捷进书系

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中华题王

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走进课堂，讲练互动

高中英语·必修2

配北师大版

新蕾出版社

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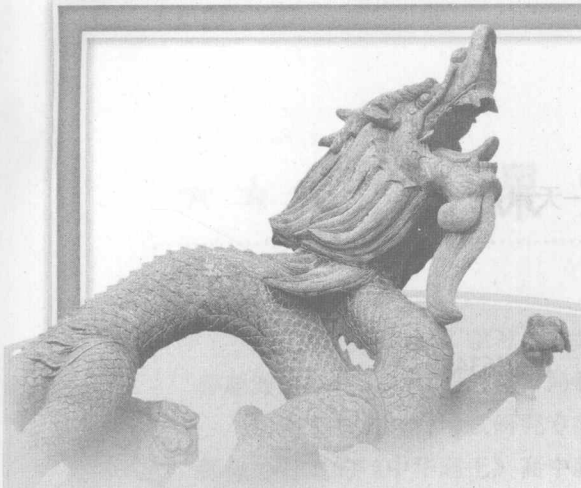

中华题王

高中英语·必修2

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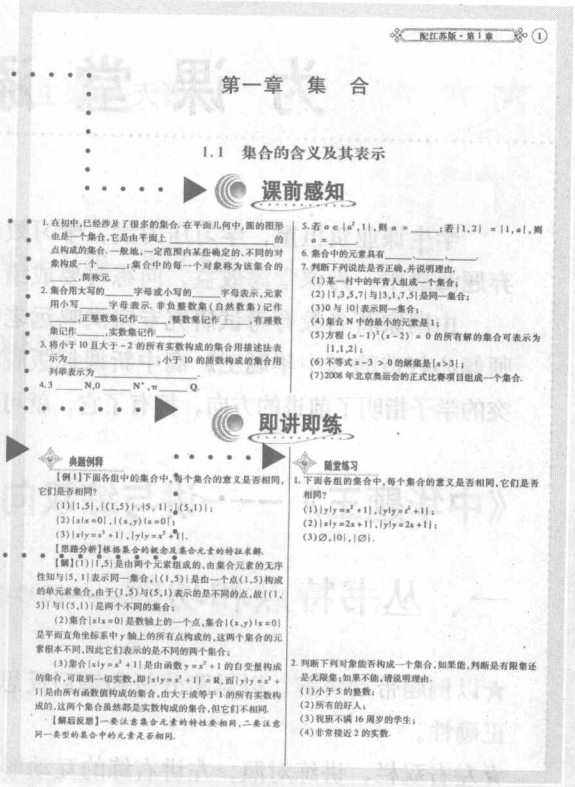

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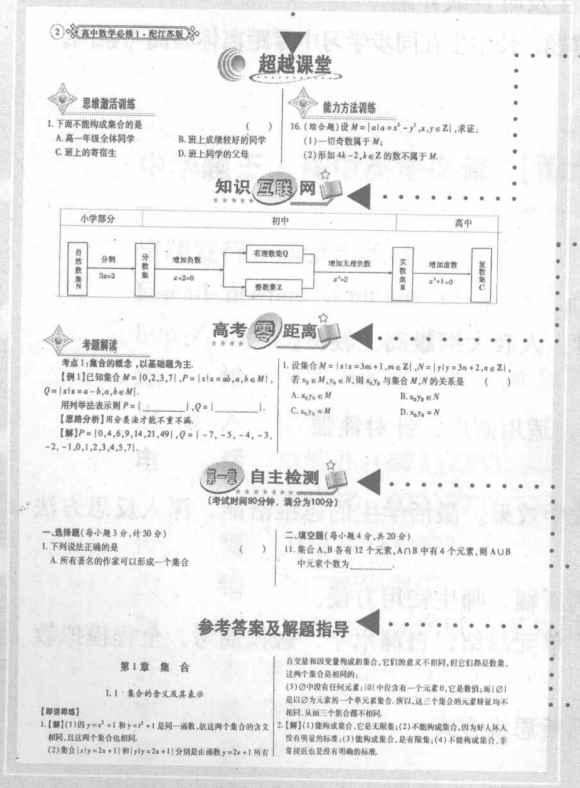

全向激活你的思维潜能　深入反思解题方法和规律

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Unit 4 Cyberspace

Period 1 Warm-up & Lesson 1

课前感知

一、根据首字母或汉语提示写出单词的正确形式

1. His bad reading habits has a _____ his eye-sight.
2. We are surprised at the rapid g _____ of this flower in such a poor area.
3. Tom has been o _____ a job in Japan.
4. The heavy rain caused f _____ in the houses by the river.
5. Don't read while you are in bed, because it can h _____ our eyes.
6. The local _____ (各种娱乐活动) are listed in the newspaper.
7. Last night he was so drunk that he _____ (使撞毁) his car into the building.
8. The serious earthquake caused the total _____ (毁灭) of a new town.
9. A few minutes later, the old man _____ (消失) in the crowd.
10. I'm sure that the design will soon become a _____ (现实).

二、选择合适的词组并用其适当形式填空

come true, find out, in the future, make up, global warming, as if, be pessimistic about, go wrong, virtual reality, be connected to

11. The room _____ the sitting-room by a passage is empty.
12. Although the joke is _____ by him, it is interesting.
13. Please _____ when the last train leaves for London.
14. He is sad because he _____ his success.
15. At last, his dream of going to college _____.
16. _____ we can do our homework on the computers at home.
17. He talked with the foreigner fluently in English, _____ he was a foreigner, too.
18. Something has _____ with my watch.
19. You know, the temperature is getting higher and higher on the earth. We should try our best to control _____.
20. When you use computer programmes to imitate (模仿) the real world, it is called _____.

三、根据汉语完成句子

21. 显而易见,他是错的。
_____ _____ _____ that he was wrong.
22. 近几年来,互联网发展得很快。
_____ _____ _____ the Internet has grown rapidly.
23. 我对网上冲浪真的很感兴趣。
I'm really interested in _____ _____ _____.
24. 刚才他提了个建议,我们应该提前半个小时去。
Just now he _____ _____ _____ that we should go half an hour earlier.
25. 我非常喜欢关于太空的战争电影。
I most like some films about wars _____ _____.
26. 她因犯下谋杀罪而坐牢。
She was put in prison because she committed a murder _____.
27. 秘密进入别人的电脑程序是非法的。
It is illegal to _____ _____ other people's computer programmes.
28. 在近五天里,他改变了许多。
_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ he has changed a lot.
29. 你认为他会干什么?
What _____ _____ _____ he will do?
30. 我们应该立即采取行动去阻止这件事。
We should _____ immediate _____ to stop it.

四、课文预读理解

( ) 31. Which of the following do you think is the topic mainly mentioned in "Tomorrow's World"?
A. The Internet. B. Time travel.
C. Robots. D. Artificial human.

( ) 32. Why are some experts pessimistic about the future? Because they worry _____.
A. crime in cyberspace
B. young hackers
C. terrorists
D. All of the above.

( ) 33. Some experts are _____ about the future, you see, we have already used the computers to buy something, book tickets or find out some information.

A. pessimistic　　B. neutral
C. optimistic　　D. indifferent

(　　)34. In the future, terrorists may make a(n) _____ on the world's computers, cause chaos, and make planes and trains crash.
A. prevention　　B. attack
C. study　　D. effect

(　　)35. As e-mail on the Internet is becoming more popular in the future, mail service may _____ gradually.
A. appear　　B. disappear
C. increase　　D. remain

即讲即练

典题例释

【例1】(2005年,重庆)—What should I do with this massage?

—_____ the main idea of each paragraph.

A. Finding out　　B. Found out
C. Find out　　D. To find out

【解析】本题考查对话用语,回答对方意见时应直接给予命令,指示。find out在此句中表示"查明,弄清楚",指通过观察、探索而发现事实的真相,通过调查找出原因或发现秘密,后接名词、代词或从句。find通常指偶然发现,找到的结果;look for侧重寻找的过程;discover侧重于发现客观事物的存在,如一个新地点,一个事实等。另外注意find的几种重要搭配。(1)find it + *adj.*/*n.* + to do,例如:find it easy to read such a short story. 发现读这么短的小说很容易。(2)find sb. doing 发现某人正在干……;find sb./sth. done 发现某人/某事被……;find sb. do 发现某人做……的全过程。only to find,表示一种很意外的未料到的结果。

【答案】C

【例2】How will the tax _____ people on low incomes?

A. effect　　B. affect
C effects　　D. effort

【解析】will后接动词原形排除C项;effect通常用作名词,短语有have an effect on对……有影响;take effect开始起作用;come into effect生效。affect为动词意为"影响"(= have an effect on),还可作"侵袭,使感染"。effort意为"努力、艰难的尝试"。短语有without effort毫不费劲地/spare no effort to do不遗余力地干……;make great efforts to do努力干……/make every effort尽一切努力干……。故此题应选B。

【答案】B

【例3】(1)(2006年,辽宁)—These books are too heavy for me to carry.

—_____.

A. You may ask for help
B. I'll give you a hand
C. I'll do you a favor
D. I'll come to help

【解析】本题考查英语交际用语,will有意愿承诺之意,give sb. a hand是习惯表达法,表示帮助别人。而关于favor的用法一般是do me a favor。另外will还可表示①将要发生的经常

我行我秀

题1:(1)用find,find out,look for,discover的适当形式填空

①She tried her best to _____ the mystery.
②It was Columbus who _____ America.
③She _____ it necessary to learn English well two years ago.
④He _____ himself lying in the hospital.
⑤Mary was _____ her lost pen, and _____ it ten minutes later.

(2)用括号内单词的适当形式填空

①Tom _____(find) it a rule for his sister to eat breakfast on time every day.
②Just now I _____(find) Vera _____(enter) the tall building quickly.
③To his surprise, he _____(find) himself _____(surround) by ten little boys then in the street.
④He hurried to the classroom, only _____(find) nobody was in.

题2:用affect,effect,effort的适当形式填空

(1) Don't worry, he has finished the rough task without _____.
(2) You'd better put on more clothes. You see the change in climate may _____ your health.
(3) Tony promised to spare no _____ to help you with your English.
(4) The drug had an immediate _____ on the pain.
(5) You should make every _____/make _____ to study mathematics well.
(6) The old lady was _____ by heat.

题3:(1)单项选择

①—Did you tell Julia about the result?
—Oh, no, I forget. I _____ her now.
A. will be calling　　B. will call
C. call　　D. am to call

②Everybody knows that we _____ die if we don't have water, air and food.
A. will　　B. would
C. are going to　　D. could

③Take it easy. Everything _____ be all right since you have made every effort.

性、习惯性动作，常与将来时间状语连用，如 next year，tomorrow 等。②侧重客观因素。如 When winter comes，it will become cold. ③临时做出的决定。④说话者的推测等。⑤表示请求或邀请。

【答案】B

（2）（2006 年，北京）—_____ leave at the end of this month.

—I don't think you should do that until _____ another job.

A. I'm going to；you'd find

B. I'm going to；you've found

C. I'll；you'll find

D. I'll；you'd find

【解析】be going to 表示将来，其用法有：①计划好、打算好干…… ②根据已有的事实迹象对未来做出推测。由题意可知准备在这个月末离开是事先经过考虑并做好了准备的，用 be going to；第二空意为"直到你已经找到另一份工作才可以那么做。"用完成时态。另外 be to do 可表示按计划、安排等要发生的重要事情，还可表示吩咐、命令禁止等；be about to do 表示即将、就要发生的事情，不能与明确的时间状语连用，但能与 when 从句连用，表示"正准备干……，这时……"。此外，进行时也可表达将来，表示按计划或安排即将发生的动作，通常表示趋向行为的动词如 come，go，leave，start，begin 等词常用此时态；一般现在时也可表达将来的动作，通常用于（车、船、飞机、商店等）按计划或按时刻表和作息表将要发生的动作。

【答案】B

【例 4】（1）You should understand the traffic rule by now. You've had it _____ often enough.

A. explaining　　B. to explain

C. explain　　D. explained

【解析】本题考查使役动词 make，let，have 的用法。have sth. done 表示"让……被……"。另外还有 have sb. do 让某人做……，have sb. doing 让某人一直干……。当使役动词用于被动结构时，要用带 to 的不定式作主语补足语。

【答案】D

（2）（2006 年，上海）The mother felt herself _____ cold and her hands trembled as she read the letter from the battlefield.

A. grow　　B. grown

C. to grow　　D. to have grown

【解析】此题是对非谓语动词作宾语补足语用法的考查，感官动词 feel，notice，hear，see，watch，observe 等，不定式作宾语补足语时 to 省略表主动和动作的全过程，get 例外。不定式作宾语补足语时 to 不省略表被动和动作的全过程。现在分词作宾语补足语时表示动作正在发生。过去分词作宾语补足语时表示被动的动作。

【答案】A

【例 5】（1）Now it was as though she _____ Tom for years.

A. has known　　B. had known

C. had been known　　D. has been known

【解析】as if 和 as though 意思相同，这里引导表语从句，由 was 可知他们认识是过去的事情。as if，as though 引导的状语从句中，如其含义与事实相反，其动词用虚拟语气形式，若从句

A. could　　B. would

C. will　　D. is going to

④—With much preparation I _____ have a try ，would you go with me tomorrow?

—OK，I _____ go with you tomorrow.

A. am going to；will　　B. will；am going to

C. will；will　　D. am going to；am going to

⑤When I _____ leave the conference room，I heard that the French president _____ visit China.

A. would；was about to

B. was going to；was about to

C. was about to；was to

D. was to；was about to

（2）用将来时态的几种形式完成句子

①Look at those clouds，it _____.（天要下雨了。）

②I think he _____.（他将会成为一名好教师。）

③_____ you come my party on Sunday?（你能来参加我的周末聚会吗?）

④The shop _____ at 11：00 p. m.（商店晚上 11 点关门。）

⑤I _____ leave when the telephone rang.（我正准备离开这时电话响了。）

⑥Tell her she _____ back late.（告诉她不许回来晚了。）

题 4：（1）用括号里动词的适当形式填空

①Mr Smith was much surprised to find the watch he had _____（repair）was nowhere to be seen.

② Yesterday that strict teacher had Tom _____（stand）in class when Tom didn't listen attentively.

③ All the morning，my father had my little brother _____（kneel）in the sun as a kind of punishment.

④I saw her _____（go）into the teaching building a moment ago.

⑤ The headmaster noticed a strange man _____（read）a newspaper there.

（2）单句改错

①I heard them sing now in the next room.

②This afternoon I saw his dog beat by a naughty boy.

③He was noticed go home tonight.

④I'll try to get her see the doctor.

⑤John was made wash hands before meals.

题 5：（1）He put down his pen and book as if _____.

A. to go to bed　　B. go to bed

C. will go to bed　　D he goes to bed

（2）They talked as if they _____ old friends for years.

A. are　　B. were

C. have been　　D. had been

和主句动作同时发生，动词用过去式(be 用 were)，若从句动作先于主句动作发生，动词用 had + 过去分词。若反映的是事实就用真实语气。

【答案】B

(2) The young man we followed stopped and looked as if _____ whether he going in the right direction.

A. seeing　　B. to have seen

C. having seen　　D. to see

【解析】本题考查 as if 引导的从句，若主从句主语一致，从句谓语动词含有 be 动词时，从句主语与 be 动词都可省略，后面直接接 to do /doing 等，表目的用 to do，表正在干用 doing。句意为"此人停下来的目的是去看看是否走向正确的方向。"

【答案】D

(3) Look, he was just sitting there for a long time as if _____ something.

A. thinking　　B. thought

C. think　　D to think

(4) Look, the clouds are heavier. It looks as if it _____ rain.

A. goes to　　B. was going to

C. were going to　　D. is going to

(5) When a pencil is partly in a glass of water, it looks as if it _____.

A. breaks　　B. has broken

C. were broken　　D. had been broken

超越课堂

一、英汉互译

1. 在将来 _____
2. 提建议 _____
3. 集中精力在 _____
4. 与……有联系 _____
5. 全球变暖 _____
6. (梦想等)实现 _____
7. 位于，处于……位置 _____
8. make prediction _____
9. become a reality _____
10. have an effect on _____

二、单句改错

11. The movies that make up are about wars in the space.

12. Computers and the Internet are going to effect our lives.

13. Compared with last year, our coal has increased three times.

14. The hospital is locating in the west of the city.

15. My dream of being a doctor has been come true.

16. Her bad reading habit has done great harm for her eyes.

17. Finally, the noise of the plane was disappeared in the distance.

18. In the last ten years, many factories were built in my hometown.

19. If I were you, I will attend the meeting.

20. Internet can provide us with all sorts of informations.

三、选择合适的词或词组并用其适当形式填空

21. offer, supply, provide

(1) They've _____ us the house for £ 150,000.

(2) Cows can _____ us with fresh and healthy milk.

(3) Our school canteen _____ three meals a day for us.

22. in future, in the future

(1) Never make such a foolish mistake _____.

(2) Do you want to know what the world will be like because of computers and the Internet _____?

(3) You are late again. Please be puncture(准时)_____.

23. (2006 年，全国) hurt, harm, destroy

(1) My feelings were _____ when he didn't invite me to his party.

(2) The terrible earthquake _____ all the trees and houses in this area.

(3) Getting up early won't _____ you.

(4) Mike didn't play football yesterday because he had _____ his leg.

24. take action, take off, take up, take in

(1) In ten minutes the plane will _____.

(2) The desk _____ too much space in my room.

(3) Water pollution is becoming serious, we should _____ to prevent it.

(4) Don't be _____ by his charming manner.

25. wish, hope, expect

(1) I live there before, so I can _____ what the weather will be like there.

(2) How I _____ you were with us now.

(3) Everyone _____ for success.

四、单项选择

( )26. (2006 年，山东) I'd appreciate _____ if you would like to teach me how to use the computer.
A. that B. it C. this D. you

( )27. I think we should study the _____ of the economy.
A. occasion B. location
C. situation D. case

( )28. You'd better take something to read when you go to see the doctor _____ you have to wait.
A. even if B. in case
C. as if D. in order that

( )29. Let's keep to the point or we _____ any decisions.
A. will never reach B. have never reached
C. never reach D. never reached

( )30. Allow children the space to voice their opinions, _____ they are different from your own.
A. until B. even if
C. unless D. as though

( )31. Where do you think _____ go to find the murderer?
A. should we B. we should
C. us to D. to us

( )32. At this time tomorrow _____ over the Atlantic.
A. we're going to fly B. we'll be flying
C. we'll fly D. we're to fly

( )33. The student was absent for weeks, so he had a lot of work to _____.
A. make up B. make of
C. make out D. make over

( )34. The students of our school _____ online playing computer games.
A. aren't allowed going
B. are allowed going
C. allow to go
D. aren't allowed to go

( )35. —Please don't make a noise.
—_____. I'll be as quiet as a mouse.
A. Yes, I won't B. No, I won't
C. No, I will D. Yes, I will

( )36. (2005 年，北京) As soon as he comes back, I'll tell him when _____ and see him.
A. you'll come B. will you come
C. you come D. do you come

( )37. Nowadays, within a short walk along a busy street, you are _____ to find a chain store _____, a fast food restaurant, a bakery , or supermarket.
A. probable; some kinds
B. likely; of some kind
C. possible; some kind of
D. unlikely; some kind of

( )38. I must thank my parents _____ to be a college student.
A. to make it possible for me
B. to make it possible to me
C. for making it possible for me
D. for making it possible to me

( )39. The little boy _____ the granny to carry the heavy box.
A. offered help B. offered helping
C. offered helped D. offered to help

( )40. My brother is an actor. He _____ in several films so far.
A. appears B. appeared
C. has appeared D. is appearing

( )41. _____, IT business _____ rapidly.
A. In the past a few years; has developed
B. In the last ten years; has developed
C. In the next ten years; has grown
D. In the last few years; grew

( )42. —Will you go skating tomorrow?
—_____.
A. OK B. That's all right
C. It's all depends D. No problem

( )43. He _____ with the affairs.
A. connects B. is connected
C. connecting D. connected

( )44. The river is _____ the fields.
A. flood B. flooded
C. flooding D. floods

( )45. _____, the noise affected the entertainment because many _____ left the place earlier than before.
A. Obvious; tourist
B. Obviously; tourists
C. Obvious; tourism
D. Obviously; tourism

( )46. Look at the clouds, it _____ rain.
A. is going to B. will
C. shall D. can

( )47. Remember to put the food into the fridge or it will _____ bad.
A. come B. get C. turn D. go

( )48. —Hello, could I speak to Mr Smith?
—Sorry, wrong number. There isn't _____ Mr Smith here.
A. an B. a C. the D. one

此为试读，需要完整PDF请访问：www.ertongbook.com

( )49. _____ happened that Mary knew the stranger.
A. That B. It
C. We D. What

( )50. Although the flowers are _____ on the table, I like them very much.
A. artificial B. unnatural
C. false D. unreal

五、完形填空

Computers have played and will play an important part in many __51__, such as education, transport, personal lives, scientific research and so on. Nowadays computers are being __52__ in agriculture and industry __53__ can help the farmers to __54__ the conditions of plants.

More and more computers will come into our daily life with the __55__ of science and technology. If you want to change money or __56__ your electricity bills, you wont's have to go to the __57__. A computer and telephone will help you. It can also help you to do the housework and it can even __58__ human voices and carry out the instructions. It is __59__ __60__ the majority(大多数) of labor force will work at home. People will be able to use the videophone __61__ conferences. This can help us to save a lot of energy and __62__. It is said that trains in Japan will have __63__, because they'll be well __64__ by computers, which can also tell the best __65__ between trains.

Computers programmes for __66__ whole texts are already well developed. You can __67__ the name of a certain subject and a __68__ list of book titles will __69__ on your screen. You may choose __70__ you want.

( )51. A. families B. fields
C. factories D. places

( )52. A. used B. put
C. shown D. given the most important

( )53. A. which B. that
C. and D. so

( )54. A. form B. grow
C. control D. manage

( )55. A. increase B. progress
C. production D. development

( )56. A. pay B. cost
C. spend D. take

( )57. A. office B. bank
C. shop D. post office

( )58. A. understand B. carry out
C. hear D. recognize

( )59. A. important B. necessary
C. possible D. complete

( )60. A. when B. why
C. which D. that

( )61. A. at B. for
C. with D. in

( )62. A. material B. time
C. place D. money

( )63. A. a driver B. some drivers
C. few drivers D. no drivers

( )64. A. operated B. done
C. made D. run

( )65. A. position B. direction
C. distance D. way

( )66. A. storing B. writing
C. remaining D. recording

( )67. A. give B. put
C. type D. write

( )68. A. first-rate B. world-famous
C. widely D. world-wide

( )69. A. show B. appear
C. offer D. come up

( )70. A. that B. what
C. whichever D. which

六、阅读理解

A

Laptop(便携式) computers are very popular all over the world. People use them on trains and airplanes, at airports and in hotels. These laptops connect people to their workplace. In the Unites States today, laptops also connect students to their classrooms.

Westlake College in Virginia will start a laptop computer program that allows students to do schoolwork anywhere they want. Within five years, each of the 1,500 students at the college will receive a laptop. The laptops are part of a $ 10 million computer program at Westlake, a 111-year-old college. The students with laptops will also have access(链接) to the Internet. In addition, they will be able to use e-mail to "speak" with their teachers, their classmates and their families. However, the most important part of the laptop program is that students will be able to use computers without going to computer labs. They can work with it at home, in a fast-food restaurant or under the trees—anywhere at all!

Because of the many changes in computer technology, laptop use in higher education, such as colleges and universities, is workable. As laptops become more powerful, they become more similar to desktop computers. In addition, the portable computers can connect students to not only on the Internet, but also libraries

and other resources. State higher-education officials are studying how laptops can help students. State officials also are testing laptop programs at other universities, too.

At Westlake College, more than 60 percent of the staff(员工) use computers. The laptops will allow teachers to use computers in their lessons. As one Westlake teacher said, "Here we are in the middle of Virginia and we are giving students a window on the world. They can see everything and do everything."

( )71. The main purpose of the laptop program is to give each student a laptop to _____.
A. use for their schoolwork
B. access the Internet
C. work at home
D. connect them to libraries

( )72. Why is the word "speak" in the second paragraph in quotation marks? _____.
A. They don't really talk
B. They use the computer language
C. Laptops have speakers
D. It's a special way of communication

( )73. Which of the following is TRUE about Westlake College? _____.
A. All teachers use computers
B. 1,500 students have laptops
C. It is an old college in America
D. Students there can do everything

( )74. A widow on the world in the last paragraph means that students can _____.
A. attend lectures on international technology
B. travel around the world
C. get information from around the world
D. have free laptops

B

What is language for? Some people seem to think it's for practicing grammar rules and learning lists of words—the longer the lists, the better. That's wrong. Language is for the exchange(交流) of ideas and information. It's meaningless knowing all about a language if you can't use it freely. Many students I have met know hundreds of grammar rules, but they can't speak correctly or fluently(流利地). They are afraid of making mistakes. One shouldn't be afraid of making mistakes when speaking a foreign language. Native speakers make mistakes and break rules, too. Bernard Saw once wrote, "Foreigners often speak English too correctly." But the mistakes that native speakers make are different from those that Chinese students make. They're English mistakes in the English language. And if enough native speakers break a rule, it is no longer a rule. What used to be wrong becomes right. People not only make history, they make language. But a people can only make its own language. It can't make another people's language. So Chinese students of English should pay attention to grammar, but they shouldn't overdo(做过头) it. They should put communication(交际) first.

( )75. Language is used to _____.
A. express oneself
B. practise grammar rules
C. talk with foreigners only
D. learn lists of words

( )76. Generally, when an American or an Englishman speaks English, he _____.
A. never makes mistakes
B. often makes mistakes
C. can't avoid making mistakes
D. always makes mistakes

( )77. "Foreigners often speak English too correctly." This sentence means that _____.
A. foreigners speak correct English
B. foreigners speak incorrect English
C. foreigners speak English according to the grammar rules
D. foreigners never make mistakes when they speak English

( )78. If too many native speakers break a rule, _____.
A. what they use will become right
B. they are against the law
C. they should say sorry to others
D. they will become heroes

( )79. When we speak a foreign language, we should _____.
A. speak in Chinese way
B. speak by the rules
C. speak to native speakers
D. not be afraid of making mistakes

Period 2 Lesson 2

课前感知

一、根据首字母或汉语提示写出单词的正确形式

1. I can't _____(想象,幻想)his being late again.
2. There is a n _____ of roads, railways and canals in the area.
3. As the police were no longer able to keep order in the city, the m _____ were asked to help them.
4. He has _____(安排)for me to attend the meeting.
5. His accent s _____ he was a stranger here.
6. He r _____(拒绝) a request from the old man.
7. Scientists often do s _____ research.
8. Scientists have many problems in dealing with _____(病毒) on computers.
9. He turned to _____(犯罪) after he dropped out of school.
10. N _____ war must be prevented because it can destroy the whole world.

二、用适当的介词填空

11. How are you getting _____ in your driving test?
12. How _____ going for a walk?
13. I'm trying to get _____ touch with my brother.
14. I haven't seen you for ages! What have you been up _____?
15. Sorry, I'd love _____, but I should do homework first.
16. I don't think she had any reason _____ coming late again.
17. I want to know the answer _____ the question.
18. You must pay attention _____ your teacher.
19. I'm thinking _____ going to the cinema?
20. Please write to me _____ e-mail.

三、根据括号提示汉译英

21. 等会儿,我去叫 Tom。(hang on)

_____

22. 最新的消息。(latest)

_____

23. 直到现在,我还未见过他。(up to now)

_____

24. 我将安排到机场接你。(make arrangements)

_____

25. 我想要回家看看父母。(fancy doing)

_____

四、选择合适的词或词组并用其适当形式填空

be up to, fashion, reject, go, project

26. What a pity! You have _____ his precious suggestion, it's good for you.
27. He was dressed in the latest _____.
28. Would you like _____ cycling?
29. They are collecting money for the Hope _____.
30. It _____ you to decide the time of the meeting.

五、易混对比

late, later, lately, latter, latest

31. He didn't come to my home _____.
32. I'll call you _____ in the afternoon.
33. My teacher used to work _____.
34. She often thinks of her _____ husband.
35. People all want to buy the _____ newspaper.
36. John and James are brothers, the former is a doctor; the _____ is an engineer.
37. Can you talk about it _____ on?

enjoy, imagine, fancy

38. Can you _____ him becoming famous as an actor?
39. Did you _____ yourself last weekend?
40. I have a _____ for some wine with my dinner.

answer, reply

41. In _____ to my shouts people ran to help.
42. He _____ that he would not come here to help Tom.
43. She has never _____ to my letter.
44. I received no _____ to my request.
45. I called, but no one _____.

即讲即练

典题例释

【例1】(1)—Hello,John here. Can I speak to Mary,please?

—_____.

A. I think she's gone shopping.

B. Could you take a message?

C. Hang on,please?

D. Who's that speaking?

【解析】电话用语,打电话常用句式 Hello,Is... in? /May/ Could I speak to...? 接电话常用句式 Hang/Hold on please./ Hello,speaking./ Who is that(speaking)? / Is that...? / He/She isn't here right now./ Can I take a message for you? 由此可知 A 项不符合交际;B 应为 Can I take...?;D 项对方已说 John here 无须再问,故正确答案为 C。另外 hang/hold on(to sth.)还可表示"坚持下去,紧紧握住"。其他短语有 hang about/around 闲荡,hang up 挂起,挂断电话;hang about 退缩;hang out 挂出;hang together 结合在一起等。

【答案】C

【例2】(1)(2006 年,重庆)—How about seeing the new movie at the theatre tonight?

—_____,but I've got to go over my notes for tomorrow's exam.

A. all right

B. Sounds great

C. I can't

D. No,I'm terrible sorry

【解析】此题考查向对方提出建议的交际用语的答语形式,常见提出建议的句式有 Let's.../What/how about...? / Why not do...? Why don't you do...? /I'd like to do…/You'd better do...。常见答语有 Good idea./That's a good idea./ Sounds great./Great. 另外还得注意 how/what about + *n.*/doing sth. ,Why not + *v.* 故此题选 B。

【答案】B

【例3】Would you like _____ shopping with us or do you feel like _____ at home?

A. to go;to stay　　B. going;staying

C. going;to stay　　D. to go;staying

【解析】would like 意为"想要,愿意",第一人称后可用 should like,通常构成短语 sb. would like sth./to do sth./sb. to do/to have done,would you like...? (此句型常用 some 而不用 any)是一种委婉客气的愿意提供帮助语气,因此常用 Yes, please. 或 No,thanks. 来回答。用这种邀请句时,肯定回答用 Yes,I'd love/like to,否定用 I'd love to,but...。sb. feel like sth./doing sth. 意为"愿意,想要做某事",故此题应选 D。此外 would rather (not)do sth. 表示"宁愿做……";would prefer sb. to do 更想让某人做;had better do 最好做。

【答案】D

我行我秀

题1:(1)(2005 年,全国 A)—Can I speak to Mr Wang,please?

—_____

A. Who are you?　　B. I'm Wang.

C. Speaking.　　D. Are you John?

(2)It is not easy to learn English well,but if you _____, you will succeed in the end.

A. hang up　　B. hang out

C. hang on　　D. hang onto

(3)用适当的介词或副词填空

①Hang _____ to that rope and don't let go.

②He hung _____ before I could answer the place.

③Don't hang _____ or you'll miss the opportunity.

④Many kids hang _____ in the street.

⑤I've hung _____ the washing.

题2:(1)What about having a drink?

—_____.

A. Good idea　　B. Help yourself

C. Go ahead,please　　D. Me,too

(2)—Let's listen to my new tape,shall we?

—_____.

A. Any time will do

B. It's right

C. That sounds like a good idea

D. That's all right

题3:(1)—Would you like to go swimming with us today?

—_____,but it looks like rain.

A. Yes,I'd love

B. I'm going to

C. Sorry,I don't want to

D. Well ,I'd love to

(2)I _____ doing any shopping during the day.

A. wouldn't like to

B. don't feel like

C. wouldn't prefer to

D. had better not

(3)—Would you like another piece of cake?

—_____.

Which of the following answers is NOT right?

【例4】(2005年,天津)—Julia Said she sent you a birthday. card yesterday. Have you got it?

—Oh,really! I haven't _____ my mail box yet.

A. examined　　B. reviewed

C. tested　　D. checked

【解析】B是复习的意思。A、C、D都有"检查"的意思,但侧重面不一样。check 检查,调查,主要强调"核对,核实";examine 检查,审查,主要强调"全面彻底地检查,调查有无毛病";test 检查,检验,主要指通过"试用"来检测。check 的其他短语有 check in 登记;check out 结账离开;check over 仔细检查;check off 经查对无误后做记号等。

【答案】D

【例5】Here is my card. Let's keep in _____ and try not to _____ touch with each other.

A. touch;lose　　B. touch;keep

C. mind,get　　D. mind;leave

【解析】由 Here is my card 可知是"保持联系",固定短语 keep in touch 是"保持联系"。lose touch with 为"失去联系"。故此题答案为A。另外,get in touch with 与某人取得联系,强调动作;be in touch with 则强调一种状态,联系已经存在,其反义词为 be out of touch with sb.。

【答案】A

【例6】The discovery of new evidence led to _____.

A. the thief having caught

B. catch the thief

C. the thief being caught

D. the thief to be caught

【解析】led to 短语中,to 为介词,后应接名词,代词或动名词。the thief 与 catch 的关系是动宾关系,故应用被动形式,故此题应选C。常见 to 接在动词后为介词的短语有 pay attention to,look forward to,devote to,stick to 等。

【答案】C

A. No,I don't like to

B. Yes,please

C. I'm full,thank you

D. No ,thanks

题4:(1)用 check,examine,test 的适当形式填空

①Have you _____ the new machine?

②The doctor _____ the patient with a stethoscope.

③Will you please _____ these figures?

④You must _____ in at the airport an hour before your plane leaves.

(2) I have already _____ at the hotel, Can I put my luggage in your room?

A. checked out　　B. checked off

C. checked in　　D. checked over

题5:根据汉语提示完成句子

(1) We have a need to _____ _____ _____ _____(与…保持联系)friends and family.

(2) Yo can _____ _____ _____ _____ (与……取得联系)him by phone.

(3)We have _____ _____ _____ _____(一直保持联络)each other since we met last time.

(4) We've been _____ _____ _____ _____ (失去联系)Roger for years now.

题6:(1)I'm looking forward to _____ from you.

A. hearing　　B. hear

C. see　　D. seeing

(2)He devoted himself to _____ the research.

A. carrying　　B. perform

C. doing　　D. carry

(3)Once a decision has made,all of us should _____ it.

A. direct to　　B. stick to

C. lead to　　D. refer to

超越课堂

一、翻译下列短语

1. 20世纪90年代早期_____

2. 由于某种原因_____

3. 寻找_____

4. 喜欢、爱好购物_____

5. 注意_____

6. 稍等_____

7. 与……取得联系_____

8. 作安排_____

9. 正在做着或忙于某事_____

10. 想要愿意去干……_____

二、单项选择

(　　)11. If it _____ tomorrow,we'll put off the sports meeting.

A. raining　　B. rains

C. will rain　　D. rained

(　　)12. If he got the job,he _____ for Paris next month.

A. will leave　　B. will have left

C. would leave　　D. left

(　　)13. If we won't keep to the schedule, we can't _____ trouble.

A. be in　　B. be out of

C. get out of　　D. get into

( )14. _____ is a fact that English is being accepted as an international language.
A. There B. This
C. That D. It

( ) 15. The number of deaths from heart disease will be reduced greatly if people _____ to eat more fruit and vegetables.
A. persuade B. will persuade
C. be persuaded D. are persuaded

( )16. —I'm going to the post office.
—_____ you're there, can you get me some stamps?
A. As B. While
C. Because D. If

( )17. (2006 年, 福建) If it were not for the fact that she _____ sing, I would invite her to the party.
A. couldn't B. shouldn't
C. can't D. might not

( )18. I want to know if you _____ me a hand.
A. give B. will give
C. have given D. gives

( ) 19. _____ only I _____ more money, I would buy a car.
A. Whether; have B. If; have
C. If; had D. Whether; had

( )20. I haven't settled the question of _____ I'll go back home.
A. if B. whether
C. 不填 D. that

( )21. Today in the street I came across a classmate of mine, with whom I _____ for two years.
A. haven't got in touch
B. had been out of touch
C. hadn't got in touch
D. had lost touch

( )22. In time of serious accidents, _____ we know some basic things about first aid, we can save lives.
A. whether B. until
C. if D. unless

( )23. Women _____ drink more than two cups of coffee a day have a greater chance of having heart disease than those _____ don't.
A. who; 不填 B. 不填; who
C. who; who D. 不填; 不填

( )24. —Hello, Tony here. Can I speak to Jane, please?
—_____
A. I think she's gone shopping.
B. Could you take a message.
C. Hang on, please.
D. Who's that speaking?

( )25. —Would you like to go swimming with us today?
—_____.
A. Yes, I'd love
B. I'm going to
C. Sorry, I don't want to
D. Well, I'd love to

( )26. I spent some time _____ books.
A. read B. reading
C. to read D. watch

( )27. Do you think _____ possible for so many people to sit in such a small room?
A. this B. there
C. that D. it

( )28. Scientists are working hard to turn these theories into _____.
A. realities B. real
C. fact D. truth

( ) 29. It is said that the old temple has _____ for a century.
A. appeared B. been built
C. come into being D. existed

( )30. More and more students are _____ by virtual reality.
A. attacked B. affected
C. crashed D. settled

三、单句改错

31. How about go there with us?

32. The football match will be called off if it will rain tomorrow.

33. Our headmaster offered my father with a glass of wine.

34. All the students looked at me as if I am a new comer.

35. We have got in touch with each other for two years.

四、同义句转换

36. I would like to have another try.
I _____ _____ having another try.

37. If the weather is not nice, we won't go hunting.
We won't go hunting _____ the weather is nice.

38. We keep contact with old friends by phone.
We _____ _____ _____ _____ old friends by phone.

39. Although these old shirts are out of date, they are very cheap.
Although these old shirts are _____ _____ _____, they are very cheap.

40. The government of China has said clearly that our country is against nuclear war in the world.

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