

普通高中课程标准实验教材

优质 课堂

1 + 1

高中英语

必修 5

浙江教育出版社

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出版前言

为了更好地贯彻新课改的精神,为广大师生提供有较强针对性及操作性的辅导材料,我社组织省内部分优秀教师及教研员,依据《浙江省普通高中新课程实验学科教学指导意见》以及各学科现行使用教科书的要求,根据一轮新课程的教学实际,在原《随堂纠错超级练》的基础上,精心编写了《优质课堂 1+1》丛书。

这是一套涵盖高中各主要学科、包括课堂教学和阶段复习的同步实战型丛书。丛书的设计以帮助学生掌握基础知识、基本理论,提高学生的解题能力为目标,各栏目的设置注重对学生学习思路的拓展和学习方法的培养,适合课堂教学和课后训练。

《优质课堂 1+1》按章节编写,每节包括“课本解读”、“典例剖析”和“同步训练”等三个板块。其中,“课本解读”板块用简练的文字,从知识和能力的角度归纳整理了教科书的主要知识点,揭示了本章的重难点,为学生指点迷津。“典例剖析”选取每节典型例题,分析思路,点拨此类习题解答的基本策略和方法。“同步训练”按课时编写,从理解巩固、发展提高和高考链接三个层面,让学生在课堂学习之后,在对所学知识进行复习巩固的基础上,适当地拓展提升,同时对高考的命题特点有一个感性的认识。

本丛书的作者均为我省各学科的骨干教师和优秀教研员。他们不仅教学经验丰富,而且在习题的编制与选择方面有着深入的研究。在编写本丛书时,他们充分根据各学科的内容特点以及新课程的教学实际,为学生们提供了科学合理的训练素材,希望学生通过本丛书的学习,能在透彻理解教科书内容的基础上,循序渐进地提高自己的学习能力,掌握良好的学习方法,在高考中立于不败之地。

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Unit 1 Great scientists

课本解读



名师点拨

本单元的中心话题是“伟大的科学家”。通过听、读的方式,了解一些科学家的研究经历,掌握科学领域的一些规范用词,并尝试自己组织语句描述研究历程、科学素养等内容。加强说、写能力的训练。



知识预览

词汇	characteristic radium painter scientific conclude conclusion analyse defeat expert attend physician expose cure challenge victim absorb suspect enquiry neighbourhood severe pump foresee blame pollute handle link announce instruct construct construction contribute firework chart positive movement backward spin enthusiastic cautious reject universe
	put forward draw a conclusion expose ... to link ... to ... apart from (be) strict with ... make sense
句型	neither ... nor every time he marked on a map ... where so (that) it could ... not ... anymore ... would have done Only ... did the movements at times and ... at others
语法	过去分词作定语和表语



知识点拨

I. 句子

1. Who put forward a theory about black holes? 是谁提出有关“黑洞”的理论的?

put forward 提出(理论、意见等);把(时针等)向前拨

They have put forward a plan for reducing the level of traffic. 他们提出一个方案来缓解交通压力。

Do remember to put forward your watches by 5 hours. 请务必记得把你们的表拨快 5 小时。

拓展 put across 使被理解

put aside 把……放在一边

put away 把……收起来,放好

put down 记下;使安静下来

put off 推迟

put on 穿上;上演

put out 扑灭;伸出(手、舌头等)

put through 把(电话)接通

put up 搭起(房子);举起(手);张贴;为……提供食宿

put up with 忍受



注意

put up 是“搭建”房子等,指物质上的;set up 是“创建、成立”公司、工厂等,包括物质与人员配备上的。put 的含义及其动词短语比较丰富,平时阅读时要注意积累。

试一试 用 put 的相关短语翻译下列句子

①看完后把书放好。

②让我记下你的电话号码。

③伸出舌头,让我仔细看看。

2. But he became inspired when he thought about helping ordinary people exposed to cholera. 一想到要帮助(那些)受到霍乱威胁的普通百姓,他就感到很振奋。

The water companies were instructed not to expose people to polluted water anymore. 自来水公司接到指令,不能再让人们接触被污染的水了。

(1) ① expose ... to ... 把……暴露于……;使……面临……

Keep indoors and don't expose your skin to the sun. 待在室内,不要让皮肤暴晒于太阳

底下。

The general exposed his men to danger.

将军(的行为)使得他的部下面临着危险。

② be exposed to 暴露于; 面临; 使受(风险等)

ordinary people exposed to cholera = ordinary people who were exposed to cholera
exposed to cholera 是过去分词作后置定语;
be exposed to 表状态, 不表被动。

As a nurse in the war, she was exposed to many dangers. 战争期间, 身为一名护士, 她经常面临险境。

The child has never been exposed to the measles. 这小孩未曾患过麻疹。

注意

许多动词的过去分词短语可以作后置定语, 如 (be) interested in, (be) concerned about。详见后面“语法: 过去分词作定语和表语”。

(2) not ... anymore 不再是

not ... anymore = no more / not ... any longer / no longer

I don't feel sick anymore. 我没再感到不舒服。

He still smoked, but drank no more. 他仍旧吸烟, 但不再饮酒了。

3. **So many thousands of terrified people died every time there was an outbreak.** 每次霍乱暴发时, 就有大批惊恐的老百姓死去。

(1) thousands of 成千上万的

Thousands of soldiers were sent to the front.
成千上万的战士被派往前线。

拓展 tens of thousands of 好几万的

hundreds of 成百上千的

many thousands of 好几千的

some hundreds of 好几百的

注意

thousand, hundred 等词表具体数字时, 不加“s”及 of, 如 two thousand people; 表约数要加“s”和 of, 如 hundreds of fish, 前面还可有 some, many 等修饰。

(2) every time 每一次

几个特殊的名词短语如 every time, the moment, the first time 等可引导时间状语从句。

They began to laugh the moment they saw her.

他们一见到她, 就笑了起来。

The first time I read this book, I was attracted by its plot. 第一次看这本书时, 我就被它的情节吸引住了。

注意

与 time 有关的常见短语还有: at a time 每一次 at one time 过去曾经 at times 有时侯 from time to time 偶尔, 时不时地 in time 及时, 适时 on time 准时等。

拓展 the first / last time 第一次/最后一次(引导状语从句)

for the first time 第一次(单独作状语)

This is the first / last time that sb. have done sth. 这是某人第一次/最后一次干某事。

It is time that sb. did sth. 到了该某人做某事的时候了。

试一试 中译英

①这是我第一次考试失败。

②他们第一次到那儿。

③我们该订饭了。

4. **The first suggested that cholera multiplied in the air.** 一种看法是霍乱病毒在空气中繁殖。

To prevent this from happening again, John Snow suggested that the source of all the water supplies be examined. 为了防止这种情况再度发生, 约翰·斯诺建议所有水源都要经过检测。

suggest vt. 建议; 暗示; 认为可能

①作“建议”解时, that 从句用 should 虚拟语气, that 和 should 可以省略。

We suggest (that) the meeting (should) be put off. 我们建议将会议延期。

②作“暗示, (间接)表明”、“认为可能”、“使人联想到”解时, 其宾语从句中的谓语用陈述语气。

Her expression suggested (that) she was angry. 她的表情暗示着她生气了。

I suggest that you are not telling the truth. 我认为你可能在说谎。

拓展 It is suggested that ... (“有人建议……”)和 Sb. 's suggestion is that ... (“某人的建议是……”)等 that 从句部分也用 should 虚拟语气。此外,

suggest 还可跟动名词和名词。

I suggest bringing the meeting to an end. 我建议会议到此结束。

The travel agent suggested a 90-day tour of Europe. 旅行社建议进行一次为期 90 天的欧洲之旅。

注意

与 suggest 相似, advise 后面也可跟 that 从句的虚拟语气、动名词和名词, 但 advise 还可用 advise sb. to do, 而 suggest 却不行。如: He strongly advised me not to smoke. 他强烈建议我不要吸烟。

试一试 用括号内词的正确形式填空

- ① The assistant suggested that she _____ (come) another day.
- ② The police suggested that the motive for the crime _____ (be) jealousy.
- ③ I suggest _____ (do) it in a different way.

5. The second suggested that people absorbed this disease into their bodies with their meals. 第二种看法是, 人们是在吃饭时把这种病毒引入体内的。

absorb ... (into ...) 把……吸收(到……)

Salt absorbs moisture from the air. 盐会从空气中吸收水分。

The powder absorbs more heat and thus speeds up the melting. 粉末吸收更多的热, 从而加速了熔解。

拓展 absorb 还可作“吸收(思想)”、“使全神贯注”、“并入, 同化”解。

So many new ideas! It's rather too much for me to absorb all at once. 这么多新观点! 我恐怕一下子接受不了。

She is absorbed in thoughts. 她陷入了沉思。

The company has gradually absorbed its smaller rivals. 这家公司逐渐兼并了一些比它小的竞争对手。

6. It seemed that the water was to blame. 看来水是罪魁祸首。

(be) to blame “受到谴责, 责怪”, 是主动形式表被动意义。

I was to blame for the accident. 这一事故怨我。

The children were not to blame for the fault. 这一错误不应怪孩子们。

blame vt. 责备; 把……归咎于 n. 责任; 责怪, 责备

blame sb. for sth. / doing sth. 为某事责备某人

take the blame for 负……责任

put the blame on 归咎于……

Many children are afraid of being blamed for making mistakes in speaking English. 许多孩子害怕说英语时犯错误而受责备。

拓展 下列情况下用主动形式表被动意义

① sth. be worth doing 某事值得做

His proposal is worth considering. 他的提议值得考虑。

② sth. need / want / require / deserve doing 某事需要 / 值得做

My watch needs repairing. 我的手表需要修理。

③ sb. have sth. to do (动作由主语发出) 某人有些事要做

I have so many books to read. 我有这么多书要读。

④ sth. be adj. to do 说明主语在哪方面存在形容词所表示的情况

The maths problem is not easy to solve. 这道数学题不容易解答。

⑤ sth. cut / sell / write / wash well / easily 某物很好切/卖/写/洗

The book sells well. 这本书销路很好。

⑥ sth. won't open / shut / play / write 某物打不开/关不上/不运行/写不出

The recorder won't play. 录音机出毛病了。

⑦ (be) to blame / let / seek 受谴责/要出租/要寻找

Who is to blame? 该怪谁?

⑧ sth. feel / look / sound / smell / taste adj. 某物摸起来/看上去/听起来/闻上去/尝起来怎样

Good medicine tastes bitter to the mouth. 良药苦口。

注意

need 等词后如用不定式, 则还需用被动形式表被动意义。如: My watch needs to be repaired. 我的手表需要修理。

7. In another part of London, he found supporting evidence from two other deaths that were linked to the Broad Street outbreak. 在伦敦的另一个地区, 他从两个与宽街暴发的霍乱有关联的死亡病例中又发现了有力证据。

be linked to 同……连起来, link ... to ... 把……

连起来, connect ... with / to ..., join ... to ...

也有“把……连起来”之意。

8. **Apart from** the construction mentioned above, you have also learned the following phrases. 除了上面提到的结构外,你们还学过以下一些短语。

apart from 除……之外(还有)

Apart from the occasional visit, what else does she do for his kids? 除了偶尔的看望,她还为他的孩子做些什么?

To overcome the difficulty, you need wisdom apart from courage. 要战胜困难,你需要勇气和智慧。

注意

下列单词或短语也有“除此之外(还有)”之意: as well as, what's more, besides, moreover 等。

拓展 区分 apart from, except, except for, besides, in addition to

- ① **except** 除……之外(整体中除去部分;常有 every, all 等词出现在句中,除去的与保留的是同类事物)

They all went to sleep except the young Frenchman. 除了那位法国青年,他们都睡着了。

- ② **except for** 除……之外(就整体作一些细节说明;除去的与保留的非同类事物)

Your composition is good except for a few spelling mistakes. 除了有一些拼写错误以外,你的作文很好。

- ③ **besides** 除……之外(还有)(常有 other, another 等词出现在句中)

He had other people to take care of besides me. 除了我,他还要照顾其他人。

- ④ **in addition to** 除……之外(还有)=besides

In addition to such subjects, the department also taught mathematics and geography. 除了这些科目以外,系里还教授数学和地理。

- ⑤ **apart from** 除……之外(一意“除……之外”=except for; 一意“除……之外(还有)”=besides)
Apart from that, all goes well. 除了那件事之外,一切顺利。

Apart from the injuries to his face and hands, he broke both legs. 他除了脸部和双手受伤以外,两条腿也折断了。

注意

except 只能放在句中,except for 还可放句首。

Except for Jim, everybody agrees to go to the cinema. 除了吉姆,大家都同意去看电影。

besides 作“除……之外(还有)”解时为介词,后跟名词、动名词;作“而且”解时为副词,单独作状语。

试一试 单项选择

- ①— What do you think of his writing?
— It _____ well _____ some spelling mistakes. ()

A. read; apart from B. reads; except for
C. is read; besides D. reads; except

- ② _____ what you have mentioned, what else do you want? ()

A. In addition to B. Except
C. Except for D. Besides of

- ③ _____ being too large, it just doesn't fit me. ()

A. Except B. Except for
C. In addition D. Apart from

9. **Although he had tried to ignore them, all his mathematical calculations led to the same conclusion: that the earth was not the centre of the solar system.** 虽然他曾经试着不去理睬那些数字,然而他所有的数学计算都得出同样一个结论:地球不是太阳系的中心。

lead to 引至,通到;导致;通向(to 为介词,后跟名词或动名词)

He locked the door that led to the garden. 他锁上了通向花园的门。

This test is obviously bad because it leads to incorrect learning. 这种测试显然很糟糕,因为它会误导人们的学习行为。

All roads lead to Rome. 条条大路通罗马。

拓展 下列短语中的 to 都为介词

pay attention to 注意

in addition to 除……之外(还有)

object to 反对 thanks to 多亏

look forward to 盼望

apply ... to ... 把……应用于

stick to 坚持 owing to 由于

get down to 开始认真做某事

according to 按照 belong to 属于
owe ... to ... 把……归因于
devote ... to ... 致力于
contribute to 有助于;促使(发生某情况)
be accustomed / used to 习惯于……

试一试 用下列短语翻译

thanks to contribute to stick to
①多亏约翰的友好相助,我们很早完工了。

②足量的新鲜空气有助于健康。

③在这件事上,他非常坚持自己的原则。

10. Only if you put the sun there did the movements of the other planets in the sky make sense. 只有当你把太阳放在中心位置上,太空中其他行星的运动才能说得清楚。

(1) 以 only 引导的短语或状语从句放在句首时, 为了加强语气,需要倒装。

Only when he explained did she realise the reason for this. 在他解释后,她才恍然大悟。

Only by washing can you remove the dirt from the clothes. 只有通过清洗,你才能除去衣服上的污渍。

拓展 ①下列情况下部分倒装

A. 否定副词或短语,如 hardly, seldom, little, in no time, by no means 放句首时

Never in my life have I heard such a thing. 在我一生中,从没听过这件事。

B. only 引导的短语或状语从句放句首时

C. 当 so, neither, nor 位于句首表“也……”时
Tom objected and so did Mary. 汤姆反对,玛丽也是。

注意

部分倒装指把助动词或情态动词放在主语之前;
全部倒装指把整个谓语动词放在主语之前。

②下列情况下全部倒装

A. 表方向的副词 out, in, up, down, away 等放句首时

Out rushed the children. 孩子们冲了出来。

B. here, there 放句首时

Here comes a bus! 这儿过来一辆公交车!

C. 介词短语所组成的地点状语放句首时

Before us lay a sea of golden rice fields. 金黄色的稻海展现在我们的面前。

D. 一些表语放句首时

Gone are the days when we were oppressed. 我们受压迫的日子过去了。

注意

当主语是人称代词时不倒装。Down he jumped.
Here he comes!

试一试 单项选择

①Not only _____ us light, but _____ us heat. ()

A. does the sun give; does it give

B. the sun gives; it gives

C. does the sun give; it gives

D. the sun gives; does it give

②Across the river _____. ()

A. lies a new built bridge

B. lies a newly built bridge

C. a new built bridge lies

D. a newly built bridge lies

③Only after _____ his homework _____ to go out and play. ()

A. he has finished; is he allowed

B. has he finished; is he allowed

C. he has finished; he is allowed

D. has he finished; he is allowed

(2) make sense 有意义,讲得通

This sentence doesn't make sense. 这句话毫无意义。

Your story doesn't make sense to me. 你编的故事我听不懂。

11. He had collected observations of the stars and used all his mathematical knowledge to explain them. 他曾经收集过观测星球的数据,并且运用他全部的数学知识来解释这些数据。

observation 观察(不可数);观察资料、报告(可数)

This telescope is used for the observation of distant stars. 这架望远镜是用来观察遥远处的星星的。

The doctor examined the patient and wrote down his observations. 医生检查了病人并作了观察记录。

拓展 不少由动词转化而来的名词都有类似用法,

即表抽象行为时不可数,表具体事物时可数。

Recreation is needed after a day's hard work. 辛苦一天之后,娱乐一下是必要的。

His only recreations are drinking beer and working in the garden. 他的休闲活动仅仅局限于喝一喝啤酒,在院子里忙活一阵。

There was great competition between the journalists to get the story. 为了得到这个题材,记者们竞争得很激烈。

In the Olympic Games, some competitions are quite fierce. 在奥运会上,一些赛事很激烈。

II. 语法:过去分词作定语和表语

过去分词具有形容词性质。它在句中能作定语、表语,表示被动或动作的完成。

1. 过去分词作定语

过去分词作定语分前置和后置两种。

(1) 前置定语通常不带状语,更不能有宾语。

She is a trained nurse. 她是一位受过正规训练的护士。

We'll have fried fish today. 今天我们吃炸鱼。

有些过去分词须被副词修饰才能作前置定语。

There stood a beautifully designed house. 那儿有幢设计优美的房子。

The recently built bridge in our village was rushed away by the flood. 我们村刚建成的桥被洪水冲走了。

有些过去分词还可构成合成词。

A man-made satellite has recently been sent up by China. 最近中国发射了一颗人造卫星。

注意

不及物动词的过去分词不表示被动意义,只表示动作的完成和结束,如 the fallen leaves 落叶, the risen sun 升起的太阳, the grown man 成人。

修饰过去分词的副词不用 very, 而用 much, well 等,如 a well-qualified teacher 一位很称职的老师。

不及物动词的过去分词通常不能用作后置定语。

错误: The man came in just now is his brother.

(2) 后置定语通常被状语修饰,相当于一个带被动语态的定语从句。

The man killed in the accident is his brother. 死于这次事故的人是他兄弟。

The report made by the chairman yesterday is very important. 昨天,主席所作的报告很重要。

2. 过去分词作表语

过去分词作表语,表示主语的状态和情况,并不涉及行为动作。作表语的过去分词大都是及物动词的过去分词,具有形容词的特征。

He was seriously wounded. 他严重受伤。

The street is crowded. 街上很拥挤。

注意

不及物动词的过去分词作表语只限于少数表位置转移的动词,如 gone, come 等,表完成意义。

要注意区分被动语态和过去分词作表语。

The little girl was surprised at your words. (过去分词作表语) 这个小姑娘对你的话感到吃惊。

The little girl was surprised by your words. (被动语态) 你的话把这个小姑娘吓了一跳。

注意

被动语态常有 by 短语或时间、地点状语。

试一试 单项选择

- ① China is _____. ()
A. a developed country
B. a country which was developing
C. a developing country
D. a country which is developed
- ② Look! A _____ woman was coming. ()
A. beautiful dressed B. dressed beautiful
C. beautifully dressed D. dressed beautifully
- ③ Mr Smith, _____ of the _____ speech, started to read a novel. ()
A. tired; boring B. tiring; bored
C. tired; bored D. tiring; boring
- ④ After the fight, a caretaker found that a young man _____ so he telephoned for an ambulance immediately. ()
A. seriously injured
B. was injured seriously
C. was serious injured
D. was seriously injured
- ⑤ It is believed that if a book is _____, it will surely _____ the reader. ()
A. interested; interest
B. interesting; be interested
C. interested; be interesting

D. interesting; interest

- ⑥ He held the _____ stick high and went on in the dark cave. ()

A. lighten B. lighted
C. burnt D. firing

- ⑦ We had our picnic lunch in the forest next to a _____ tree. ()

A. fallen B. falling
C. being falling D. been fallen

- ⑧ After spending three hours doing his homework, he _____. ()

A. worn out completely
B. wore himself out completely
C. completely wore out
D. was completely worn out

- ⑨ The ship _____ a severe storm was travelling to the west coast of the United States from Korea. ()

A. was caught in B. which caught in
C. caught in D. caught by

- ⑩ If the building project _____ by the end of this month is delayed, the construction company will be fined. ()

A. is completed B. to be completed
C. being completed D. completed

典例剖析

- 例 1** She suggested _____ a talk with the crook and I thought her idea suggested she _____ afraid of him. ()

A. have; should be B. having; was
C. to have; was D. having; should be

解析 本题考查表示不同意义时的 suggest 的不同用法。句意为“她建议同骗子交谈一次,我认为她的想法表明她怕他”。suggest 作“建议”解时,后跟动名词、名词或从句,不跟不定式;作“暗示;使人想起”解时,从句的谓语动词须根据需要选用适当的时态。

答案 B

解法提炼

suggest 后跟从句时,首先要根据句意判断是“建议”之意,还是“暗示”、“使人想起”之意,然后再确定是否用 should 虚拟语气。

- 例 2** The man _____ in a shop was sent to the police station. ()

A. who caught stealing B. to be caught stealing
C. caught to steal D. caught stealing

解析 本题考查过去分词短语作后置定语用法。the man caught stealing(那人在偷东西时被抓)相当于 the man who had been caught stealing,表被动和完成。A 项语态不对;B 项不定式作定语,表示未完成的动作;C 项无此用法。

答案 D

解法提炼

当涉及后置定语时,可先用定语从句写出完整的句子,再去掉引导词(此句为 who)及 be 动词部分(此句为 had been)。

- 例 3** The country life he was used to _____ greatly since 1992. ()

A. change B. has changed
C. changing D. have changed

解析 本题考查对句子结构的理解。易误选 A 或 C,即 be used to do(被用来干某事),be used to doing(习惯于干某事)。此题中,he was used to 为定语从句,修饰 the country life,意为“他所适应的乡村生活”。空格部分应为主句的谓语动词。

答案 B

解法提炼

做此类题目时,除了要知道 to 是否为介词之外,还应仔细分析句子(包括主句和从句)的结构。

- 例 4** Do you have anything _____, sir? ()

A. to be washed B. to wash
C. washing D. being washed

解析 本题考查不定式作定语用法。从句意可看出,anything 不是由主语 you 去洗的,因此不能用 B 项,即主动形式表示被动意义。C 项语法错误,D 项不合句意。

答案 A

- 例 5** He was so _____ the novel that he forgot his dating with his girlfriend. ()

A. absorbing in B. absorbing into
C. absorbed in D. absorbed into

解析 本题考查过去分词作表语的用法。be

absorbed in 意为“全神贯注于……”。absorbed 为过去分词作表语,表主语的状态。

答案 C

解法提炼

遇到 be+done 这种结构时,要注意区分过去分词是表主语的被动行为还是表主语的状态。

同步训练

理解巩固

I. 根据英语解释写出相应的单词

- _____ a special and easily recognized quality of someone or something
- _____ a reasonable or scientifically acceptable explanation for a fact or event, which has not been proved to be true
- _____ to think over in order to learn about its qualities, meanings, etc.
- _____ to take in especially gradually
- _____ causing serious harm, pain, worry, etc.
- _____ to win a victory over (sb.); overcome
- _____ be present at (meetings, church services, universities), etc.
- _____ to (cause to) come to an end
- _____ to refuse to accept, consider
- _____ careful to avoid risks

II. 翻译

- put forward _____
- 得出结论 _____
- 致命疾病 _____
- apart from _____
- 受感染的人 _____
- a valuable clue _____
- be to blame _____
- 使显露;暴露 _____
- 对……严格 _____
- 将……和……相联系 _____

III. 根据首字母提示写出符合句意的单词

- Water is easily a _____ into the soil in such hot weather.
- Our school was d _____ by that school at football

and lost the first place.

- This medicine should c _____ you of your cold.
- He c _____ his anger and made an apology.
- Ladies and gentlemen, I come here to a _____ the winner of the competition.
- How did he draw the c _____ that the accident had been caused by human error?
- After getting up, Hudson i _____ drove to catch the early flight.
- She received s _____ head injuries in the accident.
- He was very e _____ about our travel plan.
- The bank is very c _____ about lending money to anyone with no credit.

IV. 在不改变原句意思的情况下改写下列句子

- Whenever he came to Ningbo, he would pay a visit to Tiantong Temple.
_____ he came to Ningbo, he would pay a visit to Tiantong Temple.
- Besides, the course provides practical experience.
_____, the course provides practical experience.
- What he told us about the situation sounds reasonable.
What he told us about the situation _____.
- The road will link Manchester to Birmingham.
Manchester will _____ Birmingham by this road.
- Who is going to look after your sick mother when you are away?
Who is going to _____ your sick mother when you are away?
- Hard work often results in success.
Hard work _____ success.
- I went to work sometimes by train, and sometimes by car.
I went to work by train _____, and by car _____.
- In some countries women cover their faces in public.
In some countries women do not _____ their faces in public.
- It came from the work songs which were sung by black people in Africa.
It came from the work songs _____ by black people in Africa.

10. You shouldn't try to stand up if you hurt yourself badly.

You shouldn't try to stand up if you _____ badly _____.



发展提高

I. 单项选择

- Do you agree to the suggestion _____ by Tomson? ()
A. put forward B. which put forward
C. putting forward D. was put forward
- Travelling is _____, but we often feel _____ when we are back from travels. ()
A. interesting; tiring B. interested; tiring
C. interesting; tired D. interested; tiring
- The newcomers still don't know _____ the difficult situation after practising for 2 months. ()
A. what to deal with B. what to do with
C. how to do with D. how to deal
- When you read the book, you'd better make a mark _____ you have questions. ()
A. at which B. at where
C. to the place where D. where
- Mike tries to break the door. But it _____. ()
A. won't open B. doesn't open
C. is not open D. can't open
- Only _____ as an interpreter _____ how important it is to grasp English. ()
A. when did I work; I realized
B. when did I work; did I realize
C. when I worked; I realized
D. when I worked; did I realize
- _____ such subjects, the department also taught mathematics and geography. ()
Which of the following is wrong?
A. In addition to B. Besides
C. Apart from D. Except for
- His words suggest plenty of fresh air _____ good health. ()
A. contributes to
B. should contribute for
C. contributes for

D. should contribute to

- He has _____ books in his study. ()
A. several thousands B. some thousands of
C. some thousands D. some thousand of
- Each time _____ they met, they would talk long hours together. ()
A. which B. when
C. during D. /

II. 完形填空

If you break your arm or leg, the doctor will 1 send you to a hospital to have an X-ray photograph 2 to find out just 3 and what kind of break it is. If a small child 4 a coin or some other 5 things, 6 sometimes happens, the doctor will take an X-ray photograph to find out just 7 the 8 has got to in the child's body. Every hospital has an X-ray department, 9 doctors now 10 these photographs 11 them information about their patients. Dentists also take X-ray photographs of people's teeth to find out if there is anything wrong 12 the teeth, which doesn't 13 from the outside. X-rays were first 14 by a German scientist, Wilhelm Konrad Rontgen, in 1895, almost 15.

- A. probably B. usually
C. surely D. certainly ()
- A. to take B. taken
C. taking D. take ()
- A. what the break is B. what is the break
C. where is the break D. where the break is ()
- A. eats B. has
C. swallows D. takes ()
- A. dirty B. strange
C. hard D. unknown ()
- A. it B. that
C. what D. as ()
- A. where B. which
C. what D. how ()
- A. coin B. object
C. X-ray D. photograph ()
- A. and B. so
C. where D. for ()
- A. believe B. depend on

- C. trust D. know about ()
11. A. for giving B. given
- C. give D. why to ()
12. A. with B. to
- C. on D. in ()
13. A. see B. look
- C. know D. show ()
14. A. invented B. given
- C. found D. discovered ()
15. A. by accident B. from then on
- C. right away D. all of a sudden ()

III. 阅读理解

A

Albert found school very difficult. His teacher would tap her pointer against the blackboard impatiently while she waited for him to answer her questions. But Albert always had to think about many things before he could answer. After all, he would say to himself, there are many different things to think about before you can say anything is absolutely certain.

When his teacher wasn't asking Albert a question, Albert would think of a question to ask her. And often when he did, she would get red in the face and angry at Albert for thinking up questions she couldn't answer.

The more Albert learned, the more he found to think about. The more he thought about, the more questions he thought to ask.

He knew that the Earth, other planets, the moon and the sun are just a part of what we call the universe. He knew that the universe is also made up of all the stars we can see with our eyes and millions and millions more that we see only with the largest telescopes and still more we think that are so far away that they can't be seen at all. And he also knew that these stars and our bodies and everything else are made up of so tiny atoms that they can't be seen under the best microscopes.

He thought there must be some rules to explain why everything in the universe big and little, acts as it does. Why don't the stars moving around in the sky bump into each other? What makes the tiny atoms stick together to form all the different things?

Albert Einstein thought and thought until he believed he had some of the answers.

1. Albert couldn't answer his teacher's questions quickly because _____. ()
- A. he was a slow child
- B. he knew nothing about the answers
- C. she was impatient to wait for him to answer
- D. he had to think about lots of things before he could answer
2. The teacher got red in the face and angry at Albert as _____. ()
- A. she tapped her pointer against the blackboard
- B. she was walking up and down the schoolroom
- C. he thought up questions she couldn't answer
- D. he failed to answer her questions
3. According to Albert Einstein, _____. ()
- A. everything in the universe is made up of atoms
- B. the stars which move around in the sky will bump into each other in the future
- C. the universe made up of all the stars seems very big
- D. his teacher was very strict with herself in everything
4. Albert Einstein tried his best to find _____. ()
- A. some rules to explain what the universe is like
- B. some answers to the atoms in the universe
- C. why his teacher got angry at him when she couldn't answer his questions
- D. how big the universe is
5. Which of the following is TRUE? ()
- A. The more Albert learned, the less he understood.
- B. The more Albert thought about, the more questions he thought to ask.
- C. The more questions Albert thought to ask, the better he got along with his teacher.
- D. The more he thought about, the better answer he got.

B

What makes a person a scientist? Does he have ways or tools of learning that are different from those of others? The answer is "no". It is not the tools a scientist uses but how he uses these tools that makes him a scientist. You will probably agree that knowing how to use a power is important to a carpenter. You will probably agree, too, that knowing how to investigate (调查), how to discover information, is important to everyone.

The scientist, however, goes one step further: he must be sure that he has a reasonable answer to his question and that his answer can be confirmed by other persons. He also works to fit the answers he gets to many questions into a large set of ideas about how the world works.

The scientists' knowledge must be exact. There is no room for half right or right just half the time. He must be as nearly right as the conditions permit. What works under one set of conditions at one time must work under the same conditions at other times. If the conditions are different, any changes the scientist observes in a demonstration must be explained by the changes in the conditions. This is one reason that investigations are important in science. Albert Einstein, who developed the theory of relativity, arrived at this theory through mathematics. The accuracy (正确性) of his mathematics was later tested through investigations. Einstein's ideas were shown to be correct. A scientist uses many tools for measurements. Then the measurements are used to make mathematical calculations that may test his investigations.

6. What, according to the passage, makes a scientist? ()

- A. The tools he uses.
- B. His ways of learning.
- C. The way he uses his tools.
- D. The various tools he uses.

7. "... knowing how to investigate, how to discover information, is important to everyone." The author says this to show _____. ()

- A. the importance of information
- B. the importance of thinking
- C. the difference between scientists and ordinary people
- D. the difference between carpenters and ordinary people

8. A sound scientific theory should be one that _____. ()

- A. works under one set of conditions at one time and also works under the same conditions at other times
- B. leaves no room for improvement
- C. does not allow any change even under different

conditions

D. can be used for many purposes

9. The underlined word "confirmed" probably means _____. ()

- A. proved
- B. known
- C. accepted
- D. welcomed

10. What is the main idea of the passage? ()

- A. Scientists are different from ordinary people.
- B. The theory of relativity.
- C. Exactness is the core (核心) of science.
- D. Exactness and ways of using tools are the key to the making of a scientist.

IV. 单句改错

1. They are trying to find a way to easy the difficulties. _____

2. Neither the twins nor John know how to spell the word "alligator". _____

3. One little mistake was the cause for all her trouble. _____

4. Police are looking for the disappearance of those valuable jewels. _____

5. You must never play these practical jokes no more. _____

6. To look on them in the same way would only lead confusion. _____

7. Don't leave the bottle there he can get at it. _____

8. I still don't know how the quarrel rose. _____

9. He will publish his observation on the social life of these savages. _____

10. The police are discussing the accident happened yesterday. _____



高考链接

1. (2008 • 湖南卷) The trees _____ in the storm have been moved off the road. ()

- A. being blown down
- B. blown down
- C. blowing down
- D. to blown down

2. (2006 • 重庆卷) Isn't it time you got down to _____ the papers? ()

- A. mark
- B. be marked
- C. being marked
- D. marking

3. (2006 • 安徽卷) Mr Green stood up, in defence of