



GAOKAO BEIKAO ZHINAN

新课程 新考纲

2009

# 高考备考指南

## 英语

### 系统复习用书

广州市教育局教学研究室 编



华南理工大学出版社



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· 广州 ·



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## 前言

新一轮高考改革的重点是考试内容的改革,这是我们在复习备考中应该首先关注的。因此,学生复习资料的编写和使用,就成为备考复习的重要环节之一。

本丛书的前身是《高考备考丛书》,初版于1994年,是根据当时广州市有关领导的指示,为提高广州地区学生系统复习备考的效率,由广州市教育局教研室组织广州市100多名特级教师和骨干高级教师编写的。1997年更名为《高考备考指南》,由华南理工大学出版社出版。出版以来,为适应新的情况,吸收新的经验,每年更新内容,修订改版。经过多年打造,本丛书广受欢迎,成为广州市连续10多年使用的高考备考主流资料。

“应试”和“素质”并不是完全对立的矛盾。目前高三教学还存在诸多弊端,正需要通过教学研究和教学改革去克服和解决。广州市从20世纪80年代开始组建了全市性的高考备考研究队伍,依循现代教学理念,着眼于学生,着眼于效率,探索和研究高考备考的教学规律,积累和形成了丰富的具有广州特色的高考备考经验体系。凭着这些凝聚了广州市20多年来一批又一批优秀高三教师心血结晶的经验,广州的高考已经连续多年在全省显现出高位稳定。《高考备考指南》就是广州多年高考备考研究的成果之一,它全面体现了广州备考理念和备考经验。

《高考备考指南》是为广东学生参加广东高考而编写的,所以,一方面,在内容上紧扣广东高考的考试大纲,力求让师生明确考试大纲规定考点的要求,明确考点对应的课本内容,明确考点对应的试题类型,成为当年考试大纲的“解读”;另一方面,在体例上充分考虑了我省学生的学习基础、学习习惯和心理特点,力求精练,强调实用,重视基础,舍弃繁难,反对题海,针对性强,以便让学生以最少的时间获得最好的复习效果。这些就是本丛书编写的鲜明特点。

2007年,广东开始实施新课程高考方案。《高考备考指南》(第十版)根据新课程高考的要求重新进行了编写,全书的结构、内容、题例和练习都全新改版。经过2007年高考的检验,得到了广大师生的充分肯定。根据使用意见,2008年的第十一版又进行过一次修订。2009年是新课程实施后的第三次高考。在总结前两年新课程高考命题特点的基础上,根据对2009年高考(广东卷)命题趋势的分析,《高考备考指南》(第十二版)又进行了全面的优化。

《高考备考指南》(第十二版)包括语文、数学(分文科数学和理科数学)、英语、文科基础/理科基础、政治、历史、地理、物理、化学、生物10个学科,除文科基础/理科基础外,其他每个学科分为《系统复习用书》和《专题训练用书》。《系统复习用书》包括学科各必修模块和列进考试范围的选修模块的基础知识的系统梳理和题型示例,既有新教材的改革亮点,又根据新考纲的要求,加强了知识的系统性,每单元(或章节)附有供学生思考与训练的题目(数学另有配套的《习题解答》)。《专题训练用书》提供与系统复习配套使用的单元(或专题)训练和综合训练,可以按照需要随堂测试或课外使用。文科基础/理科基础分别按政治、历史、地理、物理、化学、生物六个分册出版。

《高考备考指南》丛书编写委员会由广州市教育局教研室组建。第十二版由黄宪任主编,谭国华、张经纬任副主编。华南理工大学出版社大力协助并促成本丛书出版,在此谨表谢意。

编者

2008年4月于广州



## 说 明

《高考备考指南·英语》(第十二版)是根据《普通高中英语课程标准(实验)》以及广东英语高考命题的要求而编写的高中毕业班教学复习用书。全书分上、下两册。上册为《系统复习用书》,主要以人教版高中教材8个模块为主线,兼顾初中教材而编写,作为巩固和运用高中必备语言知识和技能并培养学生初步语言运用能力的复习用书。下册为《专题训练用书》,以专项和综合能力训练、应考策略训练为主要内容,内容编排与上册呼应。

《系统复习用书》分为两个部分。第一部分为教材内容要点复习与运用,第二部分为重点语言知识的复习与运用。第一部分分为8个模块,每个模块分5个单元,每单元分为4部分,第一部分主要归纳、复习单元重点单词及词组,归纳和比较形似、近义词或词组,第二部分主要复习重点语法项目,第三部分主要训练完形填空或阅读技能,第四部分主要训练写作技能。本书的编写以“隐性”和“显性”相结合的思路组构内容,即在目录页中列出复习重点,使复习目标明晰,在内文中以练习的形式落实有关目标和要求。其中,着重对如何把握高中英语备考复习的几个重点作出指导:

- 高中阶段的语言知识重点和难点
- 语言知识在句子及语篇中的运用
- 高中阅读教学和测试中要求学生掌握的微技能;阅读策略的培训
- 高中写作过程的本质及语篇的构建;写作策略的培训

《系统复习用书》的第二部分内容,重点复习中学基础语法和其他语言知识,合计13个专项。每个专项由“要点归纳”“难点解析”和“知识运用”三部分组成,力图通过最简洁的语言帮助学生掌握英语基础语法的最基本用法及常用搭配,通过典型试题的自测,帮助学生形成初步的语言运用能力。

本书由黄丽燕、何琳、镇祝桂主编,黄丽燕、何琳、镇祝桂、Angelo Papacosmas(澳)审定。第一部分由黄丽燕、何琳、麦小红、王德强、张杏梅、何文捷、沈明、陈艳华编写,第二部分由周文筑编写。参加审校的还有何庆生、宋要武、何惠玲、聂越华、叶翠玲、刘永刚、陈皓曦、赵玉书、李建军、林佩华和钟锦潮。

由于编者水平所限,疏漏不足之处,恳请广大师生提出宝贵意见。

编 者

2008年6月



# 目 录

## 第一部分 教材内容要点复习

模块	单元	页码	本单元语法重点	阅读技能训练重点	写作技能训练重点
1	1	1	直接引语和间接引语	主旨大意	行文:句子结构
	2	6	直接引语和间接引语	细节理解	行文:句子结构
	3	11	现在进行时表达将来	语篇能力	行文:句子结构
	4	15	定语从句	主旨大意	行文:句子结构
	5	20	定语从句	语篇能力	行文:句子结构
2	1	24	限制性及非限制性定语从句	细节理解 篇章结构	行文:副词、连接词
	2	29	将来时被动语态	篇章结构	行文:副词、连接词
	3	34	现在完成时被动语态	语篇能力	行文:并列连词
	4	38	现在进行时被动语态	细节理解	行文:从属连词
	5	43	定语从句	概括大意	行文:从属连词
3	1	47	情态动词	细节理解 词义猜测	行文:定语从句
	2	52	情态动词	主旨大意	行文:主语从句
	3	56	名词性从句	语篇能力	行文:宾语从句、表语从句
	4	60	名词性从句	细节、主旨、 指代关系	行文:同位语从句
	5	65	名词性从句	查读信息	行文:状语从句
4	1	70	主谓一致	篇章结构	行文、润色:人物描写
	2	75	-ing形式	语篇能力	行文、润色:地点描写
	3	80	-ing形式	篇章结构	行文、润色:情感表达
	4	85	-ing形式	查读信息	成文:议论文
	5	90	构词法	主旨大意 细节理解	成文:应用文





模块	单元	页码	本单元语法重点	阅读技能 训练重点	写作技能
5	1	95	过去分词	细节理解、 主旨大意	基础写作过程性指导
	2	101	过去分词	细节理解	记叙文写作过程性指导
	3	106	过去分词	语篇能力	记叙文写作过程性指导
	4	111	倒装	语篇能力	记叙文写作过程性指导
	5	116	省略	语篇能力	成文：记叙文
6	1	120	虚拟语气	语篇能力	人物描写过程性指导
	2	125	虚拟语气	推理判断	成文：说明文
	3	130	it的用法	推理判断、 细节理解	成文：应用文（日记）
	4	136	it的用法	主旨大意、 细节理解	成文：应用文（书信）
	5	142	-ing形式	篇章结构	成文：应用文（通知、海报）
7	1	147	不定式	查读信息	成文：应用文（便条、启事）
	2	152	被动语态	语篇能力	成文：基础写作（议论文）
	3	157	被动语态	查读信息	成文：议论文（批驳观点）
	4	162	定语从句	指代关系	成文：议论文（观点对立）
	5	167	定语从句	语篇能力	成文：议论文（现象评论）
8	1	171	名词性从句	查读信息	读写任务的概述部分
	2	176	同位语	语篇能力	读写任务的概述部分
	3	181	过去分词	篇章结构	成文：读写任务（记叙文）
	4	187	过去分词	语篇能力	成文：读写任务（议论文）
	5	192	动词时态	主旨、细节、 指代关系	成文：读写任务（议论文）





## 第二部分 重点语言知识的复习与运用

专题	页码	复习重点
一	197	动词及其时态和语态
二	204	情态动词
三	207	动词的非谓语形式
四	214	名词和主谓一致
五	219	冠词和数词
六	224	代词
七	229	形容词和副词
八	233	介词
九	238	IT的用法
十	239	简单句及并列句
十一	243	复合句
十二	251	倒装
十三	253	虚拟语气
	257	复习答案





# 第一部分 教材内容要点复习

## Unit 1, Module 1 Friendship

### Words and Expressions

#### I. Fill in each blank with the appropriate form of the word given.

1. I tried to keep calm, but my \_\_\_\_\_ (think) were racing.
2. It's only \_\_\_\_\_ (nature) to worry about your child's diet.
3. We are here to give people \_\_\_\_\_ (advise) on health issues.
4. She worked as a script \_\_\_\_\_ (edit) for years.
5. She \_\_\_\_\_ (suffer) from depression for most of her adult life.
6. Trade and industry require good \_\_\_\_\_ (communicate).
7. We were told to stay \_\_\_\_\_ (calmly) and that help was on the way.
8. Their cat lives \_\_\_\_\_ (main) outdoors.
9. I'm not \_\_\_\_\_ (entire) sure I like the tone of your question.
10. As far as I'm \_\_\_\_\_ (concern), the issue is over and dealt with.

#### II. Complete each sentence according to the Chinese given.

1. We want to \_\_\_\_\_ (调查) of people's TV watching habits.
2. If you include overtime, his income \_\_\_\_\_ (共计) over 1,000 yuan.
3. In many countries it is very rude to \_\_\_\_\_ (指向) your foot at others while seated.
4. He \_\_\_\_\_ (指出) that the budget was not sufficient for such a large project.
5. He \_\_\_\_\_ (感到不安) when he heard the news.
6. He \_\_\_\_\_ (忽略) the doctor's advice and continues smoking.
7. She \_\_\_\_\_ (担心) her son's future.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ (就我个人而言), your decision was totally correct.
9. He was caught \_\_\_\_\_ (作弊) in an exam.
10. I always start the day by \_\_\_\_\_ (浏览) my e-mails.

#### III. Choose an appropriate word or phrase in its correct form to complete each sentence.

##### A. so...that; such...that; in order to

1. The road surface became \_\_\_\_\_ hot \_\_\_\_\_ it melted.
2. He spoke to me in \_\_\_\_\_ a way \_\_\_\_\_ I felt insulted.
3. What do I have to do \_\_\_\_\_ convince them?





**B. outdoors; outdoor**

4. Their cat lives mainly \_\_\_\_\_.  
5. I like \_\_\_\_\_ activities such as walking and camping.

**C. lonely; alone**

6. She must feel desperately \_\_\_\_\_ with all her family in Scotland.  
7. You leave Peter \_\_\_\_\_. He's not done anyone any harm.

**D. go ahead; go by; go through; go into; go down; go out**

8. I like to keep my evenings free for \_\_\_\_\_ with friends.  
9. "\_\_\_\_\_, " he insisted. "I won't interrupt again."  
10. He told me his sad story, but I couldn't really imagine what he was \_\_\_\_\_.  
11. No one expects house prices to \_\_\_\_\_ in the near future.  
12. Mary has decided to \_\_\_\_\_ nursing.  
13. I \_\_\_\_\_ the post office on my way home yesterday.

**Grammar****IV. Rewrite the sentences with indirect speech.**

1. "I am very glad to visit your workshop," she said.  
She said that \_\_\_\_\_.
2. "I am checking your homework now," his mother said.  
His mother said that \_\_\_\_\_.
3. "Have you handed in the money for the tickets?" the monitor asked.  
The monitor asked me \_\_\_\_\_.
4. "Did you finish your homework before you started watching TV?" Her mother asked her.  
Her mother asked her \_\_\_\_\_.
5. "What had she been eating?" the doctor asked.  
The doctor asked \_\_\_\_\_.
6. She says, "I will have to finish my homework by myself."  
She says that \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The geography teacher said, "The sun rises in the east and sets in the west."  
The geography teacher said that \_\_\_\_\_.
8. "I'm leaving for Beijing the day after tomorrow," he said to his son.  
He told his son that \_\_\_\_\_.
9. "Will you stay at school or go home this summer vacation, Xiao Chen?" asked the League secretary.  
The League secretary asked Xiao Chen \_\_\_\_\_.
10. "Copy down this sentence and keep it in mind, please." said the old teacher.  
The old teacher told us \_\_\_\_\_.





## V. Fill in the blanks according to the sentences given.

1. He said, "I have lost my umbrella."  
He said \_\_\_\_\_.
2. She said, "We were thinking of selling the house but we have decided not to."  
She said \_\_\_\_\_.
3. He said, "When I saw them, they were playing tennis."  
He said \_\_\_\_\_.
4. He said, "When we lived in Paris we often saw Paul."  
He said \_\_\_\_\_.
5. "Did you see the accident?" the policeman asked.  
The policeman asked \_\_\_\_\_.

## VI. Fill in each blank with an appropriate word or the appropriate form of the word given.

Anne lived in Amsterdam in the Netherlands during World War Two. Her family was Jewish so they had to hide 1. \_\_\_\_\_ they would be killed by the German Nazis. During that time her only true friend was her diary. She said, "I don't want to 2. \_\_\_\_\_ a series of facts in a diary 3. \_\_\_\_\_ most people do, but I want this diary 4. \_\_\_\_\_ to be my friend, and I shall call my friend Kitty." Anne's sister, Margot, found 5. \_\_\_\_\_ difficult to settle and 6. \_\_\_\_\_ (calm 的短语) in the hiding place because she 7. \_\_\_\_\_ (concern 的短语) whether they would be discovered. She knew she had to trust her parents and 8. \_\_\_\_\_ them hiding was necessary. At first she thought she would 9. \_\_\_\_\_ (发疯) but later she realized that it was better to 10. \_\_\_\_\_ (go 的短语) this together.

## Reading

### VII. Read the text and do the exercises.

I've always been a bit of an entertainer and played the funny man. I was a part-time comedian for years, so I learned how to stand in front of audiences. It made me sure of myself. I like being liked and I love making everyone smile.

I've lived in London all my life and have just moved to a larger house with my wife Clare and our two children, Jimmy and Madeleine. We spend a lot of time just singing and dancing around the house. I grew up with music because my dad is the pianist, Chester Harriott — who's still playing, by the way. My working day is divided between television and writing cookbook, though TV takes most of my time. I spend about five days a fortnight working on the cooking programmes I appear in. I eat all sorts of things at home but I only buy quality food. When I'm cooking, I experiment with whatever is in the fridge — it's good practice for my TV series.

I'm a football fan and enjoy going to matches, but I'm a home-loving person really. I don't like going to the pub but we do go out to eat about twice a month. There's nothing better than a night at home playing with children. I rarely go to bed before midnight. Late evening is when





fresh thoughts on cooking usually come to me, so I often write or plan my programmes then. When I eventually get to bed, I have no trouble sleeping!

1. What is the writer's main purpose in writing the text?
  - A. To describe how he lives.
  - B. To say what makes him laugh.
  - C. To talk about his cooking ideas.
  - D. To explain how he started in TV.
2. What would a reader learn about Ainsley from the text?
  - A. He is a very good musician.
  - B. He likes to plan the family meals.
  - C. He is nervous about performing on stage.
  - D. He enjoys spending time with his family.
3. What does the writer say about himself?
  - A. He loves going out and meeting people.
  - B. He is very similar to his father.
  - C. He enjoys being popular.
  - D. He should go to bed earlier.
4. What does he say about his working life?
  - A. He would like to appear less on TV.
  - B. He gets his best ideas at certain times.
  - C. He prefers being a comedian.
  - D. He should practise cooking more.
5. Which of the following is the best description of the writer?
  - A. A popular TV comedian who enjoys cooking, watching football, and having a busy social life.
  - B. A TV cook who loves making people laugh, watching football and, above all, having a happy family life.
  - C. A singing TV cook who likes making jokes, playing with his children, and having an early night.
  - D. A cook and comedian who takes great care about the way he cooks his food and enjoys listening to music more than anything.

## Writing

### VIII. Writing (句子结构使用指导)

#### (一) 难点回顾

从英语的句子结构上说,除了修饰名词的定语和修饰动词的状语外,千变万化的句子可归纳为五个基本句式,我们将在第一模块中重点依次复习这几个句型。



## A. 第一基本句型 S (主) + Vi. (不及物动词) (谓)

	S (主语)	Vi. (不及物动词)	其他
1.	<b>Time</b>	<i>flies.</i>	
2.	<b>She</b>	<i>sings</i>	beautifully. Adverbial (副词)
3.	<b>We</b>	<i>went</i>	on a trip. Prep. phrase (介词短语)
4.	<b>She and I</b>	<i>will go</i>	swimming. Participle (分词)

各例句的黑体字是主语, 斜体字是谓语动词; 请注意“其他”栏目中形式的多样性。

注: “There + be (Vi.) + S...” 也是属于第一基本句型。

例: At the top of the hill there stands an old temple.

## B. 第二基本句型 S (主) + V (谓) (Iv.) (系动词) + P (表)

	S (主)	Iv. (系动词)	P (表)
1.	Today	is	Monday. N. (名词)
2.	The car	is	mine. Pron. (代词)
3.	The flowers	smell	sweet. Adj. (形容词)
4.	Class	is	over. Adv. (副词)
5.	The kid	looks	like his father. Prep. phrase (介词短语)
6.	My friend	becomes	excited. Participle (分词)

在此句型中, 除了 be 系动词外, 还有一些动词也可以用作系动词, 如:

- 1) 表感官的动词, feel, smell, taste, sound, look, appear, seem 等。
- 2) 表转变、变化的动词, become, get, grow, turn, go 等。
- 3) 表延续的动词, remain, keep, seem, hold, stay, rest 等。
- 4) 表瞬时的动词, come, fall, set, cut, occur 等。
- 5) 其他动词, eat, lie, prove, ring, run, shine, sit, stand, continue, hang 等。

注: 下列常见 “It...” 句式也是属于第二基本句型。

- 1) It + be + adj. /n. + to do... (不定式)

例 1: It is your duty to take care of your mother.

- 2) It + be + adj. + for/of + sb. + to do...

例 2: It is easy for us to finish the project in two days.

(二) 巩固复习 请用英语翻译以下句子, 注意句子结构。

- 1) 昨晚你睡得好吗? \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) 这本书很畅销。\_\_\_\_\_
- 3) 奶酪切起来很容易。\_\_\_\_\_
- 4) 机器出问题了。\_\_\_\_\_
- 5) 问题一直未解决。\_\_\_\_\_
- 6) 她渐渐地变得很沉默。\_\_\_\_\_
- 7) 保护环境人人有责。\_\_\_\_\_







## Unit 2, Module 1 English Around the World



### Words and Expressions

#### I. Fill in each blank with the appropriate form of the word given.

1. London is still very much the \_\_\_\_\_ (culture) capital of the country.
2. There are some major differences between British and American English \_\_\_\_\_ (use).
3. He was determined to change the \_\_\_\_\_ (direct) of the business.
4. Four more countries applied to join the EU, \_\_\_\_\_ (include) Sweden and Austria.
5. This theory goes against the \_\_\_\_\_ (believe) of most current political thinkers.
6. Many of the bodies were burned beyond all \_\_\_\_\_ (recognise).
7. "Did you sleep well?" she asked \_\_\_\_\_ (polite).
8. How does your department's \_\_\_\_\_ (actually) performance compare with your plan and budget?
9. We are seeing a \_\_\_\_\_ (rapidly) growth in the use of the Internet.
10. The \_\_\_\_\_ (govern) has announced plans to raise the minimum wage next year.

#### II. Complete each sentence according to the Chinese given.

1. This book \_\_\_\_\_ (包含了) most of the information you will need for your assignment.
2. She's been given a chance to \_\_\_\_\_ (扮演主角) in a new film.
3. Although she still looks young, Mrs Lee is \_\_\_\_\_ (几乎) three times older than her adult son.
4. It is raining hard. \_\_\_\_\_ (然而), I think we should still go out.
5. We will be visiting the museum \_\_\_\_\_ (即使) it rains tomorrow.
6. The film \_\_\_\_\_ (改编自) a novel by Hemingway.
7. He \_\_\_\_\_ (形成规律) to walk for an hour before going to sleep.
8. He knows several languages, \_\_\_\_\_ (例如) English, French and German.
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ (习惯于) getting up early in the morning.
10. You really can't \_\_\_\_\_ (期待) me to believe what you said.

#### III. Choose an appropriate word or phrase in its correct form to complete each sentence.

##### A. contain; include

1. The envelope \_\_\_\_\_ a few dried rose petals.
2. Durable goods \_\_\_\_\_ products such as cars, computers, and electrical appliances.

##### B. even though; though

3. \_\_\_\_\_ I have a master's degree in business administration, I can't fill out my tax



form.

4. The Greek islands are a perfect summer holiday destination, \_\_\_\_\_ you may also want to consider going to France.

**C. a number of; the number of**

5. \_\_\_\_\_ university students have part-time jobs.  
6. The arrival of the new student brings \_\_\_\_\_ children in our class to 12.

**D. such as; for example**

7. Large and important projects \_\_\_\_\_ this one often take years to complete.  
8. There are plenty of good deals available. People under 25, \_\_\_\_\_, can get fare discounts of up to 50%.



## Grammar

### IV. Fill in each blank with an appropriate word or the appropriate form of the word given.

- What should I do with the passage?  
—\_\_\_\_\_ the main idea of each paragraph. (find out)
- It's necessary to be prepared for a job interview. \_\_\_\_\_ the answers \_\_\_\_\_ will be of great help. (have... ready)
- There are eight tips in Dr. Roger's lecture on sleep, and one of them is: \_\_\_\_\_ to bed early unless you think it is necessary. (not, go)
- Sorry, Joe. I didn't mean to...  
—Don't call me "Joe". I'm Mr. Parker to you, and \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ it! (not, forget)
- Alice, feed the bird today, \_\_\_\_\_ you?  
—Again? But I fed it yesterday.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (turn off) the lights when you leave the room, please!
- Write to me when you get home.  
— I \_\_\_\_\_.
- Can the project be finished as planned?  
—Sure, \_\_\_\_\_ it completed in time, we'll work two more hours a day. (get)
- Follow your doctor's advice \_\_\_\_\_ your cough will get worse.
- Always \_\_\_\_\_ not to speak until spoken to. (remember)

### V. Complete each sentence according to the Chinese given.

- 她问母亲她该说点什么。  
She asked her mother \_\_\_\_\_.
- 他说他是该把汽车锁上呢, 还是不锁。  
He asked \_\_\_\_\_.
- 他问她第二天是否在那里。





He asked \_\_\_\_\_.

4. 他叫汤姆躺下。

He told Tom \_\_\_\_\_.

5. 杰克敦促(鼓励)我去申请这个工作。

Jack \_\_\_\_\_.

## VI. Fill in each blank with an appropriate word or the appropriate form of the word given.

Today, many people speak English 1. \_\_\_\_\_ their first, second, or even third language. That's because people from England have been moving to other parts of the world since the 16th century. English changes 2. \_\_\_\_\_ the passing of time and distance. Native English speakers 3. \_\_\_\_\_ understand each other 4. \_\_\_\_\_ they don't speak the same English dialect. Here are some English facts 5. \_\_\_\_\_ which you can impress your friends. The English spoken in AD450 was based more 6. \_\_\_\_\_ German than present day English. In the 1600's, Shakespeare 7. \_\_\_\_\_ (use) a wider vocabulary than anyone before him. From 1765 to 1947, Britain 8. \_\_\_\_\_ (rule) India, so English became the language of 9. \_\_\_\_\_ (govern) and education. English has been used in H. K. 10. \_\_\_\_\_ 1842. Today more and more Chinese learn English.

## Reading

### VII. Read the text and do the exercises.

#### *Anne Holland's Speech*

Dear Students,

I am delighted to be your guest speaker today. It is a great pleasure to visit your school and to meet all of you.

I would like to tell you about myself. I have been a news reporter for the past fifteen years. I chose this job so I could travel the world, but the job has taught me many unforgettable lessons. The work is sometimes difficult. I have seen famines, wars, earthquakes, poverty and death. But I have also seen courage, hope and happiness.

In India, I visited a city where there were many homeless children. Some were as young as four years old. They lived in the streets and survived by begging or stealing. But then a wonderful lady called Rosa opened a home for them. Within one year, she was looking after two hundred children. She clothed them, fed them and taught them. She gave them hope.

Another time, I was in Turkey after a terrible earthquake. In one place, I found an old lady whose house was in ruins. Her son was missing and rescue workers said there was no chance that he was still alive. But the old lady did not give up hope. For four days, she moved heavy stones one at a time by herself. She did not stop until she found her son. He was alive.

Here in China, I met a young boy with a serious medical condition. He had undergone twenty operations and spent nearly his whole life in hospital. I thought he would be sad, but when





I met him, his smile was so warm and welcoming that I almost cried.

In life, we need role models that we can admire and learn from. When my life is difficult, I try to remember the courage and goodness of these three people.

### 1. Choose the best answer.

- 1) Anne Holland is \_\_\_\_\_ in a school.  
A. studying                  B. teaching                  C. giving a talk                  D. having an interview
- 2) The underlined word "famines" (paragraph 2) means "\_\_\_\_\_".  
A. pleasure                  B. trouble                  C. sadness                  D. hunger
- 3) Which of the following statements is true?  
A. Rosa is a rich lady and she likes to help the homeless children.  
B. Rosa is a kind-hearted woman and she looks after some homeless children.  
C. Rosa is a great mother and she looks after the homeless children.  
D. Rosa is a good teacher and she teaches the homeless children.
- 4) In which country is Anne Holland giving the speech?  
A. China                  B. Canada                  C. Turkey                  D. India
- 5) From the passage we can learn that the Chinese boy is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. sad                  B. strong-willed                  C. worried                  D. healthy

### 2. Answer the following questions.

- 1) What is Anne's speech mainly about?

\_\_\_\_\_

- 2) What does Anne think of her work?

\_\_\_\_\_

- 3) What impressed her most when she was in India?

\_\_\_\_\_

- 4) What did Anne learn through her personal experience?

\_\_\_\_\_

## Writing

### VIII. Writing (句子结构使用指导)

#### (一) 难点回顾

#### C. 第三基本句型 S (主) + Vt. (及物动词) (谓) + O (宾)

	S (主)	Vt. (及物动词) (谓)	O (宾)
1.	I	am studying	English. N. (名词)
2.	She	loves	him. Pron. (代词)
3.	Helen	wants	to go there. Infinitive (不定式)
4.	The kid	doesn't know	where to go. Wh-Word + Infinitive (wh 疑问词 + 不定式)
5.	The thief	admitted	stealing the money. Gerund (动名词)
6.	I	believe	that there is nothing wrong. That-clause (that 从句)