

新课程·新目标·新思维

随堂

经典解析

课时练习

综合测试

1+2

讲·练·测

高中英语

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封面设计 王 主
审 读 张晓琳
张占成
责任校对 刁海裕
责任监印 朱晓燕

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编者的话

江苏美术出版社出版的《随堂1+2——讲·练·测》丛书,由江苏13个城市重点名校的名师编写。他们历时一年多,经过深入研讨,根据“新课程标准”精神,推出了这套丛书。这是他们为同学们在新背景下的考试中能够取得好成绩而做出的一份努力。在如今浩繁的教辅用书中,《随堂1+2——讲·练·测》无论在编写理念还是编写体例上,都有其领先一步和不同凡响的地方,是学生巩固知识、培养能力的首选教辅书。

本丛书具有四大特点:全、轻、准、新。

全程同步:根据学科特点,《随堂1+2——讲·练·测》包含“重点难点点拨”、“同步讲解”、“典型题析”、“学海航标”、“资料链接”、“基础训练”、“巩固提高”、“课时练习”、“单元练习”、“综合练习”、“参考答案”等多种板块,与教材内容紧密同步。“单元练习”有两至三套试卷,可作为单元基础练习、拓展练习、复习练习;“综合练习”为期中、期末复习测试卷。

练习轻松:“课时练习”选题精要、典型,深入浅出,趣味生动。学生每天只需10~20分钟就可全面检测当堂的学习效果,从而真正达到减轻负担、提高效率的目的。

内容准确:以现行最新课本为依据,体现新课程标准精神,突出培养学生综合运用知识的能力和善于创新的思维。

新颖实用:充分吸收国内外最新教改成果的精华,博采众长,独树一帜。印装分为两个部分,其中“重点难点讲解”、“典型题析”、“课时练”等为16开本胶订,“单元练”、“综合卷”及“参考答案”为活页,方便了师生课堂使用和单元测试,充分体现了“讲、练、测”的优点,是精讲、精练、单元测试、期末复习的合订本。

★随着一费制在全省的实施,学生只需花一本书的钱就能购得三本书的内容,即精讲、精练、单元检测卷。该书一书三用,方便实用,是老师、学生、家长首选教辅用书,是书店最佳推荐图书。

丛书编写组

目 录

Unit 1 School Life	001
第一课时	001
第二课时	004
第三课时	009
第四课时	014
第五课时	019
第六课时	026
第七课时(语法专练)	033
第八课时	038
第九课时	042
第十课时	044
Unit 2 Growing pains	048
第一课时	048
第二课时	052
第三课时	056
第四课时	060
第五课时	064
第六课时	067
第七课时(语法专练)	069
第八课时	072
第九课时	075
第十课时	077
Unit 3 Looking good, feeling good	082
第一课时	082
第二课时	085
第三课时	089
第四课时	093
第五课时	097
第六课时	100
第七课时(语法专练)	105
第八课时	109
第九课时	112
第十课时	115
Unit 1 基础卷	
Unit 1 提高卷	
Unit 2 基础卷	
Unit 2 提高卷	
Unit 3 基础卷	
Unit 3 提高卷	
参考答案	



Unit 1 School Life

第一课时

【教材解析】

一、重难点剖析

1. At ease with our teacher. 与我们的老师相处自如。

at (one's) ease 轻松,舒适,自由自在

ease vt. 减轻(痛苦,负担等),使舒适,使安心,放宽(衣服,绳索等)

We were sitting on the sofa at our ease. 我们坐在沙发上轻松惬意。

Set your mind (heart) at ease. 请你放心。

This medicine will ease the pain in your stomach. 这种药会减轻你的胃痛。

[提示] take one's ease 休息;轻松;放松

with ease 容易地;无困难地

stand at ease 稍息

2. Do you know of any other differences between the lives of Chinese and British high school students? 你了解中国和英国中学生生活的其他区别吗?

[辨析] know 与 know of

(1) know 表示直接地“认识”、“知道”具体的人或事;

(2) know of 表示间接地“了解”、“听说”、“知道”有关……的情况。

注意:know about 与 know of 意义相同,但 about 有时表示了解的情况更多、更详细。

I happened to know of him, but I don't know him. 我碰巧听说过他,但我不认识他。

Knowing about language doesn't mean knowing the language. 了解一门语言并不意味着懂这门语言。

3. Discuss the following questions with a partner. 与你的同伴讨论以下的问题。

following

(1) 作名词用,与 the 连用,表示“下列人或事物,下述人或事物”。作主语时,谓语动词的单复数形式取决于 the following 代表的内容是单数还是复数。

The following have been chosen to play in tomorrow's match. 下列人员已获选明天出赛。

The following is what I have seen and heard. 下面的是我的所见所闻。

(2) 作形容词用,与 the 连用,意为“以下的,下列的,下述的”或“其次的,接着的”。在此句中是形容词。

He was sick in the evening, but on the following day he seemed quite well again. 他晚上病了,但在第二天似乎又好起来。

(3) following 也可用作介词,意为“在……之后,跟着……”,相当于 after。



Following the meeting, coffee will be served. 会后将有咖啡招待。

二、典型例题

1. John shut everybody out of the kitchen _____ he could prepare his grand surprise for the party.

- A. which B. when C. so that D. as if

【解析】:选 C。根据句意及后半句中情态动词 could 可知本题是对目的状语的考查。

2. Mary wrote an article on _____ the team had failed to win the game.

- A. why B. what C. who D. that

【解析】:选 A。宾语从句的解题思路是缺什么成分补什么成分,不缺成分时用 that。题目的意思是:玛丽就那支队伍未能赢得比赛的原因写了一篇文章。这里 why 相当于 the reason。

3. I know nothing about the young lady _____ she is from Beijing.

- A. except B. except for C. except that D. besides

【解析】:选 C。题干后半句是一个从句,A、B、D 三个选项都是介词不引导从句,只有 that 引导宾语从句。

4. Someone is ringing the doorbell. Go and see _____.

- A. who is he B. who he is C. who is it D. who it is

【解析】:选 D。本题后句是一个宾语从句,在宾语从句中应特别注意语序问题。在不确定是谁在敲门时,用 it 来指代。

5. — Guess what! I came across an old friend at the party last night.

— _____! I'm sure you had a wonderful time.

- A. Sounds good B. Very well C. How nice D. All right

【解析】:选 C。根据英美文化习惯,此处地道的表达应当是 How nice! (太好了!)

【随堂练习】

一、根据首字母填空。

1. He is not a good doctor because he is short of e _____.

2. About 300 students from our school a _____ the lecture given by the famous professor.

3. She is gaining weight because she likes eating d _____ too much.

4. Hanson is going to study l _____ in a university because he wants to be a writer in the future.

5. His grandfather was a kind man r _____ by all the neighbors, men and women, old and young.

6. Among all the s _____, Jack likes mathematics best.

7. It is said that the m _____ boy has not been found yet.

8. The boys and girls are all busy working hard in W _____ class, making what they like to.

9. — Where are all your classmates, Jim?

— They have gone to the a _____ hall.

10. In order to achieve high g _____, Jack works very hard and often gets up early in



the morning.

二、根据所学课文和句意,填写所缺的词语。

1. All kinds of equipment are also called _____ .
2. The place for teachers and students to have meals in a school is a _____ .
3. At the entrance to the school, you will see many cars that stop on the car _____ .
4. In order to get fit or want some fun, students will go to the _____ .
5. Wei Hua shares a room with an English girl in one of the _____ of the school.
6. Students in that school take baths in the _____ of their own rooms.
7. In that hall, they often attend _____ given by famous professors from other universities.
8. If you happen to catch a cold, you can go to the _____ center on the campus to see qualified doctors there.

三、阅读理解。

More than 6,000 children were expelled (开除) from the US school last year for bringing guns and bombs to schools, the US Department of Education said on May 8.

The department gave a report on the expulsions (开除) as saying handguns accounted for (说明……原因) 85% of the 6,093 expulsions in 1996 ~ 1997, against 7% for rifles (步枪) or shotguns and 35% for other types of firearms.

“The report is a clear sign that our nation’s public schools are cracking down (严惩) on students who bring guns to school.” Education Secretary Richard Riley said in a statement, “We need to keep guns out of our school and do everything to keep our children safe.”

In March 1997, an 11-year-old boy and a 13-year-old boy using handguns and rifles shot four children and a teacher dead at a school in Jonesboro, Arkansas. In October, two were killed and seven wounded in a shooting at a Mississippi school. Two months later, one 14-year-old boy killed three high school students and wounded five in Paducah.

Most of the expulsions, 56% were from high schools, which have students from about age 13. 34% were from junior high schools and 9% were from elementary schools, the report said.

- () 1. From the first paragraph we can infer that in the US schools _____ .
- A. students enjoy shooting
 - B. students are eager to be soldiers
 - C. safety is a problem
 - D. students can make guns
- () 2. The report from the US Department of Education shows that _____ .
- A. the number of the expulsions is not large
 - B. the number of the expulsions is wrong
 - C. there are soldiers hiding among the students
 - D. guns are out of control in the US schools
- () 3. The main idea of Paragraph 4 shows us _____ .
- A. some examples of shooting in the US schools



- B. the American's feelings
- C. some terrible accidents
- D. that some teachers were killed by students

()4. How many students were shot dead in 1997 in the US schools?
 A. 10. B. 9. C. 12. D. 22.

四、书面表达。

假设你是李华,申请到一家外资企业工作。你需要用英语写一篇短文,介绍自己的基本情况。短文应包括下表所列的全部内容。

姓名:	李华
出生年月:	1983年9月
出生地:	上海
学历:	1989~1995年 育英小学 1995~2001年 上海第八中学
所学主要课程:	语文,数学,英语,物理,化学,电脑
特长:	英语、电脑(去年在全校电脑竞赛中获第一名)
业余爱好:	游泳,滑冰,集邮,流行音乐

注意:(1) 词数 100 词左右。
 (2) 开头已经为你写好。

My name is Li Hua ...

第二课时

【教材解析】

一、重难点剖析

1. Going to a British high school for one year was a very enjoyable and exciting experience for me. 到英国的一所中学呆上一年对我来说是一次愉快而又令人激动的经历。

experience

- (1) [U]n. 经验,从经验中获得的知识和技能(后面常接介词 in 或 of 短语);
- (2) [C]n. 经历;
- (3) vt. 体验,经历。

experienced *adj.* 有经验的, 经验丰富的

Experience comes from practice. 经验来自于实践。

The car accident was a terrible experience to him. 那次车祸对他来说是一次可怕的经历。

He experienced the greatest hardship for the first time in his life. 他首次体验了有生以来最艰难的滋味。

This work calls for an experienced man. 这种工作需要要有经验的人。

2. I was very happy with the school hours in Britain because school starts around 9 a. m. and ends about 3:30 p. m.. 我对英国的上学时间很满意, 因为上午大约9点开始上课, 下午大约3点半下课。

句中第二个 *school* 表示抽象意义, 所以不带冠词。若表示具体意义, 则需要带冠词或用复数。

My son is not old enough for school. 我儿子还没到上学年龄。

A new school is being built in my town. 我们城里正在建一所新学校。

Many schools don't allow students to wear long hair. 许多学校不允许学生留长发。

[联想记忆]

a class 一堂课/一个班级

after class 课后

sit on the bed 坐在床上

go to bed 上床睡觉

build a town 建一座城

go to town 进城, 寻欢作乐

after school 放学后

at school 在学校

leave school 毕业, 退学

out of school 出校门, 毕业

3. This means I could get up an hour later than usual as schools in China begin before 8 a. m.. 这意味着我可以比往常晚一小时, 因为中国的学校上午8点以前就开始上课。

▲ *mean* 此处意为“意味着”

[拓展]

(1) *mean* + *n.* 意味, 有……的意思, 意图

(2) *mean* + (*that*)... 意味着, 意思是……

(3) *mean* + *doing* 意味着

(4) *mean* + *to do* 打算

(5) *mean* + *sb.* + *to do* 打算让某人做某事

She means what she says. 她是当真的。(或: 她说话算数)

I mean that you are being unfair. 我的意思是说你不公平。

That means wasting time. 那意味着浪费时间。

I mean to go tomorrow. 我打算明天去。

I mean you to work as our spokesman. 我想请你作我们的发言人。

▲ *than usual* 较平常(用在比较级后)

as usual 照例, 照常, 与往常一样(单独用作状语)

This morning she got up earlier than usual. 今天早晨她比平常起得早。

4. On the first day, all students went to attend assembly. 在第一天, 所有学生去参加会议。



▲ *attend vt.* 出席, 参加

[拓展]

attend (on) sb. 照料某人, 看护某人

[辨析] *attend, join, join in* 与 *take part in*

(1) *attend* 表示“出席”之意的参加。

(2) *join* 表示加入团体, 组织, 成为其中的一个成员, 也可以接 *sb.*, 表示与某人一起。

(3) *join in* 表示参加某项活动或工作等。

(4) *take part in* 与 *join in* 常可互换, 但侧重于重大而严肃的事情。

Did you attend the meeting yesterday? 你参加昨天的会议了吗?

She has two nurses attending (on) her. 有两位护士看护着她。

He joined the army in the spring of 2003. 他在2003年的春天参了军。

Won't you join us in a tennis match? 你不想参加我们的网球赛吗?

Nobody wants to take part in their discussion. 谁也不想参加他们的讨论。

5. He also told us that the best way to earn respect from the school was to work hard and achieve high grades. 他还告诉我们, 从学校赢得尊重的最佳做法就是努力学习, 获取高分。

▲ *way* 后面接定语时用 *to do* 或 *of doing*。

There are a lot of ways to make friends. 交朋友的方法很多。

Soon I got used to the American ways of doing things. 不久我就习惯了美国式的做法。

▲ *earn vt.* (1) (工作) 赚(钱等), 挣得;

(2) 得到(名声, 地位等), 获得(常用于 *earn sb. sth.* 的结构)。

earn one's living 谋生

Do you know how much he earns a month? 你知道他一个月挣多少钱吗?

He's worked so hard that he's earned a rest. 他工作很卖力, 因此获得了休息的机会。

His good manners earned him respect. 他的温文有礼为他获取了尊重。

▲ *respect* (1) *n.* 尊敬, 尊重, 珍视, 重视, 关心(与 *for* 连用);

(2) *vt.* 尊敬, 尊重, 留心, 注意, 对……珍视。

respect + sb. + for ... 因……尊重某人

He has great respect for his teachers. 他很尊敬他的老师。

He is greatly respected for his kindness. 他因善良而倍受尊敬。

We respect him as a great leader. 我们尊他为伟大的领袖。

▲ *achieve vt.* (1) 完成(事情), 成就;

(2) 达成(目标等), 赢得(名声等)。

achievement n.

No one can achieve anything without effort. 没有人能够不努力就有所成就。

He achieved his goal. 他达到了目标。

二、典型例题

1. When he left _____ college, he got a job as _____ reporter in a newspaper office.

A. /; a B. /; the C. a; the D. the; the

【解析】: 选 A。本题考查冠词用法。leave college 意为“大学毕业”, 此处 college 为抽象



意义,不带冠词;第二空表示泛指,意为“一名记者”。

2. In some parts of London, missing a bus means _____ for another hour.
A. waiting B. to wait C. wait D. to be waiting

【解析】:选 A。由题意看出,means 此处表示“意味着”,后面应接-ing 形式做宾语,所以 A 项正确。

3. I work in a business _____ almost everyone is waiting for a great chance.
A. how B. which C. where D. that

【解析】:选 C。本题考查定语从句。句中先行词是 business,此处指“商行”,表示场合,所以用 where。

4. An early typewriter produced letters quickly and neatly, the typist, _____, couldn't see his work on his machine.
A. however B. therefore C. yet D. although

【解析】:选 A。本题的意思是:早期的打字机打起字来又快又整齐,然而打字员不能看着键盘打字。

5. — Why haven't you bought any butter?
— I _____ to, but I forgot about it.
A. liked B. wished C. meant D. expected

【解析】:选 C。mean to do... 意为“打算干……”,相当于 would like to do。这里用过去式,意思是“我那时想买的,但给忘了”。

【随堂练习】

一、英汉词组互译。

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. 鼓励某人做某事 _____ | 2. 逐字逐字地 _____ |
| 3. 平均 _____ | 4. 在……之初 _____ |
| 5. 首先 _____ | 6. 轻松自在 _____ |
| 7. 一个发展中国家 _____ | 8. 随着科学的发展 _____ |
| 9. ……把血捐给血库 _____ | 10. 多才多艺的少年 _____ |
| 11. 展示中 _____ | 12. hold one's attention on _____ |
| 13. have high regard for sb. _____ | 14. refer to _____ |
| 15. leave out _____ | 16. leave alone _____ |
| 17. 跟校长一起开会 _____ | 18. 把……同……作比较 _____ |
| 19. 预定一册 _____ | 20. 轮流 _____ |
| 21. 把某事通知某人 _____ | |
| 22. a speech on Chinese history _____ | |
| 23. Senior High 1 classes _____ | |
| 24. the international standard book number — ISBN _____ | |
| 25. the items in the timetable _____ | |
| 26. make decisions _____ | |



二、单项选择。

- () 1. They _____ the train until it _____ in the distance.
A. saw; disappeared B. watched; disappeared
C. noticed; disappeared D. watched; was disappeared
- () 2. Young boys hope to _____ adventures before they do have a adventure.
A. get B. experiment C. experience D. experimental
- () 3. At the beginning of school term, new comers are asked to make a (n) _____.
A. explanation B. excuse
C. reason D. self-introduction
- () 4. Tom is a naughty boy, and he likes to _____ others.
A. make fun B. make fun on
C. make fun of D. make funs of
- () 5. The _____ boy was last seen _____ near the East Lake.
A. missing; playing B. missing; play
C. missed; played D. missed; to play
- () 6. Readers can _____ quite well without knowing the exact meaning of each word.
A. get over B. get in
C. get along D. get through
- () 7. Old memories are often _____ when you hear a particular song or a piece of music.
A. called in B. called on
C. called out D. called up
- () 8. — Can all of us ask you some questions?
— Of course you can. But please speak _____.
A. in turn B. by turns
C. in return D. taking turns
- () 9. Wait till you are more _____. It's better to be sure than sorry.
A. inspired B. certain
C. calm D. satisfied
- () 10. If you ever need my help, I am _____.
A. at your service B. of your service
C. in service D. serving
- () 11. When we are doing an experiment, we usually spend two hours with a short _____ in middle.
A. break B. resting
C. breaking D. broken
- () 12. They worked hard day and night in order to _____ the debts. In the end, they _____ all of them.
A. pay for; paid for B. pay off; paid off
C. pay for; paid off D. pay off; paid for



- () 13. Those old pots, _____ the one with a flying dragon on it, _____ 32,000 Chinese ancient coins.
A. included; include B. containing; contain
C. including; contain D. including; include
- () 14. Our English teacher _____ our buying a good English-Chinese dictionary.
A. asked B. ordered C. suggested D. required
- () 15. We do meet now and then, but not _____.
A. usually B. commonly C. regularly D. presently
- () 16. The _____ stood up and gave a report.
A. geometry B. geographer C. generation D. generator
- () 17. If by any chance someone comes to see me, ask him to leave a _____.
A. message B. letter C. sentence D. notice
- () 18. He put an _____ on the television.
A. ag B. ad C. ab D. ah
- () 19. The beauty of this picture _____ its balance of colours.
A. consists in B. is composed of
C. consists of D. is comprised of
- () 20. — To buy the IBM PC 586 means _____ a lot of money.
— Really? I don't mean _____ much money.
A. to waste; to waste B. wasting; wasting
C. wasting; to waste D. to waste; wasting
- () 21. All the athletes fight for medals in the Olympics.
Which has the same meaning as the underlined part?
A. fight with B. compete C. compete for D. fight against
- () 22. Which team will Mr Wang _____ next year?
A. attend B. take part in C. join in D. join

第三课时

【教材解析】

一、重难点剖析

1. This is about the average size for British schools. 对英国的学校来说,这是一般规模的。
average (1) *adj.* 平均的,平常的;(2) *n.* 平均,平均数

What's the average age of the girls in your class? 你们班上女生的平均年龄是多少?

He is just an average student. 他只是个普通的学生。

[联想记忆]

on (the/an) *average* 平均

above (the) *average* 平均水平以上



below (the) average 平均水平以下

2. I found the homework was not as heavy as what I used to get in my old school, but it was a bit difficult for me at first because all the homework was in English. 我发现作业负担不像原来的学校里那么重,但对我来说起初有点难,因为所有的作业都使用英语。

what 引导的名词性从句,且 what 在从句中作 get 的宾语。此外,what 在名词性从句中也可作主语,表语等。

[注意] that 也可以引导名词性从句,但是在句中不作任何成分。

What he said is true. 他说的话是真的。

I still remember what he told me. 我仍然记得他告诉我的事。

The fact is that no one likes him. 事实是谁也不喜欢他。

3. I joined the Computer Club at lunchtime, so I could e-mail my family and friends back home for free. 我在午餐时间参加了计算机俱乐部,因此我能够免费给故乡的家人和朋友发电子邮件。

for free 意为“免费地”,是固定短语作状语。

[拓展] *free of charge* 也意为“免费”,用作表语或状语等。

You can get tickets for free this evening. 今晚你可以免费得到票。

The goods here are free of charge. 这儿的货物是免费的。

4. I also had an extra French class on Tuesday evening. 星期二晚上还有一节额外的法语课。

extra (1) *adj.* 额外的,追加的;(2) *n.* 额外的东西,追加的费用;(3) *adv.* 额外地,特别地。

I don't have any extra money. 我没有多余的钱。

You can take an extra train. 你可以乘加班火车。

The service charge is an extra. 服务费另计。

I paid extra for a good room. 为使用好房间,我额外付了钱。

5. Cooking was really fun as I learned how to buy, prepare and cook food. 在我学着如何购买、准备和烹调食物时,我觉得烹调课的确有意思。

learn how to buy ... 为“动词+疑问词+不定式”的结构。

有些动词如 learn, expect, decide, know, wonder, ask, tell, explain, show, find out, understand, consider, teach, promise 等后面可以用“疑问词+to do”作宾语,此时可以换成宾语从句。

We'll go to the zoo tomorrow, but I don't know when to start, how to get there and where to gather. 我们明天去动物园,可我不知道什么时候出发,如何到那儿以及在哪儿集合。

We must decide whether to go or stay. 我们必须决定去还是留。

When to go camping depends on the weather. 什么时候去露营要视天气而定。

What we are discussing is what to do next. 我们正在讨论的是下一步该干什么。

[注意] if 后不可以跟不定式,故上述情况中 whether 不能改为 if。

二、典型例题

1. I've worked with children before, so I know what _____ in my new job.

- A. expected B. to expect C. to be expecting D. expects

【解析】:选 B。此处需用“疑问词 + 不定式”的结构,其中 what 作 to expect 的宾语;另外,这一结构不用进行时态形式,所以 C 不对。全句意为:“以前我从事过儿童方面的工作,所以我知道我的新工作中预料会出现什么情况”。

2. — I was riding along the street and all of a sudden, a car cut in and knocked me down.

— You can never be _____ careful in the street.

- A. much B. very C. so D. too

【解析】:选 D。“否定词(not, no, never) + too/enough”结构表示“再怎么也不过分;越……越好”。

3. She will tell us why she feels so strongly that each of us has a role _____ in making the earth a better place to live.

- A. to have played B. to play C. to be played D. to be playing

【解析】:选 B。本题考查动词不定式作后置定语用法。动词不定式用来修饰 role, play a role in ... 意为“在……起作用”。由题意可知此处所选的动词不定式应表示将来,并且与被修饰词之间构成动宾关系。

4. — Are you coming to Jeff's party?

— I'm not sure. I _____ go to the concert instead.

- A. must B. would C. should D. might

【解析】:选 D。从 I'm not sure 分析,后者对去 Jeff's party 没有把握,四个词中 might 表示的语气最不肯定。

5. Voices were _____ as the argument between the two motorists became more bad-tempered.

- A. risen B. raised C. developed D. increased

【解析】:选 B。raise (= lift up) one's voice 意为“提高嗓门,高声叫喊”,raise 是及物动词,而 rise 是不及物动词。

【随堂练习】

一、连词成句。

1. before, it is better, get started, to try, as possible, you, as many times

2. to his best friend, he started writing, upon, his homework, a letter, finishing

3. donated to, the books, Wei Hua, in the assembly hall, the library, are being displayed, that

4. lovely and, I have ever made, David, helpful friends, is, one of, the most, that

5. and it is, in the street, I regret, your bike, missing, to tell, you, that, I left



二、用课文中的词填空。

1. We often go to the _____ nearby to take exercise.
2. Children should show _____ for their teachers.
3. He loved _____ very much, so he decided to be a writer in the future.
4. The _____ of 3 and 5 is 4.
5. He must have a good sleep, because he will _____ an important meeting tomorrow.
6. It's _____ to spend a few days camping out.
7. Mary came home _____ after work.
8. You'll _____ fame with your first novel if you _____ it this year.
9. He had _____ great difficulty before he succeeded.
10. It's bad for your teeth to eat more _____.
11. This German book _____ fifteen chapters.
12. _____ means meeting-place; place fixed for a contest or match.
13. The school _____ new textbooks to the pupils.
14. _____ are just the persons in charge of library.
15. He shouted to _____ her attention.

三、单句改错。

1. Please listen to the headmaster to talk about our school activities.

2. My staying at Beijing for two years was very exciting experience.

3. He had some difficulty to remember all the faces and names.

4. My best favourite teacher will give us a lecture tomorrow.

5. What a fun it is to jump into the river to have a swim!

6. Though it didn't look like a table when it was finished, but I still liked it very much.

7. The child just missed to be hit by a car.

8. He finished reading the novel just in the beginning of the week.

9. He always help me with my English, and I do thank him.

10. Would you please to write and tell me more about your country?

11. Jack is the very person that we are looking for him.
