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> 高中牛津英语·必修5 配译林版

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*** 为课堂添效益**

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。

《中华题王》---讲与练双向激活,教与学师生互动

一、从书特点和功能---同步助学辅导用书

★以例题带动讲解,以思路分析和解后反思串连讲解过程,以对应巩固训练提高思维的效率和 正确性。

★左右双栏, 讲练对照, 左讲右练的互动形式, 巩固基础, 解决难点问题, 提升课堂教学效果。

★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。

二、使用特点提炼---星级指数

★★★☆☆ 难度中上,适合全体学生,

★★★★☆ 题目新颖, 题型全面经典

★★★★★ 讲: 练=3: 7,讲与练的比例适当

★★★★★ 配套新课标各版本必、选修教材、人教大纲版高二教材。

★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...

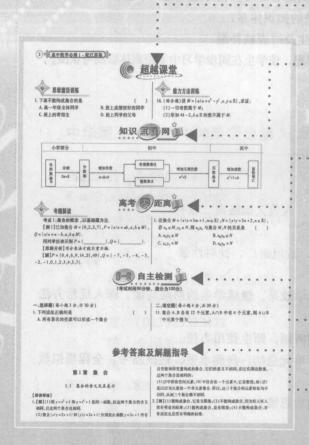
讲练互动, 边学边练, 及时巩固课堂效果。

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、解题方法对向 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。



第一章 集 合

1.1 集合的含义及其表示

课前感知



7- 7900 (7-790) (25-26-21-20-4) (1) 基一村中原合;
(2) |1,3,5,7| 与[3,1,7,5] 基侧一综合;
(3) 0 | [0] 表示同一条合;
(4) 集局 N 中醫療 小的定差 見;
(5) 方程 (=-1)²(x-2) = 0 的所有解的集合可表示为

※ 配在本版・第1章 ※ ①

即讲即练

央服例释 【例1】下面各组中的集合中、每个集合的意义是否相同。 它们是否相同? (1) [1,5], [(1,5)], [5,1], [(5,1)]; (2) [slx = 0], [(a,y) [x = 0]; (3) [sly = x²+1], [yly = x²+1].

(3) | sy = 1 | , | y = 2 * 1 | , | (3) | sy = 4 * 1 | , | y = 2 * 2 | , | (2) | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2 | g = 2

相同? (1) $|y|y=x^2+1$, $|y|y=t^2+1$; (2) |x|y=2x+1, |y|y=2x+1; (3) Ø, |0|, $|\emptyset|$.

(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学段的地位和价值。

高考零距离 一考点左右对应, 互动讲练, 左栏"考题解读"列举高考的考点和出题档次, 配合三年内的高考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 一呈现步骤一解后反思"层层深入,帮助学 生提高思维品质。

全向激活你的思维潜能

深入反思解题方法和规律



Unit 1 G	etting along with others(1	1)
Period 1	Welcome to the unit & Reading	1)
Period 2	Word power	7)
Period 3	Grammar and usage	2)
	Task & Project	8)
	: 检测	
Unit 2 T	he environment(3	0)
	Welcome to the unit & Reading ····· (3	
Period 2	Word power ····· (3	7)
Period 3	Grammar and usage (4	2)
Period 4	Task & Project	0)
	戈检测	
	Science versus nature (6	
	Welcome to the unit & Reading ····· (6	
Period 2	Word power ····· (7	
Period 3	Grammar and usage	78)
Period 4	Task & Project ······ (8	35
单元自	我检测 ······(9	93
阶段一首	我检测(97
阶段二自	我检测(1	02
参考答案	定及点拨(后附单册)	

Unit 1 Getting along with others

Period 1 Welcome to the unit & Reading



一、根据句意及所给提示完成单词	25. He continued to speak,(个官) my feelings on
1. I didn't knock the vase over(故意地).	the matter.
2. He kept on saying really mthings to hurt me.	四、根据课文内容判断正误
3. Even friends sometimes(意见不一).	26. Since primary school Annie and Sarah have been good
4. I must have (听起来) very proud of myself after	friends.
the test.	27. One day, Sarah had a surprise but easy English test, so she
5. He was(下决心) to find a job in a computer	was not worried about the results.
company.	28. After she failed in the maths test, she went to the play-
6. There were strong ties of(友情) between the	ground to be cheerful.
members of society.	29. Hannah promised not to tell anyone else but her family
7. Don't let a small disagreement(破坏) your	about the poor marks.
friendship.	30. The next day, the maths teacher put a piece of paper on
8. If she did tell your secret to others, you have every right to	her desk which read, "Sarah got a D".
feel(背叛) by her.	五、课文预读理解
9. Tom is(学习好的) and likes to study.	31. What is the secret about in the first letter?
10. When you do reading comprehension you can't	A. Family problems.
(忽视) any information in the passages.	B. A test score.
二、选择方框中合适的词组,并用其正确形式填空	C. Love affairs.
in public; be ashamed of; be jealous of;	D. Wrong doings.
keep on overlooking; angry with; next to;	32. Sarah felt betrayed by her friend, Hannah, because she
even though; yell at; can't help; admit into	thought
11. I like my baby daughtershe can sometimes be	A. Hannah had been her best friends since primary school
very annoying.	B. Hannah was the only one who knew her mark
12. He doesn't like wearing woolhis skin.	C. it was the secret between Hannah and her
13. Only the grown-ups are this cinema.	D. Hannah let out her secret
14. His wifehim about his constant drunkenness.	33. What is the reason for Sarah's failure in the Maths test?
15. I gotmyself for making such a stupid mistake.	A. She was too proud of herself after the test.
16. I bursting into tears on hearing the bad news	B. She overlooked her studies.
yesterday.	C. She did not work hard at Maths.
17. I really feltmyself for telling such lies.	D. Both B and C.
18. I feel sorry that hehis friend's success.	34. According to Andrew, they lost the football game because
19. How can I get on well with you if you my	
advice.	A. the other team was brilliant
20. He is a person who likes to embarrass others	B. Matthew was not as athletic as him
三、根据汉语提示完成句子	C. Matthew was absent-minded and careless
21. The company has become very successful in China	D. even Beckham couldn't always give a great performance
because its products are(高质量的).	35. What made Andrew think that the friendship between Mat-
22. No one knows how(究竟) the Great Wall was	thew and him was in trouble?
built without the use of modern machinery.	A. He saw Matthew talking to another boy.
23. Kate is very friendly, so it is easy to(与相	B. They had a terrible fight after the match.
处)her.	C. Matthew hasn't apologized to him.
24. Our conclusion should(以为基础) careful	D. He had better find another friend.

research.

(即讲即练

典题例释	我行我秀		
【例 1】 John made friends again Jack soon after	【題 1】用 friend/friendly/friendship 填空		
they quarreled with each other.	(1) Let's be good		
A. with B. to C. and D. on	(2) asmile/argument		
【解析】 make/be friends (with)与交朋友,跟友	(3) The children here are quite		
好;make friends again with 与言归于好,重修旧好; friendly	(4) At school she formed a close		
adj. 朋友般的,友好的; friendship n. 友情,友爱,友谊; make	girls.		
enemies树敌。	(5) There were strong ties of		
【答案】 A	of the society.		
图2】 The meeting was concernedreforms and	【題 2】单项选择		
every one present was concernedhis own interest.	(1) English is concerne		
A. with; for B. with; with	class.		
C. for; about D. about; with	A. As B. As soon as C. As fa		
【解析】 本题考查形容词 concerned 的不同的含义以及	(2) The coachhis concern		
与介词的搭配。句意为"这个会议与改革有关且出席的每一	A. had; with B. showe		
个人都关心他自己的利益。"be concerned about/for意为"担	C. felt; with D. had;		
心,关心";be concerned with意为"与有关";	(3) "What's up?" she asked, with a		
be concerned in 意为"和有牵连"。另外,concern 常用于以	A. concerning B. conce		
下结构中: as/so far as be concerned 意为"就而言"; as	C. concerns D. conce		
concerns = concerning 意为"关于"; concerned 意为"有关的,担	(4) Presenting at the meeting were		
心的";show/feel concern about/for意为"担心/关心"。	department		
【答案】 A	A. concerning B. conce		
	C. concerns D. conce		
【例3】 — What do you think of the book?	【題3】单项选择		
—Oh, excellent. It's wortha second time.	(1) The problem he put forth at the		
A. to read B. to be read C. reading D. being read	Which of the following is NOT t		
【解析】 此题考查 be worth doing 的用法。句意为"你认	A. worth thinking over		
为这书怎么样?""非常好!它值得再读一次。"sth. be (well)	B. worthy to consider		
worth doing某事(很)值得去做。例如:The book is well worth			
reading. 这本书很值得一读。He felt that his life was no longer	1		
worth living. 他觉得他的生命已经没有再活下去的价值了。It's	-		
an idea that is worth considering. 这是个值得考虑的意见。	-Oh, excellent. It's worth		
相关的词组: be worth + money/the price 值钱/价; be	A. listening to B. being		
worthy of + n. /being done 某事值得做; be worthy to be done 某事	C. listening D. to be		
值得做。例如: The Summer Palace is worthy of a visit. = The	根据汉语提示完成句子		
Summer Palace is worthy of being visited. = The Summer Palace is	(3) The goods(大约值		
worthy to be visited.	here.		
【答案】 C	(4)The film(值得看两次		
	(5)The dictionary(值)1 (值得买).		
【例4】 I feel nofor my action: I did what was	【题 4】用 ashamed /shame/shameful/sha		
right.	(1) He is of his failure/ha		
A. ashamed B. shamed	(2) I amthat I could not a		
C. shameful D. shame	(3)I am to tell anyone that		
【解析】 no 后面跟名词,故排除 B,C 两项,不管 shame 可	test again.		
数与否,前面已有 no 修饰, no 相当于 not a 或 not any, 故再排除	(4) She is quite about v		

A 项。和 ashamed 有关的短语和词汇: be ashamed of 对……感 到羞耻/惭愧的;be/feel ashamed to do 对做某事感到惭愧;feel ashamed for 替……感到羞愧; be ashamed + that 从句对……感 到羞愧;shame n. 羞耻;惭愧;遗憾的事;vt. 使……感到惭愧/丢

(1) Let's be good	
(2) asmile/argument	
(3) The children here are quite with each other.	
(4) At school she formed a close with several other	er
girls.	
(5) There were strong ties ofbetween the member	re
of the society.	
【题 2】单项选择	
(1) _ English is concerned, he is the best in or	
class.	11
A. As B. As soon as C. As far as D. Now that	
(2) The coach his concern my future.	
A. had; with B. showed; for	
C. felt; with D. had; in	
(3) "What's up?" she asked, with aair.	
A. concerning B. concerned	
C. concerns D. concern	
(4) Presenting at the meeting were leading members of the	e
department	
A. concerning B. concerned	
C. concerns D. concern	
【題3】单项选择	
(1) The problem he put forth at the meeting was	
Which of the following is NOT true?	
A. worth thinking over	
B. worthy to consider	
C. worthy of being thought over	
D. worthwhile considering	
(2)—What do you think of his talk on Information Technology?	
-Oh, excellent. It's worth	
A. listening to B. being listened to	
C. listening D. to be listened to	
根据汉语提示完成句子	
(3) The goods(大约值 240 美元) are commo	n
here.	11
(4) The film(值得看两次).	
(5) The dictionary(值) 100 yuan and	-
(值得买).	
【題 4】用 ashamed /shame/shameful/shameless 填空	
(1) He is of his failure/having failed.	
(2) I am that I could not answer the question.	
(3) I amto tell anyone that I have failed the drivin	g
test again.	
(4) She is quiteabout wearing sexy(性感的)
clothes.	
(5) It's aconduct.	
(6) Tom is acheat.	
(7) What ayou didn't win!	

% C	Unit 1	}
mily.		

脸;shameful adj. 可耻的;shameless adj. 厚颜无耻的;ashamed
adj. 感到羞/惭愧的。
【答案】 D
【例 5】 Making speeches in public alwaysher,
because she is a shy girl.
A. embarrasses B. disappointed
C. embarrassed D. disappoints
【解析】 embarrass vt. 使困窘/不安/为难/不好意思;
embarrassed adj. 感到困窘/为难的; embarrassing adj. 令人为
难/困窘的;embarrassment. n. 困窘;难堪;局促不安;embarrass
sb. with sth. 以某事使某人不好意思; embarrass sb. by doing sth.
做某事使某人不好意思;此题语境为"在公开场合演讲总是让
他为难。"表明他的性格特点,故用现在时态。
【答案】 A
[[]]
【例 6】 — I'll tell Mary about her new job tomorrow.
—You her last week.
A. ought to tell B. would have told
C. must tell D. should have told
【解析】 本题考查 should have done。表示说话者对已发
生的事情的不满或责备等情绪,"本来应该做而未
做"。题意为"你本来应该上周告诉她的。"类似的还有:
shouldn't have done 本来不应该做而做了; might have
done(语气委婉)过去本可能;could have done(语气委婉)
过去本能;ought to have done(语气强烈)过去本应该
而未;needn't have done 过去本不必,却做了
【答案】 D
【例7】 Don't me. I can take care of myself.
A. worry B. worried about
C. be worried D. be worried about
【解析】 本题考 worry 的用法。worry 使担心,与后
面的句意不衔接。be worried 之后不能直接接 me, don't 之后不
能接 worried。和 worry 有关的短语和词汇: be worried about
sth./sb. 对担心/忧虑; be worried that 从句对担心;
worried adj. 焦虑的;担忧的; worry 使担心; worry about
为担心。
【答案】 D
【例8】 The doctor's lecture me not to drink and
•
smoke any more.
A. decided B. determined
C. made D. attracted
【解析】 本題考 determine 的用法。determine sb. not to do
sth. 使某人下决心不做某事; determine sb. to do sth. 使某人决心
做某事;determine to do sth. 决心做某事;determined 已下决心
的,坚定的,果断的。
【答案】 B
【例9】 I want to leave now. I can't nothing useful
here.
A. stand to be done B. stand doing
C. stand being done D. stand to be doing
【解析】 本题考 stand 的用法,用于口语,指忍受侮辱,艰
难,寒暑、费用等。stand + doing sth./being done 忍受做某事。

(8) You haveyour family.
【題 5】用 embarrass 的适当形式填空
(1) Making speeches in public always me.
(2) She was by his loud laughter.
(3) He suffered much in his youth.
(4) He asked anquestion.
(5) The report is likely to prove highly to the
government. (6)单项选择
Very often, the person caught in thesituation would laugh or make a joke, to get rid of the
A. embarrassment; embarrassing
B. embarrassed; embarrassing
C. embarrassing; embarrassment
D. embarrassing; embarrassed
【題6】用动词的适当形式填空
(1)—I missed the first part of the film, it was really a pity.
-You(leave) home an hour earlier.
(2) I was really anxious about you. You(leave)
home without telling us.
(3) You(tell) him about it. He had been told.
(4)单项选择
Oh, I'm not feeling well in the stomach. Iso
much fried chicken just now.
A. shouldn't eat B. mustn't have eaten
C. shouldn't have eaten D. mustn't eaten
【题 7】用 worry 的适当形式填空
(1) Sheabout her sick mother.
(2) The child that his father would die.
(3) He listened to his daughter with alook.
(4) Don't We have plenty of time.
(5) What me is how I am going to get another job.
(6) He glancedat his father.
(7) It me that you might not pass the exam.
【题 8】用与 determine 相关的词填空
(1) She isto go.
(2) Weatherthe crops.
(3) What herto marry him?
(4) She that she would never see him again.
(5) He firmly to rise in the world whatever it took.
(6) He is a fighter.
(O) He is angmer.
【 MAG O 】 25 1767 以上 48区
【題9】单项选择
(1) Modern plastic canvery high and low tempera-
ture.
A. hold B. stand C. carry D. support
(2) He is sufferinga bad cold.

A. with

B. from

C. of

D. 不填

※高中英语必修5・配译林版

这里 do 的发出者是"I",故用 doing。例如:I just couldn't stand this life any more. The blouse didn't stand washing. 另外 stand 通 常用于否定句,疑问句;不用于进行时;若用在肯定句中,则含 有经得起的意思;bear 指忍受寒冷、饥饿、困难、不幸、无礼等而 言; put up with 指忍受轻微的痛苦和不快。

【答案】 B

[6] 10] While shopping, people sometimes can't help into buying something they don't really need.

- A. to persuade
- B. persuading
- C. being persuaded
- D. be persuaded

【解析】 can't help doing sth. 禁不住做某事;身不由己地 去做某事。这里"忍不住被劝说买了"故用被动。can't help to do"不能帮助做某事"。

【答案】 C

(3)1 can t	up with	i nis ignoring me a	any longer.
A. make	B. put	C. take	D. stand
根据汉语完成句	子		
(4)我不能忍受例	5那样跟到	战谈话。	
I won't stand	your	n	ne like that.
(5)我不能忍受这	文炎热的 无	 そ 气。	
I can't	this ho	t weather.	
【题 10】单项选择			
(1) She can't help	·	_the house becau	use she is busy
making a cake	>.		
A. to clean		B. cleaning	
C. cleaned		D. be cleane	ed
(2) When he say	w his mot	her, the little boy	couldn't help
(哭	[了].		_
(3)用所给动词的	的适 当形式	填空	
Our whole di	strict was	hit by flood, so	we can't help
	e) anythin		_
述课堂			

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	越课堂		
一、根据句意及所给提示完成单词	15. 避免失去好朋友对你来说是重要的。		
1. They sit together, but they haven't talked to each other for	It seems to be important for you to		
several days, of course they both have a(困境).	good friends.		
2. The photo will not be clear unless the object is properly	三、同义句转换		
(聚焦).	16. I decided to write rather than e-mail you about my new		
3. The manager felt really(歉疚) that he made a	friends.		
wrong decision and caused some loss.	I to write		
4. He didn't mean to do it(故意地). He just	e-mailing you about my new friends.		
misunderstood your words.	17. We won't tell anyone about your call unless you want us		
5. The old couple are both(顽固), so they often	to.		
have fights.			
二、根据汉语完成句子	We aretell anyone about		
6. 昨晚这个时候他肯定已经完成作业上床睡觉了。	your call unless		
This time last night he his	18. These results have been consistent worldwide.		
homework and gone to bed.	These results have beenaround		
7. 在这所学校里他们的学习进展得多么好啊!	10 7-1 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		
they are getting along with their	19. It is likely that the two boys share little about their feelings		
studies in this school!	with one another.		
8. 只有成年人才被允许进入电影院。	The two boys to share		
Only the grown-ups arethis cinema.	about their feelings with each other.		
9. 我因为犯了这样愚蠢的错误而感到羞愧。	20. What he did was not consistent with what he said.		
I got myself for making such a stupid mistake.	What he did didn't what he said."		
10. 我为是这个组织的成员而感到骄傲。	四、单项选择		
I of being a member of the organization.	21. Don't him. He can take care of himself.		
11. 昨天一听到那个坏消息我禁不住放声大哭。	A. worry B. worry about		
Ibursting into tears on hearing the	C. be worried D. worried		
bad news yesterday.	22. —Sorry toyou, but could I ask a quick ques-		
12. 他嫉妒他的朋友的成功我感到遗憾。	tion?		
I feel sorry that he is his friend's	—No problem.		
success.	A. worry B. prevent C. trouble D. disappoint		
13. 如果你总是不关心我怎么和你相处得好呢?	23. The ice is too thin toyour weight.		
How can I get on well with you if younot	A. keep B. put up		
me?	C. bear D. stand		
14. 他是一个在公共场合让别人难堪的人。	24. The problem is		
He is a person who likes to embarrass others	A. worth of discussion		

A. worth of discussion B. worth to be discussed

C. worth of being discussed			
D. worth discussing			
25. Hearing the good news, he	cannot help		
A. laugh	B. laughed		
· ·	D. from laughing		
26. After class, he apologized	• •		
A. for him be	B. to be		
	D. being		
	_ so loud a noise in the quiet		
library.			
•	B. he made		
C. for him to make	D. he make		
28. Do you feel like			
A. to have B. having			
29. —What was the party like	? I enjoyed myself so		
_	1 enjoyed mysen so		
much.	C whon D -in-		
A. after B. before			
30. I have some trouble in			
A. read	B. recognizing		
C. recognize	D. recognized		
	figures from six different Euro-		
pean countries.	n l		
A. is based on	B. basing on		
C. to base on	D. based on		
32. I tried to avoid	_him because he always bored		
me.			
A. meeting	B. to meet		
C. met	D. to meet with		
33. It won't beyou	get well.		
	B. long		
C. long before	D. before		
34. Sheto say"than	nk you".		
	B. did write		
C. write	D. write did		
35. Though he was wrong, he	was too to apologize.		
A. careful	B. friendly		
C. outgoing	D. stubborn		
36. I'll never forget			
A. to meet	B. meeting		
C. to have met	D. having lo be meeting		
37. He is afellow,			
A. kind	B. warm-hearted		
	D. mean		
C. good	lic alwaysher, because		
	not, because		
she is a shy girl.	R disamminted		
A. embarrasses	B. disappointed		
C. embarrassed	D. disappoints		
39. The doctors his			
A. anxiety B. relief			
40. —Why haven't you bought any butter?			
—I to but I fo			
A. liked	B. wished		
C moont	D. expected		

五、完形填空

	September	1st was	my first	day in	Philips	Academy, m
new	school. It w	as also n	ny 18th	birthday	7.	

I received a warm 41 from my host family—the
Steins. Gena was my host mum, and her daughter Lily would
also be a new 42 at Philips. They took me to the school
and 43 me around the campus. On our way to my dorm(
生宿舍), we saw a huge truck delivering a student's44to
her room. Many students at the school were very rich, and the
would fill their dorms with decorations (装饰物). But I was
45 _ not to because I thought it was a46 _ of time and
money.

I had a single room, which about the 47 of a Chinese college dorm—the ones which normally hold six people. 48 she helped carry my bags, Lily asked me, "What's your favorite 49 ,Teresa?"

I thought for a moment before answering, "Orange."

I didn't know why she had asked the question.

We <u>50</u> an introduction meeting after dinner. <u>51</u> of students were native English speakers, so I felt a little <u>52</u> I returned to my room after the <u>53</u>, tired and wanting to go to bed after a(n) <u>54</u> day.

When I opened my door, I found a big <u>55</u>. The bed was perfectly made with blankets and an orange sunflower pillow. On the <u>56</u> was a sunflowers pattern mat(墊子) while a colorful lamp <u>57</u> beside the bed.

I opened my mouth, __58__. How beautiful!

There was also a <u>59</u> card. I touched the little pillow on the bed as I read the card. A warm current (暖流) rushed through my <u>60</u>.

through my <u>6</u>	<u>o_</u> .		
41. A. heart	B. card	C. service	D. welcom
42. A. student	B. teacher	C. citizen	D. visitor
43. A. took	B. introduced	C. showed	D. invited
44. A. belongin	gs	B. things	
C. letters		D. furniture	
45. A. warned		B. forced	
C. determin	ed	D. supposed	
46. A. matter	B. waste	C. show	D. use
47. A. design	B. size	C. pattern	D. large
48. A. As	B. Though	C. Because	D. While
49. A. fruit	B. juice	C. food	D. colour
50. A. organize	d	B. planned	
C. attended		D. joined	
51. A. All	B. Most	C. Some	D. Few
52. A. pleased	B. nervous	C. angry	D. afraid
53. A. dinner		B. class	
C. meeting		D. teaching	
54. A. exciting		B. ordinary	

C. tiring

C. warmth

C. appeared

B. desk

55. A. secret

56. A. wall

57, A. stood

D. interesting

B. joke

C. floor

B. lay

D. hung

D. surprise

D. ground

6 高中英语必修5·配译林版

- 58. A. frightened
- B. moved
- C. satisfied
- D. understood
- 59. A. post
- B. birthday
- C. greeting
- D. festival
- 60. A. mind
- B. head
- C. face
- D. body

六、阅读理解

A

Have you ever heard the saying" If you want a friend, be one"?

Here is how one new teacher made friends with the girls and boys in her class on the first day of school. As the bell rang, the teacher smiled at each girl and boy. Then she said in a quiet voice, "Good morning. How nice it is to have all of you in my class this year. I'd like to know each of you. I am sure we will enjoy working together." Everyone felt that she meant what she said because of her sweet voice and her friendly look.

She told the girls and boys her name and wrote it on the blackboard. Then she told them some of the things she liked to do and she was hoping to do with them during the year.

Then she said to the class, "Now you know my name and the things I like and I want to know your names and the things you like. Then I will feel that I know you."

Could you make friends by doing the same as this teacher?

One way of getting to know girls and boys in your class is to find out more about them. It is often to be friends with those people who have the same hobbies(爱好) with you. You play the same games and go on journeys together.

You may find that some newcomers in your class miss their old friends and feel strange and alone. You can invite(邀请) them to take a walk or to ride bikes with you. You will find many things in common to talk about. Just talking together in a friendly manner is one good way to make friends.

- 61. How do you understand the saying "If you want a friend, be one"?
 - A. If you want to have a friend, try to make one be your friend.
 - B. You can make friends by doing what a friend should
 - C. You may have a friend by doing everything for him.
 - D. When you need a friend, you have to be a friend of yourself.
- 62. The teacher's sweet voice and her friendly look
 - A. showed that she would like to be a friend of the girls and boys
 - B. made every girl and boy happy
 - C. told the girls and boys everything about herself
 - D. meant she wanted to tell the boys and girls something interesting
- 63. A newcomer will be your friend if
 - A. he always thinks of his old friends
 - B. you ask him to do something
 - C. he knows you very well
 - D. you talk with him in a friendly way

- 64. If you want to make friends with others, what of the following shouldn't you do?
 - A. You learn more about them.
 - B. You talk with them in a friendly way.
 - C. You have the same hobbies with them.
 - D. You try to be the same to them.

R

Most dog owners feel that their dogs are their best friends. Almost everyone likes dogs because they have to please their owners. One of my favorite stories is about a dog who wants his owner to please him.

One of my friends has a large German shepherd (牧羊狗) named Jack. Every Sunday afternoon, my friend takes Jack for a walk in the park. Jack likes these long walks very much.

One Sunday afternoon, a young man came to visit my friend. He stayed a long time, and he talked and talked. Soon it was time for my friend to take Jack for his walk, but the visitor dirt leave. Jack became very worried about his walk in the park. He walked around the room several times and then sat down directly in front of the visitor and looked at him. But the visitor paid no attention. He continued talking.

Finally, Jack couldn't stand it any longer. He went out of the room and came back a few minutes later. He sat down again in front of the visitor, but this time he held the man's hat in his mouth.

German shepherds aren't the only intelligent dogs. Another intelligent dog is a Seeing Eye Dog. This is a special dog which helps blind people walk along the streets and so many other things. We call these dogs Seeing Eye Dogs because they are the "eye" of blind people and they help them to "see". Seeing Eye dogs generally go to special schools for several years to learn to help blind people.

65. The writer tells the story about the dog Jack to show that

- C. it was more intelligent than many other dogs
- D. it was the most faithful dog of his friend's
- 66. Jack came to sit in front of the visitor in order to
 - A. please him
 - B. be pleased
 - C. ask him to leave immediately
 - D. invite him for a walk
- 67. The sentence "Finally, Jack couldn't stand it any longer" means .
 - A. Jack could no longer put up with the visitor
 - B. Jack could no longer stand but he might sit down
 - C. Jack was very tired and wanted a rest
 - D. Jack was very angry with the visitor
- 68. Which of the following titles would be the best for the passage?
 - A. Dogs-a Great Help to People
 - B. Dogs-Our Faithful Companions

A. it like many other dogs, always tried to please its owner

B. it unlike many other dogs, always wanted its master to please it

^_		_
-0X•	Hinit 1 €C	♦ (7)
.96		, (')

C. An Introduction to Dogs	
D. Famous Dogs in Germany	
、、根据首字母提示完成单词,补全对话	
Woman; Excuse me, would you please do me a	
(69)f?	
Man: (70) S What is it?	
Woman: I'm going to write a paper about County fairs. Would y	ou.
please introduce something about it?	
Man: (71) Wpleasure. County fairs are a	
(72)t in New England towns. They offer gr	eat
(73) e One popular event is the pie-eat	ing
(74)c If you want to take part in the contest	, it
is a good idea to remember these guidelines; first, make so	ıre
your stomach is (75) n empty of food. Eating	, a
whole pie can be hard if you have just finished a me	al.
Next, it is helpful to like the pie you are going to eat. I	he
cream types are a good choice. They slide down the thr	oat
(76) measily. Placing your hands in the right	ght
position adds to the chances of (77)w There i	s a
temptation to reach out and help the eating process. T	his
will (78)rin becoming disqualified. Don't just	sit
on your hands, if your hands are tied behind your back,	<i>r</i> ou
will not be tempted to make use of them.	

八、写作

在我们的传统观念里,帮助人而又谋求回报,是非常不高 尚的行为。但现在随着时代的变迁,许多人将市场经济里等 价交换的理念运用到了人际关系之中。这种现象在校园里客 观存在。假设你是刘红,最近,你们班开展了关于同学之间 "有偿帮助"的讨论,最后形成了以下几种看法:

- 1. "有偿帮助"将使同学之间的友谊、互相帮助的传统荡 然无存;
- 2. 有些同学拿钱雇佣同学"帮忙"擦黑板、打扫教室等行 为不利于学生养成劳动习惯;
 - 3. "有偿帮助"的盛行将使学生成年后变得冷漠。

请你将以上看法用英语组成文字向《中国日报》的 viewpoints 栏目投稿,开头和结尾已给出,不计人总词数。

注意:

- 1. 词数:120 左右;
- 2. 可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯;
- 3. 参考词汇: 道德危机 moral crisis; 金钱关系 monetary relationships

Dear Editor

help	Recently our class between classmates					
				_	 	
				_		
				_	 	
		_	_			

Period 2 Word power



		DI NEIVH		
一、写出所给词的近义词	a	动员).		
1. strong-minded	2. shy	22. The old-looking gentler	nan is really a(健谚	もも
3. friendly	4. happy	man.		
5, free		23. She is a talented music	ian	
二、写出所给词的反义词	a	(也是)a photographer.		
6. generous	7. rude	24. I	(不怀疑)she'd make	gre
8. honest	9. friendly	achievements.		
10. helpful	11. kind	25. I think he lives there b	ut I couldn't say(肯定	的)
12. polite	13. happy	五、单项选择	•	
14. possible	15, correct	26. There can be no doubt	the man is fit for the je	ob.
三、根据句意用合适的词	填空	A. that B. if	C. what D. because	
16. The man is very g	enerous. He isn't	27. I often help my mother	the house.	
17. The boy is very ti	mid. He is always in front of the	A. with cleaning	B. cleaning	
strangers.		C. cleans	D. clean	
18. He is a	person. He is always happy.	28. He stayedrea	ding till midnight.	
19. There's a determine	ned look on his face. That's to say, he is	A. away B. up	C. on D. with	
this time	e.	29. I write my own songs a	nd I play the guitar	
20. He isn't quiet. He	is alwayseven in class.	A. as well	B. as well as	
四、根据汉语提示完成句]子	C. so well	D. so well as	
21. He is sparing no e	effort to be a(国家运	30let me introdi	ice myself to you.	

8 《 高中英语必修 5 · 配译林版 》	
A. At first B. At all	33. The news has comeour team won the first prize.
C. First of all D. After all	A, that B, which C, what D, about
31. What you said just now didher a lot. She felt very	34. What you did went the school rules.
sad.	A. at B. without C. against D. beyond
A. hurt B. injure C. wound D. damage	35. We found the village easily with an old manthe
32. Eggs are easy toin summer.	way.
A. go bad B. go badly	A. led B. leading
C. turn worse D. become bad	C. to be leading D. having led
A PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF	
典題例释	投行找
【例 1】 I don't doubthe will come today, but I do	
doubthe will come on time.	(1) There is no doubt the truth of the story.
A. that; that B. that; whether	A. about B. with C. as D. to
C. whether; whether D. whether; that	(2) Do you doubthe is honest?
【解析】 当 doubt 接从句,如果 doubt 用于肯定句时,从句由	
if, whether, when, what 引导。当 doubt 用于否定句或疑问句时,从	
句由 that 来引导。相关用法有:doubtful 是形容词,意思为"怀疑的"。without doubt 意思为"无疑的",当 doubt 接同位语从句时一	
样。There is no doubt that	(4)I doubt(他是否能
(答案) B	成功)
	(5)He(怀疑一切).
[6]2] —I'm taking my driving test tomorrow.	【题2】单项选择
— .	1. The crowd (大声欢呼) as the Queen
A. Cheers B. Good luck	appeared.
C. Come on D. Congratulations	2. The winning team (受到喝彩) by the
【解析】 考查交际用语,根据语境,一方说要参加考试,另一	
方表示祝愿。cheerful adj. 高兴的,愉快的。cheer vt. 欢呼,喝彩。	3. The crowd(为赛跑者加油).
cheering adj. 令人鼓舞的。Cheers 干杯! cheer sb. up 使高兴/	
振作精神。	5. My room is a(令人愉快的).
【答案】 B	
图3】 We won't give upwe fail 10 times.	【题3】根据汉语提示完成句子
A. even if B. since C. whether D. until	(1) Even if we could afford it, we
【解析】 even if = even though 意思为"即使",是从属连词。	
引导让步状语从句。通常使用两种语气:直陈语气和虚拟语气。	
使用直陈语气时,表示真实情况,用正常时态。用虚拟语气时表示	•
与现在或过去事实相反。	(3)(即使)I have to walk all the way,I wil
【答案】 A	go there. [题 4] 根据汉语完成句子
【例4】 I was really busy with my homework and I couldn't help housework.	(1) Hearing the result, all of us
A. doing B. do C. did D. done	(f) hearing the result, an or us (禁不住跳了起来).
【解析】 句意为"我忙于家庭作业不能帮助做家务。" help	
sb. to do sth. 帮助做某事, can't help doing sth. 情不自禁做某事	
can't help but do 不得不做某事, help sb. to sth. 将食品分给某人享	111
用,help oneself to 自己去享用。	(只好跟着他).
【答案】 B	(4) He is so kind. He often
	(帮我学英语).
[99]5] Ito go to cinema a lot, but I don't have the	
time now.	(1) My daughterget up late. But now she
A. am use B. used	rising early in the morning.
C. was used D. am using	A. was used to; is used to B. used to; was used to
【解析】 句意为"我过去常去看电影,但现在没有时间了。"	C. was used to; used to D. used to; is used to

相关用法有:used to do sth. 过去常去做某事;be/get/become used to doing sth. 习惯于做某事;be used to do sth. 被用来做某事;It is no use doing sth. = There is no use doing sth. 做某事是没有用的;be used for sb. 为某人而用;be used for doing sth. 被用来做某事,be used as/for sth. 被当成……用;特别提醒:used to do 表示过去常常,其反意疑问句应该用 didn't / use(d)n't。There used to be 表示过去有,其反意疑问句为 wasn't there。例如:He used to go there, didn't he/ usen't he?

【答案】 B

[6] 6] E-mail, as well as telephone, _____ an important part in daily communication.

A. is playing

B. have played

C. play

D. were played

【解析】 as well as 连接两个并列主语,谓语动词的数根据"就前一致"的原则确定,因 e-mail 是单数,故谓语动词应用单数形式。as well,too,also,either 这四个词意思相近,但在句子中的用法略有不同。as well 和 too 通常用于句末,而 also 通常与动词连用。either 用在否定句中,表示"也不",as well as,既……又,(除……之外)又。as well as 与动词连用时,动词常用 doing 形式。as well as 还可以表示"和……一样好",如:He speaks English as well as French.

【答案】 A

【例 7】 —Which of the two Japanese films do you like better?

____, because they are meaningless.

A. Both B. Either

C. None

D. Neither

【解析】 根据前面的 two Japanese films 和后面的 they are meaningless 可知要用 neither 两者都不。neither 用作形容词,表示"两者都不",置于单数名词之前。neither 用作代词,表示"两者都不,双方都不"。neither 作主语时,谓语动词既可用单数,也可用复数。neither 用作连词,常用短语为 neither … nor...,表示"既不……也不……";neither 用作副词,作"也不"放在句首,表示前面否定的内容也适合于另一个人或物,此时句子须采用部分倒装,也要用 nor 替换 neither 使用。肯定句中用 so 形式为:so + be(have/情态动词/助动词) + 另一个主语neither/nor-be(have/情态动词/用动词采用"就近原则"。例如: Neither he nor I am right./Neither I nor he knows it.

【答案】 D

	V — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —
(2) The old man used to	_ in the country. But now he's
got used to in the	
A. live; living B. live	
	ing; living
(3)—Is your cat afraid of me?	<i>o,</i>
—A little. It's not used to	
	ng touched
	touched
单句改错	
(4) Life here is much easier than	it used to.
(5) You used to smoke a pipe, w	
(6) There used to be a cinema h	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
(7) The computer is used to doir	
(1) 1110 111142111 12 222 23 2112	9 Jane
根据汉语提示完成句子	
(8) It's no use	(個基構)
everything.	(版农區/
, ,	(ニャ)
(9) Bamboo can be used for	(冱水).
【題 6】单项选择	
(1) Tomtwo of his o	classmatesinvited to
the party.	.
·	B. as good as; were
•	D. as well; has been
(2) John plays football	
A. as well	B. as well as
C. so well	D. so well as
(3) Our teacherus,h	
A. and	B. as well as
C. or	D. as well
用 as well, as well as, too, also,	
(4) She not only sings, she play	
(5) I'veread her other	r novels.
(6)—I've got an idea.	•
—Me!	
(7) She's clever bean	tiful.
【题7】单项选择	
(1) Both teams were in hard tra	uning,was willing to
lose the game.	
A. either B. neither C.	another D. the other
(2) They were all very tired, bu	tof them would stop
to take a rest.	
A. any B. some	C. none D. neither
(3)—Are the two answers corr	ect?
-No,correct.	
A. no one is	B. both are not
C. neither is	D. either
根据汉语提示完成句子	
(4)—Do you want tea or coffee	?
(随便). I real	ly don't mind.
(5) Incase will he co	
他都不回来).	
(6)	(他们俩都不) was in
good health, but both worke	
(7) The first one was not bad, a	*
不) the second one.	, , ,
(8) Neither he nor I	(受讨
良好的教育).	·

世級 超越 课堂

一、根据句意及汉语提示完成单词	三、用所给词的适当形式填空
1. Generally speaking, a successful scientist should be both	21. Mark was strict in the(revolution) work.
academic and(思维开放的).	22. The experiment is(complete) successful.
2. I am looking for friends who are(诚实的) and	23. I can't tell one from the other because they are only
(乐于助人的).	(slight) different.
3. His speech is really long and(枯燥的).	24. Computers are(wide) used in daily life.
4. We had a long conversation because my friend is a very	25. Mr Smith said that his trip to China was
(爱说话的)person.	(pleased).
5. I noticed that the old man was sometimes very	26. Some plants have(poison) fruit.
(固执的) at the beginning, but later on I found him very	27. He could(natural) do the work well.
(热心肠的).	28. "We all take(pride) in your success," she
6. The boy was really(粗鲁的) then, but now I'm	said(proud).
very pleased to see he is more(有礼貌的) than	29. I was(deep) moved by his good deeds.
before.	30. These oranges taste(good).
7. He used to be very (自私的). Now he is more	31. We were (excite) at the (excite)
(大方的) and willing to give a hand to those	news.
who need help.	32. This was so (interest) a book that I read it
8. Don't you think it is cruel to tease a(害羞的)	several times.
and(胆小的) girl.	33. I was late for getting to the station, but (fortu-
9. He is very(幽默的) even though he has a	nate) the train was late too.
serious personality.	34. Those who came to dance were(most) young
10. That's for (确定的).	people.
二、单项选择	35. My (old) brother is seven years
11. There can be no doubt the man is fit for the job.	(old) than I.
A. that B. if C. what D. because	36. He runs (fast) in his team.
12. I often help my motherthe house.	37. His work is as (good), if not
A. with cleaning B. cleaning	(good) than, as yours.
C. cleans D. clean	38. Which is(strong), Tom or Jack?
13. He stayedreading till midnight.	39. I changed into my sports shoes that I could walk more
A. away B. up C. on D. with	(comfort).
14. I write my own songs and I play the guitar	40. They lived in London until quite (recent).
A. as well B. as well as	
C. so well D. so well as	I consider myself something of an expert on apologies. A
15, I want to thank the people who helped me	quick temper has 41 me with plenty of opportunities to
before.	make them. In one of my earliest 42, my mother is telling
A. At first B. At all	me, "Don't watch the 43 when you say' I am sorry.' Hold
C. First of all D. After all	your head up and look at the person in the 44, so he'll
16. What you said just now did her a lot. She felt	know you 45 it".
very sad.	My mother thus made the key point of a(n) 46 apolo-
A. hurt B. injure C. wound D. damage	gy:it must be direct. You must never 47 to be doing some-
17. Eggs are easy toin summer.	thing else. You do not 48 a pile of letters while apologizing
A. go bad B. go badly	to a person 49 in position after blaming him or her for a
	mistake that turned out to be your 50. You do not
	apologize to a hostess, whose guest of honor you treat51,
18. The news has comeour team won the first prize. A. that B. which C. what D. about	by sending flowers the next day without mentioning your bad
19. What he did went the rules.	_ 52
	One of the important things you should do for an 53
	apology is to54 the responsibility for our careless
20. We found the village easily with an old man the	mistakes. We are used to making excuses, which leaves no
way.	55 for the other person to 56 us. Since most people
A. led B. leading	are open-hearted, the no-excuse apology leaves both parties
C. to be leading D. having led	feeling 57 about themselves. That, after all, is the 58

of every apology. It __59 _ little whether the apologizer is wholly or only partly at fault: answering for one's __60 _ encourages others to lake their share of the blame.

:	encourages others to lake their share of the blame.			
	41. A. provided	B. mixed	C. compared	D. treated
	42. A. dreams	B. thoughts	C. memories	D. ideas
	43. A. side	B. ground	C. wall	D. bottom
	44. A. mind	B. soul	C. face	D. eyes
	45. A. imagine	B. enjoy	C. mean	D. regret
	46. A. useful	B. successful	C. equal	D. basic
	47. A. pretend	B. forget	C. refuse	D. expect
	48. A. hold on	B. put down	C. look through	D. put away
	49. A. poorer	B. weaker	C. worse	D. lower
	50. A. fault	B. reason	C. result	D. duty
	51. A. cruelly	B. freely	C. roughly	D. shyly
	52. A. manners	B. excuses	C. efforts	D. roles
	53. A. active	B. effective	C. extra	D. easy
	54. A. raise	B. perform	C. admit	D. bear
	55. A. situation	B. need	C. sign	D. room
	56. A. advise	B. forgive	C. warn	D. blame
	57. A. wiser	B. warmer	C. better	D. cleverer
	58. A. purpose	B. method	C. end	D. advantage

五、阅读理解

59. A. cares

60. A. facts

Δ

B. matters

B. states

C. depends

C. rights

D. remains

D. actions

"Mummy, I don't know what to play with." Steve interrupts his mother, who is talking to a friend, for the fourth time. "You've got a room full of toys!" his mother says, impatiently. In fact it is the jumble of toys which is to blame for four-year-old Steve's lack of interest in his dolls, cars and stuffed (packed) animals. Each morning he tips out three washing baskets of toys all over his floor, listlessly pulls out something and shortly after is standing at his mother's desk or following her into the kitchen saying: "Mummy, I am bored."

A family therapist (心理医生) explains why children lose interest when they have a whole" toy shop" at home: "According to their brain development, little children are not in a position to judge the quality of a variety of things at once. There is always just one favorite toy for the moment. All the rest is left lying about." What can parents do to shop their children from being oversupplied with toys under no conditions simply make something disappear without the child's knowledge. If he/she takes no more notice of a toy, a parent can ask if it can be stored or given away. Be warned though the child will always say he/she wants it then! A talk with relatives and friends may also help. Lyn is the mother of four-year-old Jessie, and we like her way. A small set of shelves in her child's room holds the toys and books that are the current (at present) favorites. When it seems to her that her daughter is tired of these toys, they put them away in a box together and select some other toys from a cupboard in another room. The box of "old" toys goes into the cupboard. When her child says she is " bored", they also get something from her cupboard—it may be something she has had for some time but because she hasn't seen it for a while it is almost like a new toy.

Some favorite toys stay out all the time, and there is collection of dolls which sits in the comer, but in this way Lyn has found that she has fewer toys to put away at the end of the day and her daughter always has something "fresh" to play with.

- 61. Steve interrupted his mother several times because ___
 - A. he felt uninterested in his toys
 - B. he disliked his mother's guest
 - C. he didn't have enough toys to play with
 - D. he hoped his mother would play with him
- 62. According to the the rapist, children often complain that they have nothing to play with because _____.
 - A. they all don't like play alone for a long time
 - B. they are too young to play with so many toys
 - C. they are too lazy to pick out their favorites
 - D. they lack the ability to value too many things at a time
- 63. Which of the following can be used in place of "jumble"?
 - A. Simple choice.
- B. Mixture in disorder.
- C. Ordinary appearance.
- D. Same shape.
- 64. Which is the advice given to parents in the text?
 - A. Buy fewer toys for their children.
 - B. Form good habits for their children.
 - C. Spare some time to play with their children.
 - D. Put some toys away without telling their children.

В

A friend of mine named Paul received an expensive car from his brother as a Christmas present on Christmas Eve when Paul came out of his office, a street urchin (顽童) was walking around the shining car. "Is this your car, Paul?" he asked.

Paul answered, "Yes, my brother gave it to me for Christmas." The boy was surprised. "You mean your brother gave it to you and it didn't cost you anything? Paul, I wish..." He hesitated (社務).

Of course Paul knew what he was going to wish for. He was going to wish he had a brother like that. But what the boy said surprised Paul greatly.

"I wish," the boy went on, "that I could be a brother like that." Paul looked at the boy in surprise, then he said "Would you like to take a ride in my car?" "Oh yes, I'd love that."

After a short ride, the boy turned and with his eyes shining, said, "Paul, would you mind driving in front of my house?"

Paul smiled a little. He thought he knew what the boy wanted. He wanted to show his neighbours that he could ride home in a big car. But Paul was wrong again. "Will you stop where those two steps are?" the boy asked. He ran up to the steps. Then in a short while Paul heard him coming back, but he was not coming fast. He was carrying at his little crippled (残疾) brother. He sat him down on the step and pointed to the car. "There she is, Buddy, just like I told you upstairs. His brother gave it to him for Christmas and it didn't cost him a cent. And some day I'm going to give you one just like it then you can see for yourself all the nice things in the Christmas window that I've been trying to tell you about."