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北京教育出版社恒谦教育研究院研究成果

金版

高效速练

高中英语

必修5

与人教实验版配套

丛书主编 方 可

陕西人民教育出版社

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高中英语(必修5)

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前言

现在的高考与中考仍然是一种选拔性考试，有选拔就有竞争，竞争些什么呢？我们认为，现在的考试是解题速度与准确性的竞争，在有限的考试时间内，能够将解题的速度与准确性充分发挥并超过别人，便是竞争的成功。那么如何提高考生的解题速度与准确性呢？为了解决这个问题，我们北京教育出版社恒谦教育研究院与多位教育专家及多所教研实验学校合作，历时两年之久，策划并编写了这套《金版高效速练》系列丛书。丛书属练测类教辅，包括同步和备考两个大类，同步类涵盖了七年级到高二的九大学科，备考类包含高考和中考的各个学科。

《金版高效速练》丛书具有以下显著特点：

一、结构新颖、科学、实用，充分体现出学习知识、提升能力的渐进性和逻辑性

丛书主要栏目如下：

1. 每节（课或考点）

A 基础储备卷：针对教材和课堂教学内容设题，内化、掌握基础知识。

B 综合提升卷：适当增加题目难度，复习、巩固基础知识，训练并提升知识运用能力和解决问题的能力。

C 新颖考题集萃卷：对接高（中）考，荟萃与本节知识有关的经典、鲜活考题，使学生紧跟考试方向，把握考试热点，提高应考能力。

2. 每章（单元）

综合闯关卷：归纳本章知识，适度加以综合，进行阶段测试，检查学生对本章知识的掌握情况。

优等生冲刺名校卷：以本章知识为中心，全方位辐射与综合，预测最新考试方向，题目难度及灵活性与高（中）考保持一致。

二、题目鲜活、典型、针对性强，凸显了丛书高效、准确的特点

所选题目均符合以下标准：1. 新。既包含大量新颖鲜活的考题，又与生产、生活和现代科技发展的新情境紧密关联，真正做到新题型、新情境、新内容，使学生在做题的同时获取到大量新信息。2. 准。针对知识点或考点精心选题，增强题目的针对性和典型性，同时将不同难度的题编入与之对应的栏目，充分体现出栏目的层级性特点。3. 精。注意把握好题目与知识点之间的对应，题量适中，绝不搞题海战术，使学生在最短的时间内掌握知识、提升能力，以实现“高效”和“准确”。

三、答案、分析详尽、到位，如名师在旁悉心指导

选择题、填空题答案之后均带有具体的“分析”，使学生既知其“然”，更知其“所以然”；解答题答案除了详细的解题过程外，部分重点题目还带有必要的“分析”、“提示”、“说明”、“点评”等，以加深学生对题目的理解和印象。

四、特设“解题要诀”，为师生指点迷津

值得一提的是，丛书在每节（课）卷前特别安排了本节（课）“高效解题要诀”和“快速解题要诀”，或指明重要知识点，或提供学习方法，或传授不同题型的解题技巧，内容丰富多样，阐述言简意赅，既可使学生事半功倍地解答问题，又便于归纳、总结解题方法和规律。

五、全方位对接高（中）考，全面提升学生实战应考能力

第一步，每节中的C组题“新颖考题集萃卷”，在A、B两组题掌握、巩固基础知识的前提下，直接与考试对接，实现从“课堂”到“考场”、从知识到能力的转化。

第二步，每章（单元）后的“优等生冲刺名校卷”，在“综合闯关卷”自我检测的基础上，题型、题量、难度及综合性均与高（中）考保持一致，训练并提升学生的应考能力。

第三步，备考类丛书从各科考试实际出发，站在复习备考、实战应考的高度，对该科知识进行专题检测和热身演练，使学生提前迈入“考场”，在解题速度和准确性上练就一身硬功夫，顺利取得考试成功。

最后建议广大师生在使用该系列丛书时注意以下三点：一是在使用丛书中的同步类用书时，可与我院另一重要品种——《超级学练考》丛书配合使用，前者重在练测，后者重在讲解，二者配合相辅相成、珠联璧合；二是在使用丛书中的备考类用书时，应根据教学实际灵活选材，发现并弥补自己的薄弱环节，查漏补缺，提高效率；三要认真研读参考答案中的“分析”、“提示”、“说明”、“点评”及每节（课）卷前的“高效、快速解题要诀”，因为这些都是编者多年教学经验与解题智慧的结晶。

鉴于本系列丛书立意新颖，编写难度较大，书中难免会有错漏之处，敬请广大师生不吝指正。

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《金版高效速练》系列丛书编委会

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UNIT 1

Great scientists

Lesson 1 Warming Up and Reading

本节考点、要点、难点

1. conclude *v.* **结束；推断**。conclude a treaty with sb. **与某人订立条约**；concluding *adj.* concluding speech **闭幕词**；conclusion *n.* come to/ reach/ arrive at/ draw a conclusion **得出结论**。

2. defeat *v.* & *n.* **打败；战胜**。 defeat sb. = beat sb.，**而"赢得比赛"用** win the game。

3. attend *v.* **照顾；护理；参加**。 attend a meeting/ a wedding/ a lecture/ school; attend on/ upon **照料；照顾**。**与其意思相近的短语有**：look after，see to，take care of **等**。

4. blame *v.* & *n.* **责备；谴责**。blame sb for sth. **因……责备某人**，take the blame **承担责任**，be to blame **该受谴责，主动形式表示被动意义**。**注意经典名句** It is I，rather than you，am to blame.

5. in addition **另外**；in addition to **后接名词或者代词，与** besides **和** as well as **同义**。

本节高效解题要诀

事实先决

所谓"事实先决"就是指在选项中同时出现符合文意或者接近事实的情形，考生面对此类型可以用"事实先决"的方法解题，即按照逻辑顺序对事实进行梳理和排序，找出第一事实或者首要事实，问题就可能迎刃而解。

例题

I knew then that Amy and I would be ____ and my first year of college would be a success.

A. sisters B. friends

C. students D. fellows

解析 B。**四个选项都存在符合文意的事实或者成为以后发展为事实的逻辑或者可能性，考生面对这种情形，就可以考虑用"事实先决"的方法解题，对事实加以梳理和排序：受到时态** would be **的限制，事实逻辑应该是选项** B. friends **为第一事实，而选项** A. sisters **为第二事实。选项** C. students **指经过学校录取成为学生，在此文中，显然是一个已知的事实，绝无可能与文中时态** would be **搭配使用，故排除。选项** D. fellows **指"同伴"，"**Amy and I would be...**"中的** be，**相当于** become，**如果与** fellow **连用，显然不符合逻辑。**

本节快速解题要诀

如何快速找出主旨大意(一)

段落中间是主题句

在有的文章中作者用来表述某种观点的主题句往往处在段落的中间。文章以一句或者几句话为主题句作铺垫，或者是交代一个细节或者论据，在主题句出场后，仍有适当数量的句子来陈述细节或者继续进行例证，这类段落包括三个层次：引题→主题思想→解释或者提问→回答问题或者继续给予例证。

例题

In spite of the fact that cars from Germany and Japan are flooding the American market, Ford, General Motors, and Chrysler are employing even more workers than before. The flood of foreign cars has not made American auto workers lose their jobs as some experts predicted. Ford operates as far as Asia, and General Motors is considered one of Australian's biggest employers. Yet General Motors has its huge American work force and employs hundreds of people every day to meet the needs of an insatiable society.

Which of the following statements best expresses the main idea of the paragraph?

A. General Motors is one of the largest car producers.

B. Ford operates not only in the USA but also in Asia.

C. The foreign cars have not taken away the jobs of American auto workers.

D. The flood of the cheaper foreign cars is terrible for American auto workers.

解析 C。**文章主要讲述了蜂拥而至的外国便宜小汽车并没有使美国汽车工人失业。文章的主题句出现在** The flood of foreign cars has not made American auto workers lose their jobs as some experts predicted **一句，而前后的句子是对这种情况的阐述和说明，是属于事实性的句子。**

A 基础储备卷

(时间:30 分钟　　满分:50 分)

Ⅰ.根据所给首写字母或汉语提示写出正确的单词(每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

1. Now we are trying our best to build the socialism with Chinese c _____.

2. I will be publishing my results only when I have c _____ my research.

3. After e _____ the patients, the doctors have a short rest.

4. I can't hear it clearly. Please r _____ your question.

5. Wounds that are e _____ to the air heal more quickly.

6. I am sorry to say I can't _____(**治愈**) you of your illness.

7. Ten men had been killed, and it was obvious that the situation had been out of _____(**控制**).

8. Plants a _____ water and nutrients from the soil.

9. A government spokesman a _____ that the president had resigned.

10. We carried out the plan last week as ____(**指示**).

Ⅱ.短文选词填空(每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

control	cure	attend	blame	addition	link	announce
expose	absorb	severe				

In the 1800s, there was an outbreak of cholera, and it couldn't be __1__ and many people died. Yet neither its cause nor its __2__ was understood. John Snow, who __3__ Queen Victoria to ease the birth of her babies, became inspired when he thought about helping ordinary __4__ to cholera. He believed in the theory that people __5__ this disease into their bodies with their meals and wanted to prove he was correct. As the disease spread quickly through the poor neighborhoods, he found the dirtier the water, the __6__ the illness. It seemed the water was to __7__. In __8__, he found two other deaths in another part of London were __9__ to the dirty water. So he was able to __10__ with certainty that polluted water carried the diseases with this extra disease. Then he took measures. Finally it was defeated.

Ⅲ.句型转换(每小题 2 分,共 10 分)

1 A: We meet my classmate as well as his pretty wife.

B: We meet my classmate _____ _____ _____ his pretty wife.

2. A: I suggest that he should leave the room as soon as possible.

B: I suggest _____ _____ the room as soon as he can.

3. A: The traditional stories link the past with the present.

B: The past _____ _____ _____ the present using the traditional stories.

4. A: The picture is very valuable and you should keep it well.

B: The picture is _____ _____ _____ and you should keep it well.

5. A: She couldn't do with the pressures of her new job.

A: She couldn't _____ the pressures of her new job.

Ⅳ.完成句子(每小题 2 分,共 20 分)

1. Betty _____(**得出结论**) about how the pyramids were built from the facts.

2. Don't worry, everything is _____(**在控制中**).

3. Jack lay on the sofa, _____(**专心于**) his book.

4. The working team _____(**提出**) a good plan for moving to a new building yesterday.

5. They want to get something about Jim and I happen to _____(**了解**) him.

6. It was I, rather than you, that _____(**应当受谴责**).

7. The hotel itself can contain 80 guests and, _____(**此外**), there are several self-catering apartments.

8. It is your duty to _____(**照顾**) the sick here.

9. They believe that this illness _____(**有关联**) the use of chemical pesticides.

10. We want to _____(**缓解她心中的忧虑**) by showing her around the big campus.

B 综合提升卷

(时间:45 分钟　　满分:50 分)

Ⅰ.完形填空(每小题 1 分,共 20 分)

From time to time I received PC magazines from well-meaning editors. Reading them, I recognized the __1__ characters, but the whole thing is Greek to me. When faced with such publications, I would think to myself, "They might __2__ send newspapers or magazines to a blind person." I __3__ to say it, but I have to admit I don't __4__ know how to type, much __5__ how to enjoy the Internet. Several times I've tried to learn to use a computer and each time I gave up __6__, for it is not really very easy to operate. I was, to tell you the truth, afraid of all mechanical __7__, afraid of the keyboard and the jumping mouse. I was content with the __8__ that my classmate, Bai Yansong, another *TIME* host, also wrote his articles by __9__. He told me that feeling the __10__ of the pen __11__ the surface of the paper gave him a kind of __12__. I had the __13__ feeling and found it a good

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excuse not to use a computer. By 1999, however, I __14__ felt this attitude was right. One day I went to my supervisor's (**导师**)home to __15__ an article that was handwritten and a little muddily done. Hearing my __16__, the wife of my supervisor said, "It doesn't matter. I can type it out on my computer."

"You can use a computer**?**'

"Sure. I learned to use it when I was 70."

I was so __17__ that I wasn't able to cry out a single word. __18__ out of their flat, I made up my mind for the one hundredth time to start learning to use a computer. I still had Bai Yansong to __19__ me company, but once he started learning to use the computer, he would __20__ very fast and then I would really be alone, wouldn't I**?**

( )1. A. separate B. divided
C. independent D. lonely
( )2. A. too B. also
C. either D. as well
( )3. A. have B. like
C. hate D. used
( )4. A. still B. yet
C. even D. already
( )5. A. more B. faster
C. solwly D. less
( )6. A. immediately B. at once
C. in the end D. sooner or later
( )7. A. computers B. devices
C. TV sets D. tools
( )8. A. truth B. fact
C. news D. advice
( )9. A. hand B. pen
C. computer D. the same way
( )10. A. point B. head
C. mouth D. tongue
( )11. A. walking B. woving
C. touching D. flying
( )12. A. sense B. sadness
C. pleasure D. regret
( )13. A. different B. exciting
C. happy D. same
( )14. A. never B. always
C. even more D. no longer
( )15. A. pass on B. let out
C. hand in D. look for
( )16. A. words B. voice
C. excuse D. apology
( )17. A. glad B. surprised
C. sorry D. surprising
( )18. A. When B. Once
C. After D. Until
( )19. A. keep B. make
C. become D. help
( )20. A. send it up B. take it up
C. pick it up D. carry it up

Ⅱ. 阅读理解(每小题 2 分,共 20 分)

A

In what now seems like the prehistoric times of computer history, the early post-war era, there was a quite wide-spread concern that computers would take over the world from man one day. Already today, less than forty years later, as computers are relieving us of more and more of the routine tasks in bussiness and in our personal lives, we are faced with a less dramatic but also less foreseen problem. People tend to be over-trusting of computers and are reluctant to challenge their authority. Indeed, they behave as if they were hardly aware that wrong buttons may be pushed, or that a computer may simply malfunction.

Obviously, there would be no point in investing in a computer if you had to check all its answers, but people should also rely on their own internal computers and check the machines when they have the feeling that something has gone wrong. Questioning and routine double checks must continue to be as much part of good business as they were in pre-computer days. Maybe each computer should come with the following warning: for all the help this computer may provide, it should not be seen as a substitute for fundamental thinking and reasoning skills.

( )1. What is the main purpose of this passage**?**
A. To look back to the early days of computers.
B. To explain what technical problems may occur with computers.
C. To discourage unnecessary investment in computers.
D. To warn against a mentally lazy attitude towards computers.
( )2. The author advises those dealing with computers to _____.
A. be reasonably skeptical about them
B. check all their answers
C. substitute them for basic thinking
D. use them for business purposes only
( )3. An "internal computer" is _____.
A. a computer used exclusively by one company for its own problems
B. a person's store of knowledge and the ability to process it
C. the most up-to-date in-house computer a company can buy
D. a computer from the post-war era which is very reliable

( )4. The author suggests that the present-day problem with regard to computers is _____.
A. challenging B. dramatic
C. psychological D. malfunctioning

( )5. It can be inferred from the passage that the author would disapprove of _____.
A. computer science courses in high schools
B. businessmen and women who use pocket calculators
C. maintenance checks on computers
D. companies which depend exclusively on computers for decision-making

B

Sometimes in the next century, the familiar early newspaper on the front porch will disappear. And instead of reading your newspaper, it will read to you. You'll get up and turn on the computer newspaper just like switching on the TV. An electronic voice will distribute stories about the latest events, guided by a program that selects the type of news you want. You'll even get to choose the kind of voice you want to hear. Want more information on the brief story? A simple touch makes the entire text appear. Save it in your own personal computer if you like. These are among the predictions from communication experts working on the newspaper of the future. Pictured as part of broader home-based media and entertainment systems, computer newspapers would unite print and broadcast reporting, offering news and analysis with video images of news events.

Most of the technology is available now, but convincing (**说服**) more people that they don't need paper to read a newspaper is the next step. But resistance to computer newspapers may be stronger from within journalism. Since it is such a cultural change, it may be that the present generation of journalists and publishers will have to die off before the next generation realize that the newspaper industry is no longer a newspaper industry. Technology is making the end of traditional newspapers unavoidable.

Despite technological advances, it could take decades to replace news-print with computer screens. It might take 30 to 40 years to complete the changeover because people need to buy computers and because newspapers have established financial(**金融的**)interests in the paper industry.

( )6. The best title for this passage is _____.
A. Computer Newspapers Are Well Liked
B. Newspapers of the Future Will Likely Be on Computers
C. Paper Newspapers Are out of Fashion
D. Communications Technology in the Future

( )7. It might take 30 or 40 years for computer newspapers to replace traditional newspapers because _____.
A. it is technologically impossible now
B. computer newspapers are too expensive
C. both the general people and professional journalists are against them
D. traditional newspapers are easy to read

( )8. Which of the following is NOT an advantage of computer newspapers?
A. They are cheaper than newspapers.
B. They are convenient to use.
C. You can get more information from them quickly.
D. You can easily save information for future use.

( )9. The reason why journalists are not eager to accept computer newspapers is that _____.
A. they don't know how to use computers
B. they think computer newspapers take too much time to read
C. they are afraid that they might be unfit for their jobs
D. they have been trained to work for traditional newspapers

( )10. We can infer from the passage that _____.
A. all technological changes are good
B. all technologies will eventually replace old ones
C. new technologies will replace old ones sooner or later
D. traditional newspapers will stay for another century

Ⅲ. 短文改错(每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

I'm middle school student of sixteen. I have a 1. _____
weight problem. Some boys often made fun of me 2. _____
and are unfriendly with me. They call me "Meat Ball", 3. _____
which makes me feel unhappily. I'm now worried about 4. _____
my weight. Although I am a bit of too fat, I feel quite 5. _____
well. I enjoy my meal. I love eating meat very much. 6. _____
But I like sweet food, too. Now I am getting fatter 7. _____
and fatter. In the past two months, I have put on 5 kilos. 8. _____
I've got worried about this, but I don't know to lose 9. _____
weight quickly. Who can tell me the way of lose weight? 10. _____

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C 新颖考题集萃卷

(时间:45 分钟　　满分:50 分)

Ⅰ. 补全对话(每小题 2 分,共 10 分)

—What are you doing, Bill? ___1___ Can I help you?

—Thanks, I think it is not easy. My aunt Mary sent me a gift for my birthday. ___2___ But I want to thank her for it.

— ___3___ Just say, "Dear Aunt Mary. Thank you for the wonderful birthday gift. ___4___ I hope you are in good health. Yours, Bill."

—Thanks, Helen. ___5___

—When you have a bad memory, you have to be clever.

A. Is that so difficult?

B. That is a clever idea.

C. That shouldn't be so hard.

D. I can't remember which gift was hers.

E. It is exactly what I wanted.

F. Writing a letter?

G. Don't worry about me.

Ⅱ. 新填空题(每小题 2 分,共 10 分)

A recent study shows that nearly 50 percent of the school kids in Beijing do not have breakfast. They tend to feel sleepy all day and have bad memories, so it is hard for them to get high marks in all kinds of tests.

Some students who study deep into the night choose to miss breakfast so that they can have a few extra minutes in bed. Others are given money to buy their breakfast on the way to school because their parents are too busy to prepare it for them. In addition, a few school girls want to stay slim and often go to school without breakfast.

In fact, the morning meal plays an important part. It can provide 30 percent of the whole day's energy. For a creative mind and better judgment, school kids should start their days with a regular breakfast.

Statistics(统计) about school kids' not having breakfast

Reason	Result	Suggestions
They ___1___ late at night studying and want to stay in bed a few extra minutes.	They ___3___ feel sleepy all day.	The morning meal is ___4___, which provides 30% of the day's energy.
The parents give them money to buy breakfast.	They usually have bad memories.	It is useful for creative thinking and better ___5___.
Some girls want to ___2___ and go to school without breakfast.	It's hard for them to get high marks in all kinds of exams.	School kids should start their day with a good breakfast.

Ⅲ. 任务型阅读(每小题 2 分,共 10 分)

下面是一篇杂志文章,请将标有 A～F 的句子插入文章中标号为 1～5 的合适位置,使这篇文章意义完整,结构连贯;其中有一句是多余的。

Every year more people recognize that it is wrong to kill wildlife for "sport". Progress in this direction is slow because shooting is not a sport for watching, and only those few who take part realize the cruelty and destruction.

___1___ Children too young to develop proper judgments through independent thought are led a long way away by their gunning parents. They are subjected to advertisements of gun producers who describe shooting as good for their health and gun-carrying as a way of putting redder blood in the veins.

___2___ In school they view motion pictures which are supposedly meant to teach them how to deal with arms safely but which are actually designed to stimulate a desire to own a gun.

Wildlife is disappearing because of shooting and because of the loss of wild-land habitat. Habitat loss will continue with our increasing population, but can we slow the loss of wildlife caused by shooting? ___3___

Wildlife belongs to everyone and not to the gunners alone. Although most people do not shoot, they seem to forgive shooting for sport because they know little or nothing about it. ___4___

Now, it is time to realize that animals have the same right to life as we do and that there is nothing fair or right about a person with a gun shooting the harmless and beautiful creatures. The gunners like to describe what they do as character-building, but we know that to wound an animal and watch it go through the agony of dying can make nobody happy. ___5___

A. If, as they would have you believe, gun-carrying and killing improve human character, then perhaps we should encourage war.

B. The only answer, then, is to bring the truth about sport shooting to the great majority of people.

C. They are forbidden to use guns because they are too young.

D. They are persuaded by gunner magazines with stories honoring the chase and the kill.

E. The number of gunners, however, grows rapidly.

F. There doesn't seem to be any chance if the serious condition of our birds is not improved.

Ⅳ. 创新写作(20 分)

世界上每一位伟大的科学家都有各自不同的经历,科学

的道路是不平坦的，只有经过不断探索，勇于实践，才能达到真理的顶峰。请你介绍一位伟大的科学家，并且说明原因。120词左右。

Lesson 2 Learning about Language and Using Language

本节考点、要点、难点

1. instruct *vt*. 命令；指导；教导；有如下用法：instruct sb. sth，instruct sb. in sth.（= teach sb. sth.），instruct sb. to do sth.，instruct that...等。

instruction *n*. 说明；命令；

instructive *adj*. 有教育意义的。

2. apart from 具有 besides 与 except 的双重用法。

3. lead to 导致，后接名词或者动名词。相当于 result in。注意谚语：All roads lead to Rome.

4. make sense 讲得通；有意义。make sense of sth. 明白……。相关短语：in a sense 从某种意义上讲；in no sense 决不。

5. be strict with sb. in sth. 在……方面对某人严格。

A 基础储备卷

（时间：30分钟　　满分：50分）

Ⅰ. 用所给词的正确形式填空（每小题1分，共10分）

1. When we got to the hotel, it was still under _____ (construct).

2. This is a smooth way _____ (lead) to great success.

3. The dancer's graceful _____ (move) impress me deeply.

4. I got an _____ (enthusiasm) reception when I appeared.

5. I have been very _____ (caution) about giving my telephone number to strangers.

6. I _____ (complete) forgot that it was his birthday yesterday.

7. We have very strict quality control, so anything that is imperfect is _____ (rejection).

8. Most people would rather they _____ (contribute) money to the new church building.

9. The more homework we have, the _____ (strict) our teacher is with us.

10. The writer is afraid of attack on him, so he only published his works as he lay _____ (die) in 1975.

Ⅱ. 单句选词填空（每小题1分，共10分）

apart from	complete	at times	contribute	make sense
be strict with	look into	put forward	make sure	lead to

1. The students have just _____ their courses.

2. He was rewarded the Nobel Prize for he _____ huge amounts of his time to the project and succeeded.

3. The tall man _____ his children when we lived here.

4. Police are _____ the disappearance of the two children.

5. The theory _____ by a young man is worth tested.

6. I _____ he has succeeded in doing it from his expressions.

7. _____ the occasional visit, what does Alan do for his kids?

8. A plan that will _____ the creation of hundreds of new jobs is being carried out.

9. The strange theory doesn't _____ to me.

10. The manager comes here _____, so you find it difficult to meet him.

Ⅲ. 英汉互译（每小题1分，共10分）

1. Spoken English is very important in business.

_____

2. There are many fallen leaves on the ground.

_____

3. This is a book written by a peasant.

_____

4. He seems interested in this interesting book.

_____

5. The poor man was satisfied with what he got for a whole day.

_____

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6. 这令人震惊的消息令我很吃惊。

_____

7. 在这地区人们用落水发电。

_____

8. 受伤者被送到了医院。

_____

9. 我们老板让这位无名英雄一直等了好长时间。

_____

10. 我们敬爱的领袖正在谈论车间用的机器。

_____

Ⅳ. 根据提示翻译下列句子(每小题 2 分,共 20 分)

1. 我们语文老师对我们很严。(be strict with)

_____

2. 我和王小姐盯着对方的脸,什么也没有说。(look into)

_____

3. 谁能为我腾出地方?(make room for)

_____

4. 除了有两个语法错误,这篇报道写得不错。(apart from)

_____

5. 条条大道通罗马。(lead to)

_____

6. 只有用这种方法我才能赚钱。(only)

_____

7. 我认为这个句子好像讲不通。(make sense)

_____

8. 众所周知,地球绕着太阳转。(go round)

_____

9. 我对鲍勃来访的想法不关心。(be enthusiastic about)

_____

10. 我不信任他,所以不同意他的观点。(point of view)

_____

B 综合提升卷

(时间:45 分钟　　满分:50 分)

Ⅰ. 完形填空(每小题 1 分,共 20 分)

"I couldn't survive without music." says fifteen-year-old Steve. In the morning, Steve wakes up __1__ his favorite radio station. He listens to rock on the radio while he eats __2__. He puts on his personal stereo before he leaves the house and listens to cassettes on the bus to __3__.

"Last week I put my headphones on in the maths __4__." admits Steve. "The teacher was really __5__. She took my headphones away and I couldn't use them for a week. It was __6__." At home Steve does his homework with music—loud music.

"My mother __7__ shouts 'Turn it down!'" says Steve. "She can't __8__ how I can work __9__ music on, but music __10__ me to concentrate." Steve would like to make music himself. "I'm learning to play the guitar. __11__, it doesn't sound too good at the __12__. But I'm going to keep practising!"

For __13__ like Steve, music is a very important part of __14__. Music is social; it brings people together at discos, parties and concerts. Fast, __15__ music is full of energy; it helps people to __16__ their problems and have __17__. Music talks about love, freedom and imagination. There are always new songs and new styles.

__18__ Steve's mother agrees that music brings some problems. "Steve is a sensible boy," she says, "I don't think he would ever take drugs hearing rock. But I __19__ worry about his hearing with all that loud music. And it __20__ me crazy!"

( )1. A. from　　B. for
　　C. with　　D. to
( )2. A. breakfast　　B. lunch
　　C. supper　　D. dinner
( )3. A. work　　B. office
　　C. school　　D. party
( )4. A. workshop　　B. class
　　C. dormitory　　D. schoolroom
( )5. A. excited　　B. worried
　　C. angry　　D. tried
( )6. A. terrible　　B. hopeless
　　C. poor　　D. surprising
( )7. A. usually　　B. seldom
　　C. frequently　　D. always
( )8. A. expect　　B. bear
　　C. understand　　D. believe
( )9. A. while　　B. at
　　C. for　　D. with
( )10. A. helps　　B. leads
　　C. causes　　D. forces
( )11. A. Unluckily　　B. Actually
　　C. Disappointingly　　D. Necessarily
( )12. A. first　　B. last
　　C. moment　　D. time
( )13. A. boys　　B. girls
　　C. friends　　D. teenagers
( )14. A. study　　B. life
　　C. family　　D. school
( )15. A. sound　　B. noisy
　　C. light　　D. loud
( )16. A. forget　　B. settle
　　C. remove　　D. leave
( )17. A. smiles　　B. future

C. fun D. sense

( )18. A. And B. However
C. Meanwhile D. But

( )19. A. can B. do
C. will D. should

( )20. A. causes B. results
C. drives D. leaves

Ⅱ. 阅读理解(每小题 2 分,共 20 分)

A

Albert Einstein had a great effect on science and history, greater than only a few other men have achieved. An American university president once commented that Einstein had created a new outlook, a new view of the universe. It may be some time before the average mind fully understands the identity of time and space and so on—but even ordinary man understands now that the universe is something larger than ever thought before.

By 1914 the young Einstein had gained a world fame. He accepted the offer to become a professor at the Prussian Academy of Science in Berlin. He had few duties, little teaching and unlimited opportunities for study, but soon his peace and quiet were broken by the First World War.

Einstein hated violence. The misery of war affected him deeply, and he sat unhappily in his office doing little. He lost interest in his research. Only when peace came in 1948 was he able to get back to work.

In the years following World War Ⅰ honors were increasingly heaped on him. He became the head of the Kaiser Whilhem Institute of Theoretical Physics. In 1921 he won the Nobel Prize, and he was honored in Germany until the rise of Nazism when he was driven from Germany because he was a Jew.

( )1. The main idea of Paragraph 1 is _____.
A. the time it will take people to appreciate Einstein
B. the feelings of an American college president
C. the change in human thought produced by Einstein
D. the difficulty of Einstein's thought to teachers

( )2. According to the American university president, _____.
A. everyone understands Einstein's theory today
B. Einstein achieved more than any other scientists in history
C. the theory of relativity can be quickly learned by everyone
D. our ideas about the universe are different today because of Einstein

( ) 3. According to Paragraph 2, Albert Einstein _____.
A. was a faomous chemist
B. had enough time for his study
C. was popular in America
D. enjoyed reading about war

( )4. The term "heaped on" in Paragraph 4 means _____.
A. offered at B. thrown at
C. given to D. taken by

( )5. It may be concluded that _____.
A. Albert Einstein had no other interests than science
B. Einstein was forced to serve in the German army
C. Germans usually had a high respect for science
D. his reputation was ruined because of his work during World War Ⅰ

B

Since long ago, greeting cards have been considered a time-saver. More than 150 years ago, a busy Englishman, Sir Henry, asked a friend to design a card so that he didn't have to labour to write holiday letters to his friends at the end of the year. Those paper cards are now the tradition.

But time, like sunlight, is still in short supply for December. That's why the Internet is ready to make a change in holiday greeting customs. Already, those, who are always busy, like sending video greetings by e-mail. So, don't be surprised to find a lively card in your electronic mail box at the end of the year or at any time you should have one.

A recent survey (**调查**) by the Shared Greetings Company found 50 percent of all the Internet users will send online cards especially during the holiday seasons. "That is a lot easier, and it is lively," said Carol, a New Yorker, who had stopped at the Shared Greetings Company demonstration (**展示**) online. With her children's help, she sent her first e-card before Thanksgiving Day. "It was the first time I had done something like this, it's quite enjoyable." she said.

"I will send online Christmas cards to my friends," said Marcos, a 22-year-old student. "It costs so little and you can even send numbers of greetings at a time." But he added, "The e-card also had its limits, and I don't think it is ready to replace the paper card for the more formal or traditional occasions. For some people, I would rather buy paper cards and mail them traditionally. I believe it is more personal and respectful in that way," he said.

Well, for those who are very busy but still prefer to do a lot of greetings to different receivers in the holiday season, the Internet may have another way. "Now you can use the Net to decide and send as many as 50 beautiful cards, which allows the buyer to choose the inside saying, as well as the ink colour and typeface (**字体**), only costing about 30 minutes," said Julie, vice-president of marketing for an electronic card company—Hallmark Company. "And if you are in less of a hurry, you can spend another 30 minutes sit-

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ting in your home or office to create a photo card, showing off your kids, your pets or even your new house—anything as your favorite design for your relatives and friends."

( )6. How can we understand "But time, like sunlight, is still in short supply for December" in Paragraph 2?
A. December cannot supply enough time for people because the sunlight in this month is short.
B. People are always busy at the end of the year, so time is precious like the sunlight in winter.
C. Time is short at the end of the year, like the sunlight in December.
D. Time passes quickly like the sunlight in winter as December comes.

( )7. Why are more and more people ready to send e-cards instead of the traditional cards?
A. People want to do something new by e-mail.
B. People can buy and send e-cards for free.
C. Sending e-cards is cheaper and can save more time.
D. E-cards are more lovely and lively than paper cards.

( )8. According to the 22-year-old student, he would probably mail e-cards to everyone except _____.
A. the members of his family
B. his girlfriend
C. the teachers who have taught him
D. his schoolmates

( )9. If you are quite busy, but having many greetings to send, which of the following is your best choice?
A. Ordering a lot of cards you like online and sending them from the post office.
B. Getting as many cards from your electronic mail box and mailing them on the Net.
C. Sitting and writing lots of beautiful cards at home and sending them just in a traditional way.
D. Choosing personalized cards in numbers and mailing them directly on the Net.

( )10. According to Hallmark Company, e-cards can be more _____ than paper cards.
A. formal B. friendly
C. adventurous D. creative

Ⅲ. 短文改错(每小题1分,共10分)

Last week my parents and I took a two-day trip to Emei Mountain in Sichuan. As everyone knows, it's famous 1. _____
mountain with all kinds of plants and animals. The weather 2. _____
was fine. It was about noon we arrived at the foot of 3. _____
the mountain. The three them were very excited. As we 4. _____
climbed the mountain, we fed monkeys, visiting temples 5. _____
and told stories. On the way up I was busy taking picture 6. _____
since the scenery was so beautiful. The time passes quickly. 7. _____
Evening came down. We spent the night in a hotel at the top 8. _____
of the mountain. The food was expensive and the sevice was 9. _____
good. I was so tired that I fell asleep at the moment my 10. _____
head touched the pillow.

C 新颖考题集萃卷

(时间:45分钟 满分:50分)

Ⅰ. 补全对话(每小题2分,共10分)

—__1__John.
—Merry Christmas, Sally.
—Has your family got a Christmas tree? __2__ in this holiday.
—Of course we have. My father bought a tree the day before yesterday, and it is much more beautiful than that of last year. And you?
—__3__ Yesterday my family decorated it with all kinds of presents.
—Also, we have hung a lot of small colorful lamps on it. My parents put many boxes under the tree. They say Father Christmas will put presents for me in them.
—But my grandmother tells us Father Christmas always puts toys in our stockings at night on Christmas.
—__4__ I believe you this time, and I must go now. Good luck!
—__5__

A. Merry Christmas,
B. Happy Christmas,
C. We have one, too.
D. It is a must
E. The same to you!
F. Really?
G. Never mind.

Ⅱ. 新填空题(每小题2分,共10分)

The Busiest Airports

Two of the busiest airports in the world are in the United States. LAX is located in Los Angeles, California. Hartsfield Atlanta International Airport (ATL) is in Atlanta, Georgia.

Los Angeles Airport, or LAX, was established in 1928. It is now one of the busiest airports in the world with 47 dif-

ferent passenger and cargo airlines. In 2001, more than 66 million passengers flew into or out of LAX. About 59 000 employees work at the airport. The employees work at a number of places throughout the airport, including airline counters, coffee shops, bakeries, and one of the 41 stores, where waiting passengers can shop.

Established in 1925, Hartsfield has become the busiest airport in the world. More than 80 million passengers passed through Atlanta in 2001. Forty-five different passenger and cargo airlines use the airport. Forty-four thousand employees work for the airlines, the 75 restaurants, and 82 shops. In fact, the airport is the largest employer in Georgia. To help people move from terminal to terminal, or from a terminal to one of the 30 000 parking space, the airport has an underground people-mover, which connects all of the airport terminals.

Scan the reading and complete the chart

Airport	Number of passengers for 2001	Year of established	Number of airlines	Number of employees	Facilities offered
Los Angeles Airport (LAX)	66 million	2. ____	3. ____	59 000	airline counters, coffee shops, bakeries and stores
Hartsfield Atlanta Airport (ATL)	1. more than ____	1925	45	4. ____	restaurants, shops and an underground 5. ____

Ⅲ. 任务型阅读(每小题 2 分,共 10 分)

In the following text, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 1～5, choose the most suitable one from the list A～G to fit in each of the numbered blanks. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the blanks.

Long before man lived on the earth, there were fishes, reptiles, birds, insects, and some mammals. Although some of these animals were ancestors of kinds of the living today, others are now extinct, that is, they have no descendants alive now.

1. _____

Very occasionally the rocks show impression of skin, so that, apart from color, we can build up a reasonably accurate picture of an animal that died millions of years ago. That kind of rock in which the remains are found tells us much about the nature of the original land, often of the plants that grew on it, and even of its climate.

2. _____

Nearly all of the fossils that we know were preserved in the rocks formed by water action, and most of these are of animals that lived in or near water. Thus it follows that there must be many kinds of mammals, birds, and insects of which we know nothing.

3. _____

There were also crablike creatures, whose bodies were covered with a horny substance. The body segments each had two pairs of legs, one pair for walking on the sandy bottom, the other for swimming. The head was a kind of shield with a pair of compound eyes, often with thousands of lenses. They were usually an inch or two long but some were 2 feet.

4. _____

Of these, the ammonites are very interesting and important. They have a shell composed of many chambers, each representing a temporary home of the animal. As the young grew larger it grew a new chamber and sealed off the previous one. Thousands of these can be seen in the rocks on the Dorset Coast.

5. _____

About 75 million years ago the Age of Reptiles was over and most of the groups died out. The mammals quickly developed, and we can trace the evolution of many familiar animals such as the elephant and horse. Many of the later mammals though now extinct, were known to primitive man and were featured by him in cave paintings and on bone carvings.

A. The shellfish have a long history in the rocks and many different kinds are known.

B. Nevertheless, we know a great deal about many of them because their bones and shells have been preserved in the rocks as fossils. From them we can tell their size and shape, how they walked, the kind of food they ate.

C. The first animals with true backbones were the fishes, first known in the rocks of 375 million years ago. About 300 million years ago the amphibians, the animals able to live both on land and in water, appeared. They were giant, sometimes 8 feet long, and many of them lived in the swampy pools in which our coal seam, or layer formed. The amphibians gave rise to the reptiles and for nearly 150 million years these were the principal forms of life on land, in the sea, and in the air.

D. The best index fossils tend to be marine creatures. These animals evolved rapidly and spread over large areas of the world.

E. The earliest animals whose remains have been found

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