



活页



# 高中英语 创新课时训练

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必修 模块三



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# 录

Unit 1 The world of our senses .....	( 1 )
Unit 1 单元测试 .....	( 21 )
Unit 2 Language .....	( 27 )
Unit 2 单元测试 .....	( 47 )
Unit 3 Back to the past .....	( 53 )
Unit 3 单元测试 .....	( 73 )
Self-test (Units 1—3) .....	( 79 )
参考答案与听力材料 .....	( 91 )



# Unit 1

## The world of our senses



### 基础训练

#### Period 1 Welcome to the unit

#### 文化背景阅读

##### (A)

Your five senses play an important role in your daily life. Every moment in your life, you use at least one of your five senses. You touch, hear, see, taste, and smell in order to adapt to a new environment. The five senses are important for everyone. For those who are blind or deaf, they still use the other three senses.

The five senses work together all the time in order to allow your body to function properly and let your life be easier. Your brain is the general CPU for your body. The nerves in your nose, skin, tongue, eye, and ear will take in all of the different things around your environment. It brings all the different sights, smells, feelings, sounds, and tastes together and sends messages to tell your brain what they are like. There, your brain processes the information and lets you know what you are smelling, seeing, feeling, hearing, or tasting.

(1) Sight is what you use to see. You see light from the moment you open your eyes in the morning until you go to sleep at night. You also use it to see colors. Some people without it are called **BLIND**. They have to read, using **Braille**.

(2) You use your nose to smell things. Some things smell good, like flowers or perfume. We like to use our noses to smell good things. But, some things smell bad, like a skunk or a rotten egg. We don't like to smell those things.

(3) We use our ears and our sense of hearing to hear things. Sometimes, we have to cover our ears because sounds are too loud. But, some sounds are nice to hear. Those who do not have a sense of hearing are **DEAF** and they use a different language called **Sign Language**. Some people have a poor sense of hearing. They wear a **Hearing Aid**, a little machine that helps people hear better.

(4) We can use any part of our bodies and the sense of touch to feel things. There are lots of different ways that things can feel. Some things feel soft while others are hard or rough. And, some things are hot while others are cold.

(5) You use your tongue to taste things. Everything has a different taste, and

your tongue can taste every one. When you taste something you like, you want to eat more. But, sometimes something tastes bad, and you don't want to eat it.

根据短文回答下列问题:

1. Why do we say the five senses are very important?
2. What is the brain compared to?
3. What is Braille?
4. What kind of person needs a Hearing Aid?

(B)

At one time humans also had this sixth sense, said Alan Rabinowitz, director for science and exploration at Wildlife Conservation Society in New York, but lost the ability when it was no longer needed or used, but the belief that wild and domestic animals possess a sixth sense — and know in advance when the earth is going to shake — has been around for centuries.

Wildlife experts believe animals' sharper hearing and other senses might enable them to hear or feel the earth's quake, sensing the approaching disaster long before humans realize what's going on.

Joyce Poole has worked with African elephants in Kenya for 25 years. She said the reports of Sri Lanka's elephants fleeing (逃跑) to higher ground didn't surprise her.

"Research shows that elephants could easily pick up vibrations (震动) of the land or air caused by the massive earthquake-tsunami," she said. "I have been with elephants during two small shakes, and on both occasions the elephants ran in alarm several seconds before I felt the tremor."

One of the world's most earthquake-prone countries is Japan, where devastation (毁灭) has taken countless lives and caused enormous damage to property. Researchers there have long studied animals in hopes of discovering what they hear or feel before the earth shakes. They hope that animals may be used as a prediction tool. Alan Rabinowitz says animals can sense coming danger by sensing sudden shifts in the environment.

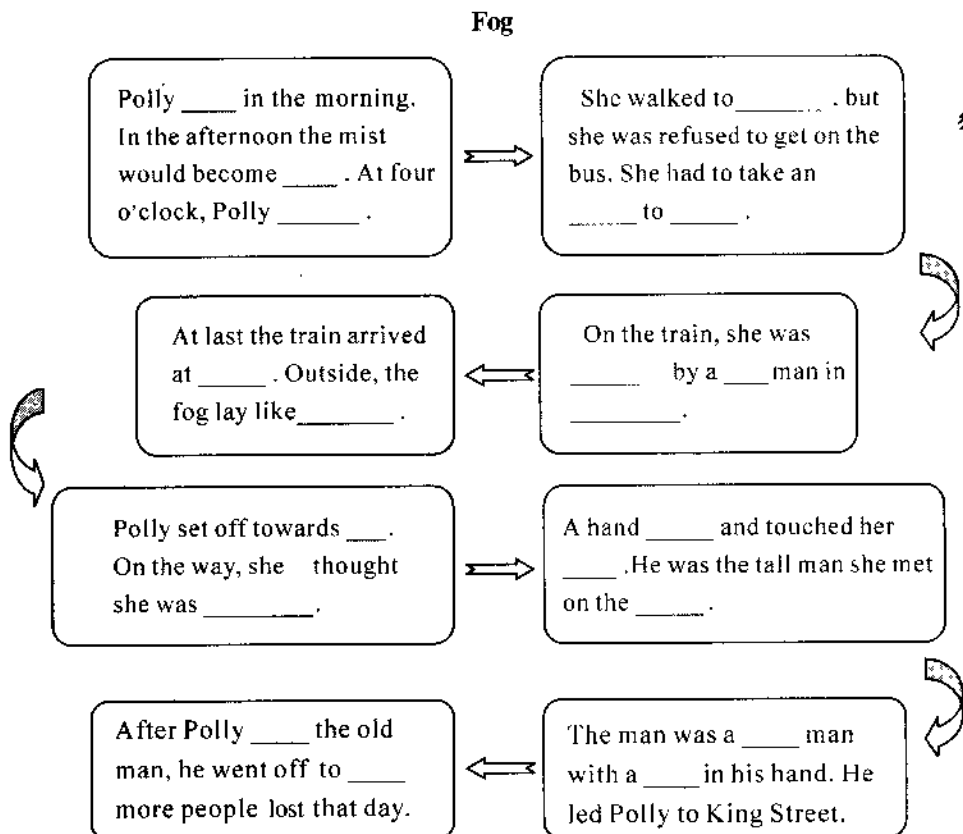
"Earthquakes bring vibrational changes on land and in water while storms cause electromagnetic changes in the atmosphere," he said. "Some animals have acute sense of hearing and smell that allow them to determine something coming towards them long before humans might know that something is there."

1. According to the passage, \_\_\_\_\_ have a sixth sense.  
A. only human beings                      B. wild and domestic birds  
C. wild and domestic animals              D. only wild elephants
2. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?  
A. Joyce Poole believes animals are much cleverer than humans because they can hear or feel the earth's quake.  
B. Joyce Poole was surprised at Sri Lanka's elephants fleeing to higher ground.  
C. Joyce Poole has worked with Asian elephants for 25 years.  
D. Joyce Poole experienced two small shakes with the elephants.
3. The underlined word "tremor" in Paragraph 4 probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. excitement      B. quake      C. fear      D. sadness



## Period 2 Reading (1)

### 一、根据文章内容完成脉络图。



### 二、根据课文内容填空。

One afternoon, Polly left work (1) \_\_\_\_\_ than before, because the radio weatherman (2) \_\_\_\_\_ that the mist would become thick. She was afraid that she didn't take the bus.

When she got to her (3) \_\_\_\_\_ bus stop, the (4) \_\_\_\_\_ told her that the fog was too (5) \_\_\_\_\_ for the bus to run so far. So first she had to take an Underground train to Green Park, and then she might be able to get a (6) \_\_\_\_\_ there to go home at King Street.

On the train, she (7) \_\_\_\_\_ that a tall man was watching her, but she didn't find him when she got off the train. On the way, she could see nothing but to (8) \_\_\_\_\_ the sound of footsteps. Obviously, she was lost. Suddenly she felt a rough hand brush her face. Her heart beat with fear. In fact, it was the tall man, who was blind, (9) \_\_\_\_\_ a stick. He said sorry to her and offered her help. With the help of the blind man, she got home (10) \_\_\_\_\_. The man went on to help others lost in the fog.



三、选用所给单词或短语的正确形式填空。

observe; glance; set off; watch out; step; except;  
desert; beat; fear; still; reach out

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ keenly (敏锐) but says very little.
2. He \_\_\_\_\_ at his watch and then looked at the sky.
3. After breakfast, the children \_\_\_\_\_ for school.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ ! There is a car coming.
5. Please \_\_\_\_\_ aside to make room for the luggage.
6. During the war time, many villages were \_\_\_\_\_ and nobody was found.
7. The man \_\_\_\_\_ gently to touch the snake in his basket.
8. Keep \_\_\_\_\_ while I take a photo of you.
9. Every time he takes an examination, his heart \_\_\_\_\_ very fast.
10. He was shaking with \_\_\_\_\_ at the sight of a snake.

四、句型转换。

1. The truth is that the fog is too thick for the bus to run so far.  
To \_\_\_\_\_, the fog is \_\_\_\_\_ that the bus  
\_\_\_\_\_ far.
2. While the rest of the passengers were getting out, she took a quick look at the faces around her.  
While the \_\_\_\_\_ passengers were getting out, she \_\_\_\_\_ the faces around her.
3. She looked directly and fixedly at a man who was standing and putting his hand on her arm.  
She \_\_\_\_\_ a man \_\_\_\_\_ with his hand \_\_\_\_\_ on her arm.
4. Such a bad fog doesn't happen often.  
A fog \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_.
5. He took Polly's hand and told her to mind the step there.  
He took Polly's hand, saying, " \_\_\_\_\_ the step here."

五、完成句子。

1. 我想知道为什么汤姆上学总是迟到。I wonder \_\_\_\_\_.
2. 当我们走进那个荒芜的村庄,一个人也见不着。  
When we entered \_\_\_\_\_, there was no one \_\_\_\_\_.
3. 那孩子站在角落上,眼睛盯着我看。  
The child stood in the corner \_\_\_\_\_.
4. 到他 18 岁时,他已经自学完高等数学。  
\_\_\_\_\_ he was 18 years old, he \_\_\_\_\_ himself advanced Mathematics.
5. 那种鸟在这个国家很稀有。That bird is \_\_\_\_\_.



## Period 3 Reading (2)

阅读策略 (reading a story)。

(A)

The big Town Hall clock was striking midnight when Frank began to cross the bridge. The dark night was cold and slightly wet, and the street lamp gave off little light. ➤

Frank was anxious to get home and his footsteps rang loudly on the road. When he reached the middle of the bridge he thought he could hear someone coming near behind him. He looked back but could see no one. However, the sound continued and Frank began to walk more quickly. Then he slowed down again, feeling shame at having acted so foolishly.

Just then he heard short, quick steps closely behind him. By the time he reached the other side of the bridge, he could almost feel someone following him. He turned round and found a large man in a large overcoat. A hat was pulled down and very little of his face could be seen. Frank said something about the weather, trying to sound friendly and calm. The man did not answer but asked rudely where Oakfield House was. Frank pointed to a big house and the stranger continued his way.

Frank wondered why the stranger had wanted to find Oakfield House at such an hour. He knew that the people who had lived there were very rich. Not knowing what he was doing, he began following the stranger quickly. The man was soon outside the house and Frank saw him look up at the windows. A light was still on and the man waited until it went out. When about half an hour had passed, Frank saw him climb noiselessly over the wall and heard him drop on the ground at the other side.

Now Frank realized what was going to happen. He walked quickly and slightly across the street towards a telephone box on the corner.

1. Frank said something about the weather because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. he wanted to be friendly
  - B. he wanted to know about the weather.
  - C. he wanted to hide his nervousness
  - D. he was a good talker
2. The man wearing a large overcoat was \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. a policeman
  - B. a visitor
  - C. a thief
  - D. a postman
3. What did Frank think was going to happen?
  - A. The stranger was going to break into the house.
  - B. The stranger was going to spend the night in the house.
  - C. Someone was going to call the police.
  - D. The owner of the house would find the stranger.



4. What kind of atmosphere (气氛) does the writer want to create in the story?  
A. Quiet.      B. Peaceful.      C. Lonely.      D. Frightening.

(B)

I had just gone to bed after a very hard day when the phone rang. It was an eccentric (怪僻的) farmer. I had never met him before although I had often heard people talk about him. He sounded quite nervous and he had been talking for a minute or so before I understood anything. Even then all I could make out was that someone called Milly had had a very bad accident. I hadn't the slightest idea who she was but I obviously had to go.

It had been snowing heavily that day and I didn't know the way. I had been driving for at least an hour when I finally found his place. He was standing there, waiting for me. It seemed that Milly had died. "She meant more to me than anyone - even my own wife!" he said. I could see that he had been crying. I thought something terrible had taken place, a possible scandal (丑闻). I was even more shocked when he told me he had put her in the barn (厩). "I wouldn't leave her out in the cold!" he said.

Milly had clearly been a secret lover of his. I was about to tell him he could not expect me to cover anything up when he opened the barn door. He lifted his candle and I saw a dark figure on the ground. "She was such a good cow! I wouldn't let anyone but a doctor touch her!" he said, and burst into tears again.

- The underlined phrase "make out" in the first paragraph means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. expect      B. understand      C. see clearly      D. hear clearly
- Before he arrived at the farmer's house, the writer expected to see Milly lying \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. on the ground of a barn      B. on the floor of a room  
C. in bed in a room      D. in bed in a barn
- What do we know about Milly from the story?  
A. She had met with an accident.      B. She had caused a scandal.  
C. She was seriously ill.      D. She was hidden somewhere.
- The farmer wished that the writer might \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. look into the matter      B. bring Milly back to life  
C. free him from a scandal      D. keep the whole thing a secret
- The person who told the story is probably a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. farmer      B. policeman  
C. country doctor      D. newspaper reporter



## Period 4 Word power

### 一、指出下列画线单词的词性,然后翻译成中文。

1. I rested for an hour before I went out.
2. He needed to have a rest after working a long time.
3. Only three students didn't pass this examination, and the rest passed it.
4. I go to see a film once a week.
5. Once you begin, you must continue.
6. I once went to London.
7. The school is on the left of the road.
8. Turn left at the corner.
9. He couldn't afford the book because he had three yuan left in his pocket.
10. I still can't decide where to spend my holiday.
11. Tom is tall, but his brother is still taller.
12. Please stand still while I take your picture.

### 二、用所给单词的正确形式填空。

answer; rain; house; sense; increase; cause; excuse

1. He is trying hard to feed and \_\_\_\_\_ his family.
2. The police found the \_\_\_\_\_ had been broken into.
3. What are \_\_\_\_\_ conditions like in your town now?
4. The number of students in our school has \_\_\_\_\_ by 5 percent.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ in population will lead to a shortage of food.
6. I asked her the time but she gave no \_\_\_\_\_.
7. I telephoned this morning, but nobody \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The heavy rain was the \_\_\_\_\_ of the flood.
9. She has made up her mind to fight for the \_\_\_\_\_ of peace all her life.
10. The heavy \_\_\_\_\_ caused the flood.
11. We won't hold the sports meeting if it \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow.
12. We put off the sports meeting because of the \_\_\_\_\_.
13. Please \_\_\_\_\_ me for being late.
14. He is often late and makes up \_\_\_\_\_ for it.
15. He has a good \_\_\_\_\_ of humor.
16. After he finished reading a letter from his parents, we \_\_\_\_\_ that something bad had happened.

### 三、将左边的句子与右边相关的句子匹配。

- |                               |                                     |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. It was sunny and very hot. | A. We had thunder and lightning.    |
| 2. We had a lot of rain.      | B. There were a few wintry showers. |



- |                                    |                                |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 3. It snowed on and off.           | C. It was quite misty.         |
| 4. It was very windy.              | D. It was very overcast.       |
| 5. It was dull and cloudy.         | E. There was a bit of drizzle. |
| 6. We had some light rain.         | F. There was quite a breeze.   |
| 7. It was a bit foggy.             | G. We had a bit of a heatwave. |
| 8. There was the most awful storm. | H. It was very wet.            |

四、用下列词语的正确形式填空,完成天气预报。

(A)

rise; fall; reach; remain

Tomorrow the south will again (1) \_\_\_\_\_ warm and dry. Temperatures could (2) \_\_\_\_\_ 25°C during the afternoon. In the north, the day will start quite cool, but temperatures will (3) \_\_\_\_\_ gradually during the day. Later in the week the weather will turn cold and nighttime temperatures could (4) \_\_\_\_\_ as low as 8°C.

(B)

wintry; icy; melt; sleet; frost

Tonight will be cold and most parts of the country can expect an overnight (1) \_\_\_\_\_. Tomorrow will also be bitterly cold with (2) \_\_\_\_\_ showers in many places. Rain or (3) \_\_\_\_\_ will turn to snow, especially on high ground, later in the day. Roads will be (4) \_\_\_\_\_ and drivers are advised to take extra care. At the weekend daytime temperatures could fall below zero and there will be snow in most parts of the country. Monday will be a little warmer and by Tuesday morning the snow will begin to (5) \_\_\_\_\_.

五、从左边选出能修饰右边名词的形容词,将其匹配。

- |                                     |           |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. light, steady, heavy, torrential | A. storm  |
| 2. light, stiff                     | B. fog    |
| 3. dense, thick, patchy             | C. sky    |
| 4. severe, tropical                 | D. breeze |
| 5. clear, blue, grey, cloudless     | E. rain   |



## Period 5 Grammar and usage (1)

### 一、单项选择。

1. \_\_\_\_\_ beat Tom black and blue is not known.  
A. Whom            B. Whoever            C. Who            D. What
2. \_\_\_\_\_ do you think did it yesterday?  
A. Where            B. Whom            C. Who            D. Whoever
3. Can you make sure \_\_\_\_\_ the gold ring?  
A. where Alice had put            B. where had Alice put  
C. where Alice has put            D. where has Alice put
4. — I drove to Zhuhai for the air show last week.  
— Is that \_\_\_\_\_ you had a few days off?  
A. why            B. when            C. what            D. where
5. A computer can only do \_\_\_\_\_ you have instructed it to do.  
A. how            B. after            C. what            D. when
6. Father made a promise \_\_\_\_\_ I passed the examination he would buy me an MP3.  
A. that            B. if            C. whether            D. that if
7. \_\_\_\_\_ you don't like him is none of my business.  
A. What            B. Who            C. That            D. Whether
8. \_\_\_\_\_ the old man's son wanted to know was \_\_\_\_\_ the gold had been hidden.  
A. That; what            B. What; where            C. What; that            D. What; if
9. He always thinks of \_\_\_\_\_ he can do more for the people.  
A. how            B. if            C. what            D. whatever
10. \_\_\_\_\_ surprised us very much that our teacher left without a word.  
A. That            B. What            C. It            D. He
11. Go and get your book. It's \_\_\_\_\_ you left it.  
A. there            B. where            C. there where            D. where there
12. \_\_\_\_\_ the little girl looked after her sick mother a whole year moved us all.  
A. What            B. That            C. When            D. Why
13. It depends on \_\_\_\_\_ he has enough money.  
A. if            B. weather            C. if or not            D. whether
14. \_\_\_\_\_ the sports meeting will be held depends on the weather.  
A. Whenever            B. If            C. Whether            D. That
15. I made a suggestion \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ abroad for further education.  
A. that; goes            B. that; go            C. which; will go            D. what; will go



二、在空格处填入适当的连词。

1. \_\_\_\_\_ he will come here or not is not important to me.
2. China is no longer \_\_\_\_\_ she was 10 years ago.
3. The news \_\_\_\_\_ he got injured in the 110-metre hurdles surprised us.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ the earth is round is true.
5. He said \_\_\_\_\_ he had been working here for ten years and \_\_\_\_\_ he wanted to go out.
6. The question is \_\_\_\_\_ you can do it yourself.
7. It is not clear to me \_\_\_\_\_ he likes the present.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ will go to the cinema please signs your name here.
9. I doubt \_\_\_\_\_ they will win the match.
10. There is no doubt \_\_\_\_\_ he will pass the examination.

三、用名词性从句连接下列句子。

1. He agreed with my idea. I suggested that we should invite him to dinner.
2. Can we make good preparations in such a short time? That is our question.
3. We are behind the other classes. That is the fact.
4. More than 90% of the students had been admitted to key universities. That made the school proud.
5. Where has he gone? It is still a mystery.
6. He is from Canada. We know nothing about him except that.
7. He was late for school yesterday. He missed the early bus.
8. What happened to him? That is not clear.
9. He will win the game. We are all sure of it.
10. The news came. The news was that we would go out for a picnic next Sunday.

四、用名词性从句完成下列句子。

1. 我们何时、何地开运动会还是个问题。  
\_\_\_\_\_ is still a question.
2. 他肯定会在这次考试中考好。  
It \_\_\_\_\_ that he will \_\_\_\_\_.
3. 消息传来,江苏将遭受暴风雨。  
Word came \_\_\_\_\_ a storm would \_\_\_\_\_ Jiangsu Province.
4. 他不是二十年前的他了。  
He is not \_\_\_\_\_ twenty years ago.
5. 人类能否登上月球已不再是问题。  
It is no longer a question \_\_\_\_\_ on the moon.
6. 你认为谁将能代替他?  
\_\_\_\_\_ will take the place of him?



## Period 6 Grammar and usage (2)

### 一、单项选择。

1. — Don't you think it necessary that he \_\_\_\_\_ to Miami but to New York?  
— I agree, but the problem is \_\_\_\_\_ he has refused to.  
A. will not be sent; that                      B. not be sent; that  
C. should not be sent; what                  D. should not send; what
2. At last the soldiers reached \_\_\_\_\_ the locals called the Golden Triangle.  
A. that                      B. where                      C. what                      D. when
3. \_\_\_\_\_ the students must learn in a course is not provided in the classroom.  
A. Much of what                                  B. Many things  
C. So much    D. All what
4. The students go to school everyday \_\_\_\_\_ it snows heavily.  
A. except that              B. besides                      C. except when              D. except for
5. Please give the book to \_\_\_\_\_ wins the first prize.  
A. who                      B. whom                      C. whoever                      D. whomever
6. Parents are taught to understand \_\_\_\_\_ important education is to their children's future.  
A. that                      B. how                      C. such                      D. so
7. These photos can show you \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. what our city looks like                      B. what does our city look like  
C. how our city looks like                      D. how does our city look like
8. The fire destroyed \_\_\_\_\_ was in the building.  
A. all                      B. what                      C. that                      D. which
9. \_\_\_\_\_ is to practice using English often.  
A. That you should do                              B. Which you should do  
C. What you should do                              D. Whatever should you do
10. It's not yet clear \_\_\_\_\_ of those will be chosen to do the job.  
A. that                      B. whom                      C. which                      D. whose
11. It's almost \_\_\_\_\_ that their football team will be beaten.  
A. sure                      B. as if                      C. seemed                      D. certain
12. — Little Tom get an "A" in the exam.  
— \_\_\_\_\_ he's been so happy these days.  
A. No wonder that                                  B. I wonder why  
C. It is a wonder                                      D. Because
13. It doesn't matter \_\_\_\_\_ you rest or not.  
A. if                      B. whether                      C. that                      D. when
14. \_\_\_\_\_ is still a secret when the president will make a public speech.



- A. That                      B. He                      C. It                      D. What

15. \_\_\_\_\_ we have won the game.

- A. We hoped              B. They reported      C. It is said              D. It is saying

## 二、句子填空。

- You have no idea \_\_\_\_\_ eager they are to know the result.
- His suggestion was \_\_\_\_\_ we should discuss the plan carefully.
- They expected \_\_\_\_\_ they would be given another chance.
- \_\_\_\_\_ he succeeded in doing the experiment was encouraging.
- My idea is \_\_\_\_\_ we should spend our holidays by the seaside.
- It remains a secret \_\_\_\_\_ the animals came to live in the sea.
- He thinks it necessary \_\_\_\_\_ we should be given more time practicing oral English.
- He suggested \_\_\_\_\_ we (should) go outing this weekend.
- Have you heard the news \_\_\_\_\_ we defeated the Japanese football team?
- The problem is \_\_\_\_\_ we have enough time to do it again.
- \_\_\_\_\_ there is life on another planet is almost impossible.
- \_\_\_\_\_ he has done has nothing to do with us.
- \_\_\_\_\_ I will accept the gift is none of your business.
- What does he want to express?  
— \_\_\_\_\_ he really means is that he doesn't agree with us.
- \_\_\_\_\_ no one likes his idea is not strange at all.

## 三、短文填空。

Two businessmen, Tom and Mike, were invited to dinner at the home of a college professor. Neither of them had much education and they were worried (1) \_\_\_\_\_ they might make fools of themselves. But Tom was clever and he got a good idea. He said to Mike, "Don't worry, just do (2) \_\_\_\_\_ I do. And don't talk about (3) \_\_\_\_\_ you don't really understand."

At the dinner, Mike acted as (4) \_\_\_\_\_ Tom had said and managed to get through the dinner successfully, but by the end of evening he had had a lot of drink and began to get careless. A guest asked him (5) \_\_\_\_\_ he liked Shakespeare, he answered confidently, "It's very pleasant, but I like better Scotch (苏格兰威士忌酒)." Hearing his words, people in the room began to laugh.

When the two friends were out of the house, Tom said to Mike, "You certainly made a fool of yourself making that silly answer about Scotch."

"What do you mean?" asked Mike. "What was the matter with it?"

"Everybody knows (6) \_\_\_\_\_ Shakespeare isn't a drink," Tom replied.

"It's a kind of cheese."