4. When/What time
5. How 6. Whose 7. Who 8. Who/Whom
II . 1. at; in 2. for; about 3. about; to 4. for; As 5. In
6. to 7. for 8. In; about
III . 1. After a rest, we went on working/with our work.
2. It's six o'clock. I must be leaving now. (I have to leave now.)
3. Try to find five differences in these two pictures.
4. I like geography vrey much, but I don't like history.
(I'm very interested in geography, but I don't like his-
tory.)
5. I prefer biology to chemistry.

【同能级题训练】

I. 难点练习: 单项选择

1. He slipped and broke his leg. _____, he'll have to be
away from school at least for two or three months.
A. As a result of B. As the result

C. As a result

D. As the result of

注释:as a result 表示“结果;因此”,常用在有上文讲明原因的情况下。as a result of... 表示“由于……的结果”。

本题答案是 C。

2. Though it began to rain, they _____ in the fields.

A. went on to work

B. went on working

C. kept to work

D. kept on to work

本题答案是 B。

3. The young plants must _____ on such a hot day.

A. take good care of

B. be taken good care

C. be taken good care of

D. be taken a good care of

本题答案是 C。

4. She worked _____ the light of the moon.

A. in

B. at

C. under

D. by

本题答案是 D。

5. I am not a careful student, _____, I always make mistakes.

A. on result

B. as a result of

C. in result

D. as a result

本题答案是 D。

II. 单项选择

1. She is unable to work out this problem. _____.

A. So is he

B. Neither is he

C. So he is

D. He is so

2. These bags are so heavy that we can not carry them upstairs _____.

A. in one's opinion

B. in one's opinions

- C. in my opinion D. in my opinions
3. Mary got to know Rose _____ the first day of the new school year.
A. for B. in C. at D. on
4. My parents had something important to do yesterday. They _____ and left me alone at home.
A. went away B. went back
C. went down D. went in
5. I enjoy _____.
A. the film B. to go to the cinema
C. going to the cinema D. Both A and C
6. —Do you like meat or fish?
—I'd _____ fish _____ meat.
A. preferred; not B. prefer; not
C. prefer; to D. preferred; to
7. Some people think that the book is very _____, but I'm not _____ in it.
A. interesting; interesting B. interested; interesting
C. interesting; interested D. interested; interested
8. They cooked meat _____ open fire outside.
A. on B. on an C. in D. in an
9. Bill and I study in _____ school, but in _____.
A. a same ; a different grade
B. the same; different grades
C. same; different grade
D. the same; the different grades
10. I hope _____.
A. you well B. you good

- C. you are well D. you are good
11. It's very nice _____ and see me.
A. of you to come B. of you coming
C. for you to come D. for you coming
12. _____ the end of last term, we had learned 750 English words.
A. In B. By C. At D. To
13. He had us _____ all through the party.
A. laugh B. laughed C. laughing D. to laugh
14. If he doesn't go, _____ I.
A. so does B. so shall C. nor do D. nor shall
15. You go now. I'll _____ later.
A. come on B. come here C. come back D. come up
16. We grow rice _____ the south of China.
A. to B. on C. in D. near
17. We'll go to see a new film _____ in August.
A. sometime B. sometimes
C. some time D. some times
18. The number of students in our class _____ girls.
A. are B. are not C. isn't D. aren't
19. The Chinese people _____ hard-working and brave.
A. are B. is
C. has been D. are being
20. "All _____ present and all _____ going on well." Our monitor said.
A. is; is B. are; is C. are; is D. is; are

III. 同义词转换, 每空一词

1. Nice to meet you all.

☆高一英语☆

Nice ____ all ____ you.

2. We had a good time on holiday.

We ____ very much on holiday.

3. It's time for you to be on duty.

It's ____ to be on duty.

4. He works from morning till night.

He works from ____ till ____.

5. I don't know much about Japanese.

I know ____ about Japanese.

IV. 完形填空

The best place for a summer holiday, however, is the 1. Some children are lucky enough to live near the sea, but 2 the other who do not, a week or two at one of the big seaside towns is something which they will 3 about for the whole of the following year.

In England, it is not only the 4 who can take their children to the seaside; 5 a factory worker or a bus driver, a street cleaner or a waiter wants to take his wife or children to Southend or Margate, Blackpool or Clacton, he is 6 quite able to do so.

Now, what is it that children 7 so much about the seaside? I think it is the sand, sea and sun more than any other things. 8, there are lots of new things to see, nice things to eat, and exciting things to do, but it is the 9 of sand under one's feet, of salt water on one's skin, and of the warm sun on one's back that make the seaside 10 it is.

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. A. town | B. seaside | C. Southend | D. Clacton |
| 2. A. as | B. to | C. for | D. with |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| 3. A. enjoy | B. miss | C. talk | D. consider |
| 4. A. rich | B. poor | C. parents | D. teachers |
| 5. A. but | B. if | C. because | D. though |
| 6. A. usually | B. often | C. nearly | D. never |
| 7. A. interest | B. would like | | |
| C. like | D. interested | | |
| 8. A. Even though | B. After all | | |
| C. Of course | D. As if | | |
| 9. A. coolness | B. warmth | C. softness | D. feeling |
| 10. A. what | B. how | C. that | D. which |

V. 完成句子

- 依我看来,春天是这里最好的季节。
_____, spring is the best season here.
- 她喜欢游泳,我也喜欢游泳。
She likes swimming. _____ I.
- 虽然没有人听,但他还是继续往下讲。
He _____ even though no one was listening.
- 然后他接着又教我们用另一种方法做这件事。
Then he went on _____ us how to do it in a different way.
- 由于他勤奋工作,他成功了。
_____ of his hard work, he succeeded.

VI. 阅读理解

A

When you buy a T-shirt, or a fur coat in a store, it often carries a label(标签)telling who made it or from what store it was bought. Indeed, some labels show the dress is famous and it is very expensive, so buyers secretly wish they might be carried