2006～2007 学年度高考总复习

英　　语

全程导练（一）

济宁市教学研究室　编

山东人民出版社

2006 年·济南

需要全本请访问 www.ertongbook.com

《高中新课程同步导学》丛书编委会

总 主 编　徐凤社

副总主编　李宗文　张格森

编　　委　（按姓氏笔画排序）

王印国　李宗文　何庆友　张西玖　张格森

吴昭洪　杜维新　徐凤社　袁汝亮　秦修东

崔衍东　傅晓君

本册主编　何庆友

副 主 编　张艳丽　毛宪诚　王翠莲　俞志坚　樊玉国

刘悦章　卞传军　苏　敏

编　　者　刘海燕　王西洋　周现亮　聂加明

目　　录

高考总复习必修　1

Unit 1　Friendship …… (1)
Unit 2　English around the world …… (10)
Unit 3　Travel journal …… (20)
Unit 4　Earthquakes …… (32)
Unit 5　Nelson Mandela—a modern hero …… (45)

高考总复习必修　2

Unit 1　Cultural Relics …… (58)
Unit 2　The Olympic Games …… (69)
Unit 3　Computers …… (80)
Unit 4　Wild Life Protection …… (91)
Unit 5　Music …… (101)

高考总复习必修　3

Unit 1　Festivals around the world …… (113)
Unit 2　Healthy eating …… (128)
Unit 3　The Million Pound Bank - Note …… (142)
Unit 4　Astronomy：the science of the stars …… (158)
Unit 5　Canada—"The True North" …… (172)

高考总复习必修　4

Unit 1　Women of achievement …… (187)
Unit 2　Working the land …… (202)
Unit 3　A taste of English humour …… (218)
Unit 4　Body language …… (232)
Unit 5　Theme parks …… (245)

高考总复习必修　5

Unit 1　Great scientists …… (256)
Unit 2　The United Kingdom …… (269)
Unit 3　Life in the future …… (282)
Unit 4　Making the news …… (294)
Unit 5　First Aid …… (308)

（本书答案见赠本）

高考总复习必修 1

Unit 1 Friendship

【词汇速记】

读读、写写、记记，口、手、脑多感官参与，单词记得牢！

△survey/ˈsɜːvei/ n. **调查 测验**

add/æd/vt. **增加 添加 补充说**

vi. **加 加起来 增添**

add up **合计**

point/pɔint/ n. **点 尖端 分数**

upset/ʌpˈset/vt. &vi. **(upset，upset，upsetting) 使不安 使心烦**

adj. **心烦意乱的 不适的 不舒服的**

ignore/iɡˈnɔː/ vt. **不理睬 忽视**

calm/kɑːm/adj. **平静的 镇静的 沉着的**

vt. &vi. **(使) 平静；(使) 镇定**

calm down **平静下来 镇定下来**

have got to **不得不 必须**

concern/kənˈsɜːn/vt. **涉及 关系到**

n. **关心 关注；(利害) 关系**

be concerned about **关心 挂念**

walk the dog **遛狗**

loose/ˈluːs/ adj. **松的 松散的 松开的**

cheat/tʃiːt/n. **欺骗 骗子**

vt. &vi. **欺骗 骗取 欺诈 作弊**

reason/ˈriːzn/ n. **理由 原因**

list/list/ vt. **列出**

share/ʃeə/vt. **分享 均分 分担**

n. **一份 份额**

feeling/ˈfiːliŋ/ n. **感觉 感情**

go through **经历 经受；**

△Amsterdam/ˌæmstəˈdæm/ n. **阿姆斯特丹 (荷兰首都)**

Netherlands/ˈneðələndz/ n. **荷兰**

△Jewish/ˈdʒu (ː) iʃ/ adj. **犹太人的 犹太族的**

German/ˈdʒɜːmən/n. **德国人 德语**

adj. **德国的 德国人的 德语的**

△Nazi/ˈnaːtsi/ n. **纳粹党人** adj. **纳粹党的**

hide away **躲藏 隐藏**

set down **放下 记下 登记**

series/ˈsiəriːz/ n. **连续 系列**

a series of **一连串的；一系列；一套**

△Kitty/ˈkiti/ n. **基蒂 (女名)**

outdoors/aʊtˈdɔːz/ adv. **在户外 在野外**

crazy/ˈkreizi/ adj. **疯狂的 狂热的**

nature/ˈneitʃə/ n. **自然 自然界**

△spellbind/ˈspelbaind/ vt. **(spellbound，spellbound) 迷住；迷惑**

purpose/ˈpɜːpəs/ n. **目的 意图**

on purpose **故意**

in order to **为了……**

dare/deə/ vt. &v. aux. **敢 胆敢**

thunder/ˈθʌndə/ n. **雷 雷声** vi. **打雷 雷鸣**

entirely/inˈtaiəli/ adv. **完全地 全然地 整个地**

power/ˈpaʊə/ n. **能力 力量 权力**

face to face **面对面地**

according/əˈkɔːdiŋ/ adv. **依照**

according to **按照 根据……所说**

accordingly/əˈkɔːkiŋli/ adv. **按照 依据**

trust/trʌst/ vt. &n. **信任 信赖**

indoors/inˈdɔːz/ adv. **在室内 入室内**

suffer/ˈsʌfə/ vt. &vi. **遭受 忍受 经历**

teenager/tiːnˌeidʒə/ n. **十几岁的青少年**

get along with **与……相处 进展**

△gossip/ˈgɔsip/ vi. &n. **闲话 闲谈**

fall in love **相爱 爱上**

advice/ədˈvais/ n. **忠告 建议**

questionnaire/ˌkwestʃəˈneə/ n. **调查表 问卷**

quiz/kwiz/n. **测验 提问**

vt. **对……进行测验**

situation/ˌsitjuˈeiʃən/n. **情形 境遇；(建筑物的) 位置**

editor/ˈeditə/ n. **编辑**

communicate/kəˈmjuːnikeit/ vi. **交际 沟通 传达 (感情、信息等)**

join in **参加 加入**

habit/ˈhæbit/ n. **习惯 习性**

【课文精读】

先默读获取信息、悟透意义，后关注语言复习知识，再熟读成诵培养语感——扎实高效、一石三鸟！

ANNE S BEST FRIEND

Do you want a friend whom you could tell everything to, like your deepest feelings and thoughts? Or are you afraid that

your friend would laugh at you, or just can t understand what you are going through? Anne Frank wanted the first kind, so she made her diary her best friend.

Anne lived in Amsterdam in the Netherlands during World War II. Her family was Jewish so they had to hide or they would be caught by the German Nazis. She and her family hid away for nearly twenty - five months before they were discovered. During that time the only true friend was her diary. She said, "I don t want to set down a series of facts in a diary as most people do, but I want this diary itself to be my friend, and I shall call my friend Kitty. " Now read how she felt after being in the hiding place for over a year.

Thursday 15, June, 1944

Dear Kitty,

I wonder if it s because I haven t been able to be outdoors for so long that I ve grown so crazy about everything to do with nature. I can well remember that there was a time when a deep blue sky, the song of the birds, moonlight and flowers could never have kept me spellbound. That s changed since I was here. ··· For example, when it was so warm, I stayed awake on purpose until half past eleven one evening in order to have a good look at the moon for once by myself. But as the moon gave far too much light, I didn t dare open a window. Another time five months ago, I happened to be upstairs one evening when the window was open. I didn t go downstairs until the window had to be shut. The dark, rainy evening, the wind, the thundering clouds held me entirely in their power; it was the first time in a year and a half that I d seen the night face to face···

Yours,

Anne

● 主旨归纳

1. Where did the story take place?

A. In Germany. B. In Netherlands.

C. In France. D. In America.

● 细节理解

2. What was Anne s best friend?

A. A pet dog. B. The nature.

C. Her diary. D. The bird.

3. Anne said she had grown crazy about nature because _____.

A. her interests in nature had grown

B. she had been indoors too long

C. she had been outdoors too long

D. she had always been so

4. Anne didn t dare to open the window when the moon was bright. That s because _____.

A. she didn t like the moonlight

B. it was very cold

C. they might be discovered

D. a thief might get into the room

● 推理判断

5. Anne kept her diary in order to _____.

A. set down a series of facts

B. publish it

C. record her life indoors

D. make her diary her best friend

【知识复习】

● 词汇学习

A. **重点单词**

1. add

[例句熟记]

If the tea is too strong, add some more hot water.

"I don t believe it," he added.

Add up your score and see how many points you can get.

His illness added to the family s trouble.

If you add five to five, you get ten.

His whole school education added up to no more than one year.

[巩固运用]

1) **完成句子**

(1) These figures don t _____ _____ right. **(加起来不对)**

(2) Will you _____ more sugar _____ your coffee? **(多加些糖)**

2) **单句改错**

(3) This added up our difficulties.

(4) Please add my name on the list.

2. upset

[例句熟记]

Your friend comes to school very upset.

I ll be really upset if you don t come.

Do what he wants or you ll upset him.

This is very upsetting news.

[巩固运用]

完成句子

1) She is very _____ that you can t come. **(不高兴)**

2) His friend s death _____ _____ very much. **(使他很难过)**

3. concern

[例句熟记]

This article concerns a man who was wrongly put to prison.

You will tell your friend that you are concerned about him.

He has never been concerned about what other people think of him.

I m worried about your school work; your private life isn t my concern.

The report expressed serious concern about the doctor s ability.

需要全本请访问 www.ertongbook.com

【巩固运用】

完成句子

1) I m _____ _____ their happiness. **(关心)**

2) We re all _____ _____her health. **(担心)**

4. reason

【例句熟记】

Make a list of reasons why friends are important to you.

We have no reason to believe him.

These are our reasons for doing it.

The reason why we were late is that our car didn t come.

【同义辨析】

reason **指产生某种行为或想法的理由,侧重主观推理,与** conclusion **相对。**for **表示"……的理由"。**

cause **主要指导致某种结果的客观存在的原因,它是相对于** effect **来说的。后接** of **表示"……的起因"。**

excuse **多指为免受指责或推卸责任而找的"理由、借口"。**

汉语中的"原因是因为……",英语中要用"The reason is that …", **但口语中也说 "**The reason is because …"**。**

【巩固运用】

1) **单项填空**

_____ some reason, he didn t attend the meeting, but we don t know the reason _____ his being absent **(缺席)**.

A. For ; for B. For ; of C. Of ; of D. Of ; for

2) **词语填空**

reason, cause, excuse

(1) The _____ of the fire was unknown.

(2) What s the _____ for your hurry?

(3) When he is late, he can always find a (n) _____.

(4) The _____ why he was absent today is that his father died.

5. share

【例句熟记】

List what a good friend should do and share the list with your partners.

I will share the cost with you.

I try to get the kids to share in the housework.

I take my share of the cost.

We all shall have a share in the profits.

【巩固运用】

1) **单项填空**

Let Harry play with your toys as well, Clare - you must learn to _____.

A. support B. care C. spare D. share

2) **完成句子**

She _____ _____ my troubles as well as in my joys. **(同甘共苦)**

6. suffer

【例句熟记】

He died very quickly ; he didn t suffer much.

She suffered injuries in the accident.

Our business has suffered from lack of money.

【巩固运用】

完成句子

1) The army _____ _____ _____ in the battle. **(伤亡惨重)**

2) She _____ _____ headaches. **(患头痛病)**

7. advice

【例句熟记】

If you have any problems, you can write to the editor and ask for advice.

I would be grateful if you could give me some advice.

Can I ask you for some advice on reading ?

【巩固运用】

1) **单项填空**

I often _____ him for advice in my work and he is always willing to _____ me some.

A. give ; ask B. ask ; give C. ask ; take D. give ; give

2) **单句改错**

Can you give me some advices on how to learn English well ?

8. communicate

【例句熟记】

I m not very good at communicating with people.

We communicate with each other by letter.

I ll be in communication with my lawyer about this matter.

【巩固运用】

完成句子

1) They often _____ _____ each other by telephone. **(彼此联络)**

2) The plane has been _____ _____ _____ for an hour. **(失去联络)**

B. **重点词组**

1. calm down

【例句熟记】

You will ignore the bell and go somewhere quiet to calm your friend down.

The baby - sitter tried her best to calm down the crying baby.

【巩固运用】

完成句子

1) We waited inside until things _____ _____. **(平静下来)**

2) He took a few deep breaths to _____ _____ _____. **(使自己平静下来)**

2. go through

[例句熟记]

Or are you afraid that your friend would laugh at you, or just can t understand what you are going through?

The plan must go through several stages.

[巩固运用]

完成句子

1) The country has _____ _____ too many wars. **(经历)**

2) She _____ _____ his bookcases and in the end found the missing book. **(仔细检查)**

3. according to

[例句熟记]

According to Anne, a true friend is a person whom you can trust.

According to our records, the books you have borrowed should now be returned to the library.

[巩固运用]

完成句子

1) _____ _____ George, she s really a good teacher. **(根据……所说)**

2) We will be paid _____ _____ the amount of work we do. **(按照)**

4. get along with

[例句熟记]

I m getting along well with a boy in my class.

How is the work getting along?

[巩固运用]

完成句子

1) Do you _____ _____ well _____ your aunt? **(相处得好)**

2) How are you _____ _____ _____your study? **(进展)**

● **句型研究**

A. **固定句型**

1. not … until / till …

[例句熟记]

… but your friend can t go until he / she finishes cleaning the bicycle.

I didn t go downstairs until the window was shut.

They talked on until one o clock in the morning.

Not until one o clock in the morning did they stop talking.

It was not until 1972 that the war finally came to an end.

[巩固运用]

完成句子

1) It _____ stop raining _____ midnight. **(直到半夜才)**

2) I _____ _____ her bus was out of sight. **(一直挥手到)**

2. should have done

[例句熟记]

You will tell him / her that he / she should have studied.

You should have come here yesterday.

He shouldn t have gone without telling us. It was really rude.

[巩固运用]

1) **单项填空**

— I ll tell Mary about her new job tomorrow.

— You _____ her last week.

A. ought to tell B. would have told

C. must tell D. should have told

2) **完成句子**

I told Sally how to get here, but perhaps I _____ _____ _____ it out for her. **(本该写出来)**

3. It is / was + **被强调部分** + that / who

[例句熟记]

I wonder if it s because I haven t been able to be outdoors for so long that I ve grown so crazy about everything to do with nature.

It was we that / who had a meeting in the meeting room yesterday afternoon.

Was it in the meeting room that you held the meeting yesterday afternoon?

Where was it that you held the meeting?

[巩固运用]

单项填空

1) Why! I have nothing to confess. _____ you want me to say?

A. What is it that B. What it is that

C. How is it that D. How it is that

2) She looks sad. Could you please tell me _____ that prevents her from being as happy as before?

A. what it is B. it is what C. how it is D. it is how

4. It is / was the first time (that) … .

[例句熟记]

It was the first time in a year and a half that I d seen the night face to face.

This is the fourth time that she has rung you in a week.

It was the second time that he had been out with her alone.

[巩固运用]

完成句子

1) It is the first time that I _____ _____ Beijing. **(访问)**

2) This was the third time that I _____ _____ abroad. **(出国)**

B. **长句难句**

1. I wonder if it s because I haven t been able to be outdoors for so long that I ve grown so crazy about everything to do with nature.

我不知道这是不是因为我长久无法出门的缘故,我变得对一切与大自然有关的事物都无比狂热。

本句主句为 I wonder if … , if **引导的宾语从句是强调句**

型，被强调的成分是原因状语从句。另外本句中含有一常用词组：have … to do with 与……有关 类似词组 have something / a lot / nothing, etc. to do with 与……有些 / 有许多 / 毫无关系。

2. I can well remember that there was a time when a deep blue sky, the song of birds, moonlight and flowers could never have kept me spellbound.

我记得非常清楚，以前湛蓝的天空，鸟儿的歌唱，月光和鲜花从未令我心驰神往过。

I can well remember that … 是主句，that 引导的是宾语从句，该宾语从句中 there was a time 是主句，when 引导的是定语从句，修饰 time。

3. For example, when it was so warm, I stayed awake on purpose until half past eleven one evening in order to have a good look at the moon for once by myself.

比方说，有天晚上天气很暖和，我熬到 11 点半故意不睡觉，为的是独自好好看看月亮。

I stayed awake 是主句，when it was so warm 是时间状语从句，awake 后的几个短语均做状语。

4. The dark, raining evening, the wind, the thundering clouds held me entirely in their power.

漆黑的夜晚，风吹雨打，雷电交加，我全然被这种力量镇住了。

hold 意为“抓住、控制”，power 意为“势力、支配力”如：Now I have got / held him in my power；I can make him do anything 现在他受我支配，我可以随心所欲地让他为我做事。

【能力训练】

第一部分 听力

第一节（共 5 个小题 每小题 1．5 分，满分 7．5 分）

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后，你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. Where does this conversation probably take place？
   A. In a kitchen.　　B. In a store.　　C. In a factory.
2. What does the man plan to do next summer？
   A. Save some money.　B. Finish his work.　C. Go on a trip.
3. What did the man do for the woman？
   A. He found her a job.
   B. He cleaned her room.
   C. He helped her move house.
4. What do we know about the woman？
   A. She hates to drive far to work.
   B. She is suffering the pollution.
   C. She'd rather live in the town.
5. How often does the man play basketball？
   A. Once a week.　　B. Twice a week.　C. Twice a month.

第二节（共 15 小题 每小题 1．5 分，满分 22．5 分）

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前，你将有 5 秒钟的时间阅读各个小题，听完后，各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听下面一段材料，回答第 6 和第 7 题

6. What has the weather been like these days？
   A. Sunny　　B. Windy　　C. Rainy
7. What would the temperature be tomorrow？
   A. 8　　B. 10　　C. 12

听下面一段材料，回答第 8 至第 10 题

8. Why did the two speakers visit the farm yesterday？
   A. To open a highway.
   B. To set up a factory.
   C. To find some workers.
9. How does the woman like their goods to be transported？
   A. By train.　　B. By truck.　　C. By ship.
10. Why is the woman unsatisfied with the place？
    A. It is too near to the town.
    B. It is too far from the highway.
    C. It'll raise the cost of transportation.

听下面一段材料，回答第 11 至第 13 题

11. What is the possible relationship between the two speakers？
    A. Old friends.
    B. Guide and tourist.
    C. Driver and passenger.
12. What have the speakers been doing together？
    A. Doing business.
    B. Doing sightseeing.
    C. Attending a meeting.
13. What does the woman plan to do next September？
    A. Visit the man.
    B. Change her job.
    C. Make a travel plan.

听下面一段材料，回答第 14 至第 16 题

14. What are the two speakers mainly talking about？
    A. A modern machine.
    B. A newspaper article.
    C. A job opportunity.
15. What is the woman really doing？
    A. Lying to the man.
    B. Encouraging the man.
    C. Making fun of the man.
16. What does the man think of himself？
    A. He is slow to learn.
    B. He is not professional.
    C. He is low in spirits.

听下面一段材料，回答第 17 至第 20 题

17. Who is the speaker？
A. The head of a department.
B. The president of the college.
C. The chairman of the graduation.

18. Why is the meeting called？
A. To elect the chairman.
B. To start planning the graduation.
C. To discuss the time for the next meeting.

19. What do we know about the people present at the meeting？
A. They are all teachers.
B. They have work experience.
C. They have the ability to organize.

20. What should the people do before the next meeting？
A. Use the mind to form an idea.
B. Start to work on everything.
C. Break up in groups.

第二部分　英语知识运用

第一节　单项填空

21. One should be _____ about others，not only about himself.
A. crazy　B. concerned　C. worrying　D. upset

22. — Can you tell me the reason _____ your being late for class this morning？
— The reason is _____ I was caught in a traffic accident.
A. of；that　B. for；that　C. of；because　D. for；why

23. If it was not an accident（事故），he must have done it _____.
A. on purpose　B. for purpose
C. in time　D. with care

24. She _____ the pockets but still couldn t find the key.
A. got through　B. passed through
C. went through　D. got along

25. I missed the last bus，so I _____ go home on foot.
A. must　B. may
C. ought to　D. had got to

26. You had better get all the people _____ the work，or you cannot get it _____ on time.
A. do，done　B. doing，do
C. to do，done　D. done，done

27. Some students have trouble _____ grammar while others have difficulty _____ new words.
A. in，remember　B. for，to remember
C. on，remembering　D. with，remembering

28. — Please _____ us in the discussion.
— I d like to，but I m _____ busy at the moment.
A. attend，too　B. join，far too
C. take part in，much too　D. join，far too much

29. To be well - informed，we should be _____ communication _____ each other _____what happens to us.
A. on，for，about　B. in，for，for
C. with，by，at　D. in，with，about

30. — I missed the first part of the film. It was really a pity.
— You _____ home half an hour earlier.
A. should go　B. must have gone
C. should leave　D. should have left

31. Please _____ the numbers and I m sure they will _____ more than 1000.
A. add，add up　B. add up，add up
C. add up，add up to　D. add to，add up

32. When _____ he went to America？
A. is it that　B. it is that
C. was it that　D. it was that

33. This is the third time that I _____ this film.
A. have seen　B. had seen　C. see　D. will see

34. The bus hit the huge stone by the road heavily _____ the driver could stop it.
A. after　B. before　C. since　D. until

35. He is really a friend of mine；he would _____ his last penny with me.
A. cost　B. lend　C. support　D. share

第二节　完形填空（共 20 小题 每小题 1. 5 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从 36 - 55 各题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

I have a friend named Monty Roberts who owns a horse ranch（大牧场） in San Ysidro. The last time I was __36__ he told me a story about a young man who was the son of an itinerant（巡回的） horse trainer who __37__ go from stable to stable，farm to farm and ranch to ranch，training horses. __38__，the boy s high school life was continually interrupted. When he was a senior，he was asked to write a __39__ about what he wanted to be and do when he grew up.

That night he wrote a seven-page paper describing his __40__ of some day owning a horse ranch. He wrote about his dream in great detail and he __41__ drew a diagram（示意图） of a ranch. He put a great deal of his heart into the __42__ and the next day he handed it in to his teacher. Two days later he received his paper back. On the front __43__ was a large red F with a note that read，“See me after class.”The boy with the __44__ went to see the teacher after class and asked，“Why did I receive an F？”The teacher said，“This is an __45__ dream for a young boy like you. You have no money. Owning a horse ranch __46__ a lot of money. There s no __47__ you could ever do it.”Then the teacher added，“If you will __48__ this paper with

a more realistic goal, I will reconsider your grade."

The boy went home and thought about it __49__. Finally, after a week, he turned in the same paper, making __50__ changes. Monty then said, "I tell you this story because you are sitting in my horse ranch. I __51__ have that school paper over the fireplace." He added, "The best part of the story is that two summers ago that __52__ schoolteacher brought 30 kids to camp out on my ranch. When the teacher was leaving, he said, 'Look, Monty, I can tell you this now. When I was your teacher, I was __53__ of a dream stealer. During those years I stole a lot of kids dreams. __54__ you had enough courage not to give up yours.'"

Don t let anyone steal your dreams. Follow your heart, no matter __55__.

36. A. home B. away C. here D. there
37. A. might B. should C. would D. could
38. A. From time to time B. In one way or another
C. Sooner or later D. As a result
39. A. story B. paper C. letter D. note
40. A. goal B. purpose C. reason D. belief
41. A. ever B. even C. again D. yet
42. A. diagram B. ranch C. project D. dream
43. A. page B. door C. sentence D. desk
44. A. ranch B. dream C. farm D. horse
45. A. unpleasant B. unfortunate
C. unimportant D. unrealistic
46. A. wastes B. earns C. requires D. receives
47. A. way B. money C. one D. idea
48. A. complete B. rewrite C. tear D. fill
49. A. with ease B. with pleasure
C. for a moment D. long and hard
50. A. some B. big C. no D. many
51. A. still B. even C. probably D. luckily
52. A. bad B. same C. great D. nice
53. A. something B. everything C. nothing D. anything
54. A. Surely B. Probably
C. Finally D. Fortunately
55. A. how B. who C. what D. when

第三部分 阅读理解(共20小题 每小题2分,满分40分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中,选出最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

If your child came home from school with a big smile to tell you that he d become a classroom monitor, you d probably be filled with pride, say well done and ask if there was a badge (徽章) for you to admire. You d also be relieved that he was considered trustworthy and see this responsibility as helpful to his wider education and development.

If, however, your child s new role was not to lord it over his classmates but to monitor certain lessons, giving the teachers feedback and helping them to spot room for improvement in their own lessons, would you be quite as happy? Because surely it s the teacher s job to teach - and management s job to guide them?

Yet this is precisely what is happening in a small number of London secondary schools where student "observers" are being employed to help teachers improve lessons through student feedback. The project is the brainchild of Schools Councils UK (SCUK), an organisation that promotes effective school councils. The scheme is designed primarily to engage students more actively in their school and their learning. And despite what some might think is a strange change of roles, the response to the student-observer project has been positive.

56. The writer of the passage seems to suggest that .
A. few parents would like their child to become a classroom monitor
B. most parents would like their child to become a student-observer
C. many parents would like their children to become a classroom monitor
D. the student-observer project will prove to be a failure
57. What s the student observers chief responsibility?
A. To keep the class under control.
B. To help the teachers to improve their teaching.
C. To observe how students behave in and out of school.
D. To teach the lessons instead of the teachers.
58. Which of the following is the best title for the news report?
A. Sorry miss, you must try harder
B. A classroom monitor
C. School Councils UK
D. Let the students teach

B

Timoteo Apaza is a gentleman who lives in a village near the most dangerous part of the road, known locally as la curva del diablo (the Devil s Bend). Timoteo has an unusual job - he is a human traffic signal. Every morning he climbs up to the bend with a large circular board in his hand. The board is red on one side and green on the other. Timoteo stands on the bend and directs the traffic. When two vehicles approach from opposite directions they can t see each other, but they can see Timoteo. Timoteo is a volunteer. No one asked him to do the job, and no one pays him for it. Sometimes drivers give him a tip, so that he has just enough money to live on. But often they just pass by, taking the human traffic signal for granted.

So why does he do it? Before he volunteered to direct the traffic, Timoteo had had lots of jobs. He had been a miner and a soldier. Then one day while he was working as a lorry driver he

had a close encounter with death. He was driving a lorry load of bananas when he came off the road at a bend and fell three hundred metres down the mountain. Somehow he survived. He was in hospital for months. Then, a few years later, he was called out in the night to help pull people out of a bus which had crashed at la curva del diablo. This last experience had a profound effect on Timoteo. He realised that he was lucky to be alive himself, and felt that it was his mission (使命) in life to help others. And so every morning, week in, week out, from dawn to dusk, Timoteo takes up his place on the bend and directs the traffic.

59. What makes la curva del diablo such a dangerous part of the road?
   A. It is a sharp bend with a deep valley.
   B. There are no traffic lights there.
   C. It is a very narrow part of the road.
   D. It is too high up on the mountain.

60. The underlined part in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to.
   A. he closed his eyes for fear of death
   B. he narrowly escaped being killed
   C. he got very near to a dead driver
   D. he closed the road after a driver s death

61. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
   A. Timoteo directs the traffic with his empty hands.
   B. Timoteo lives far away from la curva del Diablo.
   C. Timoteo makes a lot of money by directing traffic.
   D. Timoteo has had a lot of work experience.

62. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
   A. La curva del diablo
   B. A Lorry Driver
   C. A Human Traffic Signal
   D. A Close Encounter with Death

第四部分　书面表达

第一节　阅读表达

While it is impossible to live completely free of stress, it is possible to prevent stress as well as reduce its effect when it can t be avoided. The US Department of Health and Human Services offers the following suggestions for ways to deal with stress.

* Try physical activity

When you are nervous, angry or upset, try releasing the pressure through exercise or physical activity. Running, walking, playing tennis, or working in your garden are just some of the activities you might try.

* Take care of yourself

You should make every effort to eat well and get enough rest. If you easily get angry and cannot sleep well enough, or if you re not eating properly, it will be more likely that you will fall into stressful situations. If stress repeatedly keeps you from sleeping, you should consult a doctor.

* Make time for yourself

Schedule time for both work and entertainment. Don t forget, play can be just as important to your overall well - being as work. You need a break from your daily routine to just relax and have fun. Go window - shopping or work on a hobby. Allow yourself at least a half hour each day to do something you enjoy.

* Make a list of things to do

Stress can result from disorganization and a feeling that "there s so much to do, and not enough time". Trying to take care of everything at once can be too much for you and as a result, you may not achieve anything. Instead, make a list of everything you have to do, then _____ _____, checking off each task as it is completed. Set out to do the most important tasks first.

1. What is the best title of the passage? (Please answer within 10 words.)

_____

_____

2. Which sentence in the passage can be replaced by the following one? You might feel stressed as a result of bad temper, poor quality of sleep or diet.

_____

_____

3. Please fill in the blank in the last paragraph with proper words or phrases to complete the sentence. (Please answer within 10 words.)

_____

_____

4. Which of the suggestions do you think is the best for you? Why? (Please answer within 30 words.)

_____

_____

5. Translate the underlined sentence in the first paragraph into Chinese.

_____

_____

第二节　写作

高考试题练→评→背 练精品试题,背高水平范文,高质量输入,功到自然成!

假定你是李华。你和几个朋友约定星期天在人民公园野餐 (to have a picnic)。你们的英国朋友 Peter 也应邀参加。请你根据下面的示意图,给他写封短信,告诉他进公园后如何找到你们。

需要全本请访问 www.ertongbook.com

注意：1. 词数80—100。2. 开头语已为你写好。

Sept. 22nd，2006

Dear Peter，

We re so glad you re coming to join us on Sunday. Here is how you can find us.

Unit 2 English around the world

【词汇速记】

读读、写写、记记，口、手、脑多感官参与，单词记得牢！

include /in'klu:d/ vt. **包括 ;包含**

role /rəʊl/ n. **角色 ;任务**

play a role (in) **在……中担任角色；在……中起作用**

because of **因为 ;由于**

international /ˌintə'næʃnəl/ adj. **国际的 ;世界的**

native /'neitiv/ n. **本地人 ;本国人**

adj. **本国的 ;本地的**

elevator /'eliveitə/ n. **电梯 ;升降机**

flat /flæt/ n. **〈英〉公寓住宅 ;单元住宅**

adj. **平的 ;平坦的**

apartment /ə'pɑ:tmənt/ n. **〈美〉公寓住宅 ;单元住宅**

rubber /'rʌbə/ n. **橡皮 ;橡胶**

petrol /'petrəl/ n. **<英>汽油 (= <美> gasoline)**

gas /gæs/ n. **气体 ;汽油 ;煤气 ;毒气**

modern /'mɔdən/ adj. **近代的 ;现代的 ;时髦的**

come up **走近 ;上来**

culture /'kʌltʃə/ n. **文化 ;文明**

AD **公元**

actually /'æktʃuəli/ adv. **实际上 ;事实上**

present /'prez (ə) nt/ adj. **现在的 ;出席的 ;到场的**

rule /ru:l/ vt. &vi. **统治 ;支配 ;管辖**

△Shakespeare /'ʃeikspiə/ **莎士比亚 (1564 - 1616 英国剧作家，诗人)**

vocabulary /və'kæbjʊləri/ n. **词汇 ;词汇量 ;词表**

usage /'ju:sidʒ/ n. **使用 ;用法 ;词语惯用法**

△Noah Webster /'nəʊə'webstə/ **诺亚·韦伯斯特 (1758 - 1843 美国词典编纂家)**

identity /ai'dentəti/ n. **本身 ;本体 ;身份**

government /'gʌvənmənt/ n. **政府**

such as **例如…… ;像这种的**

Singapore /ˌsiŋgə'pɔ:/ **新加坡 (东南亚国家)**

Malaysia /mə'leiziə/ **马来西亚 (东南亚国家) 马来群岛**

rapidly /'ræpidli/ adv. **迅速地**

phrase /freiz/ n. **短语 ;词语 ;惯用语**

candy /'kændi/ n. **〈美〉糖果 (= 〈英〉sweets)**

lorry /'lɔri/ n. **〈英〉卡车 (= 〈美〉truck)**

△Lori /'lɔri/ **罗丽 (女名)**

command /kə'mɑ:nd/ n. **命令 ;指令 ;掌握**

vt. &vi. **命令 ;指挥 ;支配**

request /ri'kwest/ n. &vt. **请求 ;要求**

retell /ri'tel/ vt. **复述 ;重述**

polite /pə'lait/ adj. **有礼貌的 ;客气的**

boss /bɔs/ n. **老板 ;上司**

standard /'stændəd/ n. **标准 ;规格**

adj. **标准的 ;第一流的**

△dialect /'daiəlekt/ n. **方言**

midwestern /mid'westən/ adj. **中西部的；有中西部特征的；**

southern /'sʌðən/ adj. **南方的 ;南部的**

Spanish /'spæniʃ/ adj. **西班牙的 ;西班牙人的；西班牙语的** n. **西班牙人 ;西班牙语**

play a part (in) **扮演一个角色 ;参与**

eastern /'i:stən/ adj. **东方的 ;东部的**

southeastern /ˌsaʊθ'i:stən/ adj. **东南方的 ;来自东南的**

northwestern /ˌnɔ:θ'westən/ adj. **西北方的 ;来自西北的**

recognize /'rekəgnaiz/ vt. **辨认出 ;承认 ;公认**

△Houston /'hju:stən/ n. **休斯顿 (美国城市名)**

△Texas /'teksəs/ n. **德克萨斯州 (美国州名)**

accent /'æksənt/ n. **口音 ;腔调 ;重音**

△Buford /'bju:fəd/ n. **布福德 (姓氏 ;男子名)**

△Lester /'lestə/ n. **莱斯特 (姓氏 ;男子名)**

△catfish /'kætfiʃ/ n. **鲶鱼**

lightning /'laitniŋ/ n. **闪电**

direction /di'rekʃn ;dai'rekʃn/ n. **方向 ;指导 ;(常用复数) 指示 ;说明书**

ma am /mæm/ n. **夫人 ;女士 ;小姐 <美>**

subway /'sʌbwei/ n. **地下人行道 ;<美>地铁**

block /blɔk/ n. **街区 ;块 ;木块 ;石块**

【课文精读】

Text A

THE ROAD TO MODERN ENGLISH

At the end of the 16th century, about five to seven million people spoke English. Nearly all of them lived in England. In the next century, people from England started moving to other parts of the world, so English began to be spoken in many other countries. Today, more people speak English as their first, second or foreign language than ever before. China may have the largest number of English speakers.

Native English speakers can understand each other even if they don t speak the same kind of English. However, they may

not be able to understand everything. For example, a British person may say to her friends, "would you please come up to my flat for a visit?" One of her American friends may then ask her, "Come up where?" Her Canadian friend might explain, "She means we should come up to her apartment."

So why has English change over time? All languages change when cultures communicate with one another. The English spoken between about AD 450 and 1150 was very different from the English spoken today. Actually, it was based more on German than present day English. Then from about 1150 to 1500 English changed even more. It became less like German, and more like French because those who ruled England at that time spoke French. It became closer to the language you are learning now. In the 1600 s, Shakespeare made use of a wider vocabulary than ever before. One big change in English usage happened when Noah Webster wrote the American Dictionary of the English Language, giving American English its own identity. Later, when some British people went to Australia, English began to be spoken there. Now Australian English has its own identity.

English is also spoken as a foreign or second language in south Asia. India has a very large number of English speakers. This is because Britain ruled India from 1765 to 1947. During that time English became the language for government and education. English is also spoken in many other countries in Africa and Asia, such as South Africa, Singapore and Malaysia. In China, English has been used in Hong Kong since about 1842. Today the number of people learning English in China is increasing rapidly. Will Chinese English become one of the world Englishes? Only time will tell.

● 主旨归纳

1. Which country may have the largest number of English speakers?

A. Britain B. America C. China D. Australia

● 细节理解

2. Native English speakers can understand each other _____.

A. because they all speak standard English
B. even if they don t speak the same kind of English
C. because they come from the same place
D. because they don t speak their dialects.

3. From about 1150 to 1500 English sounded more like _____.

A. French B. German C. Chinese D. Russian

4. One big change in English usage happened _____.

A. in the 1400 s
B. in the 1150 s
C. in the 1600 s
D. when Noah Webster wrote the American Dictionary of the English Language

● 推理判断

5. Why do more people speak English as their first, second or foreign language than ever before?

Because _____.

A. it is an international language
B. it has the largest number of speakers
C. it is easy to learn
D. it always stays the same

Text B

STANDARD ENGLISH AND DIALECTS

What is standard English? Is it spoken in Britain, the US, Canada, Australia, India and New Zealand? Believe it or not, there is no such thing as standard English. Many people believe the English spoken on TV and the radio is standard English. This is because in the early days of radio, those who reported the news were expected to speak excellent English. However, even on TV and the radio you will hear differences in the way people speak.

When people use words and expressions different from "standard language", it is called a dialect. American English has many dialects, especially the midwestern, southern, African American and Spanish dialects. In some parts of the US, two people from neighbouring towns can have a little different dialect. American English has so many dialects because people have come from all over the world.

Geography also plays a part in making dialects. Some people who live in the mountains of the eastern US speak with an older kind of English dialect. When Americans moved from one place to another, they took their dialects with them. So people from the mountains in the southeastern US speak with almost the same dialect as people in the northwestern US. The US is a large country in which many different dialects are spoken. Although many Americans move a lot, they still recognize each other s dialects.

● 主旨归纳

1. Standard English is spoken _____.

A. in Britarn B. in the US
C. in the city D. in no place.

● 细节理解

2. The British speak _____.

A. excellent English B. dialect
C. standard English D. British Enghish

3. _____ is called dialect

A. Native language
B. The language spoken in one area
C. Excellent English
D. The language spoken in the midwest

4. American English has so many dialects because _____.

A. people have come from all over the world
B. the US is made up of so many states
C. americans move from one place to another
D. the US is a large country

● **推理判断**

5. As many Americans move a lot, they _____.
A. change their dialect
B. take their dialect with them
C. don t speak their dialect
D. don t recognize each other s dialects

【知识复习】

● **词汇学习**

A. **重点单词**

1. include

[例句熟记]

v. 1) They are called world Englishes and they include Canadian, British, American, Australian and Indian English.
Is service included in the bill?
My job doesn t include making coffee for the boss.
2) Please include me in the list.
There are six of us in the family, or seven if you include the dog.
3) including prep. **包含,包括**
I have to prepare food for seven people, including me.
Six people, including three women, died in the battle.

[归纳用法]

* include **可用作及物动词和不及物动词。主要义项有:包括,包含;**
把……算入,列为……的一部分。
* including prep. **包含,包括**

[巩固运用]

1) **单项填空**
— How can a simple meal like this cost so much?
— We have _____ in your bill the cost of the teapot you broke just now.
A. increased B. included C. obtained D. charged

完成句子

2) The tour _____ _____ _____to the Science Museum. **(包括参观)**
3) We _____ _____ _____ him among our friends. **(不在列为)**

2. present

[例句熟记]

adj. Actually, it was based more on German than present day English.
Who is the present owner of the house?
He wasn t present at my birthday party.
n. We don t have any more information at present.
What can I get him for a birthday present?
v. He presented me with a watch as a Christmas gift.

[归纳用法]

* present **可用作形容、名词和动词。主要义项有:**
adj. **当前的,现在的 出席的,到场的**
n. **当前,现在 礼物,礼品**
v. **把……交给,提出,给予**
* **常见搭配:**at the present time = at present **目前**

[巩固运用]

单项填空

1) All the people _____ at the party were his supporters.
A. present B. thankful C. interested D. important
2) This habit is hard to form _____, but in the long run, it will do you good.
A. in future B. at present
C. in present D. at the present

3. command

[例句熟记]

v. Do as I command (you).
He commanded that we (should) set out at once.
n. The army is under the king s direct command.

[归纳用法]

* command **可用作动词和名词。主要义项有:**v. **命令,指令,掌握。**
n. **命令,指挥,支配。**
* **用作动词时主要搭配有:**+ **名词;**+ sb. to do sth. **;**+ that **从句。**
* command **后的** that **从句中的谓语动词形式为** (should) + **动词原形。**

[巩固运用]

完成句子

1) The general _____ his men _____ _____ the city. **(命令攻城)**
2) Fire when I _____ _____ _____. **(下命令)**

4. base

[例句熟记]

v. Actually, it was based more on German than present day English.
Alice always bases her opinions on the facts.
Teaching is an art based on science.
The company s headquarter is based in Paris.

[归纳用法]

* base **可用作动词和名词。主要义项有:**
v. **以 …… 为基础。**
n. **基础。**
* **常见搭配:**base sth. on / upon **以……为根据(基础);把**

……建立在……

base sth. in / at……把(总部、基地)设在……(常用于被动语态)

[巩固运用]

完成句子

1) What are you _____ this theory _____?(以……为根据)

2) The film _____ _____ _____ a famous novel.(以……为基础)

5. expect

[例句熟记]

v. This is because in the early days of radio, those who reported the news were expected to speak excellent English.

You can t expect to learn a foreign language in a few months.

I didn t expect him to become a successful writer.

[归纳用法]

* expect 用作动词。主要义项有:预料,预期,预计;等待,期望,盼望。
* 常见搭配:+ n.;+ to do;+ sb. to do;+ that 从句。

[巩固运用]

完成句子

1) Do you really _____ me _____ _____ you?(期望相信)

2) House prices _____ _____ _____ rise sharply.(预计)

6. explain

[例句熟记]

v. Her Canadian friend might explain, "She means we should come up to her apartment."

You must explain to us why you were late again.

Please explain to me where to begin and how to do it.

[归纳用法]

* explain 用作动词。主要义项有:解释,说明。
* 常见搭配:explain sth. to sb. 或 explain to sb. sth. 表示"向某人解释某事"。
* 不可说 explain sb. sth.

[巩固运用]

1) 完成句子

He then _____ _____ _____what it was all about.(向我们解释)

2) 单句改错

Can you explain me the situation?

7. recognize

[例句熟记]

v. 1) Although many Americans move a lot, they still recognize each other s dialects.

He has changed so much that one could hardly recognize him.

2) The new government has been recognized by many countries.

The record he made for long - jumping has been recognized as the world record.

[归纳用法]

* recognize 用作动词。主要义项有:辨认出;承认,公认。
* 常见搭配:be recognized as 被认为是。

[巩固运用]

完成句子

1) Who is that? I don t _____ _____ _____.(听不出你的声音)

2) The operation _____ _____ _____ wrong in many countries.(被认为)

8. direction

[例句熟记]

n. 1) So she asks directions and then tells her friends.

I looked in the direction of the speaker.

2) The students are doing scientific research under the teacher s direction.

When a person needs to take the medicine, he has to read the directions first.

[归纳用法]

* direction 用作名词。主要义项有:方向;指示;指导;说明书(常用复数)。
* 常见搭配:in the direction of 朝着……方向

[巩固运用]

完成句子

1) Our friends come _____ _____ _____.(来自四面八方)

2) We have _____ _____ _____.(执行了这些指导)

B. 重点词组

1. play a role in

[例句熟记]

World Englishes come from those countries where English plays an important role as a first or second language.

The media play a major role in influencing people s opinions.

Which part will you play in this film?

[归纳拓展]

play a role / part in 在……起作用;在……中担任角色

[巩固运用]

完成句子

1) Geography also _____ _____ _____ in making dialects.(起作用)

2) He _____ _____ _____ of Hamlet in the play last week.(担任角色)

2. come up

[例句熟记]

Would you please come up to my flat for a visit?

I ll be late home— something has just come up at work.

Your question came up at the meeting.

【归纳拓展】

come up 走近，接近；出现；(尤指意想不到的事情) 发生

【巩固运用】

完成句子

1) He _____ _____ and asked me if I knew the time. (走过来)

2) I ll let you know if anything _____ _____. (发生)

3. make use of

【例句熟记】

In the 1600 s, Shakespeare made use of a wider vocabulary than ever before.

You should make good use of the chance.

【归纳拓展】

1) make use of 使用 利用

2) use 前可以使用适当的形容词，如：good, full 等。

【巩固运用】

完成句子

He _____ _____ _____ _____ his free time to learn French. (充分利用)

4. more than

【例句熟记】

Do you know that there is more than one kind of English in the world?

More than one house was burnt down in the fire.

Her performance was more than good; it was perfect.

【归纳拓展】

1) more than + 数词 + 名词意为"超过……"

2) more than 用于修饰形容词、名词或动词时，意思是"不仅、很、非常"。

【巩固运用】

完成句子

1) That mountain is _____ _____ 1500 meters high. (超过)

2) He likes summer _____ _____ autumn. (胜于)

● 句型研究

A. 固定句型

1. either … or …

【例句熟记】

I want to visit either Paris or London.

He must be either mad or drunk.

If you are late, you should make an apology to the teacher either at the time or after class.

【归纳规则】

* either … or … "或者……或者……，不是……就是……"。
* 作为连词使用，可以连接并列的主语、宾语、表语、谓语或状语从句等。
* 连接主语时，谓语动词要与最近的主语一致。

【巩固运用】

1) 完成句子

Please _____ come in _____ go out; don t stand there in the doorway. (或者……或者……)

2) 单句改错

Either you or he are right.

2. even if

【例句熟记】

Native English speakers can understand each other even if they don t speak the same kind of English.

Even if I didn t know anybody at the party, I had a good time.

She won t leave the television set, even though her husband is waiting for his supper.

【归纳规则】

* even if 或 even though 意为"尽管，即使，纵然"用于引导让步状语从句。
* 在所引导的状语从句中，用一般现在时表示将来。

【巩固运用】

1) 完成句子

I ll get there _____ _____ I have to walk. (即使)

2) 单句改错

Even if it will rain tomorrow, I will go.

3. more … than …

【例句熟记】

Actually, it was based more on German than present day English.

It was more the way he said it than what he said that made her sad.

【归纳规则】

* more … than … 与其说……倒不如说……，更甚
* 这种句式强调 more 之后的内容，而不是 than 之后的内容。

【巩固运用】

完成句子

1) The elephant is _____ like a spear _____ anything else. (与其说……倒不如说……)

2) She was _____ sad _____ angry when her son lied again. (甚于)

4. such … as …

【例句熟记】

Believe it or not, there is no such a thing as standard English.

I have no such a pen as his.

Such advice as he was given has proved almost worthless.

【归纳规则】

* such … as … 像……这样 / 那样的……，as 引导定语从句。
* such … that … 如此……以至于……，that 引导状语从句。

需要全本请访问 www.ertongbook.com