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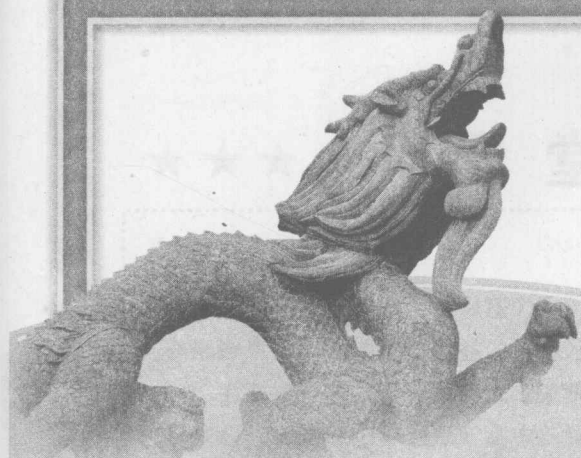
# 中华题王

ZHONGHUA TIWANG

精选好题+方法内化+灵活运用=成功  
走进课堂，讲练互动

高中英语·必修1  
配外研版

 新蕾出版社



# 中华题王

高中英语·必修1

配外研版

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# ★★★★ 为课堂添效益 ★★★★★

★★★★★ Wei Ke Tang Tian Xiao Yi ★★★★★

学生课业负担重，学习压力大，学习效率是决定成绩好坏的关键因素。走出盲动误区，摒弃题海战术，为课堂添效益，向练习要成绩，是您走向成功的最佳选择。

由国家著名教育考试研究专家洪鸣远老师精心策划，由国家级课程改革实验区一线骨干教师倾心打造的《中华题王》高中新课标版脱颖而出。它犹如璀璨的启明星，为在题海中左奔右突的学子指明了前进的方向，拥有了它，就可以傲视天下，引领群雄。

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- ★走进课堂，师生共用，全程模拟教学过程，有例题有练习，教师选例题，学生做练习。
- ★互联高中学段知识网络，帮助学生自我构建完整的知识体系。
- ★配备自我检测方案，定时检测学习效果，帮学生及时查缺补漏。
- ★依据课改精神，展示考点并选择最近三年的高考样题，使学生在同步学习中零距离体验高考氛围。

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- ★★★★☆☆ 配套新课标各版本必、选修教材、人教大纲版高二教材。

### 三、热卖理由——随讲随练，及时巩固，适用面广，针对性强

- ★即讲即练，指导解题，及时巩固和提升课堂教学效果。激活学生的思维潜能，深入反思方法和规律。
- ★荟萃专家智慧，编写理念与新课标一致，体例新颖，师生使用方便。
- ★课前预习、课堂讲解、随堂练习、课后复习、单元总结，自测水平，触摸高考，全程模拟教学进程。
- ★重教材，抓基础，重难点，抓方法，激活高品质思维方式。

# 学科导读图示 ★★★

## 课前感知

——明确学习内容和目标，梳理教材知识点、重点和难点，并解答简单问题。

## 即讲即练

——讲练互动，边学边练，及时巩固课堂效果。

## 典题例释

——对应讲解，选择略高于教材难度的例题，以抓基础和深挖掘为手段，以思路分析、解题步骤、解后反思为串连，揭示解题方法和技巧，反思解题思想和规律。达到巩固知识，提升能力的目标。

## 随堂练习

——右栏练习，选择与左栏知识点、解题方法对应的练习题，巩固基础，解决难点问题。以理清解题思路，掌握方法为目标。左右栏讲练互动，教师可选择适当例题和对应的习题，在课堂之上，边讲边练，及时巩固和检测教学效果。学生也可当堂检测自己对知识的掌握程度。

配江苏版·高一数学 ①

### 第一章 集合

#### 1.1 集合的含义及其表示

##### 课前感知

- 在初中，已经涉及了很多的集合。在平面几何中，圆的图形表示一个集合，它是由平面上\_\_\_\_\_的点构成的集合。一般地，一定范围内某些确定的、不同的对象构成一个\_\_\_\_\_；集合中的每一个对象称为该集合的\_\_\_\_\_，简称元。
- 集合用大写的\_\_\_\_\_字母表示，元素用小写的\_\_\_\_\_字母表示。非负整数集（自然数集）记作\_\_\_\_\_，正整数集记作\_\_\_\_\_，整数集记作\_\_\_\_\_，有理数集记作\_\_\_\_\_，实数集记作\_\_\_\_\_。
- 小于10且大于-2的所有实数构成的集合用描述法表示为\_\_\_\_\_，小于10的质数构成的集合用列举法表示为\_\_\_\_\_。
- 若  $a \in \{a^2, 1\}$ ，则  $a = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ ；若  $\{1, 2\} = \{1, a\}$ ，则  $a = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。
- 集合中的元素具有\_\_\_\_\_。
- 判断下列说法是否正确，并说明理由。
  - (1) 某一中队的青年组成一个集合；
  - (2)  $\{1, 3, 5, 7\}$  与  $\{3, 1, 7, 5\}$  是同一集合；
  - (3) 0 与  $\{0\}$  表示同一集合；
  - (4) 集合  $N$  中的最小的元素是 1；
  - (5) 方程  $(x-1)^2(x-2) = 0$  的所有解的集合可表示为  $\{1, 1, 2\}$ ；
  - (6) 不等式  $x-3 > 0$  的解集是  $\{x > 3\}$ ；
  - (7) 2008 年北京奥运会的正式比赛项目组成一个集合。

##### 即讲即练

##### 典题例释

【例 1】下面各组中的集合中，每个集合的意义是否相同，它们是否相等？

- (1)  $\{1, 5\}$ ,  $\{(1, 5)\}$ ,  $\{5, 1\}$ ,  $\{(5, 1)\}$ ;
- (2)  $\{x \in 0\}$ ,  $\{(x, y) | x = 0\}$ ;
- (3)  $\{y | y = x^2 + 1\}$ ,  $\{y | y = x^2\}$ 。

【思路分析】根据集合的概念及集合元素的特征来判断。

【解】(1)  $\{1, 5\}$  是由两个元素组成的，由集合元素的无序性知与  $\{5, 1\}$  表示同一集合； $\{(1, 5)\}$  是由一个点  $(1, 5)$  构成的单元集合，由于  $(1, 5)$  与  $(5, 1)$  表示的是不同的点，故  $\{(1, 5)\}$  与  $\{(5, 1)\}$  是两个不同的集合；

(2) 集合  $\{x \in 0\}$  是数轴上的一个点，集合  $\{(x, y) | x = 0\}$  是平面直角坐标系  $xy$  轴上的所有点构成的，这两个集合的元素不同，但它们表示的是不同的两个集合；

(3) 集合  $\{y | y = x^2 + 1\}$  是由函数  $y = x^2 + 1$  的自变量构成的集合，可得到一切实数，即  $\{y | y = x^2 + 1\} = R$ ；而  $\{y | y = x^2\}$  是由所有函数值构成的集合，由大于或等于 0 的所有实数构成的，这两个集合虽然都是实数构成的集合，但它们不相同。

【拓展提醒】一要注意集合中元素的特征要相同，二要注意同一类型的集合中的元素是否相同。

##### 随堂练习

- 下面各组集合中，每个集合的意义是否相同，它们是否相等？
  - (1)  $\{y | y = x^2 + 1\}$ ,  $\{y | y = x^2 + 1\}$ ;
  - (2)  $\{x | y = 2x + 1\}$ ,  $\{y | y = 2x + 1\}$ ;
  - (3)  $\{0\}$ ,  $\{0, 1\}$ 。
- 判断下列对象能否构成一个集合，如果能，判断是有限集还是无限集；如果不能，请说明理由。
  - (1) 小于 5 的整数；
  - (2) 所有的好人；
  - (3) 班里年龄 16 岁以上的学生；
  - (4) 非常接近 2 的实数。

**超越课堂**——根据学生的认知差异，设计不同层次的课后练习题。“思维激活训练”重在巩固基础。“能力方法训练”侧重突破重难点。

**知识互联网**——提炼每章的知识网络结构，链接相关知识并形成体系，展示知识间的内在联系，体验所学知识在整个高中阶段的地位和价值。

**高考零距离**——考点左右对应，互动讲练，左栏“考题解读”列举高考的考点和出题档次，配合三年内的真题和各地的模拟题，以思路分析和解后反思串连，剖析解题过程。右栏“体验成功”对应左面的考点设置对应性训练题目，深化对解题方法的理解和掌握，同步演练应考技能。

**本章自主检测**——自我检测本章的学习效果，卷面结构仿照高考题型、题量设置，帮助学生找到差距，查漏补缺。

**参考答案及解题指导**——呈现标准答案，指导学生如何解题。“理解题目—找到办法—呈现步骤—解后反思”层层深入，帮助学生提高思维品质。

### 超越课堂

思维激活训练

- 下面不能构成集合的是
  - 高一全体同学
  - 班上成绩较好的同学
  - 班上的男生
  - 班上同学的父母
- (综合题) 设  $M = \{x | x = x^2 - y^2, x, y \in Z\}$ ，求证：
  - 一切奇数属于  $M$ ；
  - 形如  $4k - 2, k \in Z$  的数不属于  $M$ 。

能力方法训练

知识互联网

考题解读

考点 1. 集合的概念，以基础题为主。

【例 1】已知集合  $M = \{0, 2, 3, 7\}$ ,  $P = \{x | x = ab, a, b \in M\}$ 。  
 $Q = \{x | x = a - b, a, b \in M\}$ 。  
 用列举法表示  $P = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ ,  $Q = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。  
 【思路分析】用分类法才能不重不漏。  
 【解】 $P = \{0, 4, 6, 9, 14, 21, 49\}$ ,  $Q = \{-7, -5, -4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7\}$ 。

自主检测

(考试时间 90 分钟，满分为 100 分)

- 选择题 (每小题 3 分，共 30 分)
  - 下列说法正确的是
    - 所有著名的作家可以形成一个集合
- 填空题 (每小题 4 分，共 20 分)
  - 集合  $A, B$  各有 12 个元素， $A \cap B$  中有 4 个元素，则  $A \cup B$  中元素个数为\_\_\_\_\_。

参考答案及解题指导

第一章 集合

1.1 集合的含义及其表示

【即讲即练】

- 【解】(1) 若  $a = 1$ ，则  $a = 1$ ，是一面数，故这两个集合的意义相同，且这两个集合也相同。
- 【解】(1) 集合  $\{y | y = 2x + 1\}$  与  $\{y | y = 2x + 1\}$  表示同一集合；(2) 集合  $\{x | y = 2x + 1\}$  与  $\{y | y = 2x + 1\}$  表示不同的集合；(3) 集合  $\{0\}$  与  $\{0, 1\}$  表示不同的集合；(4) 集合  $\{0\}$  与  $\{0, 1\}$  表示不同的集合。

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# Module 1 My First Day at Senior High

## Period 1 Introduction & Reading and Vocabulary

### 课前感知

#### 一、根据句意和首字母或汉语提示写出符合句意的单词

- PE and IT are not a \_\_\_\_\_ subjects.
- Yantai belongs to Shandong P \_\_\_\_\_.
- Can you give me some i \_\_\_\_\_ about the spaceship?
- I was e \_\_\_\_\_ in the presence of strangers.
- His bad b \_\_\_\_\_ made his father angry.
- This is a problem above my \_\_\_\_\_ (理解).
- She has a daughter from a \_\_\_\_\_ (先前的) marriage.
- Can you give me a \_\_\_\_\_ (描述) of the thief?
- We should follow the \_\_\_\_\_ (说明), or we will fail.
- Your idea is \_\_\_\_\_ (极好的).

#### 二、根据汉语完成句子

- 我们的语文教师很受大家欢迎。换句话说,我们都非常喜欢他。  
Our Chinese teacher is very popular with us. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_, we all like him very much.
- 我盼望着参观北京的颐和园。  
I \_\_\_\_\_ the  
Summer Palace of Beijing.
- 他的教学方法和我的不同。  
His \_\_\_\_\_ is different from mine.
- 别把我单独留下。  
Don't leave me \_\_\_\_\_.
- 昨天晚上在晚会上我们玩得很开心。  
We \_\_\_\_\_ at the party last night.

#### 三、课文预读理解

- Li Kang is a student of a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. primary school                      B. middle school  
C. high school                          D. college
- What does Li Kang's English teacher think important?  
A. Spelling and handwriting.      B. Reading and speaking.  
C. Listening.                              D. Writing.
- Which of the following sentences is RIGHT according to the text?  
A. Ms Shen's teaching method is the same as that at his Junior High school.  
B. Ms Shen's class is boring.  
C. Li Kang doesn't like Ms Shen's class.  
D. Ms Shen thinks that reading comprehension is important.
- How do the teachers in the school teach?  
A. They teach in the same way as the teachers do in primary school.  
B. The websites teach the students instead of teachers.  
C. They use computers to help them teach in class.  
D. They teach the students with the help of films.
- In general, Li Kang thinks \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the life of high school is better than that of his previous school.  
B. the life of high school is worse than that of his previous school  
C. the life of high school is the same as that of his previous school.  
D. the life of high school is similar to that of his previous school

### 即讲即练

#### 典题例释

【例1】(2006年,全国II)—Did you take enough money with you? —No, I needed \_\_\_\_\_ I thought I would.

- A. not so much as                      B. as much as  
C. much more than                      D. much less than

【解析】本题考查比较状语从句的用法。not so...as 意为“不如”; as...as 意为“和……一样”; less than 意为“少于”; more than 意为“多于”。根据问句可知带的钱不够,故推知所花费的要远比预计的多。

【答案】C

#### 我行我秀

【题1】(1) He speaks English well indeed, but of course not \_\_\_\_\_ a native speaker.

- A. as fluent as                          B. more fluent than  
C. so fluently as                          D. much fluently than

(2) The more I think about him, the more reasons I find for loving him \_\_\_\_\_ I did.

- A. as much as                              B. as long as  
C. as soon as                                D. as far as

【例2】(2005年,湖北) What a table! I have never seen such a thing before. It is \_\_\_\_\_ it is long.

- A. half not as wide as                      B. wide not as half as  
C. not half as wide as                      D. as wide as not half

【解析】本题考查倍数的表达方式。倍数表示法常用的有三种形式:A + is + 倍数 + 比较级 + than + B; A + is + 倍数 + as + 原形 + as + B; A + is + 倍数 + the size/length/height/width/depth + of + B。在本题中,not half 意为“不到一半”,故放在最前。

【答案】C

【例3】(2005年,浙江) We have been looking at houses but have not found \_\_\_\_\_ we like yet.

- A. one                      B. ones                      C. it                      D. that

【解析】本题考查不定代词的用法。one 代替单数可数名词,表泛指,其复数为 ones; that 表特指,既替代单数可数名词,又可替代不可数名词,其复数为 those; it 指同一事或物。在本题中 one = a house。

【答案】A

【例4】The headmaster \_\_\_\_\_ a very good impression on the parents at the meeting.

- A. got                      B. took                      C. did                      D. made

【解析】本题考查 impression 的固定搭配。have / make an impression on sb. 意为“给某人留下印象”; impress ... on / upon sb. 意为“使某人对……印象深刻”; sb. be impressed with ... 意为“某人对……印象深刻/被……深深打动”。

【答案】D

【例5】I don't expect anyone will take part in the activity, \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. do I                      B. will they                      C. don't I                      D. won't they

【解析】本题使用了否定转移,当含有 that 宾语从句的复合句主句的主语为第一人称,谓语动词为 think, suppose, believe, imagine 等词时,如果其宾语从句为否定句,常把否定词 not 转移到主句谓语动词上,not 转移后依然是否定宾语从句的谓语,其反意疑问句部分要与从句一致。但如果主句主语不是第一人称,则反意疑问句疑问部分和主句一致。

【答案】B

【题2】(1) It is reported that the United States uses \_\_\_\_\_ energy as the whole of Europe.

- A. as twice                      B. twice much  
C. twice much as                      D. twice as much

根据汉语完成句子

(2) 这座桥是那座桥的4倍长。(3种形式)

The bridge is \_\_\_\_\_ that one.

The bridge is \_\_\_\_\_ that one.

The bridge is \_\_\_\_\_ that one.

【题3】(1) —Do you want the bike?

—Yes, I want \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. it                      B. that                      C. one                      D. this

(2) Few pleasures can equal \_\_\_\_\_ of a cool drink on a hot day.

- A. some                      B. any                      C. that                      D. those

(3) —Why don't we take a little break?

—Didn't we just have \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. it                      B. that                      C. one                      D. this

【题4】(1) The girl \_\_\_\_\_ us \_\_\_\_\_ her liveliness and sense of humor.

- A. impressed; with                      B. impressed; for  
C. left; with                      D. left; for

(2) \_\_\_\_\_ with the poor condition of the school, the rich man decided to give half of his wealth to improving the condition.

- A. Impressed                      B. Impressed  
C. Impressive                      D. To Impress

【题5】(1) I don't think he is right, \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. is he                      B. isn't, he  
C. do I                      D. don't he

(2) He doesn't think he will be bored in Ms Chen's class, \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. will he                      B. won't he  
C. does he                      D. doesn't

(3) I don't suppose anyone will volunteer, \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. do I                      B. don't I  
C. will they                      D. won't they

## 超越课堂

### 一、单句改错

- The teacher introduced us the newcomer.
- Ms Shen's method of teaching is something like that of the teachers at my Junior High school.
- He works in a city far away the village.
- The teacher is a very enthusiastic woman calling Ms Jane.
- What's the tourists' attitude to protect the scenic spots?
- Lin Tao has many information about the college.

7. The news he told me was amazed.

8. His behaviors that day shewed that he didn't like me.

9. Seeing monkeys in the zoo is a great fun.

10. Read the instruction on the packet.

### 二、用所给单词的适当形式完成句子

brilliant, description, comprehension, province, previous, enthusiastic, website, technology, impress, embarrass

11. When I begin to sing, he laughed and made me \_\_\_\_\_.

12. The beauty of the country life is beyond \_\_\_\_\_.

13. After seeing the film directed by Charlie Chaplin, many



students were \_\_\_\_\_ about his own manner of acting.

14. Canada is divided into \_\_\_\_\_ instead of into states like America.
15. The great development of China is in great need of high \_\_\_\_\_.
16. He is weak in the listening \_\_\_\_\_.
17. I have had a \_\_\_\_\_ holiday.
18. Who was the \_\_\_\_\_ owner of the car?
19. Father \_\_\_\_\_ on me the value of hard work.
20. Some \_\_\_\_\_ are good places for students to study on the Internet.

### 三、单项选择

21. —Shall I go there with you?  
—Sorry, I \_\_\_\_\_ to go there alone.
- A. would rather                      B. had better  
C. preferred                              D. would like
22. \_\_\_\_\_ your idea while it's clear in your mind.
- A. Write down                              B. Put off  
C. Write in                                  D. Write back
23. The \_\_\_\_\_ expression on his face suggested he was \_\_\_\_\_ when he heard the news.
- A. amazing; amazed                      B. amazed; amazing  
C. amazed; amazed                      D. amazing; amazing
24. In one way or the other, riding a bicycle is similar \_\_\_\_\_ driving a car.
- A. to                      B. with                      C. for                      D. in
25. \_\_\_\_\_ said that she will be sent abroad for further study.
- A. He                      B. They                      C. It                      D. It is
26. The door opened \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. for itself                      B. by itself                      C. of itself                      D. itself
27. I don't object to what he says, but I hate the manner \_\_\_\_\_ he says it.
- A. in which                                  B. with which  
C. in that                                      D. with that
28. The students \_\_\_\_\_ when the teacher came in.
- A. stopped talking                      B. stopped to talk  
C. stop talking                              D. stop to talk
29. I would appreciate \_\_\_\_\_ very much if you could change the plan a bit to make it more workable.
- A. it                      B. that                      C. this                      D. you
30. I'm afraid this is \_\_\_\_\_ what you wanted.
- A. nothing like                              B. nothing as  
C. something like                              D. something as

### 四、根据课文内容填空

Li Kang is a Senior High school student. The teachers in his school are \_\_\_\_\_ 31 \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ 32 \_\_\_\_\_. They don't use blackboard, but a \_\_\_\_\_ 33 \_\_\_\_\_ with a special screen. His English teacher Ms Shen's \_\_\_\_\_ 34 \_\_\_\_\_ of teaching is \_\_\_\_\_ 35 \_\_\_\_\_ like that of his Junior High school teachers. It's more \_\_\_\_\_ 36 \_\_\_\_\_. At the first class, they \_\_\_\_\_ 37 \_\_\_\_\_ themselves to each other in \_\_\_\_\_ 38 \_\_\_\_\_. Ms Shen teaches them in a funny way.

There are 65 students in the class, 49 of whom are girls. In other \_\_\_\_\_ 39 \_\_\_\_\_, there are three \_\_\_\_\_ 40 \_\_\_\_\_ as many girls as boys. He likes his new teachers and classmates.

### 五、完形填空

#### My First Day

I was still shy in the presence of a crowd. And my first day at the new \_\_\_\_\_ 41 \_\_\_\_\_ made me a laughing stock (笑柄) of the classroom. I was sent to the blackboard to write my \_\_\_\_\_ 42 \_\_\_\_\_. I knew my name and how to write it, but standing at the blackboard with the \_\_\_\_\_ 43 \_\_\_\_\_ of so many pupils on my back made me \_\_\_\_\_ 44 \_\_\_\_\_ inside and I was unable to write a single letter. "Write your name." the teacher called me. I lifted the white chalk to the blackboard and as I was about to write, my mind went \_\_\_\_\_ 45 \_\_\_\_\_; I could not remember my name, \_\_\_\_\_ 46 \_\_\_\_\_ the first letter. Somebody laughed and I became \_\_\_\_\_ 47 \_\_\_\_\_. "Just \_\_\_\_\_ 48 \_\_\_\_\_ us and write your name." the teacher called and walked to my side, smiling at me to give me \_\_\_\_\_ 49 \_\_\_\_\_. "What's your name?" she asked. "Richard," I whispered. "Then write it."

I turned to the blackboard and \_\_\_\_\_ 50 \_\_\_\_\_ my hand to write, but then I forgot my name again. I tried to \_\_\_\_\_ 51 \_\_\_\_\_ my senses but I could remember nothing. I realized how totally I was \_\_\_\_\_ 52 \_\_\_\_\_ and I grew weak and leaned my hot forehead \_\_\_\_\_ 53 \_\_\_\_\_ the cold blackboard. The room burst into a loud \_\_\_\_\_ 54 \_\_\_\_\_ and my muscles froze. I sat and \_\_\_\_\_ 55 \_\_\_\_\_ myself. Why did I always appear so dumb \_\_\_\_\_ 56 \_\_\_\_\_ I was called upon to perform in a crowd? I knew how to write as well as any other pupil in the classroom, and there was no \_\_\_\_\_ 57 \_\_\_\_\_ I could read better than any of them, and I could talk \_\_\_\_\_ 58 \_\_\_\_\_ when I was sure of myself. Then why did \_\_\_\_\_ 59 \_\_\_\_\_ faces make me freeze? I sat with my ears and neck \_\_\_\_\_ 60 \_\_\_\_\_, hearing the pupils around me whisper, and hating myself.

41. A. school                      B. store                      C. office                      D. hotel  
42. A. address                      B. name                      C. hobby                      D. hotel  
43. A. presence                      B. pressure                      C. eyes                      D. faces  
44. A. freeze                      B. puzzle                      C. think                      D. worry  
45. A. weak                      B. clear                      C. crazy                      D. blank  
46. A. still                      B. ever                      C. even                      D. also  
47. A. delighted                      B. upset                      C. disappointed                      D. angry  
48. A. believe                      B. answer                      C. forgot                      D. see  
49. A. confidence                      B. strength                      C. advice                      D. support  
50. A. reached                      B. rose                      C. made                      D. lifted  
51. A. form                      B. collect                      C. make                      D. catch  
52. A. surprising                      B. feeling                      C. failing                      D. regretting  
53. A. by                      B. over                      C. before                      D. against  
54. A. laugh                      B. sound                      C. cry                      D. cheer  
55. A. calmed                      B. enjoyed                      C. comforted                      D. blamed  
56. A. where                      B. though                      C. when                      D. if  
57. A. need                      B. doubt                      C. wonder                      D. possibility  
58. A. correctly                      B. quietly                      C. hurriedly                      D. freely  
59. A. strange                      B. many                      C. straight                      D. curious  
60. A. shaking                      B. suffering                      C. burying                      D. hurting

## 六、阅读理解

Our school system has developed as it was the American people value education highly. Some of the traditional values which has developed over the years are:

- Public education should be free. There should be no hidden charges to prevent any citizen from receiving a good education at public expense.
- Schooling should be equal and open to all. No one should be treated badly because of race, religion, or financial (财政的) position.
- The public schools should be free of any belief or religion. The schools of the United States are open to all Americans regardless of their religious beliefs. The Supreme Court has held that no special prayer or Bible reading shall be required. However, religious schools are permitted outside of the public school system.
- Public schools are controlled by the state and local governments within which they lie. Local school boards run the public schools under laws passed by the state legislature (立法机关). The State Board of Education helps the local schools, but doesn't give orders to the district board. The United States Office of Education also helps with advice and information, but the actual control lies in the local school district, where the people know the local situation.
- Attendance at school is compulsory. Parents can not decide to keep their children out of school. Each state enforces the attendance of young people, usually between the age of 7 and 16.
- Schooling should be enriched and not just limited to the basic rules. Most Americans believe that schools should be places where young people can grow in body, mind, spirit Athletics,

clubs, social events and creative arts are a part of each person's education. Schools should be lively places where everybody is encouraged to developed their greatest potential.

- American people value education highly. The underlined part means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - think highly of education
  - spend a lot of money on education
  - think education is worth a lot of money
  - think education is very important
- Which of the following statements is NOT true?
  - Education should be free.
  - Schools should be open to all.
  - The local governments control public school.
  - Parents must let their children go to school.
- The students in the religious schools are required to read \_\_\_\_\_.
  - any religious beliefs
  - what the Supreme Court has held
  - the textbooks of the state schools
  - the textbooks of the public schools
- According to the passages, schooling is \_\_\_\_\_ for a 20-year-old young person.
 

A. required	B. enforced
C. useful	D. difficult
- Most Americans don't believe that school should be places \_\_\_\_\_.
  - where young people can grow in every areas
  - where everybody is encouraged to developed their greatest potential
  - where people only follow the basic rules
  - where all people can get equal education

## Period 2 Grammar 1 &amp; Listening and Vocabulary &amp;

## Grammar 2 &amp; Pronunciation

 课前感知

## 一、根据句意和首字母或汉语提示写出符合句意的单词

- He made several \_\_\_\_\_ (纠正) in red ink.
- The teacher's words were a great e \_\_\_\_\_ to him.
- We are in the \_\_\_\_\_ (享受) of a happy life.
- Love can clear up m \_\_\_\_\_ between people.
- She speaks English with great \_\_\_\_\_ (流利).

## 二、根据汉语完成句子

- 露西的英语和法语都很流利。  
Lucy \_\_\_\_\_ English and French.
- 在老师的帮助下,他取得了很大的进步。  
With the help of the teacher, he has \_\_\_\_\_ in physics.
- 我对考试的结果有点失望。  
I was \_\_\_\_\_ disappointed with the test result.

## 9. 当第一次说一门外语时,我们都会犯错误。

We all \_\_\_\_\_ when we first speak a second language.

## 10. 五四运动发生在1919年。

The May 4th Movement \_\_\_\_\_ in 1919.

## 三、用所给动词的适当形式填空

- We \_\_\_\_\_ (study) chemistry on Tuesdays.
- All the students in my class \_\_\_\_\_ (do) their homework now.
- The sun \_\_\_\_\_ (rise) in the east and \_\_\_\_\_ (set) in the west.
- The food \_\_\_\_\_ (taste) good.
- She never \_\_\_\_\_ (wear) skirts in summer.

## 四、汉译英

- 令人感动的电影 \_\_\_\_\_

17. 激动的泪水 \_\_\_\_\_  
 18. 鼓舞人心的消息 \_\_\_\_\_  
 19. 失望的表情 \_\_\_\_\_  
 20. 令人惊奇的结果 \_\_\_\_\_  
 21. 令人厌烦的文章 \_\_\_\_\_

22. 一匹受惊的马 \_\_\_\_\_  
 23. 令人疲劳的旅行 \_\_\_\_\_  
 24. 一个有趣的人 \_\_\_\_\_  
 25. 令人尴尬的问题 \_\_\_\_\_

## 即讲即练

### 典题例释

【例1】(2006年,辽宁) The father as well as his three children \_\_\_\_\_ skating on the frozen river every Sunday afternoon in winter.

- A. is going                      B. go  
 C. goes                              D. are going

【解析】本题考查动词时态。根据题干中的时间状语 every Sunday afternoon 可知,用一般现在时态,答案从B、C中选,as well as 连接名词或代词作主语,谓语动词按照就前原则。排除D项。

【答案】C

【例2】(2006年,四川) Look at the timetable. Hurry up! Flight 4026 \_\_\_\_\_ off at 18:20.

- A. takes                              B. took  
 C. will be taken                      D. has taken

【解析】本题考查动词时态。此处表示飞机起飞在18:20,机场飞机起飞的时间是按时刻表进行的。在英语中按规定发生的动作使用一般现在时。

【答案】A

【例3】—What would you do if it \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow?

—We have to carry it on, since we've got everything ready.

- A. rain                                  B. rains  
 C. will rain                              D. is raining

【解析】本题考查动词时态。在时间或条件状语从句中,用一般现在时代替将来时。主句时态除了用一般将来时以外,还可以用祈使句或含有情态动词的句子。

【答案】B

【例4】—What's that terrible noise?

—The neighbours \_\_\_\_\_ for a party.

- A. have prepared                      B. are preparing  
 C. prepare                              D. will prepare

【解析】本题是考查现在进行时的用法。现在进行时主要表示现在或现在这一阶段正在进行的动作。从问话中可知“邻居们正在筹备晚会”,动作prepare是正在发生的。

【答案】B

【例5】(2006年,福建) Ladies and Gentlemen, please fasten your seat belt. The plane \_\_\_\_\_.

### 我行我秀

【题1】(1)(2006年,全国II) As you can see, the number of cars on our road \_\_\_\_\_ rising these days.

- A. was keeping    B. keep    C. keeps    D. were keeping

(2) He used to have breakfast at nine o'clock when he lived alone.

But nowadays he \_\_\_\_\_ it at ten.

- A. used to have                      B. is used to have  
 C. is having                              D. has

(3) —You're drinking too much.

—Only at home. No one \_\_\_\_\_ me but you.

- A. is seeing                              B. had seen  
 C. sees                                      D. saw

【题2】(1) The plan \_\_\_\_\_ at 7:00 pm, so I have to be at the airport by 6:40 at the latest.

- A. has left                              B. is to leave  
 C. will have left                      D. leaves

翻译句子

(2) 火车下午两点半离站。

(3) 学校九月份开学。

(4) 明天是星期六。

【题3】(1) The water will be further polluted unless some measures \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. will be taken                      B. are taken  
 C. were taken                              D. had been taken

(2) —Can I join your club, Dad?

—You can when you \_\_\_\_\_ a bit older.

- A. get                                      B. will get  
 C. are getting                              D. will have got

(3) Make sure you turn off the lights when you \_\_\_\_\_ the lab.

- A. leave                                  B. will leave  
 C. have left                              D. left

【题4】(1) Look. It \_\_\_\_\_ hard outside.

- A. rains                                  B. will rain  
 C. is raining                              D. was raining

(2) —Is this raincoat yours?

—No. Mine \_\_\_\_\_ there behind the door.

- A. is hang                              B. has hung  
 C. hangs                                  D. hung

【题5】(1) I've won a holiday for town Florida. I \_\_\_\_\_ my mum.

- A. take                                  B. am taking

- A. take off B. is taking off  
C. has taken off D. took off

【解析】考查动词的时态。根据语意应用一般将来时态，故A、C、D三项排除，只有B项用现在进行时，表示将来的动作，为正确选项。

【答案】B

【例6】He \_\_\_\_\_ of how he could do more for the people.

- A. will always think B. is always thinking  
C. has always thought D. does always think

【解析】考查动词的时态。现在(或过去)进行有时可与频度副词 always, constantly, continually, forever 等连用，表示经常发生，具有持续性的事情，或表示厌烦、不满或赞赏的情绪。此处是表示一种赞赏的情绪。

【答案】B

【例7】(2006年，天津) A good story doesn't necessarily have to have a happy ending, but the reader must not be left \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. unsatisfied B. unsatisfying  
C. to be unsatisfying D. being unsatisfied

【解析】本题考查形容词的用法。根据句意：“一个好的故事不一定要有好的结局，但不能使读者感到不满意，”应选-ed 结尾的形容词。-ed 形容词意为“(人)感到……”，多用来指人，人的声音或表情，与被修饰的词构成逻辑上的主谓关系。而-ing 形容词意为“令人……的”，多用来修饰事或物，与被修饰词构成逻辑上的主谓关系。在本题中，unsatisfied 作主补，补充说明 reader 的情况，故用-ed 形容词。

【答案】A

- C. have taken D. will have taken

(2) Because the shop \_\_\_\_\_, all the T-shirts are sold at half price.

- A. has closed down B. closed down  
C. is closing down D. had closed down

【题6】(1) I'm tired of her. She \_\_\_\_\_ her clothes.

- A. always changes B. was always changing  
C. has always changed D. is always changing

(2) He \_\_\_\_\_ when I go to see him.

- A. will always work B. has always been working  
C. has always worked D. is always working

【题7】(1) (2006年，安徽) Tom sounds \_\_\_\_\_ very much in the job. But I'm not sure whether he can manage it.

- A. interested B. interesting  
C. interestingly D. interestedly

(2) (2006年，全国) \_\_\_\_\_ and happy, Tony stood up and accepted the prize.

- A. Surprising B. Surprised  
C. Being surprised D. The surprising

(3) Mr Smith was \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_ speech, so he started to read a novel.

- A. tired; boring B. tiring; bored  
C. tired; bored D. tiring; boring

## 超越课堂

### 一、单句改错

- The meat is smelt bad.
- I am knowing him.
- If it will rain tomorrow, we'll stay at home.
- The train to Beijing will leave at 6:30.
- I was disappointing at hearing the bad news.

### 二、用所给词的适当形式填空

- Seeing the \_\_\_\_\_ result, we are all \_\_\_\_\_ . (delight)
- The \_\_\_\_\_ (surprise) look on his face suggested that he hadn't expected that would happen.
- Don't be \_\_\_\_\_ (discourage). Try it again.
- It is believed that if a book is \_\_\_\_\_ it will surely \_\_\_\_\_ the readers. (interest)
- I was \_\_\_\_\_ with the \_\_\_\_\_ marks. (satisfy)

### 三、用所给单词或词组的适当形式完成句子

make progress, be tired of, keep quiet, encouragement, misunderstanding

- I \_\_\_\_\_ the old song before class every day.
- He received a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ from his teacher.

13. Please \_\_\_\_\_ while you are listening to the teacher in class.

14. We \_\_\_\_\_ in controlling inflation (通货膨胀).

15. There must be some \_\_\_\_\_. I thought I ordered the smaller model.

### 四、单项选择

16. (2006年，湖北)—I was wondering if we could go skiing on the weekend.

— \_\_\_\_\_ good.

- A. Sound B. Sounded  
C. Sounding D. Sounds

17. (2006年，全国1) The house belong to my aunt but she \_\_\_\_\_ here any more.

- A. hasn't lived B. didn't live  
C. hadn't lived D. doesn't live

18. Selecting a mobile phone for personal use is no easy task because technology \_\_\_\_\_ so rapidly.

- A. is changing B. has changed  
C. will have changed D. will change

19. —Would you mind my opening the window?

— \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Not a bit B. Yes, not a little  
C. Yes, help yourself D. Never mind

20. I \_\_\_\_\_ well these days, I want to take a holiday.

- A. don't sleep                      B. couldn't sleep  
C. am not sleeping                  D. won't sleep
21. Water \_\_\_\_\_ at 100°C and at this time glass filled with it \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. boils; will break                  B. boiled; breaks  
C. will boil; breaks                  D. is boiling; is to break
22. A new cinema \_\_\_\_\_ here. They hope to finish it next month.
- A. will be built                      B. is built  
C. has been built                      D. is being built
23. We should follow the \_\_\_\_\_ law of teaching and bringing up children.
- A. progress                              B. progressive  
C. advance                              D. advanced
24. —Would you please tell me what the teacher said just now?  
—She said that the earth \_\_\_\_\_ round the sun.
- A. travels                              B. travelled  
C. would travel                        D. was traveling
25. —\_\_\_\_\_ Mr Hopkins \_\_\_\_\_ this week?  
—No. He is on holiday.
- A. Does; work                          B. Is; working  
C. Has; worked                        D. Will; work
26. The wolf said in a \_\_\_\_\_ voice and the scholar felt \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. frightening; frightened          B. frightened; frightened  
C. frightened; frightening          D. frightening; frightening
27. —How did you find your visit to Disneyland?  
—I enjoyed it very much. It was \_\_\_\_\_ than I expected.
- A. far more interested                B. far more interesting  
C. so interesting                        D. even more interested
28. The audience were \_\_\_\_\_ by his \_\_\_\_\_ performance on the stage.
- A. amazed; amazed                    B. amazed; amazing  
C. amazing; amazed                    D. amazing; amazing
29. What \_\_\_\_\_ news! Everyone got \_\_\_\_\_ at it.
- A. an astonishing; astonished        B. an astonished; astonishing  
C. astonishing; astonishing        D. astonishing; astonished
30. His being poor in Chinese history made him quite \_\_\_\_\_ in front of so many students.
- A. amazed                              B. disappointed  
C. embarrassed                        D. impressed

### 五、完形填空

Chinese are very generous (慷慨的) when it comes to educating their children. Not \_\_\_\_\_ 31 \_\_\_\_\_ the money, parents often send their children to the \_\_\_\_\_ 32 \_\_\_\_\_ schools or even abroad to England, the USA or Australia. They also want their children to take extra-course \_\_\_\_\_ 33 \_\_\_\_\_ where they will either learn a musical instrument or ballet, or other classes which will give them a head start in life.

The Chinese believe that the \_\_\_\_\_ 34 \_\_\_\_\_ an education is, the better it is. So parents will spend a/an \_\_\_\_\_ 35 \_\_\_\_\_ amount of money on education. Even \_\_\_\_\_ 36 \_\_\_\_\_ couples will buy a computer for their son or daughter.

\_\_\_\_\_ 37 \_\_\_\_\_, what most parents \_\_\_\_\_ 38 \_\_\_\_\_ to see is that the best early education they can give their children is usually very cheap.

Parents can see that their children's skills vary, skilled in some areas while poor in others. What most parents fail to realize, \_\_\_\_\_ 39 \_\_\_\_\_, is that today's children \_\_\_\_\_ 40 \_\_\_\_\_ self-respect and self-confidence (自信).

The problem is that parents are only \_\_\_\_\_ 41 \_\_\_\_\_ their children on how to take multiple-choice tests and how to study well, but parents are not teaching them the most important skills they need to be confident, happy and clever.

Parents can achieve this by teaching practical skills like cooking, sewing and doing other housework.

Teaching a child to cook will improve many of the skills that he will need later in life.

Cooking demands \_\_\_\_\_ 42 \_\_\_\_\_ and time. It is an enjoyable but difficult \_\_\_\_\_ 43 \_\_\_\_\_. A good cook always tries to improve his cooking, so he will learn to work hard and gradually finish his job \_\_\_\_\_ 44 \_\_\_\_\_. The \_\_\_\_\_ 45 \_\_\_\_\_, a well cooked dinner, will give him much satisfaction and a lot of self-confidence.

Some old machines, such as a broken radio or TV set that you give your children to \_\_\_\_\_ 46 \_\_\_\_\_ will make him \_\_\_\_\_ 47 \_\_\_\_\_ and arouse his interests. He will spend hours \_\_\_\_\_ 48 \_\_\_\_\_ them, trying to \_\_\_\_\_ 49 \_\_\_\_\_ them; your child might become a/an \_\_\_\_\_ 50 \_\_\_\_\_ when he grows up. These activities are not merely teaching a child to read the book, but rather to think, to use his mind. And that is more important.

31. A. offering                              B. spending  
C. caring about                        D. paying
32. A. ordinary                            B. best                                  C. city                                  D. good
33. A. parties                                B. sports                                C. clubs                                D. activities
34. A. more expensive                    B. more reasonable  
C. farther                                D. cheaper
35. A. unreasonable                      B. rather  
C. proper                                D. small
36. A. rich                                  B. old                                  C. poor                                D. young
37. A. There                                B. Otherwise  
C. However                                D. Instead
38. A. fail                                  B. try                                  C. want                                D. manage
39. A. even if                                B. though                                C. unless                                D. or rather
40. A. gain                                 B. own                                 C. lose                                 D. lack
41. A. advising                              B. educating  
C. persuading                              D. suggesting
42. A. space                                B. determination  
C. effort                                 D. patience
43. A. skill                                 B. experience  
C. job                                     D. housework
44. A. quickly                              B. carefully  
C. successfully                              D. proudly
45. A. idea                                 B. conclusion  
C. wish                                    D. result
46. A. play with                            B. throw away  
C. deal with                                D. work out

47. A. strange      B. puzzled      C. curious      D. excited  
 48. A. mending      B. repairing  
     C. pulling down      D. looking at  
 49. A. fix      B. watch      C. break      D. make  
 50. A. teacher      B. doctor      c. engineer      D. worker

## 六、阅读理解

## A

Education for Japanese children is free for the first nine years and all children must go to school for six years of primary schooling and three years of secondary schooling. In the primary and secondary schools, about 99.9 percent of school-age children are present. School usually begins at 8 o'clock in the morning and ends at 3 o'clock in the afternoon on weekdays and at noon on Saturdays. The school year begins in April and ends in March. There is a summer holiday in August and a winter holiday during the New Year season.

After nine years of schooling, students can enter the three-year high school by passing an examination and by paying a small charge each year. After high school, students can go to study at various types of colleges, usually for four years. There are also two-year junior colleges.

51. The passage mainly discusses about \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. colleges in Japan      B. free education in Japan  
 C. education in Japan      D. school time in Japan
52. How many days do the Japanese students have to go to school every week?  
 A. Not known.      B. Four and a half days.  
 C. Five days.      D. Five and a half days.
53. If you want to go to high school in Japan, you must \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. pay a small amount of money  
 B. study at primary and secondary school for 9 years  
 C. take part in the exam and pay a little money  
 D. pass the exam and pay a little money
54. What is Not mentioned in the passage?  
 A. types of colleges  
 B. times for schooling  
 C. the teaching staff (教职员工)  
 D. the number of children attending schools
55. According to the passage what is TRUE?  
 A. Weekdays are from Monday to Friday.  
 B. Japanese schools have three vacations.  
 C. Japanese children have freedom to choose schools.  
 D. Most of Japanese children attend schools.

## B

## A SCHOOL REPORT

Name: Robert Scott

School: Central Manchester High School

Grade: 7

Team ends: 6, May

Subjects:

Mathematics: He is a little weak in this, but he has tried his best to catch up with others.

Science: He can work out many difficulties. Well done!

English: He is the best in the class. Keep it up.

French: His reading is very good. He can remember many words.

History: He is not so good at this, but has done better than before.

Geography: He is familiar with the names of many places in the world.

Music: He doesn't like pop songs though sings very well.

Conduct (品行): fair No. in class: 9 Absence: 8

Remarks (评价): Robert has the ability to do a lot better.

More work is needed next term.

Class teacher: Lucy

Principal (校长): M. L. Martin

School reopens : 11, September

56. After reading this, we know this is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. a study plan of Robert Scott  
 B. a teacher plan of Lucy  
 C. a school report of Robert Scott  
 D. a work plan of M. L. Martin
57. Which of the following is NOT mentioned on the form?  
 A. PE.      B. Music.  
 C. Mathematics.      D. History.
58. Robert's best subject is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. science      B. English  
 C. Geography      D. French
59. Robert is not good at \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. science and geography  
 B. mathematics and history  
 C. history and French  
 D. music and English
60. According to the form, which of the following sentences is TRUE?  
 A. Robert can do better if he works harder next term.  
 B. Robert can't sing songs very well.  
 C. Robert learns two foreign languages in school.  
 D. Robert doesn't do well in science.

## 七、短文改错

- I have decided to start a new kind school. First 61. \_\_\_\_\_  
 I will provide freely education for all students. Their 62. \_\_\_\_\_  
 parents will be asked to pay for everything. I have 63. \_\_\_\_\_  
 decided that students will study for 6 hours the day, 64. \_\_\_\_\_  
 five days a week, but they will be able to choose 65. \_\_\_\_\_  
 the subjects they want to study them. I insist 66. \_\_\_\_\_  
 on this. I have decided to ask the government 67. \_\_\_\_\_  
 provide enough equipments, especially computers. 68. \_\_\_\_\_  
 I think it was extremely important that all students 69. \_\_\_\_\_  
 today learn to use computers. 70. \_\_\_\_\_

## Period 3 Speaking &amp; Writing &amp; Everyday English

## and Function &amp; Cultural Corner &amp; Task

 课前感知

## 一、根据汉语完成句子

1. 有位叫王小姐的助教。

These is an \_\_\_\_\_ called Miss Wang.

2. 如果学生想上大学的话必须有高中毕业文凭。

Students need a \_\_\_\_\_ if they want to \_\_\_\_\_.

3. 我们这儿卖各式各样的帽子。

We sell \_\_\_\_\_ hats.

4. 你认为你的第一堂语言课怎样?

\_\_\_\_\_ your first

language class?

5. 星期一到星期四我都将在那里。

I'll be there (from) Monday \_\_\_\_\_ Thursday.

6. 我打开窗户你介意吗?

\_\_\_\_\_ my opening the window?

7. 我的教学风格和多数教师相似。

My teaching style \_\_\_\_\_ that of most other teachers.

8. 我妈妈有世界上最灿烂的笑。

My mother has \_\_\_\_\_ in the world.

9. 在年初,情况显得并不十分美妙。

Things didn't look too hopeful \_\_\_\_\_.

10. 我已周游全世界好多地方。

I have travelled many places \_\_\_\_\_.

## 二、根据句意和首字母或汉语提示写出符合句意的单词

11. My \_\_\_\_\_ (助手) will now demonstrate the machine in action.

12. The lectures \_\_\_\_\_ (涉及) a lot of ground.

13. She is taking a \_\_\_\_\_ (文凭) in management studies.

14. One school year is made of two s \_\_\_\_\_.

15. My \_\_\_\_\_ (拼写) is terrible.

16. What differences do you know about American and Chinese s \_\_\_\_\_?

17. Most of the students in secondary school are t \_\_\_\_\_.

18. The sun d \_\_\_\_\_ below the horizon.

19. The leaves are m \_\_\_\_\_ in the wind.

20. I prefer \_\_\_\_\_ (数学) to English.

## 三、阅读“A letter from a Senior High Student”并做以下练习

21. What is the main idea of the message?

A. Something about the Chinese school system.

B. Something about the American school system.

C. How to learn English well.

D. How to spend summer vacation.

22. How long is the secondary school?

A. Seven years.

B. Six years.

C. Five years.

D. Four years.

23. If the student wants to go to college, they will need \_\_\_\_\_.

A. an exam

B. an interview

C. nothing

D. a high school diploma

24. How long is American summer holiday?

A. two months

B. three months

C. half a month

D. one month

25. How many semesters is the school year divided into?

A. Three.

B. Four.

C. Two.

D. One.

 即讲即练

 典题例释

【例1】(2006年,四川)—Do you mind my smoking here?

A. No thanks

B. No good idea

C. Yes, please


D. Yes, better not

【解析】本题考查句型 Do/Would you mind ...? 的用法, 要注意以下几点:

(1) 在实际交际中, 要注意其答语; 表示不介意时, 常用 No, not at all. / No, of course not. / No, go ahead. / Certainly not. 等作答。表示介意时常用 Yes, you'd better not. / Please don't. / I'm afraid. ... / I'm sorry. ... 等作答。

(2) 后接 (one's) doing sth. 作宾语。

(3) 也可跟条件状语从句, 此时要特别注意两者的语气,

 我行我秀

【题1】(1)—Would you mind my coming over and having a look at your new garden? My son is curious about those roses you grow.

—\_\_\_\_\_. You're welcome.

A. Yes, I do

B. Never mind

C. Yes, please

D. Not at all

(2)—Do you mind \_\_\_\_\_ alone at home?

A. Jane leaving

B. Jane having left

C. Jane's being left

D. Jane to be left

根据汉语提示完成句子

(3) Would you mind \_\_\_\_\_ (打开门)?

(4) Would you mind \_\_\_\_\_

Would you mind if... 后的从句要用虚拟语气,从句用过去时;而 Do you mind if... 后的从句要用陈述语气。

根据(1)可知 D 项正确。

【答案】D

【例 2】(2006 年,福建)—It's burning hot today, isn't it?

—Yes. \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.

A. So was it B. So it was C. So it is D. So is it

【解析】考查 so 的用法。so 表示后者也是这样的时候,用倒装语序,be 动词,助动词,情态动词提前。即:so + be/助动词/情态动词 + 主语。D 项时态不对。

否定句用 neither 或 nor 代替 so 表示“……也不”。如果所谈论的情况既有肯定的又有否定时,多用“so it is with + 主语”或“It is the same with + 主语”结构代替以上结构。“So + 主语 + 助动词/情态动词/系动词”结构表示强调,意为“主语的确定。”

【答案】A

【例 3】(2006 年,湖南)The wild flowers looked like a soft orange blanket \_\_\_\_\_ the desert.

A. covering B. covered C. cover D. to cover

【解析】:此题考查现在分词短语作定语,修饰前面的 blanket, B 项表示被动是过去分词;D 项不定式不符合句意;C 项错误。cover 是一个很活跃的及物动词,除“覆盖”之意,还表示“行(一段路程);看完(多少页书);占(面积);报道;涉及;处理”等。

【答案】A

【例 4】\_\_\_\_\_ this week, we'll have a maths test.

A. At the end of B. By the end of  
C. In the end of D. In the end

【解析】本题考查 end 短语。at the end of... 在……末端或尽头(表时间或地点);at the end 在尽头,结尾处;by the end of... 到……末(和完成时连用);in the end = at last 最后,终于(表时间)。

【答案】A

【例 5】The class \_\_\_\_\_ three groups when we went on our outing.

A. was made into B. was divided by  
C. was separated from D. was divided into

【解析】本题考查词语辨析。be divided into 被划分成;be made into 被制成;be divided by 被……分;be separated from 被……分开。divide 侧重于把一个整体分成若干部分,而 separate 侧重于把混在一起的东西分开。此处 separate 还可用作形容词,意为“分开的,单独的”。

【答案】D

【例 6】(2006 年,辽宁)I was told that there were about 50 foreign students \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese in the school. Most \_\_\_\_\_ were from Germany.

A. study; of whom B. study; of them  
C. studying; of them D. studying; of whom

【解析】本题考查分词作定语和定语从句的用法。别人告诉我大约有 50 名外国学生在校学汉语,大部分来自德国。第

(我打开门)?

(5) Would you mind if \_\_\_\_\_ (我打开门)?

(6) Do you mind if \_\_\_\_\_ (我打开门)?

【题 2】(1)(2005 年,全国卷 II) Mary never does any reading in the evening, \_\_\_\_\_.

A. So does John B. John does too  
C. John doesn't too D. nor does John

(2)—David has made great progress recently.

— \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

A. So he has; so you have B. So he has; so have you  
C. So has he; so have you D. So has he; so you have

(3) If you go to attend the party, \_\_\_\_\_.

A. so do I B. so will I C. so I do D. so I will

【题 3】(1) Have you \_\_\_\_\_ all the pages of the book?

A. looked B. seen C. covered D. turned

(2) During the Olympic Games, journalists from all over the world came to \_\_\_\_\_ the event.

A. watch B. remember C. cover D. enjoy

把下列句子翻译成汉语

(3) I want to cover 100 miles before it gets dark.

(4) The review covered everything we learned last term.

【题 4】选择合适的选项完成句子

A. at the end B. in the end  
C. by the end D. came to an end

(1) There used to be a primary school \_\_\_\_\_ of the street.

(2) They have set up 10 primary school \_\_\_\_\_ of this month.

(3) They had planned to set up 10 primary schools, but \_\_\_\_\_ only one was built.

(4) They all hoped the tiring journey \_\_\_\_\_ as soon as possible.

【题 5】(1) Taiwan is part of China and it cannot be \_\_\_\_\_ from motherland.

A. divided B. separated  
C. apart D. parted

根据汉语完成句子

(2) 让我们把蛋糕分成三份吧。

Let's \_\_\_\_\_ the cake \_\_\_\_\_ three.

(3) 他把大蛋和小蛋分开来。

He \_\_\_\_\_ the big eggs \_\_\_\_\_ the small ones.

【题 6】(1) The pencil \_\_\_\_\_ he used to write is broken.

A. by which B. with that  
C. in which D. with which

(2) In the dark street there wasn't a single person \_\_\_\_\_ she could turn for help.

A. to whom B. who C. from whom D. that

(3) In the office I never seem to have time until after 5:30 pm,



一空因为 students 和 study 是逻辑上的主谓关系,用现在分词作定语,排除 A 和 B。第二空为定语从句,用 of whom 连接主从句,排除 C 项。

【答案】D

【例7】The Olympic Games \_\_\_\_\_ liked by almost everyone in the world. That's why more and more countries decided \_\_\_\_\_ the Olympics.

- A. is; to join                      B. are; to join  
C. is; to take part in              D. are; to take part in

【解析】本题考查主谓一致及词组辨析。the Olympic Games 作主语,谓动词用复数形式,排除 A、C 两项。join 指“参加(某组织、政体、俱乐部等)”或“加入(某人)”;take part in“参加(某种活动)”,如体育,讨论等,通常是临时性活动,规模大小均可,故排除 B 项。其后不接宾语时,用 take part in 或 join in。

【答案】D

\_\_\_\_\_ many people have gone home.

- A. whose                              B. that  
C. on which                            D. by which time

【题7】(1) We'll go to see Uncle Wang. Will you \_\_\_\_\_ us?

- A. take part in    B. attend    C. join    D. join in

(2) Having retired (退休), he \_\_\_\_\_ the club (俱乐部) for old men and plays chess every day.

- A. takes part in    B. joins in    C. attends    D. joins

(3) There will be discussion tomorrow. All those who want to \_\_\_\_\_ please raise your hands.

- A. take part in    B. take part    C. join    D. join into

用适当的动词填空(join in, attend, take part in)

(4) Won't you \_\_\_\_\_ us \_\_\_\_\_ a tennis match?

(5) Ten of us \_\_\_\_\_ the sports meeting which was held last week.

(6) I often \_\_\_\_\_ meeting and sometimes I \_\_\_\_\_ its discussion.

## 超越课堂

### 一、单项选择

1. (2006年,江西)—I reminded you not to forget the appointment.

— \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. So you did                      B. So I do not  
C. So did you                      D. So do I

2. She hasn't got enough money \_\_\_\_\_ to buy a car.

- A. that                              B. with which  
C. which                            D. for which

3. These were questions \_\_\_\_\_ there were no direct answer.

- A. in which                      B. to which  
C. of them                        D. which

4. — Do you know Jim quarreled with his brother?

— I don't know, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. nor don't I care                B. nor do I care  
C. I don't care neither            D. I don't care also

5. — Our headmaster is still \_\_\_\_\_ a visit abroad.

— He won't come back \_\_\_\_\_ the end of this week.

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

6. What do you think \_\_\_\_\_ to solve their problem?

- A. should they do                B. they should  
C. should do they                D. they do should

7. — I'm going back to see my parents in Shanghai.

— \_\_\_\_\_.

— Thank you.

- A. Give my best wishes to them    B. It's very nice of you  
C. Say goodbye to them            D. See you soon. Bye

8. — I seldom watch TV, but surf the Internet a lot.

— \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. I am the same                    B. Neither do I  
C. So do I                            D. So it is with me

9. — \_\_\_\_\_?

— I'm fine. What about you recently?

A. How are you getting on

B. What are you

C. How are you doing

D. How do you feel

10. — \_\_\_\_\_ do you find the lesson of Senior High teachers?

— Lively and interesting.

- A. What                              B. How  
C. Why                                D. When

11. \_\_\_\_\_ the end of last term, everybody here in the school, I think, has taken at least eight maths tests.

- A. By                                B. Since  
C. At                                 D. From

12. Hospital staff burst into cheers after doctors completed a 20-hour operation to have \_\_\_\_\_ one-year-old twins at the head.

- A. isolated                        B. separated  
C. divided                         D. removed

13. I \_\_\_\_\_ an invitation to the party but I don't want to \_\_\_\_\_ it.

- A. received; accept                B. accepted; receive  
C. received; admit                D. accepted; get

14. (2006年,重庆) I saw a woman running towards me in the dark. Before I could recognize (辨认) who she was, she had run back in the direction \_\_\_\_\_ she had come.

- A. of which                        B. by which  
C. in which                        D. from which

15. (2006年,陕西) She was educated at Beijing University, \_\_\_\_\_ she went on to have her advanced study abroad.

- A. after that                        B. from that  
C. from which                        D. after which

### 二、同义句转换

16. The old man has two sons. Both of them are doctors.

The old man has two sons, \_\_\_\_\_ are doctors.

17. How do you find the film?