

中国教育电视台CETV-1黄金时间配套讲解



# CHAO YUE KETANG

总策划 / 刘 强 (美澳国际学校校长)

总主编 / 王后雄 (湖北黄冈特级教师)

高一  
英语

上

## 超越课堂

点例练三环紧扣 课堂学习大超越



● 领悟学习的真谛

● 感受成功的快乐

● 激发学习的热情

● 超越平凡的课堂

北京教育出版集团 九州出版社



# CHAOYUE KETANG

总策划 / 刘 强 (美澳国际学校校长)

总主编 / 王后雄 (湖北黄冈特级教师)

高一  
英语  
上

## 超越课堂



本册主编: 黄岳强

本册编者: 王 风 周春兰

代若谷 王亚莉

黄岳强

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新世纪同步学典:高一英语/黄岳强主编. - 北京:北京教育出版社,1999.7

ISBN 7-5303-1823-3

I.新… II.黄… III.英语课-高中-教学参考资料 IV.G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(1999)第 29665 号

### 新世纪同步学典·超越课堂

高一英语(上)

黄岳强 主编

\*

北京教育出版社出版

(北京北三环中路6号)

邮政编码:100011

北京出版社出版集团总发行

新华书店经销

北京市京东印刷厂印刷

\*

880×1230 32开本 7.75印张 235000字

1999年8月第1版 2002年7月第2版第1次印刷

ISBN 7-5303-1823-3

G·1797 定价:10.00元

版权所有 翻印必究

如发现印装质量问题,影响阅读,请与我们联系调换

地址:北京市西三环北路27号北大厦北楼四层 邮编:100089

北京美澳学苑教育考试研究中心 电话:010-68434992

## 点例练三环紧扣

# 课堂学习大超越

人类已经进入到21世纪,如何培养新世纪的优秀人才,如何全面依据实验教材的内容,充分融汇试验教材的改革思想和精神,如何使丛书体例符合学生课堂学习的接受心理和认知规律,形式上便于学生阅读、理解和迁移,这是摆在广大教师和学生家长面前的一个重大课题。《超越课堂》丛书即是顺应这个素质备考时代的产物。

本丛书以人教社最新教材(高中必修加选修)为蓝本,依据最新《考试说明》及高考考向编写,旨在透彻整理学考要点及解题依据,实例点拨应考技巧,轻松提高应考技能,使学生花费最少的时间和精力轻松学习、从容应考。本丛书系一套真正让学生易学、好懂、会用的梦寐以求的新概念教辅书。



### 丛书特点

- 1、按节或课同步展开,围绕学习、考试中易出现的种种问题编写,应考立竿见影。
- 2、能立即了解教科书的要点,考点指要突出每节(课)的知识点,注重学习方法,培养创新能力,帮助学生掌握解题依据或答题要点。
- 3、讲、例、练三案合一,相互对照,套餐式学习新概念。

归纳、整理知识点,讲解方法、注重能力,形成解题依据和答案要点。

思路点拨与考点摘要一一对应,一讲一例,点例对应,清晰明了。

同类题同步训练,题目新、活,体现能力与素质,题目少而精。



考点指要

点击名题



拓展迁移

对预习、考试最有用,最需掌握的得分指要。

解题依据切中考点指要,随文解题,强化理解,提高学习效率。

与讲例对照,训练配合学习,有助于解题,提高应考能力。

- 4、全方位备考，章（单元）末附一套能力检测题，基本题、提高题、发展题按6:3:1的比例编排，优等生通过努力可得满分，中等人可得70~80分，后进生可得50~70分。试卷整体难度控制合理，题目新颖，富有时代特色（与时事、生产、生活、科技、环境等相联系）。



### 名师典范

参与本丛书编写的作者均系黄冈、武汉教学第一线上有声望、有丰富教学经验的教师。他们有湖北省特级教师、湖北省状元教师，有国家级骨干教师，有享受国务院政府津贴的专家等，从而保证本丛书为真正名师严谨缔造的品牌图书。



### 效果卓著

本丛书由一批名师编著，体例突破以往教辅书讲、例、练三案脱离的模式，教、学、练、测相互点击，形成功能齐备的学考体系。这一切无疑确保了本丛书的权威性、实用性和高效性。

学考选《超越》，梦想志必得！

《超越课堂》编委会

2002年7月

<b>Unit 1 The summer holidays</b>	1
• 学考二维目标	1
• 轻松学考	1
• 应用与创新拓展训练题	7
<b>挑战满分能力测验</b>	10
<b>Unit 2 In the lab</b>	16
• 学考二维目标	16
• 轻松学考	16
• 应用与创新拓展训练题	21
<b>挑战满分能力测验</b>	24
<b>Unit 3 American English</b>	30
• 学考二维目标	30
• 轻松学考	30
• 应用与创新拓展训练题	33
<b>挑战满分能力测验</b>	37
<b>Unit 4 Travel</b>	43
• 学考二维目标	43
• 轻松学考	43
• 应用与创新拓展训练题	46
<b>挑战满分能力测验</b>	50
<b>Unit 5 Why do you do that?</b>	57
• 学考二维目标	57
• 轻松学考	57
• 应用与创新拓展训练题	60
<b>挑战满分能力测验</b>	63
<b>Unit 6 A new factory</b>	70
• 学考二维目标	70
• 轻松学考	70
• 应用与创新拓展训练题	73
<b>挑战满分能力测验</b>	76

<b>Unit 7 Earthquakes</b>	82
• 学考二维目标	82
• 轻松学考	82
• 应用与创新拓展训练题	86
挑战满分能力测验	89
<b>上学期期中测试题</b>	95
<b>Unit 8 Mainly revision</b>	107
• 学考二维目标	107
• 轻松学考	107
• 应用与创新拓展训练题	110
挑战满分能力测验	113
<b>Unit 9 Computers</b>	119
• 学考二维目标	119
• 轻松学考	119
• 应用与创新拓展训练题	126
挑战满分能力测验	129
<b>Unit 10 Sports</b>	135
• 学考二维目标	135
• 轻松学考	135
• 应用与创新拓展训练题	140
挑战满分能力测验	143
<b>Unit 11 Country music</b>	149
• 学考二维目标	149
• 轻松学考	149
• 应用与创新拓展训练题	154
挑战满分能力测验	157
<b>Unit 12 English programmes</b>	163
• 学考二维目标	163
• 轻松学考	163
• 应用与创新拓展训练题	169

挑战满分能力测验 .....	172
<b>Unit 13 Abraham Lincoln</b> .....	178
▪ 学考二维目标 .....	178
• 轻松学考 .....	178
• 应用与创新拓展训练题 .....	185
挑战满分能力测验 .....	188
<b>Unit 14 Mainly revision</b> .....	194
• 学考二维目标 .....	194
• 轻松学考 .....	194
• 应用与创新拓展训练题 .....	200
挑战满分能力测验 .....	203
上学期期末测试题 .....	209
参考答案 .....	220





## Unit 1 The summer holidays

学考三维目标

本单元重点·难点·考点



预读摘要

I. 重要语言点: introduce, practice, vacation, employ, go on doing sth, as a result, in one's opinion, have sb doing sth, prefer... to...

so + be(have, 助动词、情态动词) + 主语

II. 日常交际用语: 介绍、道别、捐好

III. 语法: 复习各种时态的特殊疑问句

轻松学考



知识 & 方法 · 名题伴读 · 轻松做题

### I. 重要语言点

#### ① introduce vt. (名词形式是 introduction)

①把某人介绍给另外的人; 引见, 例如:

①Allow me to introduce my wife. 让我介绍一下, 这是我太太。

②At the beginning of the class, the teacher usually says, "Let me introduce myself to you first."

在一开始上课时老师通常说“让我先来介绍一下自我介绍。”

▲introduce sb to sb.

③Mary introduced me to the president at the party.

在聚会上玛丽介绍我和总统认识。

④I'd like to introduce my teacher Miss Wang to you here.

我想把我的老师王小姐给你们介绍一下。

⑤引导或带领某人接触某事物主体: introduce sb to sth. 例如:

①It was Mary who first introduced me to the pleasure of wine-tasting.

是玛丽第一个让我领略到参加品酒会的乐趣。

②sth. be introduced into (to)... 某东西被引进.....

①Tobacco was introduced into Europe from America.

烟草是由美洲传入欧洲的。

②Marxism was introduced into China at the beginning of 19th century.

马克思主义是 19 世纪初传入中国的。



考点指要



点击名题

拓展迁移 ➡ 26



—He seems to \_\_\_\_\_ Jane. He knows her well. (全国高考题)

- (A) introduce to                      (B) be introducing to  
(C) be introduced to                (D) Have been introduced to



从该题题意看, 他现在很了解 Jane, 这说明他过去曾被人引见过 Jane, 故答案为 D。



### practice 的用法

① *n.* 实际; 实践 例如:

We've worked out the plan, now it's your turn to put in into practice  
我们已经制定出了计划, 现在该你将它付诸实践。

▲ put... into practice 将……付诸实践

② *n.* 练习 例如:

Practice makes perfect. 熟能生巧。

③ *v.* practise 例如:

① You'll never learn to ride a bike if you don't practise

你如果不练习, 永远学不会骑脚踏车

② You need to practise parking the car in a small space

你需要练习如何把车停在狭小的空位里。



考点指要



点击名题

拓展迁移 ➡ 32



We have worked out the plan and now we must put it into \_\_\_\_\_. (全国高考题)

- (A) face                      (B) reality                      (C) practice                      (D) deed



put...into practice 是固定短语, 故答案为 C。



### vacation *n.* 假期 例如:

① They are in Floride on vacation. 他们正在佛罗里达度假。

▲ on vacation 在度假

② You must take a vacation, otherwise you'll break down.

你必须休假, 否则你的身体会垮掉。

▲ take a valation 休假



考点指要



点击名题

拓展迁移 ➡ 30

**考点** You're too tired. I think you should take a \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) pause (B) leave (C) holiday (D) vacation

**点拨** 选项 A 无此说法, 选项 B leave 多指病事假, 并且说 take leave, holiday 应说 have a holiday. 故选答案 D。

**employ vt.**

①雇用某人 employ sb (as……) 例如:

She's employed as a taxi driver.

她受雇任计程车司机。

②使用某物 employ sth. (as...) 例如:

He employed his knife as a lever. 他把刀子当杠杆用。

③employee 雇员; 雇工; 受雇者 例如:

The manager sacked three employees. 经理开除了三名雇员。

④employer 雇主; 雇工 例如:

The car industry is one of our biggest employers.

汽车工业是我们最大的雇主之一。



考点指要



点击名题

拓展迁移 ➡ 28

**考点** He has been out of work for several months, and he is now hoping that he will soon be \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) fired (B) found (C) employed (D) helped

**点拨** 从题意看, 他已失业好几个月, 急需工作, 希望被人雇佣, 故选 C。

**go on doing 继续做同一件事**

▲go on with + n/pron 例如:

①He paused to take a sip of water, and then went on with his story.

他停下来呷了一口水, 然后继续讲他的故事。

②If we don't finish painting the kitchen today, we can go on with it tomorrow.

要是今天厨房粉刷不完, 明天可以接着干。

▲go on to do sth 接着做另一件事(换了题目或变换了方式) 例如:

①We were tired but we went on doing the work.

我很累, 但我们仍继续工作。

②He went on to explain that he was not too sure about two things—the grammar and some of the idioms.

他接着解释说, 他对语法和某些习语不是很有把握。



考点指要



点击名题

拓展迁移 ➡ 7, 13



**例题** After several minutes of silence, the teacher went on to the lesson.

A

B

C

D



**点拨** 本题考察动词短语 go on 的用法, 本句意为“几分钟沉默后, 老师继续讲课”。went on with 为固定搭配, 后加名词。因此, 应将 to 改为 with。



### As a result 的用法

(由于……的) 结果; 因此 (常用在上文表示原因的情况下)。例如:

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

由于吃了些坏鱼, 所以今天上午他感到不舒服。



考点指要



点击名题

拓展迁移 ➡ 3, 27



**例题** Mary studies harder this term. \_\_\_\_\_, she has made great progress in her lesson.

(A) As a result (B) After all (C) By the way (D) Instead



**点拨** As a result 其结果是……; After all “毕竟”; By the way “顺便说明一下”; Instead. “代替”。根据句意, 本题选 A。



### In one's opinion. 在某人看来 例如:

In my opinion, he is a total coward.

在我看来, 他完全是个懦夫。



考点指要



点击名题

拓展迁移 ➡ 11



**例题** —What do you think of the novel?

—\_\_\_\_\_, it's just so so.

(A) In a word

(B) After all

(C) In my opinion

(D) In common sense



**点拨** 从题意看问话为征询意见, 故选 C, 意思是“在我看来, 这小说一般。”



### have sb. } doing sth. (do sth. done) 的用法 sth.

① have sb. /sth. doing sth. 让某人或某物不停地持续做某事, 或维持某种状态 例如:

The professor had us laughing all through the class.

教授在课堂上让我们一直笑个不停。

② have sb do sth. 让某人做某事。例如:



She had Jack find her job. 她让杰克帮她找份工作。

④ have sth/sb done 请某人做某事 例如:

① I had my hair cut yesterday. 昨天我把我的头发剪了。

② Please have the boy taken to the station. 请派人把那个孩子送到车站。



考点指要



点击名题

拓展迁移 ➡ 1



—Something is wrong with my computer. I'll have it \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) repair (B) repairing (C) going (D) repaired



从题意看, 计算机出了毛病, 应请人修理, 故用 have sth done 结构, 答案为 D。



### prefer to 的用法

① 宁愿 (选择……); 更喜欢……

② prefer...to... 喜欢……甚于喜欢… 例如:

I prefer foreign language to science subjects.

我喜欢外语甚于喜欢自然科学

③ prefer to do... rather than do... 例如:

I prefer to read books rather than watch TV.

我喜欢读书甚于喜欢看电视。



考点指要



点击名题

拓展迁移 ➡ 12



Rather than \_\_\_\_\_ on a crowded bus, he always prefers \_\_\_\_\_ a bicycle. (NMET 94)

(A) ride, ride (B) riding, ride  
(C) ride, to ride (D) to ride, riding



本题考察 prefer to do... rather than do..., 题目将 rather than 提前, 是一种灵活的用法。prefer 后接不定式。rather than 后都接动词原形, 故答案为 C。



### so + be/have/助动词/情态动词 + 主语

表示前者的情况同样适用于后者, 意为“也一样”若前面为否定句, 则用 Neither/Nor + be/have/助动词/情态动词 + 主语 例如:

① She likes reading novels, so does her sister.

她喜欢读小说, 她姐姐也是。

② He has never been to that city, neither have his parents.

他从未去过那个城市, 他父母也是。



**考点** If she doesn't go, \_\_\_\_\_ I.

- (A) so does      (B) so shall      (C) nor do      (D) nor shall

**点拨**

用于本句为主从复合句，由if引导的条件从句，谓语动词应用一般时代替将来时，主句应用将来时，故应选D。

## II. 日常交际用语

### ① 介绍, Introductions

① This is Mr./Mrs./Miss/Ms./Comrade...

May I introduce you...

I'd like you to meet...

② How do you do?

Nice/Glad/Pleased to see/meet you.

Nice meeting you, Mr./Mrs./Miss

③ My name is...

I'm a (student, teacher, etc.)

④ I'm Chinese.

### ② 告别 Farewells

① I'm afraid I must be leaving now.

I think it's time for us to leave now.

It's time I met/did... I have to go now.

② Good - bye! (Bye - Bye! Bye!)

See you later/tomorrow. (see you)

### ③ 问候 Best wishes/regards to...

① Please give my regards/best wishes/love to...

② Say hello to...

③ Please remember me to...

## III. 语法

复习各种时态的特殊疑问句

特殊问句是就句中某部分提问，由疑问词引导；一般用倒装语序，即把系动词 (be)、助动词 (do, does, did, will, shall, have, has 或 be)，情态动词提到主语前面，故疑问句句式为疑问词 + 系/助/情态动词 + 主语 + 表语/动词 + 其他。注意，当疑问词在句中作主语时，句子用陈述语序，句式为“疑

问词+谓语+其他”。例如:

- ①Who is the man standing there.
- ②When did you join the army?
- ③How many students will go to the cinema?
- ④Where had you been before you came back?
- ⑤How long have you stayed in Wuhan?



## 应用与创新拓展训练题 ■■■■■ ➡ 答案见本书第 220 页

### I. 单项选择题

1. My mother had me \_\_\_\_\_ the house the whole afternoon. ?  
(A) cleaning (B) to clean (C) cleaned (D) to be
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. It didn't rain the whole month. \_\_\_\_\_, the farmers had to pump water from the well.  
(A) As the result (B) As a result  
(C) So (D) However
4. The subject of physics \_\_\_\_\_ always interested me.  
(A) is (B) are (C) has (D) have
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ to Beijing, but I'm going there this winter.  
(A) don't go (B) haven't gone  
(C) haven't been (D) hadn't been
6. When you close your letter, you often write \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) your name and the date  
(B) "Please give my regards to your family"  
(C) "Goodbye"  
(D) your dress
7. When Tom came in, Professor Wang raised his eyes and nodded to him, then he \_\_\_\_\_ his experiment.  
(A) went on to do (B) went on  
(C) went on doing (D) went on for
8. "He went to the park yesterday, and \_\_\_\_\_."  
(A) so he is (B) so am I (C) so did I (D) so I did
9. It is getting dark. I must \_\_\_\_\_ now.



- (A) leaving (B) off (C) be off (D) leave of
10. In harvest time, farmers work \_\_\_\_\_ dawn \_\_\_\_\_ dark.  
(A) from; at (B) for; to (C) at; at (D) from; until
11. \_\_\_\_\_, you should not drink beer \_\_\_\_\_ you have to drive home after the party.  
(A) In my opinion; because (B) In opinion; so  
(C) On my opinion; for (D) On opinion; because
12. I preferred that be \_\_\_\_\_ the town as soon as possible.  
(A) leave (B) left (C) leaves (D) is leaving
13. After he finished watering the vegetables, he went on \_\_\_\_\_ his cows.  
(A) to feed (B) feeding (C) feed (D) with feed
14. Please read this passage fast to \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) have an idea (B) find an idea  
(C) get a general idea (D) make an idea
15. It's nice \_\_\_\_\_ me with my lessons.  
(A) of you to help (B) for you to help  
(C) of you helping (D) for you helping

## II. 语法知识

### A) 选择填空

16. "\_\_\_\_\_ is the girl over here?" "She is my sister."  
(A) Who (B) Whom (C) What (D) Which
17. "\_\_\_\_\_ do you like it?" "Very much."  
(A) What (B) How (C) Why (D) Which
18. "\_\_\_\_\_ do you write to your father?" "Once a month."  
(A) How many (B) How much (C) How often (D) How long
19. "\_\_\_\_\_ is his father?" "He is six feet tall."  
(A) How high (B) How tall (C) How old (D) How long
20. "\_\_\_\_\_ shoes do you take?" "Size 24 shoes."  
(A) What size (B) What number (C) What color (D) How many

### B) 针对下面句子中的斜体部分提问。

21. It often rains in the summer in this area.  
\_\_\_\_\_ season \_\_\_\_\_ often rain in this area?
22. Harry studied at Centre School last year.  
\_\_\_\_\_ last year?
23. She has stayed in China for about 2 year.



- \_\_\_\_\_ stayed in China?
24. Jane was cooking here at four yesterday afternoon.  
\_\_\_\_\_ here at four yesterday afternoon?
25. There are five time areas in the United States.  
\_\_\_\_\_ time areas \_\_\_\_\_ in the United States?
- III. 单词拼写: 根据下列句子及所给汉语注释, 在句中横线上写出各单词的正确形式.
26. Let me \_\_\_\_\_ (介绍) my friend Mary Smith. Mary, this is Mr. White, my partner.
27. It has been raining for days, As a \_\_\_\_\_ (结果), many villages have been flooded.
28. She is e \_\_\_\_\_ in a company.
29. \_\_\_\_\_ (生物) is one of the subjects students are required to study at school.
30. Where are you going on v \_\_\_\_\_.
31. A \_\_\_\_\_ is the month after July.
32. We should apply theory to p \_\_\_\_\_.
33. There are four seasons in a year, spring, s \_\_\_\_\_, autumn and winter.
34. The time when we get in wheat or rice is called "h \_\_\_\_\_ time".
35. The room is too d \_\_\_\_\_ to read if there is no light in it at night.
- IV. 完成句子
36. \_\_\_\_\_ (多久) have you been here?
37. \_\_\_\_\_ (哪门)功课 are you going to do this term?
38. \_\_\_\_\_ (多久一次) does Xiao Li go to see his grandma?
39. \_\_\_\_\_ (多久) will they finish the work?
40. \_\_\_\_\_ (多长) is the bridge?