

丛书策划 华育文化传播公司

高中生

[外研版]

GAOZHONGSHENGXUEXIZHIDAO

学习指导

英语 4

必修

辽宁师范大学出版社

高中生

[外研版]

GAOZHONGSHENGXUEXIZHIDAO

学习指导

丛书主编 杜贵忠
本册主编 赵景云
本册副主编 高凤海 李 丽
本册编者 隋 军 胡 颖 孙洪胜
穆 滢 陈 莹

英语④

必修

辽宁师范大学出版社

· 大 连 ·

©杜贵忠 2007

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

高中生学习指导:外研版.英语.4:必修/杜贵忠
主编. —大连:辽宁师范大学出版社,2007.11
ISBN 978-7-81103-708-1

I. 高... II. 杜... III. 英语课-高中-教学参考资料
IV. G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2007)第 183756 号

出版人:程培杰
责任编辑:王国娟 王 琦
责任校对:宋 洋 杨 洋
封面设计:李小曼

出版者:辽宁师范大学出版社
地 址:大连市黄河路 850 号
邮 编:116029
营销电话:(0411)84206854 84215261 84259913(教材)
印 刷 者:沈阳全成广告印务有限公司
发 行 者:辽宁时代华育书业发展有限公司

幅面尺寸:210mm×285mm
印 张:5.5
字 数:165 千字

出版时间:2007 年 12 月第 1 版
印刷时间:2007 年 12 月第 1 次印刷
书 号:ISBN 978-7-81103-708-1

定 价:8.50 元

编写说明

为了适应普通高中课程改革和使用新教材的需要,切实提高高中教学质量,并努力实现减轻学生的课业负担,我们组织辽宁省部分示范性高中、重点高中的知名教师,按学科编写了高中教学辅助用书《高中生学习指导》丛书。目前,完成了语文、数学、英语(两个版本)、物理、化学、生物、思想政治、历史、地理等9个学科《必修》教材的配套用书,共37册,供高中教师、学生选用。

丛书体例:

《高中生学习指导》按教材的单元顺序编排,包括以下几个部分:

知识归纳和知识要点:对本单元的重点单词、短语、语法等项目进行归纳,让学生对本单元的学习内容有个清晰的了解。

典例精析:选择典型习题,并对其进行规范的分析与解答,使学生掌握正确的解题思路。

习题精练:结合本单元学习内容,有针对性地精选习题,巩固基础知识。

文化点滴:为学生选择与本单元内容相关的阅读材料,开拓学生的视野,使学生掌握更多的相关知识与能力。

单元检测:对本单元内容进行测试,检验学生对本单元知识的掌握情况。

参考答案:对全书的典例精析、习题精练、单元检测中的习题给出正确答案,对易错题进行思路点拨。

丛书特点:

与新教材紧密配合,与课程计划同步;体现课改理念,符合课程标准要求;体现教辅用书的科学性、基础性、层次性、选择性;引导学生主动探究学科知识,指导学生掌握正确的学习方法;精选习题,注意减轻学生的学习负担;充分体现名校、名师的教学经验,实现资源共享。

本册由大连二十四中学编写,由赵景云任本册主编,高凤海、李丽任本册副主编。

本套丛书的编写力求贴近学生学习的实际需要,有效提高学生自主学习的能力和运用所学知识分析问题、解决问题的能力。希望老师和同学们能在使用过程中,提出宝贵的补充意见和修改建议,以使本丛书在修订后更臻完善。

杜贵忠

目 录

Module 1	
Life in the Future	1
Module 2	
Traffic Jam	14
Module 3	
Body Language and Non-verbal Communication	26
Module 4	
Great Scientists	36
Module 5	
A Trip Along the Three Gorges	47
Module 6	
Unexplained Mysteries of the Natural World	58
Module 7	
Revision	68
参考答案	75

Module 1 Life in the Future

知识归纳

语音:学习英语句子中的重音

词汇: alternative; crime; prediction; risky; resource;
rely; solar; urban; load; arrest; criminal; fire;
limit; outdoors; online; command; recreation;
charge; power; flick; switch; disability;
attach; optimistic; definitely; eventually;
colony; predict; shape

短语: for sure; run out; rely on; get rid of; free
of charge; use up; look out; for a start

日常用语: Would you like to live in it?

Look! It's going to rain!

Look out! We're having an accident!

What are you doing/are you going to
do when you leave school?

It's on the way out.

语法: 复习一般将来时; 学习将来进行时

知识要点

(一) 单词

1. alternative *adj.* 替换的; 二者选一的; 供选择的
alternative energy 可替代能源

The way was blocked, so we went by an
alternative road. 这条路被挡住了, 因此我们
走了另一条路。

Have you got an alternative suggestion? 你
有没有其他的建议?

2. prediction 预言; 预测(可用作可数或不可数名
词)

Many predictions are wrong. 很多预测是不
正确的。

The result of the experiment confirmed our
prediction. 试验结果证实了我们的预测。

prediction 短语: make predictions 做预测

weather prediction 天气预报

earthquake prediction 震前预报

scientific prediction 科学预见

prediction 派生词: predict 预知; 预言; 预报

What life will be like in the future is difficult
to predict. 很难预测将来的生活会是什
么样的。

predictable *adj.* 可预言的; 可预报的

predictive *adj.* 预言性的; 前兆的

3. resource 资源; 财力(常作 resources)

We must make the most of our resources. 我
们必须充分利用我们的资源。

区别: source *n.* 来源; 出处; 源泉

the source of knowledge 知识的源泉

the source of the Nile 尼罗河的发源地

The news comes from a reliable source. 这条
消息来源可靠。

4. risky *adj.* 危险的; 冒风险的

Travelling alone in the mountain can be very
risky. 独自一人在山中旅游可能很危险。

a risky business 冒险生意

risky 派生词: risk(1) *vt.* 冒……的危险; 冒险
干……

He risked his life to save the child from the
fire. 他冒着生命危险把孩子从火中救出来。

(2) *n.* 危险; 风险

There is a risk of fire if children play with
fire. 孩子玩火有失火的危险。

5. limit (1) 限制; 限定; 范围

There is a limit to everything. 凡事都有限度。

The speed limit on the road is 70 kilometres
an hour. 这条路上的限速是每小时 70 公里。

limit 短语: within the city limits 在该城范
围内

reach the limit of one's resource 山穷水尽

within limit 适度地; 有限地

without limit 无限制地;无限地

(2) *vt.* 限制;限定

We will limit the number of people to attend the meeting to 1,000. 我们要把参加会议的人数限制到 1,000 人。

Don't limit me the time, will you? 不要给我限定时间,好吗?

limit 派生词: *limited adj.* 有限的

limited time 有限的时间 *limited company* 有限公司

limitless *adj.* 无限的;无限制的

limitation *n.* 限定;限制;局限

6. command (1) *n.* 命令;指令

Give your commands in a loud, confident voice. 下命令声音要洪亮、坚定。

(2) *n.* 控制;统率(多用于军事)

The army is under the king's command. 军队由国王统率。

(3) *n.* 运用能力;掌控

She has a good command of the French language. 她精通法语。

(4) *v.* 命令

He commanded the men to fire. 他命令士兵开火。

Do as I command. 照我的命令去做。

(5) *v.* 统率;指挥;掌握;控制

This small country commands the canal. 这个小国掌控这条运河。

Captain commanded the ship. 船长指挥这艘船。

command 短语: *in command of* 指挥着
under(the)command of 由……指挥;在……指挥之下

be at/by sb.'s command 由某人支配

have a good command of 能自由应用

7. disability *n.* 失去能力;伤残

We shouldn't look down on people with disabilities. 我们不应该看不起残疾人。

disability 派生词: *disable* 使残废;使丧失能力

His uncle was disabled in an accident. 他的叔叔在一次事故中成了残废人。

disabled *adj.* 残疾的;残废的

He has a disabled son. 他有个残疾儿子。

the disabled 残疾人

8. attach *vt.* (1) 系;贴;附在……上

I attached a label to each drawer. 我在每个抽屉上都贴了标签。

attach sth. to sth. 将某物系、贴在或附在某物上

He attached a document to the letter. 他将文件附在信中。

(2) 连接;联系;加入;参加(to)

Do you attach the matter to me? 你认为这事和我有关吗?

attach sb./sth. to sb./sth. 将某人/物与另一人/物相联系;使隶属于

attach 短语: *attach to* 加入;参加

attach oneself to 依附;参加(党派等);热爱;依恋

be attached to 连在……上;附属于;热爱;依恋

(二) 词组

1. for sure 确实地;无疑地;肯定地

I don't know it for sure. 这事我知道得不太确切。

One thing is for sure—he won't accept the gift.

有一点可以肯定——他不会接受这份礼物。

2. rely on

(1) 依赖;依靠

Nowadays we rely increasingly on computers for help. 现今,我们越来越依靠计算机来协助工作。

We must rely on our own efforts to do it.

我们必须依靠自己的努力来完成它。

(2) 信任;信赖;指望

Don't rely on his coming early. 别指望他能早来。

He can be relied on to keep secret. 相信他能保密。

注意: *rely on* 也作 *rely upon*, 相当于 *depend on*, 可换用。

rely on 结构: *rely on it that...* 相信……

rely on sth./doing sth. 依靠/指望某事(做某事)

rely on sb. to do sth. 依靠/指望某人做某事

3. get rid of 摆脱;除去;克服;处理掉

How to get rid of the rubbish is a big problem.

如何处理垃圾是个大问题。

It took me a month to get rid of my cough. 我

用了一个月的时间才使咳嗽痊愈。

I slipped out in order to get rid of my little sister. 为了摆脱小妹妹我悄悄溜了出去。

The man made up his mind to get rid of his bad habits. 这个人决心改掉坏习惯。

4. carry out 开展; 实行; 完成; 贯彻; 执行; 履行 (诺言、义务等)

Why do you think they failed to carry out the plan? 你认为他们为什么没能执行这项计划? You should have it carried out as soon as possible. 你应该尽快完成它。

He has carried out many experiments on the subject. 关于这个课题他已做了多次试验。

carry out one's plan 实行计划

carry out one's promise 履行诺言

carry 短语: carry through 使渡过难关

carry away 运走; 拿走; 使着迷; 使兴奋

carry on 继续开展; 进行下去; 继续

carry off (成功地) 对付; 若无其事地对付; 轻易地完成; 赢得 (奖品、荣誉等)

5. use up 用完; 耗尽 (常用于被动语态)

I didn't come back until the money had been used up. 直到钱花光了我才回来。

After a long walk I was used up. 走了那么长的路, 我精疲力竭了。

up 表示“完全地、彻底地”, 类似短语有:

drink up 喝光 eat up 吃光 sell up 卖完

6. share sth. with sb. 与某人分享/分担某物

I shared my umbrella with him. 我与他合撑一把伞。

People often share their political views with their parents. 人们常常和自己父母的政治观点一致。

share(in) sth. 分享……; 分担……

I will share(in) the cost with you. 我将与你分摊费用。

She shares(in) my trouble and joy. 她和我苦乐与共。

7. come true 实现 (不及物动词短语, 其主语是物)

To our joy, our dream has come true.

使我们高兴的是, 我们的梦想已经实现了。

Did his prediction come true? 他的预言实现了吗?

注意: realize 也有此意, 但它是及物动词, 其主语是人。

He has realized his dream. 他已实现了他的梦想。

8. look out 注意; 当心, 相当于 be careful, take care

Look out! There's a car coming. 小心! 汽车过来了。

Look out! There is danger ahead. 当心! 前面危险。

9. free of charge 免费

All goods are delivered free of charge by us. 我们免费送货。

The faulty part was replaced free of charge. 这个出毛病的部件已经被免费调换过了。

10. for a start 首先 (用作状语, 常用来说明理由)

I won't go travelling. For a start I haven't enough money. 我不会去旅游, 首先我没有足够的钱。

(三) 同、近义词辨析

take place 与 happen

take place 指有计划、有目的地举行, 而 happen 通常指偶然发生的事情。

The sports meeting will take place next week. 运动会将在下周举行。

The Olympics take place every four years.

奥林匹克运动会每四年举行一次。

The story happened in the early 1800s in China. 这个故事发生在 19 世纪早期的中国。

happen to sb./sth. 表示“某人/物发生了什么事”。

A bad accident happened to her family.

她家里发生了不幸。

What has happened to him? 他发生了什么事?

happen to 还可表示“碰巧、巧遇”, 此时 to 是不定式的符号, 后接动词原形。

It happened to be raining that afternoon.

那天下午恰巧下雨。

take place 也可表示“发生”。

The accident took place only a block from their home.

事故发生的地方离他们家只有一个街区的距离。

注意: take place 和 happen 都是不及物动词, 不可用于被动语态。

模块语法知识讲解

The future continuous(将来进行时)

1. 将来进行时的构成

这种时态由“will/shall+be+现在分词”构成。
主语为第一人称时,可以用 shall,但除在疑问句外,will 要比 shall 更常用。

肯定式:I/We will/shall be working.

He/She/It/You/They will be working.

否定式:I/We will/shall not be working.

He/She/It/You/They will not be working.

疑问式:Shall/Will I/we be working?

Will he/she/it/you/they be working?

2. 将来进行时的用法

(1)表示按计划、安排将来某个时刻或某段时间将要发生或进行的动作。

—What are your plans? 你有什么打算?

—I will be teaching English in Beijing next year and will be studying Chinese at Beijing University. 明年我将在北京教英语,在北京大学学习汉语。

Don't call me at eight. I will be attending a meeting. 不要在 8 点钟给我打电话,我将在开会。

Professor Wang will be giving a lecture on how to learn English tomorrow afternoon.

王教授明天下午将做一场关于如何学英语的报告。

What will you be doing on Sunday morning?

星期天上午你将做什么?

(2)预测将来会发生的事,表示将来的某种可能性。

I'll be seeing him during Christmas Day. 圣诞节期间我会见到他。

You will be making a mistake. 你会犯错误的。

(3)表示亲切或委婉的语气。

Won't you be coming in? 你难道不进来吗?

I shall be thinking of you. 我会想你的。

典例精析

[例 1]—Are you still busy?

—Yes. I _____ my work, and it won't take long. (2005, 浙江)

A. just finish

B. am just finishing

C. have just finished

D. am just going to finish

答案 B 句意:“你还在忙吗?”“是的,我快要完成任务了,时间不会太长。”finish 是瞬间性动词,B 项表示“我快要完成任务了”;选项 C 表示已完成,与后面的句子有矛盾;just 不与 be going to 连用,所以选项 D 不对。

[例 2]—What are you going to do this afternoon?

—I am going to the cinema with some friends. The film _____ quite early, so we _____ to the bookstore after that. (2005, 重庆)

A. finished; are going

B. finished; go

C. finishes; are going

D. finishes; go

答案 C 第一个空叙述这部电影的长与短问题,可用将来时也可用一般现在时;第二个空则表示说话者打算好的事情,are going to the bookstore 是现在进行时,表示将来的打算。

[例 3] It was unbelievable that the fans waited for 3 hours just _____ a look at the sports star. (2005, 上海)

A. had

B. having

C. to have

D. have

答案 C 不定式 to have... 在此作目的状语。

[例 4] _____ I accept that he is not perfect, I do actually like the person. (2004, 江苏)

A. While

B. Since

C. Before

D. Unless

答案 A while 虽然,尽管;since 既然;before 在……前;unless 除非;题意:“虽然我接受他不完美(这个事实),但我的确喜欢这个人。”

[例 5] For him _____ stage is just _____ means of making a living. (2006, 山东)

A. a; a

B. the; a

C. the; the

D. a; the

答案 B stage 在该句中表示“从艺”,是一个抽象概念,其前不加不定冠词;means 为单复数同形的名词,由句意可知此处表达“一种方式”,用 a means of 表达。

习题精练

1. It is difficult to _____ the discussion, with so much noise around us.
A. carry off B. carry on
C. carry away D. carry back
2. No matter what you say, I shall _____ my own opinion.
A. carry out B. keep up
C. insist on D. stick to
3. _____ much advice I gave him, he did exactly what he wanted to do.
A. How B. Whatever
C. However D. No matter
4. The party was _____ success. We sang and danced until it came to _____ end at night.
A. a; an B. a; the
C. the; an D. /; an
5. The building project _____ next year is, I think, not easy _____ in time.
A. being carried out; to complete
B. carried out; to be completed
C. to be carried out; to complete
D. to be carried out; to be completed
6. Please check the shopping list _____ make sure everything needed _____.
A. so as to; buying
B. in order to; buy
C. so as to; has been bought
D. in order to; will be bought
7. The chair looks rather hard, but in fact it is very comfortable to _____.
A. sit B. sit on
C. be seat D. be sat on
8. Could you find someone _____?
A. for me to play tennis with
B. for me to play tennis
C. play tennis with
D. playing tennis
9. —I have just had my computer repaired.
—How much did they _____ for that?
A. cost B. charge
C. spend D. consider
10. —Let me help you, Tom!
—Thank you. I can do it. Here's _____ to

hold all these things.

- A. a big enough case
- B. an enough big case
- C. a case enough big
- D. a case big enough

文化点滴

Life in the 2050s

By 2050...

Futurologists predict that life will probably be very different in 2050.

TV channels will have disappeared. Instead, people will choose a programme from a "menu" and a computer will send the programme directly to the television.

Today, we can use the World Wide Web to read newspaper stories and see pictures on a computer thousands of kilometres away. By 2050, music, films, programmes, newspapers and books will come to us by computer.

Cars will run on new, clean fuels and they will go very fast. Cars will have computers to control the speed and there won't be any accidents.

Today, many cars have computers that tell drivers exactly where they are. By 2050, the computer will control the car and drive it to your destination. Space planes will take people halfway around the world in 2 hours.

Today, the United States Space Shuttle can go into space and land on earth again. By 2050, space planes will fly all over the world and people will fly from Los Angeles to Beijing in just 2 hours.

Robots will have replaced people in factories. Many factories already use robots. Big companies prefer robots because they don't ask for pay rises or go on strike, and they work 24 hours a day. By 2050, we will see robots everywhere—in factories, schools, offices, hospitals, shops and homes.

Medical technology will have conquered many diseases. Today there are electronic *devices* that connect directly to the brain to help people hear. By 2050, we will be able to help blind and deaf people to see and hear again.

Scientists will have discovered how to control *genes*. Scientists have already produced *clones* of animals. By 2050, scientists will be able to produce clones of people, and decide how they look, how they behave and how much *intelligence* they have. Scientists will be able to do these things—but should they?

生词	
futurologist	预言家
robot	机器人
device	装置
gene	基因
clone	克隆
intelligence	智力

单元检测

I. 单项填空(15 小题, 每小题 1 分)

1. Fei Junlong and Nie Haisheng succeeded in _____ their travel in _____ space.
A. finishing; the B. having finished; / C. finishing; / D. having finished; the
2. — Jenny looks hot and dry.
— So _____ you if you had a high fever.
A. will B. do C. are D. would
3. The joke told by Tom made us _____, so our maths teacher couldn't make himself _____.
A. laugh; hearing B. laugh; heard
C. laughing; hear D. laughed; to be heard
4. The old woman had a letter from her son in the army _____ to her.
A. read B. write C. written D. received
5. It was _____ the next morning that he began to think about where he was going.
A. after B. till C. not until D. before
6. By the time he _____ to the airport at nine this evening, the plane will have taken off.
A. will get B. is to get C. gets D. is getting
7. It made all the Chinese happy _____ China succeeded in sending up the first manned spaceship.
A. when B. because C. that D. if
8. When she was awake, she found that she was standing on _____ seemed to be a piece of stone.
A. that B. which C. what D. it
9. At times it is difficult for us to understand an Englishman because some English words sound too _____.
A. normal B. similar C. same D. different
10. Peace is much _____ the absence of war.
A. not more than B. more than C. no more than D. less than
11. Work means much to me. It is _____ of my life _____ air, water and sunlight.
A. a part as much; as B. as much a part; as
C. as a part much; as D. so much a part; as
12. After a few months of construction, our school _____ a new look.
A. carried on B. took on C. kept on D. had on
13. Today people eat _____ vegetables per person as they did in 1910.
A. more than twice B. as twice as many
C. twice as many as D. more than twice as many
14. This photo of mine was taken _____ stood the famous Eastern Bright Pearl in Shanghai.
A. which B. in which C. where D. there

15. I wrote it down _____ I should forget it.

- A. in case of B. in case C. as if D. in order that

II. 完形填空(20 小题,每小题 1 分)

阅读下面的短文,掌握其大意,然后从 16—35 各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

You don't mean any harm. You're just trying to have a good time. But do you know how your overseas vacation 16 people in other countries? What's your dream vacation? New chances are opening up all the time to 17 the world. So we visit travel agents, compare prices and pay our money. We know 18 our vacation costs us. 19 unfortunately, tourism often harms the local people 20 it helps them. For example, in Zanzibar, a British company got 57 sq km of land from the government for tourist 21. They include 14 luxury hotels, three golf 22, swimming pools and an airport. The local people fear 23 their farmland and fishing rights. And most of the profits do not help the local people. 24, profits go for the tour operators in wealthier countries. When the Maasai people in Tanzania were 25 from their lands, some moved to city slums(贫民区), 26 now make a little money by selling small gifts. 27 from their hunting lands, the Indians have no choice 28 their culture. Problems like these were observed more than 20 years ago. Now people are working together to correct them. Tourists, too, are 29 the pressure. The beginnings are small, 30, but the results are obvious. The good news is that everyone, 31 can play a part to help the local people in the place we visit. Tour operators and companies can help by making sure that local people work in good 32 and earn reasonable wages. They can make it a point to use only locally 33 hotels, restaurants and guide services. They can 34 profits fairly to help the local economy. And they can involve the local people 35 planning and managing tourism.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 16. A. effect | B. affect | C. cause | D. involve |
| 17. A. exploit | B. invent | C. find | D. explore |
| 18. A. what | B. how | C. which | D. how many |
| 19. A. However | B. But | C. Yet | D. Otherwise |
| 20. A. more than | B. other than | C. less than | D. rather than |
| 21. A. scenes | B. spots | C. sites | D. sights |
| 22. A. fields | B. courses | C. lands | D. grounds |
| 23. A. losing | B. missing | C. disappearing | D. dismissing |
| 24. A. Instead | B. Instead of | C. In place of | D. Opposite |
| 25. A. forced | B. moved | C. ridden | D. driven |
| 26. A. the other | B. others | C. the others | D. some other |
| 27. A. Removed | B. Moved | C. Placed | D. Driven |
| 28. A. but sell | B. except sell | C. but to sell | D. but selling |
| 29. A. holding on | B. putting on | C. lying on | D. setting up |
| 30. A. but | B. although | C. though | D. as |
| 31. A. included us | B. us including | C. includes us | D. us included |
| 32. A. state | B. condition | C. states | D. conditions |
| 33. A. owned | B. possessing | C. belonged to | D. owning |
| 34. A. save | B. spare | C. share | D. spend |
| 35. A. on | B. at | C. in | D. for |

Ⅲ. 阅读理解(共 20 小题, 每小题 2 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Shopping is not as simple as you may think! There are all sorts of tricks at play each time we reach out for that particular brand(品牌) of product on the shelf.

Colouring, for example, varies according to what the producers are trying to sell. Health foods are packaged(包装) in greens, yellows or browns because we think of these as healthy colours. Ice cream packets are often blue and expensive goods, like chocolates, are gold or silver.

When some kind of pain killer was brought out recently, researchers found that the colours turned the customers off because they made the product look weak and ineffective. Eventually, it came on the market in a dark blue and white package—blue because we think of it as safe, and white as calm.

The size of a product can attract a shopper. But quite often a bottle doesn't contain as much as it appears to. It is believed that the better-known companies spend, on average, 70 percent of the total cost of the product itself on packaging!

The most successful producers know that it's not enough to have a good product. The founder of Pears soap, who for 25 years has used pretty little girls to promote(推销) their goods, came to the conclusion: "Any fool can make soap, but it takes a genius(天才) to sell it."

36. Which of the following may trick a shopper into buying a product according to the text?

- A. The cost of its package.
- B. The price of the product.
- C. The colour of its package.
- D. The brand name of the product.

37. The underlined part "the colours turned the customers off" (in Para. 3) means that the colours _____.

- A. attracted the customers strongly
- B. had weak effects on the customers
- C. tricked the customers into shopping
- D. caused the customers to lose interest

38. Which of the following is the key to the success in product sales?

- A. The way to promote goods.
- B. The discovery of a genius.
- C. The team to produce a good product.
- D. The brand name used by successful producers.

39. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?

- A. Making soap is so easy that any fool in the world can make it.
- B. Greens, yellows or silvers are considered to be healthy colours.
- C. 25 years ago, the founder of Pears soap was a pretty girl herself.
- D. The size of a product can have an effect on the shoppers.

40. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?

- A. Choice of Good Products
- B. Disadvantages of Products
- C. Effect of Packaging on Shopping
- D. Brand Names and Shopping Tricks

B

The Nobel Prizes

The prizes are awarded by the Nobel Foundation (基金会) for outstanding achievements or contributions in these areas: chemistry, physics, medicine or physiology, literature and peace. Each prize has three parts. The first part is a gold medal. Second, a winner of a Nobel Prize is given a diploma (证书) saying that he has been awarded the prize. The third part of the prize is a large amount of money. Often a prize is awarded to just one person, but not always. Sometimes a prize is shared, maybe by two or more people who have worked together to reach a goal. Since the Nobel Prizes are international prizes, scientists, inventors, writers, and diplomats (外交官) from all countries may receive a prize. Sometimes, two people from countries with different political views may even share a prize. An example of this is the 1973 Peace Prize, which was awarded to Henry Kissinger of the United States and to Le Due Tho of North Vietnam (越南) for the Vietnam peace negotiations (谈判). It is also sometimes true that a prize is not given. If there is no outstanding achievement in one of these areas, no prize is given in that area.

In 1972, for example, no the Nobel Peace Prize was given. Someone must decide whether or not to give an award. The process of nominating (提名, 推荐) and choosing Nobel Prize winners has two parts. First, nominations, or recommendations of people who might deserve (应得) a Nobel Prize, are made. The nominations in physics and chemistry are made by the Royal Academy (研究员, 学会) of Science in Stockholm. The nominations in medicine or physiology are made by the Caroline Medical Institute, which is also in Stockholm. The Swedish Academy, along with the French and Spanish Academies, makes nominations in literature. The peace prize nominations are made by a committee of the Norwegian government. Many nominations are made in each area. Nominations from these groups begin the process of choosing the Nobel Prize winners.

The second part of the process of choosing Nobel Prize winners is to decide which of the nominees deserves the award in each area. This decision is made by the Nobel Foundation in Stockholm. The Foundation may decide not to give a prize at all in any area.

41. A Nobel Prize is given in the form of _____.
 A. a large quantity of money B. a diploma
 C. a gold medal D. all of the above
42. The 1973 Peace Prize was awarded to _____.
 A. Henry Kissinger
 B. Le Duo Tho
 C. two persons from one country
 D. two individuals from different countries
43. Sometimes a prize is not given because there is _____.
 A. no remarkable achievement in that area
 B. no suitable nomination
 C. disagreement among committee members
 D. financial (经济的) shortage
44. The decision of literature prize winner is made by _____.
 A. the Swedish Academy, the French and Spanish Academies
 B. the Nobel Foundation
 C. a committee for the Norwegian government
 D. the Royal Academy of Science in Stockholm

45. We can infer from this passage that _____.

- A. the Nobel Prize is given in six areas
- B. the Nobel Prize winners are very carefully chosen
- C. sometimes the Nobel Prize is not given
- D. the Nobel Prize is international

C

Li Lu'ou thought he did the right thing by calling 110 when he saw his two classmates in trouble on the corner of a dark street.

Li and his classmates from No. 2 Middle School affiliated to Beijing Normal University spent this year's Valentine's Day selling roses on the street. As night approached, they cycled back with over 200 *yuan* in their pockets.

Suddenly, a gang of robbers jumped out at them. The five robbers were tall and strong, so Li ran away to call the police. He thought it would be the most practical thing to do and he was right. His classmates returned safe and sound.

So, what would you have done in Li's situation? Would you have got off your bike and fought the robbers to rescue your friends?

A new Beijing Student Code(守则) does not encourage you to risk(冒险) your life to help them.

The new code was introduced to more than 1.7 million primary and middle school students in the city at the start of the new term.

It has cut words which might encourage youngsters to risk their lives for others in dangerous situations. Gone are the old calls, which had been in place since 1987, for students to "fight criminals(犯罪分子) courageously" and "sacrifice themselves to save others". Children's heroic acts usually left them injured or even dead because they failed to fully foresee the dangers of their actions.

A well-known example was Lai Ning, who was listed among the "top 10 model young pioneers" in 1989 after he lost his life trying to put out a fire at the age of 14.

The deaths connected to teenagers, "heroic acts" started a national-wide debate(争论) about the protection of youngsters. Wei Lusheng, a parent in Beijing, said schools must first teach children how to protect themselves, before learning from heroes.

But educators thought the spirit of courage should not be thrown away in the new Student Code.

"Getting rid of the 'fight criminals courageously' words do not mean we deny the spirit of 'fearlessness' and 'readiness' to help others", said Li Jing, an official in Beijing. "But, we should be more rational(理智的) about the spirit of sacrifice."

Li Lu'ou agreed. "Cherishing life is no reason to be a coward," he said. "But you need make sure you are able to offer help. For example, it would cause more trouble if I jumped into water to rescue someone drowning, but didn't know how to swim. In that situation it's better to call the police or an adult."

46. Which is true about Li and his classmates?

- A. They bought roses for each other on Valentine's Day.
- B. They called 110 immediately they were held up by a gang of robbers.
- C. Li risked his life for his classmates in the dangerous situation.
- D. Instead of fighting the robbers Li thought it right for him to call the police.

47. The new Student Code was introduced in Beijing because _____.

- A. students are facing more danger than they used to

- B. the old Student Code didn't include the spirit of courage
- C. the old Student Code didn't tell students how to protect themselves while helping others in trouble
- D. the old Student Code encouraged students to sacrifice themselves to save others
48. Which of the following statements can be inferred about Lai Ning?
- A. He was one of the top 10 model young pioneers in 1987.
- B. If it weren't him, the forest fire would not have been put out.
- C. According to the new code, he shouldn't have risked his life to put out the fire.
- D. His deeds did not agree with what the old Student Code encouraged.
49. The underlined word *deny* in the second last paragraph means ____.
- A. agree with
- B. disagree with
- C. connect with
- D. object to

D

In 1901, H. G. Wells, an English writer, wrote a book describing a trip to the moon. When the explorers landed on the moon, they discovered that the moon was full of underground cities. They expressed their surprise to the "moon people" they met. In turn, the "moon people" expressed their surprise. "Why," they asked, "are you travelling to outer space when you don't even use your inner space?"

H. G. Wells could only imagine travel to the moon. In 1969, human beings really did land on the moon. People today know that there are no underground cities on the moon. However, the question that the "moon people" asked is still an interesting one. A growing number of scientists are seriously thinking about it. Underground systems are already in place. Many cities have underground car parks. In some cities, such as Tokyo, Seoul and Montreal, there are large underground shopping areas. The "Chunnel", a tunnel(隧道) connecting England and France, is now complete.

But what about underground cities? Japan's Taisel Corporation is designing a network of underground systems called "Alice Cities". The designers imagine using surface space for public parks and using underground space for flats, offices, shopping, and so on. A solar dome(太阳能穹顶) would cover the whole city. Supporters of underground development say that building down rather than building up is a good way to use the earth's space. The surface, they say, can be used for farms, parks, gardens, and wilderness. H. G. Wells' "moon people" would agree. Would you?

50. What does the underlined word *it* (in Para. 2) refer to?
- A. Travelling to outer space.
- B. Using the earth's inner space.
- C. Meeting the "moon people" again.
- D. Discovering the moon's inner space.
51. What sort of underground systems are already here with us?
- A. Offices, shopping areas, power stations.
- B. Tunnels, car parks, shopping areas.
- C. Gardens, car parks, power stations.
- D. Tunnels, gardens, offices.
52. What would be the best title for the text?
- A. Alice Cities—Cities of the Future
- B. Space' Travelling with H. G. Wells
- C. Enjoy Living Underground

D. Building Down, Not Up

E

I fell in love with England because it was quaint(优雅的)—all those little houses, looking terribly old-fashioned but nice, like dolls' houses. I loved the countryside and the pubs, and I loved London. I've slightly changed my mind after seventeen years because I think it's an ugly town now.

Things have changed. For everybody, England meant gentlemen, fair play, and good manners. The fair play is going, unfortunately, and so are the gentlemanly attitudes and good manners—people shut doors heavily in your face and politeness is disappearing.

I regret that there are so few comfortable meeting places. You're forced to live indoors. In Paris I go out much more, to restaurants and nightclubs. To meet friends here it usually has to be in a pub, and it can be difficult to go there alone as a woman. The cafés are not terribly nice. As a woman, I feel unsafe here. I spend a bomb on taxis because I will not take public transport after 10 p. m. I used to use it, but now I'm afraid.

The idea of family seems to be more or less non-existent in England. My family is well united and that's typically French. In Middlesex I had a neighbour who is 82 now. His family only lived two miles away, but I took him to France for Christmas once because he was always alone.

53. The writer doesn't like London because she ____.

- A. is not used to the life there now
- B. has lived there for seventeen years
- C. prefers to live in an old-fashioned house
- D. has to be polite to everyone she meets there

54. Where do people usually meet their friends in England?

- A. In a café.
- B. In a restaurant.
- C. In a nightclub.
- D. In a pub.

55. The writer took her neighbour to France for Christmas because he ____.

- A. felt lonely in England
- B. had never been to France
- C. was from a typical French family
- D. didn't like the British idea of family

IV. 短文改错(10 小题, 每小题 1 分)

此题要求改正所给短文中的错误。对标有题号的每一行作出判断:如无错误,在该行右边的横线上画一个钩(✓);如有错误(每行只有一个错误),则按下列情况改正:

此行多一个词:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉,在该行右边的横线上写出该词,并也用斜线划掉。

此行缺一个词:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧),在该行右边的横线上写出该加的词。

此行错一个词:在错的词下画一条横线,在该行右边的横线上写出改正后的词。

注意:原行没有错误的不要改。

I use my bike most in the summer when
the weather is warm or dry. It can be very
unpleasant of winter when it is cold and
the rain is pour down. It can also be
very dangerous. You must of course
careful on a bike. Accident are not the
only problem, though. One day I go to school
and came back to find my front wheel had
missing. It was a long walk towards the
repairer's! Now I have two strong locks.

- 56. _____
- 57. _____
- 58. _____
- 59. _____
- 60. _____
- 61. _____
- 62. _____
- 63. _____
- 64. _____
- 65. _____