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超级学练考

（学生用书）

全国重点中学一线骨干教师编写

丛书主编 方 可

高中英语

必修2

与人教实验版配套

北京出版社出版集团 北京教育出版社

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新课标

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主编寄语

授人以鱼，还是授人以渔

以网络为载体的e时代，向中学教育提出了许多问题：1.什么样的教育理念最好？2.怎样及时应对教材多样化、考卷多元化的局面？3.老师怎样教，学生怎样学，才最有效果？……我们策划《超级学练考》的初衷，就是为了解决师生目前遇到的以上困惑——让广大学生在较短的时间内学得多，记得牢，练得精。

《超级学练考》丛书作为同步类新型教辅，主要为进课堂编写（也可作为学生自读类用书），其突出特点在于：

一、渗透先进的教育理念，体现教师的主导作用和学生的主体地位，立足以学生发展为中心，注重学生学习方式及思维能力的培养。

二、“学”、“练”、“考”有机结合、环环相扣：“学”以节（课）为单位，归纳、细梳所要学习的核心内容；“练”按梯度分组设题，逐级提升学生的解题能力；“考”设置多种类型试卷，全方位挖掘和诠释考点，目的在于让学生“考”后而知不足。

三、“疑难点解析”、“典例归类”、“学习笔记”等栏目设计新颖、科学、实用，有如名师从旁指导，求知更加轻松。

四、题解分离，便于思考；详解单订，便于验证。

五、书网互动，增值无限。师生在使用本丛书时，可锁定**www.hengqian.com**进行信息查询、资源下载、在线辅导等，作为本书读者免费享受这些增值服务。

相信这样的一套好书，定会给您的艰辛求学带来意想不到的实惠和无穷的轻松；实现我们既授人以鱼，更授人以渔的愿景！

丛书主编　方 可

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Unit 1 Cultural relics

Lesson One

学

总结、模仿，创新，这是内化知识，创新运用的基础。

预习探路

1. What is the Amber Room made with?

提示 Gold, jewels and amber.

2. Why was the Amber Room first built?

提示 For the palace of Frederick Ⅰ.

3. What did Catherine the Great do with the Amber Room?

提示 Served as a small reception hall for important visitors.

4. When and how was the Amber Room supposed to have been lost?

提示 In September, 1941... But some of the Nazis secretly stole the Amber Room itself.

重难点解析

一、词汇详解

1. The man who has it **insists** that it **belongs to** his family.

拥有这个花瓶的人坚持说这是他家的。

要点提示 1

insist **表示坚持一个事实，一个主张或想法。意为“坚持认为，坚持说”时，后面所接的从句常用陈述语气。**

典型例句

Aristotle insisted that heavy objects fell faster than light ones. **亚里士多德坚持认为重的物体比轻的物体下落得快。**

Though all his friends criticized him, he insisted he had done nothing wrong.

虽然他的朋友都批评他，但他坚持认为他没错。

用法拓展

insist **表示“坚持要，坚持要求”时，从句要用虚拟语气，即从句的谓语动词用** should＋**动词原形或省略** should，**直接用动词原形来表示虚拟。例如：**

The guard at the gate insisted that everybody (should) obey the rules. **门卫坚持要求每个人都应该遵守规则。**

We insisted that he(should) come to the party. **我们坚持要他来参加聚会。**

要点提示 2

belong to **是常用短语，无被动用法和进行时。意为“属于；归属，所有”。**

典型例句

Which computer does this mouse belong to?

这个鼠标是哪台电脑上的？

The top belonging to this box is broken.

这个盒子上的盖被弄坏了。

用法拓展

belong to **还意为“是……的成员/会员/附件；归于某一部类”。例如：**

He belongs to a large family. **他有一个大家庭。**

Do you belong to a trade union?

你是一个工会成员吗？

The strange vegetable belongs to the potato family.

这种奇怪的蔬菜属于马铃薯科。

2. Everyone **agreed** that it was the best and biggest work of amber art ever made.

大家公认它是已制作的最好最大的琥珀制品。

要点提示

agree **用作及物动词时，意为“答应；同意；承认”，后可接动词不定式或宾语从句，但不接含不定式的复合宾语或动名词短语。**

典型例句

I agreed to help him with his English. ＝I agreed on helping him with his English.

我答应帮他学英语。

We all agree that the plan is a good one.

我们一致认为这个计划很好。

用法拓展

agree **用作不及物动词时，可与若干个介词连用构成短语动词，但用法有别：**agree with **表示和某人的观点一致或赞成某人的意见、想法、分析、解释等，此用法侧重于“赞成”，出于主观意愿，并参与其行动，无被动式；**agree with **也表示(气候、饮食等)适合、合适；(人称、数、格、性等)一致；**agree to **表示一方同意另一方的建议、计划、决定等，侧重“同意”，不一定出于主观意愿或参加其行动，可用作被动语态；**agree on **意为双方在某事上达成一致协议，主语往往是两人以上。例如：**

I agree with her. **我同意她的意见。**

He agreed to my proposal. **他同意我的建议。**

The predicate verb must agree with its subject in person

and number. 谓语动词应与主语的人称和数一致。

I never eat pork; it does not agree with me.

我从不吃猪肉,它不适合我。

We agree on putting the meeting off.

我们同意把会议延期。

Two of a trade never agree. 同行是冤家。

3. Once it is heated, the amber can **be made into** any shape.

一旦受热,琥珀就变形。

要点提示

be made into 意为"被制成;被做成"。其主动形式为 make...into...。

典型例句

You can't imagine the cloth can be made into many kinds of clothes. 你很难想像这块布能制成各种各样的衣服。

The mud can be made into some toys for the children.

泥能制成很多儿童玩具。

相关链接

be made of 由……制成,表示原材料经过物理变化,制成的物品未改变本质,还可以看出原材料的模样;be made from 由……制成,表示原材料经过化学变化,制成的物品改变了本质,已看不出原材料的模样;be made up of 由……组成/构成;make up 构成;配制;虚构;化妆。

例如:Nylon is made from air, coal and water.

尼龙是以空气、煤和水为原料制成的。

Our class is made up of sixty students.

我们班由 60 名学生组成。

Workers and peasants make up the majority of our country's population.

工人和农民构成了我国人口的大多数。

4. Sadly, although the Amber Room was one of the great **wonders** of the world, it is now missing.

令人悲哀的是,尽管琥珀屋是世界上伟大的奇迹之一,但它还是未能保存下来。

要点提示

wonder 用作名词时,意为"奇迹,奇观,奇才([同]miracle)";也可译为"惊奇,惊叹"。

典型例句

Not only the great men but also common people can do / work wonders. 不仅仅伟人而且还有普通人也能创造奇迹。

It is no wonder you can't sleep well when you eat too much.

吃太多了,睡不着觉,不足为怪。

用法拓展

wonder 用作动词时,多为及物动词,跟带连接词的不定式 wh-从句,意为"对……感到疑惑;想知道",有时也可以用于委婉地表示疑问或请求,跟 whether/if 从句;用作不及物动词时,多与介词 at 连用。例如:

I wonder where to spend the weekend.

我想知道去何处度周末。

I was wondering how to do it. =I was wondering how I should do it. 我对如何做这件事感到迷惑。

I wonder what they call these flowers.

我不知道他们把这些花叫什么。

I wonder if/whether you'd give me some advice.

不知您肯否赐教。

I wonder at his doing that. 我对他那样干感到惊讶。

5. However, before the Nazis could get to the summer palace, the Russians were only able to **remove** the furniture and small art objects from the Amber Room. 然而,俄罗斯人在纳粹还没到达夏宫以前就把家具和小艺术品从琥珀屋里移走了。

要点提示

remove 多用作及物动词,意为"搬开/拿走(=take away);脱掉/拿下(=take off);扫除/清除/除掉(=get rid of)"。

典型例句

Let me remove the cloth from the table.

让我把桌上的台布拿走。

Remove your shoes and the doctor will examine your feet. 脱下鞋子来,大夫要检查你的脚。

How can I remove his doubts?我怎么消除他的疑虑呢?

6. After that, what really happened to the Amber Room **remains** a mystery. 那以后,琥珀屋的最终所归变成了个谜。

要点提示

remain 多用于系动词,作"保持……状态"时与 stay 一样;作"剩下,留下"时,是不及物动词,不用被动语态(注意与 leave 的区别);后面可跟 *adj.*, *n.*, *pron.*, -ing, p. p, to be done, *prep.* 等。

典型例句

He remained weak after the operation.

手术后他仍很虚弱。

Many years passed, but she remains much the same as before. 多年过去了,但她仍是原来的样子。

It remains a serious problem. 这仍是一个严重的问题。

He is 50 years old, but he remains unmarried.

他 50 岁了,但仍然没有结婚。

He remained standing though we asked him to sit down.

虽然我们让他坐下,但他仍然站在那儿。

A great deal of work remains to be done.

还有大量的工作要做。

相关链接

remaining *adj.* 剩余的;the remaining money=the money left 剩余的钱

remainder *n.* [the remainder] 剩余物,残余部分,剩下的人们

7. I **think highly of** those who are searching for the Amber Room. 我很欣赏那些为寻找琥珀屋而努力的人们。

要点提示

think highly of 意为"赞赏,高度评价"。

典型例句

All of us thought highly of him for his kindness to oth-

ers. 因为他对别人好，所以我们都对他交口称赞。

Mr. Li did very well and he was thought highly of.

李老师做得很好，受到高度评价。

相关链接

表示“看重某人（某事）；高度评价”时，还可以说 think well/much/no end of；如表示“看不起；轻视；满不在乎”时，则用 think little/badly/nothing of。

8. The old man saw some Germans **taking apart** the Amber Room and moving it away.

那位老人看到有些德国人拆掉并搬走了琥珀屋。

要点提示

take apart 意为“拆毁，拆走”。

典型例句

The engine was taken apart by his brother.

发动机是他弟弟拆走的。

相关链接

动词 take 的常用短语还有：

(1)take away 带走

Take away those magazines, please.

请把那些杂志带走。

(2)take back 带回，收回（表示认错）

Meeting my old friends took me back to my childhood.

会见老朋友又把我带回童年时代。

You must take back your words about my sister.

你必须收回你关于我姐姐的话。

(3)take down 拿下，降下

Jane took down a pan from the shelf.

珍妮从架子上拿下平底锅。

(4)take... for 把……当作……

I took him for a Japanese. 我把他误当作日本人。

(5)take off 脱下；起飞

He took off his boots. =He took his boots off.

他脱下了靴子。

The plane took off at 5 pm. 飞机于下午 5 时起飞。

(6)take out（将人）带出；（将物）拿出

He took me out for a drive. 他带我去兜风。

He took out his purse. 他拿出了钱包。

(7)take over 接管；继承

Mark will take over his uncle's business.

马克将继承他叔父的事业。

(8)take up 提出（问题）；占（时间，地方）

I hope you'll take up the problem.

我希望你会把问题提出来。

This platform takes up too much room.

这个讲台太占地方。

二、句型必背

1. Frederick William I, the King of Prussia, **could never have imagined** that his greatest gift to the Russian people would have such a strange history. 普鲁士国王威廉一世绝不可能想到他送给俄罗斯人的大礼物会有这么一段离奇的历史。

要点提示

否定式“can't/couldn't have＋过去分词”或“can/could never have＋过去分词”表示“过去不可能发生的事情”。疑问形式和否定形式表示对过去发生的行为怀疑或不肯定。用“can”语气较强烈，“could”语气较委婉。

典型例句

He can't/couldn't have stolen your money.

他不可能偷了你的钱。

Where could Mary have gone?玛丽能去哪里了呢？

相关链接

表示对过去行为的肯定推测，意为“一定，想必”时，应该用“must have＋过去分词”结构。“could have＋ 过去分词”则表示“过去可以做而实际上未能做某事”（can 的完成式）仅用于否定和疑问句中。例如：

The box has been moved. Someone must have been here last night. 这个盒子被移动了，昨晚一定有人来过。

I could have lent him the money but he didn't tell me he need it.

我本可以把钱借给他，但他没告诉我他需要钱。

2. **There is no doubt that** the boxes were then put on a train for Konigsberg, at that time a German city on the Baltic Sea. 毫无疑问，这些箱子后来被装上火车运到哥尼斯堡。当时它是波罗的海边的一个德国城市。

要点提示

There is no doubt that... 是固定句式，意为“毫无疑问……”，当 doubt 前面有否定词时，其后面用 that 引起同位语从句；当 doubt 前面无否定词时，后面用 whether 引起从句。

典型例句

There is little doubt that she will succeed.

她肯定能成功。

There is some doubt whether he is guilty.

他是否有罪，人们还有些怀疑。

相关链接

在 sb. has no/little/some doubt 结构中，doubt 后面接从句时，用法和上面一样。There is no doubt 后面接名词时，需用介词 about 或者 of。例如：

I doubt whether they will be able to do it. 我拿不准他们是否能做这事。

There is no doubt of his honesty. 毫无疑问他是诚实的。

三、语法详解

1. In 1770, the room was completed **the way she wanted it**. 1770 年，这间琥珀屋按照她的要求完成了。

要点提示

The way she wanted 是方式状语从句，the way 的用法与连词相同，后面常常带 that。

典型例句

The teacher told us to do it the way he did.

老师让我们照他的样子做。

As a teacher, we should love the children the way she does. 作为一名老师，我们应该像她那样爱护孩子。

相关链接

the way **作先行词时后面还可以用** in which **或者** that **引导定语从句，口语中还可省略关系词。**

Mind the way you speak to others.

注意你同别人说话的方式。

No one knows the way in which money can be earned easily. **没有人知道很容易赚钱的方法。**

Can you tell me the way I work out the question?

你能告诉我解题的方法吗？

2. This gift was the Amber Room, **which was given this name because almost seven thousand tons of amber were used to make it.** **这件礼物就是琥珀屋，它之所以有这个名字，是因为造这间房子用了将近** 7 000 **吨琥珀。**

要点提示

which was given this name... **为非限制性定语从句。非限制性定语从句，在修饰物时用** which，**在修饰人时用** who，whom，whose。**非限制性定语从句和它的先行词之间只有松散的关系，往往是对先行词作补充说明，这种从句在朗读时有停顿，在文字中通常有逗号与主句隔开。**

典型例句

The man, who was very tired, still worked on.

非常累的那个人仍然在工作。

The talk, which interested us, is given by Miss Wang.

令我们感兴趣的报告是王小姐做的。

关系副词 where **和** when **也能引导非限定性定语从句。**

Yesterday they arrived at the hill top, where they wanted to spend the whole night.

昨天他们到达了山顶，他们想在山上度过一夜。

It was a raining day, when I can play cards with brothers. **这是雨天，我可以和哥哥们打牌。**

3. Although it feels as hard as stone, it easily melts **when heated.** **虽然摸起来像石头一样硬，可是加热后就很容易熔化。**

要点提示

when heated＝when it is heated. when heated **通常可以看作是一种省略句，省略的部分总是“主语＋**be**”，省略句的主语应与主句的主语相同，此类连词还有表时间的** unless，while；once；until **等；表条件的** if，unless **等；表让步的** although，though，even if；**表比较的** than，as...as；**表方式的** as if/ though；**表地点的** where **等。**

典型例句

Unless spoken to, the boy always keeps silent.

如果没有人和这个小孩说话，他总是保持沉默。

When heated, water changes into steam.

水加热后变成水蒸气。

If given five more minutes, I can finish my homework.

如果再给我 5 **分钟，我就能完成作业。**

Fill in the blanks with articles where necessary.

在需要的地方填上冠词。

Things were beginning to improve, even if not quickly enough. **情况开始好转，尽管还不够快。**

高考命题研究预测

(一)高考信息

考点一：状语从句中省略主语的情况

这是高考考查状语从句的热点，省略形式的状语从句的构成往往是：

从属连词＋{**不定式/现在分词/过去分词** / **名词/形容词/介词短语等**

做有关省略形式的状语从句的题目要遵循以下规律(1)从句的主语要与主句主语一致或是 it **时；(2)谓语动词是系动词加名词，形容词或介词短语等的直接由从属连词接名词，形容词或介词短语。谓语动词是行为动词时，由从属连词接不定式，现在分词或过去分词。判断用何种非谓语动词形式，可用还原法。例如：**

He raised his hand as if (he was going) to take off his hat.

While (he was) flying over the Channel, the pilot saw what he thought to be meteorite.

If (it is) left in the sun, the cloth will lose all its color.

Once (you) having made a promise, you should keep it.

考点二：“could have＋动词的完成式”和“couldn't/can't have＋动词的完成式”的区别。

这是高考考查情态动词的热点，也是学生在考试中的失分点。做题时关键要分清它们的含义，其肯定形式表示“过去可以做而实际上未能做某事”。can **不能用于此种形式的肯定句中。其否定形式表示“过去不可能发生的事情”，对过去的事进行否定的推测，对过去的事比较肯定的推测则用“must have＋动词的完成式”。**

考点三：remain 与 stay 和 leave 的区别

动词 remain **是重要考点，做题时关键是要根据句意分清它的词义和用法，如用作系动词，意思基本同** stay，**后接形容词/名词/副词/介词短语作表语，意为“仍是”。作为不及物动词用时，一种意思是“停留，留下，逗留”，**stay **也有此意，但** remain **是较正式用词。另一意思为“剩下，留下，留待”，**remain to do **意为“留待/尚待……”；**leave **也有此意，但它是及物动词，可有被动式。**

考点四：动词 agree 的及物与不及物之用法

动词 agree **的考查热点是作为及物动词时后可接动词不定式或宾语从句，但不接含不定式的复合宾语或动名词短语。**agree **用作不及物动词时，可与若干个介词连用构成短语动词，但用法有别。**

考点五：区别 doubt 后接 in/ whether-clause 还是 that-clause

含有 doubt **的句子，是肯定句或疑问句时，后跟** if/whether-clause，**否定句时，则用** that-clause。**由于这一点与其他词后的名词性从句不同，所以是学生在考试中的易错点。事实上，**I doubt if/ whether...＝I'm not sure if/whether...，I don't doubt that...＝I'm sure that...**考查** doubt **的另一热点是由** doubt **构成的固定句型和短语的用法，例如：**in doubt **怀疑；**without/no doubt **毫无疑问。**

(二)考题研究

1. Having a trip abroad is certainly good for the old couple, but it remains _____ whether they will enjoy it.

A. to see B. to be seen C. seeing D. seen

【解析】 remain active **为系表结构**，remain **是系动词意为"保持，仍然"**。remain **也是一个不及物动词，意思是"留下，剩余"**。It remains to be seen... **句型的意思是"……还要看情况发展"**。

【答案】 B

2. (2004 **年江苏卷**)The man insisted _____ a taxi for me even though I told him I lived nearby.

A. find B. to find

C. on finding D. to finding

【解析】 **本题考查常用动词的用法。题意是"那个人坚持要为我叫辆出租车，虽然我告诉他说我住在附近"**。insist **表示"坚持，主张"，常构成** insist on doing sth. **句式，意思为"坚持做某事"**。

【答案】 C

3. (2004 **年浙江卷**)—Brad was Jane's brother!

—_____ he reminded me so much of Jane!

A. No doubt B. Above all

C. No wonder D. Of course

【解析】 no wonder **难怪。因为** Brad **是** Jane **的兄弟，他经常提到** Jane **就没有什么奇怪了**。

【答案】 C

4. (2005 **年福建卷**)When _____ help, one often says "Thank you." or "It's kind of you."

A. offering B. to offer

C. to be offered D. offered

【解析】 **从句中动词** offer **与它的逻辑主语** one **是被动关系，表达"被提供帮助"，状语从句补充完整为** When one is offered help, **所以答案为** offered。

【答案】 D

5. (2005 **年江苏卷**)—The woman biologist stayed in Africa studying wild animals for 13 years before she returned.

—Oh, dear! She _____ a lot of difficulties!

A. may go through

B. might go through

C. ought to have gone through

D. must have gone through

【解析】 **表示对过去情况的肯定推测用** must have done。

【答案】 D

知识拓展

到 2004 **年我国已有** 30 **处文物古迹和自然景观被联合国教科文组织世界遗产委员会列入《世界遗产名录》，以下是这些文化遗产的名称、性质和列入《世界遗产名录》的年份：**

(1) Mount Taishan (**泰山**), listed as a world cultural and natural site in 1987.

(2) The Great Wall (**长城**), cultural site, 1987.

(3) The Imperial Palace of the Ming and Qing Dynasties in Beijing and Shenyang (**北京故宫、沈阳故宫**), cultural site, 1987, 2004.

(4) The Mogao Caves (**敦煌莫高窟**), cultural site, 1987.

(5) The Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor and the Terracotta Warriors & horses (**秦始皇陵及兵马俑坑**), cultural site, 1987.

(6) The Peking Man Site at Zhoukoudian (**周口店北京猿人遗址**), cultural site, 1987.

(7) Mount Huangshan (**黄山**), cultural and natural site, 1990.

(8) The Jiuzhaigou Valley Scenic and Historic Interest Area (**九寨沟风景名胜区**), natural site, 1992.

(9) The Huanglong Scenic and Historic Interest Area (**黄龙风景名胜区**), natural site, 1992.

(10) The Wulingyuan Scenic and Historic Interest Area (**武陵源风景名胜区**), natural site, 1992.

(11) The Mountain Resort and its Outlying Temples, Chengde (**河北承德避暑山庄及周围寺庙**), cultural site, 1994.

(12) The Temple and Cemetery of Confucius and the Kong Family Mansion in Qufu (**曲阜孔庙、孔府、孔林**), cultural site, 1994.

(13) The Ancient Building Complex in the Wudang Mountains (**武当山古建筑群**), cultural site, 1994.

(14) Historic Ensemble of the Potala Palace, Lhasa (**西藏布达拉宫**), cultural site, 1994.

(15) The Lushan National Park (**庐山**), cultural site, 1996.

(16) Mount Emei and the Leshan Giant Buddha Scenic Area (**峨眉山—乐山大佛风景名胜区**), cultural and natural site, 1996.

(17) The Ancient City of Pingyao (**平遥古城**), cultural site, 1997.

(18) The Classical Gardens of Suzhou (**苏州园林**), cultural site, 1997.

(19) The Old Town of Lijiang (**丽江古城**), cultural site, 1997.

(20) The Summer Palace (**颐和园**), cultural site, 1998.

(21) The Temple of Heaven: an Imperial Sacrivicial Altar in Beijing(**北京天坛**), cultural site, 1998.

(22) Dazu Rock Carvings (**大足石刻**), cultural site, 1999.

(23) Mount Wuyi (**武夷山**), cultural and natural site, 1999.

(24) Mount Qingcheng and the Dujiangyan Irrigation System (**青城山——都江堰**), cultural site, 2000.

需要全本请访问 www.ertongbook.com

(25) Ancient Villages in Southern Anhui—Xidi and Hongcun (**安徽古村落——西递、宏村**), cultural site, 2000.

(26) Longmen Grottoes (**龙门石窟**), cultural site, 2000.

(27) Imperial Tombs of the Ming and Qing Dynasties (**明清皇家陵寝**), cultural site, 2000.

(28) Yungang Grottoes (**云岗石窟**), cultural site, 2001.

(29) Three Paralles Rivers of Yunnan Protected Areas (**三江并流**), natural site, 2003.

(30) Capital cities and Tombs of the Ancient Koguryo Kingdom (**高丽的王城、王陵和贵族墓葬**), cultural site, 2004.



A 课堂巩固

Ⅰ. 用所给词的正确形式填空

1. I bought some odd things with the _____ (remain) 20 dollars.
2. Ice can be easily changed into water when _____ (heat).
3. The car _____ (belong to) the director was broken last night.
4. I'm _____ (doubt) whether I should tell the story to her.
5. The Amber Room was one of the great _____ (wonder) in the world.
6. He stopped and _____ (light) up a cigarette.
7. I got a friendly _____ (receive) from them.
8. The Amber Room was made up of more than seven thousand _____ (ton) of amber.

Ⅱ. 句式转换

1. I don't doubt that my deskmate will be able to pass the 2007 National Matriculation English Test.
   _____ _____ _____ that my deskmate will be able to pass the 2007 National Matriculation English Test.
2. Great scientists like Galileo never take a simple answer for granted.
   Great scientists like Galileo _____ _____ _____ _____ a simple answer.
3. Only later did the world recognize Zhang Heng's greatness.
   _____ _____ _____ _____ that the world recognized Zhang Heng's greatness.
4. The two scientists found that to make people accept their theories was difficult.
   The two scientists found _____ _____ to make people accept their theories.
5. It turned out that he was absent yesterday.
   He _____ _____ _____ _____ absent yesterday.

Ⅲ. 完成句子

1. _____ _____ (**作为回赠**), the Czar gave the king of Prussia 55 of his best soldiers.
2. About four metres long, the room served as _____ _____ _____ _____ (**小型会客室**) for important visitors.
3. Today he gives me a book _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ (**作为表示友谊的礼物**).
4. _____ _____ _____ _____ (**毫无疑问**) that everyone of them is satisfied with what I say.
5. The design for the room was of the _____ _____ _____ (**流行的极具艺术表现力的式样**) in those days.
6. This was a time when the two countries were _____ _____ (**交战**).
7. Some of the Nazis _____ _____ (**秘密地偷运走了**) the Amber Room itself.
8. The new room _____ _____ _____ _____ (**被建造成**) look much like the old one.

Ⅳ. 在下列各题的空格处填入恰当的介词

1. These buildings are designed _____ different styles and attract many tourists.
2. We have two more dictionaries _____ these, so you can make full use of them.
3. To his horror, the heavy smoke turned _____ a giant genie.
4. The room was filled up _____ people attending the birthday party.
5. The boy was excited _____ the gifts his parents gave him.
6. He left his house _____ such a hurry that he forgot his key.
7. Compared _____ Japan, China has fallen behind in ship-making.
8. It is said that humor is good _____ some patients.

B 课后拓展

Ⅰ. 完形填空

My wife and I had just finished the 150-mile trip home from our daughter's college. It was the __1__ time in our lives that she would be gone for any length of __2__. We wondered how other people had __3__ it.

Later in bed, I __4__ the time I started college. My father had driven me, too. My mother had to stay behind to __5__ the cows from getting into the crops. I, the fourth in a line of brothers, was the first to __6__ college.

The truck was slow, and I was glad. I didn't want to get to __7__ too soon. I shook hands with my father in the truck and he didn't say a word. But I knew he was going to make a little __8__. He finally said, "I never went to college and __9__ of your brothers went to college. I can't say you don't do this or that, because everything is different and I don't know what is going to __10__, but I think things will work out. When you get a job, be sure to be __11__ and work hard."I knew that soon I would be __12__ in the big city and will be missing the life of the family.

Then my father brought out the Bible that he had __13__ so often. I knew that he would miss it but I must take it. He just said, "This can help you __14__ you will let it."

When I finished school I took the Bible back to my father. But he said he wanted me to __15__ it. Now, too late, I remember. It would have been so __16__ to give it to my daughter when she got out of the car. But I didn't. I could give her __17__. My father could give me __18__ a Bible. But I don't give __19__ as my father gave me. So the next morning I did wrap up the book and sent it to her. I wrote a __20__. "This can help you," I said, "If you will let it."

( )1. A. first B. last C. very D. happiest
( )2. A. while B. time C. place D. journey
( )3. A. understood B. stood C. thought D. tried
( )4. A. called B. remembered C. thought of D. went through
( )5. A. let B. raise C. keep D. feed
( )6. A. take part in B. go away to C. begin with D. continue with
( )7. A. my daughter's college B. my home C. the city D. the farm
( )8. A. speech B. living C. promise D. progress
( )9. A. some B. one C. none D. all
( )10. A. happen B. end C. take in D. break out
( )11. A. lively B. hard C. reasonable D. honest
( )12. A. happy B. alone C. sure D. lost
( )13. A. bought B. read C. loved D. given
( )14. A. if B. unless C. which D. though
( )15. A. keep B. return C. post D. sell
( )16. A. popular B. strange C. ready D. nice
( )17. A. something B. everything C. a book D. a Bible
( )18. A. only B. really C. surely D. very
( )19. A. much B. many C. far D. good
( )20. A. word B. speech C. composition D. note

Ⅱ. 阅读填空

阅读下面的短文，将标有 A—F 的段落或句子插入文章中题号为 1—5 的恰当位置，使全篇文章意义完整，结构连贯。

注意：有一个选项是多余的。

Moroccan cultural day held in Beijing

No matter how much you know about Morocco, an all-women cultural day held at the Morocco Embassy in Beijing on Tuesday will help you refresh your knowledge of the North African country.



__1__. The wives of diplomats to China and members of the China Former Diplomats Association are invited to join the event and put on Moroccan clothes. Some typical Moroccan handicrafts are also displayed, giving the guests a glimpse of the rich culture and history of the country.



__2__. Dishes like Couscous and Bastya are normally only provided for large family parties.

__3__. Morocco has two main ethnic groups of Arabs and Berbers. Although they have many different living customs, the two groups share the tea-drinking habit. Wife of the Moroccan ambassador to China, Mina Cherti, displays the different ways of making Arab and Berber tea, to the great interest of the guests.

__4__. Two different ceremonies demonstrate the happiest moments for Morocco's two peoples. The distinctive costumes, music and folk traditions also give the guests a bit of an eye-opener.

__5__. A good wedding means a good beginning for a family, and is a fitting symbol of the participants' best wishes for harmony between China and Morocco.

A. What impresses the ladies first is a festive Moroccan lunch
B. The culture day is like a big family party
C. The cultural day comes to the end with a special wedding ceremony
D. The lunch is followed by a tea ceremony

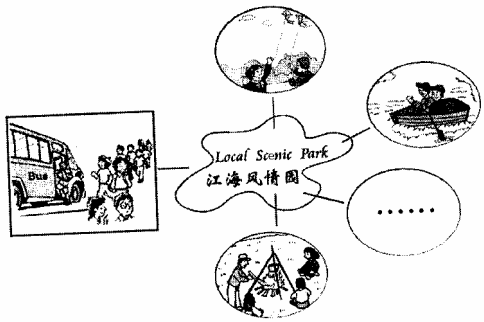
E. The lunch comes after a tea ceremony

F. As the ceremony ends, all the guests join the happy crowd

Ⅲ. 书面表达

江海风情园是济南市中小学生向往的素质教育基地。假设你和你的同学 4 月 18 日去那里游玩，请根据图画提示和自己的想像，写一篇英语日记，日记需包含游园经历和感想。要求：

1. **所写游玩项目不少于 5 个；**
2. **意思连贯，条理清楚；**
3. **日记中不得出现真实的校名和学生姓名；**
4. **词数：100 左右（不包括已经给出的内容）。**



April 18 Monday Fine

Today I went to Local Scenic Park with my classmates.

阅读平台

（2004 **年北京高考卷**）

A

Chances

I really love my job because I enjoy working with small children and like the challenges and award from the job. I also think my work is important. There was a time when I thought I would never have that sort of career (**职业**).

I wasn't an excellent student because I didn't do much schoolwork. In my final term I started thinking what I might do and found I didn't have much to offer. I just accepted that I wasn't the type to have a career.

I then found myself a job, looking after two little girls. It wasn't too bad at first. But the problems began when I agreed to live in, so that I would be there if my boss had to go out for business in the evening. We agreed that if I had to work extra hours one week, she'd give me time off the next. But unfortunately, it didn't often work out. I was getting extremely tired and fed up, because I had too many late nights and early mornings with the children.

One Sunday, I was in the park with the children, and met Megan who used to go to school with me. I told her about my situation. She suggested that I should do a course and get a qualification(**资格证书**) if I wanted to work with children. I didn't think I would be accepted because I didn't take many exams in school. She persuaded me to phone the local college and they were really helpful. My experience counted for a lot and I got on a part-time course. I had to leave my job with the family, and got work helping out at a kindergarten.

Now I've got a full-time job there. I shall always be thankful to Megan. I wish I had known earlier that you could have a career, even if you aren't top of the class at school.

(　　)1. What is the author's present job?

A. Working part-time in a college.

B. Taking care of children for a family.

C. Helping children with their schoolwork.

D. Looking after children at a kindergarten.

(　　)2. When staying with the two girls' family, the author ____.

A. was paid for extra work

B. often worked long hours

C. got much help from her boss

D. took a day off every other week

(　　)3. Why did the author leave her first job?

A. She found a full-time job.

B. She was fed up with children.

C. She decided to attend a part-time course.

D. She needed a rest after working extra hours.

(　　)4. What has the author learned from her own experiences?

A. Less successful students can still have a career.

B. Qualifications are necessary for a career.

C. Hard work makes an excellent student.

D. One must choose the job she likes.

B

Good tool design is important in the prevention of overuse injuries. Well-designed tools and equipment will require less force to operate them and prevent awkward (**别扭的**) hand positions. They will allow the worker to keep the elbows (**肘**) next to the body to prevent damage to the shoulder and arm.

Overuse injuries can therefore be prevented or reduced if the employer provides, and workers use:

● power tools rather than having to use muscle (**肌肉**) power.

● tools with specially designed handles that allow the wrist(**手腕**) to keep straight (See *Figure* 1). This means that hands and wrists are kept in the same position as they would be if they were hanging relaxed at a person's side.

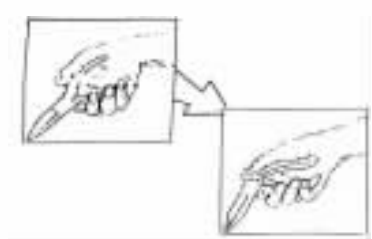


***Figure* 1 Bend the tool, not the wrist**

●tools with handles that can be held comfortably by the whole hand. This means having a selection of sizes—remember that tools that provide a comfortable firm hold for a person with a very large hand may be awkward for someone with a very small hand. This is a particularly important consideration for women who may use tools originally designed for men.

●tools that do not press fingers (or flesh) between the handles, and whose handles do not have sharp edges or a small surface area.

( )5. What is the best title for the passage?
A. Good Tool Design for Women
B. Importance of Good Tool Design
C. Tool Design and Prevention of Injuries
D. Overuse of Tools and Worker Protection

( )6. Which of the following describes a well-designed tool?
A. It's kept close to the body.
B. It fully uses muscle power.
C. It makes users feel relaxed.
D. It's operated with less force.

( )7. What is *Figure* 1 used to show?
A. The effective use of the tool.
B. The way of operating the tool.
C. The proper design of the handle.
D. The purpose of bending the wrist.

( )8. In choosing tools for women, _____ of the handle is the most important.
A. the size B. the edge
C. the shape D. the position

C

How could we possibly think that keeping animals in cages in unnatural environments—mostly for entertainment purposes—is fair and respectful?

Zoo officials say they are concerned about animals. However, most zoos remain "collections" of interesting "things" rather than protective habitats(**栖息地**). Zoos teach people that it is acceptable to keep animals bored, lonely, and far from their natural homes.

Zoos claim(**声称**) to educate people and save endangered species(**物种**), but visitors leave zoos without having learned anything meaningful about the animals' natural behavior, intelligence, or beauty. Zoos keep animals in small spaces or cages, and most signs only mention the species' name, diet, and natural range(**分布区**). The animals' normal behavior is seldom noticed because zoos don't usually take care of the animals' natural needs.

The animals are kept together in small spaces, with no privacy and little opportunity for mental and physical exercise. This results in unusual and self-destructive behavior called zoochosis. A worldwide study of zoos found that zoochosis is common among animals kept in small spaces or cages. Another study showed that elephants spend 22 percent of their time making repeated head movements or biting cage bars and bears spend 30 percent of their time walking back and forth, a sign of unhappiness and pain.

Furthermore, most animals in zoos are not endangered. Captive breeding (**圈养繁殖**) of endangered big cats, Asian elephants, and other species has not resulted in their being sent back to the wild. Zoos talk a lot about their captive breeding programs because they do not want people to worry about a species dying out. In fact, baby animals also attract a lot of paying customers. Haven't we seen enough competitions to name baby animals?

Actually, we will save endangered species only if we save their habitats and put an end to the reasons people kill them. Instead of supporting zoos, we should support groups that work to protect animals' natural habitats.

( )9. How would the author describe the animals' life in zoos?
A. Dangerous. B. Unhappy.
C. Natural. D. Easy.

( )10. In the state of zoochosis, animals _____.
A. remain in cages B. behave strangely
C. attack other animals D. enjoy moving around

( )11. What does the author try to argue in the passage?
A. Zoos are not worth the public support.
B. Zoos fail in their attempt to save animals.
C. Zoos should treat animals as human beings.
D. Zoos use animals as a means of entertainment.

( )12. The author tries to persuade readers to accept his argument mainly by _____.
A. pointing out the faults in what zoos do
B. using evidence he has collected at zoos
C. questioning the way animals are protected
D. discussing the advantages of natural habitats

( )13. Although he argues against zoos, the author would still agree that _____.
A. zoos have to keep animals in small cages
B. most animals in zoos are endangered species
C. some endangered animals are reproduced in zoos
D. it's acceptable to keep animals away from their habitats

D

Language as a System of Symbols

Of all systems of symbols(**符号**), language is the most highly developed. It has been pointed out that human beings, by agreement, can make anything stand for anything. Human beings have agreed. in the course of centuries of mutual (**相**

互的) dependency, to let the various noises that they can produce with their lungs, throats, tongues, teeth, and lips systematically stand for certain happenings in their nervous systems. We call that system of agreements *language*.

There is no necessary connection between the symbols and that which it stands for. Just as social positions can be symbolized by feathers worn on the head, by gold on the watch chain, or by a thousand other things according to the culture we live in, so the fact of being hungry can be symbolized by a thousand different noises according to the culture we live in.

However obvious these facts may appear at first glance, they are actually not so obvious as they seem except when we take special pains to think about the subject. Symbols and the things they stand for are independent of each other, yet we all have a way of feeling as if, and sometimes acting as if, there were necessary connections. For example, there are people who feel that foreign languages are unreasonable by nature: foreigners have such funny names for things, and why can't they call things by their right names? This feeling exhibits itself most strongly in those English and American tourists who seem to believe that they can make the natives of any country understand English if they shout loud enough. Like the little boy who is reported to have said, "Pigs are called pigs because they are such dirty animals." They feel that the symbol is inherently (内在地) connected in some way with the things symbolized.

( )14. Language is a highly developed system of symbols because human beings _____.
A. have made use of language for centuries
B. use our nervous systems to support language
C. have made various noises stand for any events
D. can make anything stand for anything by agreement

( )15. What can we conclude from Paragraph 2?
A. Different noises may mean different things.
B. Our culture determines what a symbol stands for.
C. The language we use symbolizes our social positions.
D. Our social positions determine the way we are dressed.

( )16. In Paragraph 3. "take special pains" probably means "_____".
A. try very hard B. take our time
C. are very unhappy D. feel especially painful

( )17. The example of the little boy is used to show that _____.
A. adults often learn from their young
B. "pig" is a dirty word because pigs are dirty
C. words are not connected with the things they stand for
D. people sometimes have wrong ideas about how language works

E

①**Brain-injured boy set for £1.75 million payout**

A YOUNGSTER who was knocked off his bicycle by a taxi and left with a serious brain injury is set to be awarded £1.75 million.

Fourteen-year-old George Currie, from Dalkeith, was living in country Durham with his parents Allister and Paula at the time of the accident in September 1993.

George, who was then three years old, was riding his small tricycle along the pavement when he lost control and swerved on to the road into the path of an on-coming taxi.

The driver's insurance company has now accepted responsibility for the accident and New Castle County Court is expected to rule on the payout on Monday.

②**Boating accidents reduce**

Lee and Collier counties tied at No. 10 for boating accidents in Florida in 2004, an improvement for both.

But because the counties remained in the top 10 among Florida's 67 counties, safety continues to be a concern, officials said.

③**Teens react to new law on driving permit**

Lawmakers may hope to make teenage drivers drive more safely, but some local teens behind the wheel feel angry following the passing of Senace Bill 36 last week.

SB 36 is a law that limits times new teen drivers can drive and the number of passengers they can carry.

④**Road accidents take costly toll**

Traffic accidents kill more than one million people each year, injure tens of millions more and cost developing countries twice as much as they receive in inernational aid, the leader of a research body said Wednesday.

The figures have led experts to form an international road safety network to choose the most important research areas, inform policy makers and help develop ways to prevent accidents, particularly in poor nations.

pavement: **人行道**
swerve: **突然转向**
insurance: **保险**

Florida counties with the most accidents in 2004:
1. Monroe(98)
2. Palm Beach(65)
3. Pinellas(64)
4. Broward(59)
5. Miami-Dade(54)
6. Okaloosa(34)
7. Orange(24)

8. Bay(22)

9. Lee(21)

10. Collier(21)

18. What does Passage① tell us about the boy?

A. He was injured in the head when he was 14.

B. He has waited for the payout for a long time.

C. He has lived in the same place since the accident.

D. He was run over by a taxi when riding on the pavement.

19. What can we learn about Lee and Collier counties from Passage ②?

A. They both became safe places.

B. They won the same place in a race.

C. They had the same number of accidents.

D. They joined hands in reducing accidents.

20. Which passage would give more information on the prevention of road accidents?

A. ① B. ② C. ③ D. ④

Lesson Two



预习探路

1. How does a judge decide which eyewitness to believe and which not to believe?

提示 The key point is whether the eyewitness has given useful information.

2. What really is a fact?

提示 A fact is anything that can be proved.

3. What is an opinion?

提示 An opinion is what someone believes is true but has not been proved.

重难点解析

一、词汇详解

1. The judge does not consider how each eyewitness looks or where that person lives or works. **法官没有考虑每个证人如何看到的或者那人在哪里居住或工作。**

要点提示

consider **作"考虑"之意时，多用作及物动词，后跟简单宾语、动名词、连接代(副)词＋不定式、**what **从句，偶尔用作不及物动词。**

典型例句

We consider his suggestion.

我们仔细考虑了他的建议。

He is considering studying abroad. **他正考虑出国留学。**

We considered how to help them. ＝We considered how we should help them. **我们仔细考虑应该如何帮助他们。**

用法拓展

consider **表示"认为"，"把……看作……"，是及物动词，正式用词，不用进行式，可跟** 6 **种复合宾语，其复合宾语可含形容词、不定式** to be**、现在分词、过去分词、名词、介词短语，另外也可以跟** that **从句。例如：**

I consider him (to be) my best friend.

我将他视为我最好的朋友。

He considers himself intelligent. **他认为自己很聪明。**

We consider the question solved.

我们认为那个问题已经解决了。

He is considered to have invented the first computer.

人们认为他发明了第一台电脑。

I considered that the news was false.

我认为那消息不正确。

2. A fact is anything that can be proved. **事实就是能够被证明的东西。**

要点提示

prove **常用作及物动词，意为"证明，证实"，有下列用法：**prove＋**名**＋(to be)/＋that clause。

典型例句

Can you prove your theory to us?

你能向我们证明你的理论吗？

How did you prove that he was the robber?

你如何证明他就是那名强盗？

The fingerprints on the knife proved him(to be)the murderer. **刀上的指纹证明他是杀人犯。**

I can prove the answer wrong. **我能证明这个答案错了。**

用法拓展

prove **也可用作系动词，构成** prove＋(to be)＋*adj.* / *n.* **意为"表现出；证明是"。例如：**

The weather forecast proved (to be) accurate on the next day. **那次天气预报在次日被证明是正确的。**

He has proved a good student.

他已经证明自己是个优秀学生。

3. As you listen, pretend that you are a judge.

听的时候，假装你就是法官。

要点提示

pretend **可用作及物动词或不及物动词；意为"假装，佯装"，用作及物动词时，后面跟名词、不定式和从句等。**

典型例句

He didn't want to go to school, so he pretended illness / to be ill. **他不想上学校，所以装病。**

He pretended to be dead when he met a bear.

他遇见熊时，假装死了。

The students pretended to be reading when the teacher came in. ＝The students pretended that they were reading

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