



高中课标教材同步导学丛书

名校

英语·人教版
必修4

主 编：黄 林
执行主编：骆小山

学案

共享名校资源，齐奏高考凯歌

《名校学案》编委会 编

福建教育出版社



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图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

高中课标教材同步导学丛书·英语 (必修4·人教版) /
《名校学案》编委会编. —福州: 福建教育出版社, 2006.12
(名校学案)
ISBN 978-7-5334-4590-4

I. 高… II. 名… III. 英语课—高中—教学参考
资料 IV. G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2006) 第 152917 号

责任编辑: 林琳 吴焯珺

封面设计: 季凯闻

福建名校系列

高中课标教材同步导学丛书

名校学案·英语 (必修4·人教版)

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执行主编: 骆小山

出 版 福建教育出版社

(福州梦山路27号 邮编: 350001 电话: 0591-83726971

83725592 传真: 83726980 网址: www.fep.com.cn)

经 销 福建闽教图书有限公司

印 刷 人民日报社福州印务中心

(福州鼓屏路33号 邮编: 350001)

开 本 889毫米×1194毫米 1/16

印 张 6

字 数 144千

版 次 2007年1月第1版

2007年1月第1次印刷

书 号 ISBN 978-7-5334-4590-4

定 价 9.00元

如发现本书印装质量问题, 影响阅读,

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本册执行主编简介

骆小山：福州三中特级教师，中学高级教师，英语教研组组长，曾赴美国明尼苏达州一所公立中学工作、进修一年。长期担任高中英语教学工作，获“省优秀青年教师”、“市先进教育工作者”等荣誉称号。

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出版说明

名校就是品牌，名校就是旗帜，名校富有成功的教学策略和优良的训练方法。《名校学案——高中课标教材同步导学》丛书就是名校名师优秀的教学策略和训练方法的总结、汇集。

在高中新课程教学实施中，考试内容和模式将逐渐发生变化，新的学习策略正在生成。新陈代谢之际，各大名校的教学优势、学习策略将成为学好新课程的有力手段。应广大一线师生的需求来编写这套教辅读物，就是为了使这种学习策略能够成为众多学生容易共享的资源。

该丛书既是一批名校名师认真钻研思考课标教材的心得，又是他们多年的教学、质检、命题的经验总结，权威度高。丛书充分贯彻高中新课程理念，以培养学生能力为导向，既着力于基础知识和基本技能的全面掌握，也注重学生分析问题和解决问题能力的培养。从栏目的设置到内容的编写，力求做到简明、实用、返璞归真，突出高中新课程所要求的基础性、时代性、开放性、应用性、探索性等特点。

丛书以章或单元、节、课为单位编写；结构上分为“认知·探索”（含问题导思、知识拓展和例题演示），“演练·评估”（注重全面复习基础知识、训练基本技能，其中注★号题供学有余力的学生练习），“单元梳理”，“知识链接”，“单元评估”，“模块评估”以及详细的“参考答案”。

本书由骆小山、吕文谦执笔编写。

广东、海南等课改先行地区一线教师为该丛书的编写提出了宝贵意见。我们将继续密切跟踪教改动态，了解高考新情况，对丛书加以修改完善，同时欢迎读者及时指出书中的疏误，便于我们改正，为广大师生提供更优质的服务。

福建教育出版社

2007年1月

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Unit 1 Women of achievement

认知·探索



单元知识

单词	achieve achievement condition welfare institute connection campaign organization specialist devote behave behaviour worthwhile nest observe observation respect argue entertainment inspire support communication strike upon article explain rate medical kindness consideration deliver modest considerate
词组	devote... to look down upon/on care for deliver a baby
句型	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Watching a family of chimps wake up is our first activity of the day. 2. This means going back to a place where we left the chimp family sleeping in a tree the night before. 3. It was unusual for a woman to live in the forest. 4. Only after her mother came to help her for the first few months was she allowed to begin her project. 5. For forty years Jane Goodall has been helping the rest of the world understand and respect the life of these animals. 6. She has argued for them to be left in the wild and not used for entertainment or advertisements.
语法	<p>Subject-verb agreement (主谓语一致)</p> <p>Our group are all going to visit the chimps in the forest.</p> <p>Our group includes six boys and five girls.</p> <p>Nobody before has fully understood chimp behaviour.</p>
交际用语	<p>Describing people (描述他人情况)</p> <p>What does she look like? What do you think about...?</p> <p>What are her strengths? What are her weaknesses?</p> <p>How would you describe her? How do her friends describe her?</p> <p>She is intelligent/determined/generous/kind/helpful/honest/unselfish/hard-working/brave/confident/energetic/modest/considerate...</p>



疑难解析

1. Watching a family of chimps wake up is our

first activity of the day. (p. 2 Reading) 我们当天的首要任务就是观察黑猩猩如何醒来的。
v.-ing 作主语, 其谓语动词用单数形式。如:



学习策略

① Just having you sit here is a great honour.
有您在此就坐真是荣幸。

② Leaving the moon's gravity was not as painful as leaving the earth's. 离开月球的重力不如离开地球的重力来得痛苦。

2. This means going back to a place where we left the chimp family sleeping in a tree the night before. (p. 2 Reading) 这意味着我们要返回前一天晚上我们离开时黑猩猩睡觉的大树旁。

mean 意为“意味着”，后接 v.-ing。类似的动词还有 appreciate, avoid, bear, consider, dislike, delay, enjoy, escape, finish, hate, imagine, keep, mind, miss, practise, postpone, resist, risk, stand, suggest 等。这些动词须接 v.-ing 形式作宾语。如：

① I don't mind waiting, but I've got to stand in the cold wind. 我不在乎等待，只是我得站在冷风中。

② Have you considered making some necessary changes to your plan? 你是否有考虑对计划进行一些必要的改变？

③ Only by practising speaking English every day can you expect to improve your spoken English. 只有靠每天训练讲英语你才能指望提高英语口语水平。

3. It was unusual for a woman to live in the forest. (p. 2 Reading) 那时，一个女人住在大森林是件罕见的事。

It is + adj. + for sb to do sth... 的句式。如：

① It's necessary for you to lock the car when you do not use it. 当你不用车的时候，锁车是有必要的。

② It is difficult for the new graduates to find work these days. 近来应届毕业生很难找到工作。

③ It is impossible for Jane to finish the work today by herself. 简今天要独自完成这项工作是不可能的。

4. Only after her mother came to help her for the first few months was she allowed to begin her project. (p. 2 Reading) 她的母亲在头几个月来帮她忙，她才得以开始她的计划。

only 在句首作状语时需要倒装。如：

① Only in this way can you learn English well.
只有用这种办法你才能学好英语。

② Only after being asked three times did he come to the meeting. 受到再三邀请后他才来开会。

如果句子为主从复合句，则主句倒装，从句不倒装。如：

③ Only when he is seriously ill does he ever stay in bed. 只有当他病重时，他才会待在床上。

5. For forty years Jane Goodall has been helping the rest of the world understand and respect the life of these animals. (p. 2 Reading) 40 多年来，简·古多尔帮助世人了解并开始尊重这些动物的生活。

注意 help 后接动词原形的用法。英语中有些动词或短语后要接动词原形作宾语或宾语补足语，这类动词和短语有：feel, have, hear, let, listen to, look at, make, notice, observe, see, watch, cannot but, do nothing but, had better, would rather... than..., had best 等。

注意：hear, listen to, look at, notice, observe, see, watch 后既可以接动词原形作宾语补，也可以接动词的现在分词或过去分词作宾语补；接动词原形时表示此动作已经发生，接动词的现在分词则表示此动作正在进行之中，接动词的过去分词则表示此动作是被动的。

① I'm very tired. Let me have a short rest. 我很累。让我休息一下。

② Do you often hear Tom sing this song? 你经常听到汤姆唱这首歌吗？

③ I saw him go out. 我看到他出去了。

6. She has argued for them to be left in the wild and not used for entertainment or advertise-

ments. (p. 2 Reading) 她据理力争说黑猩猩应留在大自然生活而不是为娱乐和广告所利用。

不定式的被动式为“to be + 过去分词”，表示其逻辑主语是动作的承受者，具有被动含义。不定式的被动式在句中可作主语、表语、宾语、定语、状语、补语等。如：

- ① It was impossible for lost time to be made up. 要弥补已失去的时光是不可能的。
- ② I hope to be invited to the party. 我希望有人邀请我去参加晚会。
- ③ Have you got ready for the meeting to be held? 你为即将举行的会议做好准备了吗?
- ④ In order to be chosen, he sent each of them a present. 为了被选中，他给每人送了一件礼物。



词语用法

1. concern oneself with/about 关心某人/某事；为……担忧

- ① He told them not to concern themselves about him. 他告诉他们别为他担忧。
- ② A teacher should love his students, and concern himself with their needs and desires. 教师必须热爱学生，关心他们的需求和愿望。
- ③ Our country's leaders must concern themselves with environmental protection. 我们国家领导人必须关心环境保护。

2. drive...out (of) 把……赶出去

- ① Many antique shops are being driven out. 许多古玩商店正被赶走。
- ② The supermarket has driven many small shops out of the area. 超级市场把许多小商店赶出了这个地区。
- ③ The Chinese fought hard for 8 years and finally drove the Japanese aggressors out of China. 中国人民奋战八年，最终把日本侵略者赶出了中国。

3. catch sb's eye 引起某人注意

- ① Out on the freeway, a billboard caught his eye. 在高速公路上，一块广告牌吸引了他的注意力。
- ② All of a sudden, a red bright light caught Peter's eye. 突然，一道红光吸引了彼得的眼球。
- ③ I was walking through the market when a beautiful dress caught my eye. 穿过市场时，一件漂亮的衣服引起我的注意。

4. behave vi. & vt. 行为；举动；举止适当或有礼貌；(指事物)有某种作用

- ① She behaved with great courage. 她表现出了很大的勇气。
- ② You should learn to behave. 你应该学会举止得体。
- ③ My camera has been behaving well since it was repaired. 我的照相机自从修好后一直很正常。

5. worthwhile adj. 值得(花精力、时间、金钱做)的

a worthwhile experiment 值得做的实验
It is worthwhile to do/doing sth. 值得做某事。
worth 值得的

- ① The bike is worth 50 pounds. 这辆自行车值50英镑。
- ② The museum is well worth visiting. 这个博物馆(非常)值得参观。
be (well) worth + n. /doing sth
worthy 值得的
be worthy to be done
be worthy of + being done/n.
- ③ He is worthy of our praise. 他值得我们赞扬。

6. observe vi. & vt. 观察，注意到；遵守；庆祝；庆祝(节日)

- observe + n. /pron. /sb doing/do sth/that-clause
① The scientist has observed the stars all his life. 这位科学家一生都在观察星星。



② I observed a stranger go/going into the office. 我看到一个陌生人进了/正在进办公室。

③ I observed that several students were asleep in class. 我注意到班上有几个学生睡着了。

④ We must observe the traffic rules. 我们必须遵守交通规则。

⑤ Do you observe Christmas in your country? 你们国家的人庆祝圣诞节吗?

7. argue (vi.) + with sb about/over sth 同某人辩论某事

① They are arguing with their classmates about the solution to the problem. 他们正在和同学们争论这个问题的解决方法。

② They are arguing with each other about the justice of war. 他们正在争执战争是否正义。argue for/against 为赞成/反对……而辩论

③ The workers argued for the right to strike. 工人们为争取罢工的权力而辩论。

④ Some people argue against free trade. 一些人为反对自由贸易而辩论。

8. be intended for 为……而设

① The book *Tell Me Why*, which is about popular science, is intended for middle school students. 关于科普知识的《十万个为什么》是专门为中学生编写的。

② The movie is intended for adults only, not for you. 这部电影是专供成人看的，而不是给你看的。

③ The post is intended for students who have earned a degree in chemistry. 这个职位是为获得化学学位的学生而设的。

9. show/give consideration for 考虑

① Try showing a little consideration for your parents. 考虑一下你的父母。

② Jane is a thoughtful girl who always shows/gives consideration for others. 简是个想得周到的人，她总是关心他人。

③ The teacher told us it was a long and tiring

journey and asked us to show consideration for each other. 老师告诉我们此次旅程又长又累并让我们互相关心。

10. deliver a baby 接生

① Dr Coleman has delivered hundreds of babies. 科南医生已经接生过数百个孩子了。

② The birth was so quick that the husband had to deliver the baby himself. 孩子马上就要出生了，以致丈夫不得不自己给那孩子接生。

③ A midwife is a specially trained nurse whose job is to deliver babies. 接生婆是受过专门培训的接生护士。

11. can't wait to do sth 迫不及待地要做某事

① We're going to Australia on Saturday. I just can't wait! 我们周六去澳大利亚——我真等不及了!

② As he's got a very good school report, John can't wait to tell his mom the good news. 因为得到了一个好成绩，约翰迫不及待地要把这个好消息告诉他母亲。

③ I can't wait for the football season to start. 我急切地期待足球赛季的到来。

12. of one's own 属于自己的

① How I wish to have a computer of my own! 我多么希望能有一台自己的电脑!

② Children need toys of their own. 孩子们需要有自己的玩具。

③ They must have a house of their own. 他们一定有自己的房子。



语法点拨

Subject-verb Agreement (主谓一致)

主谓一致有许多原则，但概括起来不外乎三种一致原则，即语法形式一致、概念一致（语言内容上一致）、毗邻一致（谓语动词的单复数形式和紧位于其前的主语一致）。

1. 语法形式一致

1) 单数主语、单个动词不定式、动名词短语以及句子作主语, 谓语动词要用单数形式。复数主语、用 and 或 both...and 连接的动词不定式短语、动名词短语以及主语从句作主语, 谓语动词用复数形式。如:

① The performance was very funny. 表演非常有趣。

② Serving the people is my great happiness. 为人民服务是我极大的幸福。

③ Whether we'll go depends on the weather. 我们是否去要看天气而定。

④ Many natural materials are becoming scarce. 许多自然资源开始变得稀有。

⑤ Both you and I are students. 我和你都是学生。

⑥ What I think and what I seek have been fairly reflected in my paper. 我思考的和我的追求的在我的论文中已经有所体现。

注1: 在 what 引导的主语从句中, 如果主语补语是复数, 谓语动词用复数形式。如:

What we need here are doctors and nurses. 我们这里最需要的是医生和护士。

注2: 修饰语对主语的数不起影响。如:

The performance of the first three clowns was very funny. 前三个小丑的表演非常有趣。

2) 由 as well as, with, along with, like, together with, rather than, except, but, including, accompanied by, plus, besides, in addition to, no less than 等引起的结构跟在主语后面, 主语如是单数, 其谓语动词仍然用单数形式。如:

① My mother, as well as my father, has a key to the office. 我妈妈, 还有我爸爸都有办公室的钥匙。

② The man together with his wife and children sits there watching TV. 那个男人以及他的妻子和孩子一起坐在那里看电视。

3) 有些代词只能指单数可数名词, 当它们在句

子中作主语时, 尽管在意义上是多数, 但谓语动词仍要用单数形式。这类代词有 either, neither, each, one, the other, another, somebody, someone, something, anyone, anything, anybody, everyone, everything, everybody, no one, nothing, nobody 等。如:

① Neither likes the friends of the other. 两人都不喜欢对方的朋友。

② Everything around us is matter. 我们周围的所有东西都是物质。

4) 在 neither of 与 either of 的结构里, 谓语动词可用单数形式也可用复数形式, 一般用单数形式。如:

① Neither of them was in good health, but both worked very hard. 他俩身体不好, 但都很努力工作。

② Has either of them been seen recently? 最近看到他俩了吗?

5) 当 and 连接的两个名词是指同一个人或同一件事, and 后的名词前没有冠词, 谓语动词应该用单数形式; 在 and 后面的名词前有冠词, 谓语就用复数形式。如:

① The bread and butter is served for breakfast. 早饭供应黄油面包。

② The bread and the butter are on sale. 正在出售黄油和面包。

6) 当 one of, a portion of, a series of, a species of, a chain of 结构作主语时, 谓语动词要用单数形式。如:

① One of those students has passed the examination. 那些学生中有一人通过了考试。

② A series of pre-recorded tapes has been prepared for language laboratory use. 一系列预先录好的录音带已经为语言课准备好了。

7) plenty of, half of, a lot of, lots of, heaps of, loads of 等十可数或不可数名词作主语时, 不可数名词的谓语只用单数, 可数名词的谓语视可数名词的单复数而定。如:

① Half of this building is to be completed by

spring. 这座大厦的一半即将在春天完工。

② Half of the buildings have been painted completely. 一半的大厦已经完全油漆好了。

③ There is plenty of water in the pail. 桶里有许多水。

④ There are plenty of eggs in the box. 盒子里有许多蛋。

8) 由 more than one, many a + 单数名词作主语时, 谓语动词要用单数形式。如:

① More than one student has passed the examination. 不止一个学生通过了考试。

② Many a boy learns to swim before he can read. 许多男孩在识字前就学游泳了。

注意: 如果 more than 后面是复数名词, 则谓语动词要用复数。如:

③ More than two hundred students have attended the lecture. 两百多名学生听了讲座。

9) quantity of + 不可数名词, 谓语动词用单数形式; quantities of + 可数或不可数名词, 谓语动词用复数形式。如:

① Great quantities of milk are needed in this city. 这座城市需要大量牛奶。

② There is a large quantity of milk. 有大量的牛奶。

10) 如果名词词组中心词是“分数或百分数 + of + 名词”, 谓语动词的单、复数形式取决于 of 后的名词或代词的单、复数形式。如:

① Over three-quarters of the land has been reclaimed. 已有超过四分之三的土地被开垦了。

② Two-thirds of the people are against the plan. 三分之二的人反对这个计划。

11) 定语从句谓语动词的单、复数形式应与先行词一致。如:

① He is one of the men who were chosen to represent the group. 他是当选代表小组的人之一。

② “Keep cool” is the first of the rules that are to be remembered in an accident. 在事故中必须记住的第一条规则就是“保持冷静”。

注意: 当 one 之前有 the only 等限定词修饰时, 定语从句的谓语动词用单数形式。如:

③ He is the only one of those boys who is willing to take on another assignment. 他是唯一一个愿意承担另一项任务的男孩。

2. 概念一致 (语言内容上一致)

1) 有些集合名词如 crowd, family, team, orchestra (管弦乐队), group, government, committee, class, school, union, firm, staff, public 等, 它们作主语时, 谓语动词的单、复数要根据语言内容而定。如果它们作为一个集体单位时, 动词用单数形式; 如就其中的各个成员来说, 则谓语动词用复数形式。如:

① His family is going to move. 他家要搬迁了。

② His family are very well. 他全家都很好。

注意: 如这类词后跟有定语从句时, 定语从句的谓语动词也遵循概念一致的原则。强调具体成员时, 谓语动词用复数, 关系代词用 who; 强调整体时, 谓语动词用单数, 关系代词用 which。如:

③ The government who were responsible for this event attempted to find a solution. 负责这一事务的政府人员们力图找到解决的办法。

④ The government which was responsible for this event attempted to find a solution. 负责这一事务的政府部门力图找到解决的办法。

2) 有些表示总称意义的名词, 形式上是单数, 而意义上却是复数, 谓语动词要用复数形式, 如 people, police, militia, cattle, poultry (家禽) 等。如:

The police are searching for a tall man with a beard. 警察正在寻找一个蓄着胡子的高个男子。

3) 有些名词形式上是复数, 而意义上却是单数。如 news, means, works 等。还有许多以 -ics 结尾的学科名称, 如 economics, physics, mechanics, politics 等, 它们作主语时, 谓语

动词要用单数形式。如:

Here is the news. 新闻如下。

4) 用 and 连接的单数主语, 前面有 each, every, many a, no 等修饰时, 谓语动词要用单数形式。复数主语与 each 连用时, 应不受 each 的影响, 谓语动词仍用复数形式。如:

① Each pen and each paper is found in its place. 纸笔都放在原处。

② Every boy and girl is treated in the same way. 每个孩子都受到同等对待。

③ Many a boy and many a girl has seen it. 许多男生和女生都看到了。

④ The old workers and the young each have their own tools. 老工人和年轻工人都有自己的工具。

5) 表示重量、度量、衡量、价值的复数名词作主语, 谓语动词常用单数形式。如:

Twenty miles is a long way to walk. 20 英里需要走很长的路。

3. 毗邻一致(就近原则)

1) 由连词 or, neither... or, either... or, not only... but also, nor 等连接的并列主语, 谓语动词的单、复数形式按毗邻一致的原则, 与贴近它的主语一致。如:

① He or you have taken my pen. 不是你就是他拿了我的钢笔。

② Either you or he is not telling the truth. 不是你就是在撒谎。

2) 在 there be 的结构中, 谓语动词的单、复数形式一般也采取就近原则。如:

① There is a desk and four benches in the office. 办公室里有一张书桌和四张长凳。

② There are two chairs and a desk in the office. 办公室里有两张椅子和一张书桌。

演练·评估

I. 短语英汉互译。

1. 接生 _____

2. 照顾 _____

3. 献身于 _____

4. 继续进行 _____

5. 填写 _____

6. Nobel Peace Prize _____

7. China Welfare Institute _____

8. look down upon/on _____

9. set up _____

10. in the early 20th century _____

II. 单项选择。

1. Davis says neither his wife nor his children come with him to the cinema.

- A. plan to B. is planning to
C. plans to D. has planned to

2. Two-thirds of what the chairman said _____ true.

- A. were B. are C. was D. seem

3. In her article, Mary said that the main reason she came to this country _____ its attractions.

- A. are B. have been
C. was D. were

4. The club _____ a bigger room for their meetings.

- A. needs B. need
C. is needing D. have needed

5. The famous singer and dancer _____ our Christmas party this evening.

- A. are going to attend
B. was to attend
C. were to attend
D. is going to attend

6. It is said that the horror story writer Stephen King, as well as the romance novelist Danielle Steele, _____ the most popular authors in the 1990s.

- A. is B. are C. were D. was

7. Early to bed and early to rise _____ a good habit.

学习指导

- A. are B. is C. were D. was
8. The family _____ early risers, who often _____ morning exercises in the park.
A. are; does B. is; does
C. are; do D. is; do
9. The teacher, with 6 girls and 8 boys of her class, _____ visiting a museum when the earthquake struck.
A. was B. were
C. had been D. would be
10. No one in the department but Jack and I _____ that the director is dead.
A. knows B. know
C. have known D. am to know

III. 词汇填空: 用括号内所给词的适当形式填空。

1. Jody Williams and her _____ (organize) were given the Nobel Peace Prize in 1997.
2. _____ (watch) a family of chimps wake up is our first activity of the day.
3. Jane spent many years _____ (observe) chimp's daily activities.
4. Nowadays children devote too much time to _____ (play) computer games.
5. —Have you anything _____ (far) to say?
—No more.
6. The students are busy _____ (prepare) for the final exam.
7. For forty years Jane Goodall _____ (help) the rest of the world understand and respect the life of these animals.
8. Nobody but Jim _____ (know) the secret.
9. The boys in the poor village each _____ (have) a basket with which they collect firewood after school.
10. Nobody before has fully understood chimp _____ (behave).

IV. 单句改错: 下面每句各有一处错, 请改正。

1. One third of the population here is workers.

2. Great changes are taken place in my hometown in the past 20 years.

3. They have fallen in love with each other for more than five years.

4. A lot of animals are in a danger around the world.

5. Cocaine makes your heart go more slow.

6. He took a cold last week.

V. 完成句子。(一格限填一词)

1. 剩下的学生都被送去学校了。
_____ the students
_____ sent to school.
2. 他从八点开始一直在写信。
He _____ the letter
since 8 o'clock.
3. 她的精神激励着许多人将他们的一生都奉献给自己的事业。
Her spirit inspired many people to _____
_____ their own career.
4. 他关心时事。
He _____ current affairs.
5. 昨天那个律师在法庭上为他的诉讼委托人辩护。
The lawyer _____ his client in the
court yesterday.

单元评估

I. 听力理解。(共三节, 满分15分)

第一节(共5小题; 每小题1分, 满分5分)

听下面五段对话, 每段对话后有一个小题, 从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项选出最佳选项, 并标在试卷的相应位置。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. Where does Jenny's friend come from?
A. China. B. Japan. C. America.
2. Why is Mr Johnson in the hospital?

- A. He always eats too much.
 B. He has no time to have a rest.
 C. He smokes too much.
3. What do the children have to finish today?
 A. The physics exercises.
 B. Some housework.
 C. The geography exercises.
4. What did the man do with the money?
 A. The man used the money to help the poor children.
 B. The man used the money to help the woman.
 C. The man returned the money to school.
5. What happened to Steve?
 A. He was hurt in an accident.
 B. He fell off his bike.
 C. His foot was hurt.

第二节 (共7小题; 每小题1分, 满分7分)

听下面三段对话。每段对话后有几个小题, 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。每段对话读两遍。

听第6段材料, 回答第6、7题。

6. What is the man reading?
 A. A magazine.
 B. A Chinese play.
 C. A newspaper.
7. Where are they going to at the weekend?
 A. Beijing Theater.
 B. Beihai Park.
 C. Beihai Cinema.

听第7段材料, 回答第8、9题。

8. Why was Paul angry with Jane?
 A. She told the others his salary.
 B. She told Mrs Wallace his salary.
 C. She always talks to everybody.
9. Why did Jane tell Mrs Wallace the news according to her own explanation?
 A. Because she didn't think it mattered.
 B. Because she knew everybody would know

at last.

- C. Because she got too excited and wasn't thinking.

听第8段材料, 回答第10至12题。

10. What does Rogers mean in this conversation?
 A. Tom's friend.
 B. Tom's teacher.
 C. The name of a person.
11. What did Tom tell his mother in yesterday's letter?
 A. He had made a new discovery.
 B. He had lost his new job.
 C. He had just bought a car.
12. Why does Tom tell his mother about his job?
 A. Because he doesn't want her to worry about his job.
 B. Because he doesn't want her to worry about his life.
 C. Because he doesn't want her to worry about his marriage.

第三节 (共3小题; 每小题1分, 满分3分)

听第9段材料, 填空完成表格。本段材料读两遍。

The speaker mainly talks about	13
The speaker is most likely a	14
The first step in planning a garden is to	15

13. _____

14. _____

15. _____

II. 单项选择。(共15小题; 每小题1分, 满分15分)

1. They _____ the train until it disappeared in the distance.
 A. saw B. watched
 C. noticed D. observed
2. Here is my card. Let's keep in _____.

- A. touch B. relation
C. connection D. certain
3. Although the working mother is very busy, she still _____ a lot of time to her children.
A. devotes B. spends
C. offers D. provides
4. More than one answer _____ to the question.
A. have been given B. were given
C. has been given D. has given
5. Though we spent a lot, we think it _____ because we succeeded in the end.
A. worth B. worth being spent
C. worthy of D. worthwhile
6. He devoted every spare moment _____ his research work.
A. to doing B. to do
C. doing D. at doing
7. The dictionary is _____ for the students in senior high.
A. tended B. intended
C. contended D. contented
8. Only after her mother came to help her for the first few months _____ her project.
A. she was allowed to begin
B. she was allowed beginning
C. was she allowed to begin
D. was she allowed beginning
9. Milk _____ to our door every morning.
A. delivered B. gives
C. is delivered D. given
10. Jane Goodall _____ the rest of the world understand and respect the life of these animals.
A. has been helped
B. had been helping
C. had been helped
D. has been helping
11. I won't wait if it means _____ more than a month or so.
A. to delay B. delaying
C. delay D. to delaying
12. It's not right to _____ the poorer people of the world.
A. look down at B. look down upon
C. look up at D. look down in
13. E-mail, as well as telephones, _____ an important part in daily communication.
A. is playing B. have played
C. are playing D. play
14. All the employees except the manager _____ to work online at home.
A. encourages B. encourage
C. is encouraged D. are encouraged
15. The population of the earth _____ increasing fast. One third of the population here _____ workers.
A. is; are B. is; has been
C. are; is D. is; was

III. 完形填空。(共 20 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 20 分)

My father often works very hard. And he has no 1 to see a film. Here I'll tell you a 2 story about him.

One afternoon, when he finished his work and 3 go home, he found a film ticket under the 4 on his desk. He thought he 5 to have not much work to do that day and 6 was quite wonderful to pass the 7 at the cinema.

So he came back home and 8 finished his supper. Then he said 9 to us and left.

But to our 10, he came back about half an hour later. I 11 him what was the matter. He smiled and told us about 12 funny thing that had happened at the cinema.

When my father was sitting in his seat, a 13 came to my father's seat and said that the seat was 14. My father was surprised. He took out the ticket 15 looked at it carefully. It was Row 17, Seat 3. And then he looked at