



百思英语
BEST ENGLISH

百思英语 BEST ENGLISH 辅导与训练

丛书主编：李键强

本册主编：王德强 潘殿仁



人教版新高中英语必修③&④

广州出版社



百思英语 (2)

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辅身与训练

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广州出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

百思英语.2/王德强,潘殿仁编著.-广州:广州出版社,2005.11

ISBN 7-80731-002-2

I. 百… II. ①王… ②潘… III. 英语 - 自学参考资料

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2005)第 084127 号

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书 名	百思英语(2) ——辅导与训练(必修③&④)
出版发行	广州出版社 (地址:广州市人民中路同乐路 10 号 邮政编码: 510121)
责任编辑	陈声旺 李瑞霞
印 刷	广州市番禺新华印刷有限公司 (地址:广州番禺市桥镇环城西路工农大街 45 号)
规 格	787×1092 毫米 1/16
总 印 张	36.5
总 字 数	877 千
印 数	1~5000(套)
版 次	2005年 11 月第一版
印 次	2005 年 11 月第一次印刷
书 号	ISBN 7-80731-002-2/G·1
总 定 价	(全五册): 52.00 元 (本册 14.00 元)

如发现印装质量问题,影响阅读,请与经销商联系调换。

本书特色

为了适应新形势、新课标、新教材,确保教学质量,我们特聘教研员和一批活跃在教学一线的优秀英语教师精心编写了这本《新高中英语必修③&④——辅导与训练》。

一、本书主要特点:

- 1、**创新** 力求走进新课标,紧扣新教材,创建新体例,瞄准新高考。
- 2、**开放** 选材、设问力求体现开放性,本书设计了大量的主观性练习,旨在训练学生多角度的创新思维和发散思维。
- 3、**渐进** 力求尊重教学规律,以词——句——篇的训练方式,循序渐进地训练,精心设置练习的梯度。
- 4、**互动** 启发思维、激发想象,力求让学生在语言的实际运用中学会自主、合作和探究。
- 5、**求实** 注重教学实际,力求科学实用,练出实效,做到专题专练、即讲即练、重点侧重练。

二、本书主要栏目:

【目标导航】 导引整个单元的学习目标与要求,按词性分类归纳每单元所要掌握的词汇。

【话题点击】 紧扣单元话题,设置开放式问题,引导学生合作讨论;提供相关背景知识和相关学习资料卡。

【语篇探究】 运用图式理论,引领学生探究学习、领悟中心、把握文脉、畅所欲言。

【课堂互动】 链接高考,按板块精析精练单元词汇、短语和句型;按专题拓展、深化语法专项。

【单元过关】 系统检测单元的词汇、短语、语篇,夯实基础,提高综合运用语言的能力。

【课外自主】 提供记忆卡、学习资源,指导方法;“与笔共舞”让学生充分发挥想象力,自由畅写。

本书内容经反复推敲,然而受编者水平所限,书中难免有错漏。恳请广大师生不吝赐教、指正为盼。

编者

2005年11月

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Unit 1

Festivals around the world



必修③



目标导航

学习目标与要求

Items	Studying aims and demands	
Words	名词: plenty, ancestor, harm, lamp, feast, bone, origin, trick, poet, arrival, fool, independence, European, custom, award, watermelon, rooster, Easter, clothing, Christian, daily, permission, possibility, fool, sadness, couple, weep, announcer 动词: starve, satisfy, lead, gain, gather, award, admire, fool, apologise, drown, wipe, weep, forgive 形容词: national, agricultural, European, handsome, energetic, religious, social, Christian, daily, fool, obvious, lovely 副词: forward	
Expressions	take place, in memory of, dress up, play a trick, look forward to, day and night, as though, have fun with sb., turn up, keep one's word, hold one's breath	
Functional items	1. 提出请求 (Request) Would / Could you please...? Could I have...? May I see...? Could we look at...? Would you like...? Might I suggest...? You should try... We might take... 2. 表示感谢及应答 (Thanks and response) It's very kind of you... Thank you very much/Thanks a lot. You're the most welcome. I'd love to. I look forward to... It was a pleasure... Don't mention it.	
Grammar	情态动词: can / could, may / might, will / would, shall / should, must / can't, need	



话题点击

合作讨论

1. Name some festivals you know and the time when they are celebrated.
2. Why are so many festivals celebrated in spring or autumn of the year?

背景知识

The oldest and most important festival in China is the Spring Festival, more commonly known in the West as Chinese New Year. Like all Chinese festivals, the date of the new year is determined by the **lunar** calendar (日历) rather than the Western (Gregorian) calendar, so the date of the holiday differs from late January to early February.





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The Spring Festival celebrates the earth coming back to life, and the start of ploughing (犁) and sowing (播种). In the past, feudal rulers of dynasties placed great importance on this event, and ceremonies to start the season were performed.

Preparations for the New Year festival start during the last few days of the last moon. Houses are thoroughly cleaned, debts repaid, hair cut and new clothes bought. Doors are decorated with couplets (对联) on red paper whose texts seek good luck and praise nature. This practice which develops from the hanging of peach-wood controls with magic power to keep away ghosts and evil spirits. In many homes incense is burned, and also in the temples as a mark of respect to ancestors.

On New Year's Eve houses are brightly lit and a large family dinner is served. In the south of China sticky-sweet glutinous rice (糯米) pudding called *nian gao* is served, while in the north the steamed dumpling *jiaozi* is popular. Most celebrating the festival stay up till midnight, when fireworks are lit to drive away evil spirits. New Year's day is often spent visiting neighbours, relatives and friends.

The public holiday for New Year lasts 3 days in China, but the festival traditionally lasts till the 15th day of the lunar month and ends with the Lantern (灯笼) Festival. Here, houses are decorated with colourful lanterns, and *yuanxiao*, a kind of sweet or savoury (咸味的, 辛辣的) fried or boiled dumplings made of glutinous rice flour are eaten.

学习资料卡

与话题相关的词语:

中国主要节日		英美国家主要节日	
the Spring Festival	春节	Christmas Day	圣诞节
Lantern Festival	元宵节	New Year's Day	新年
Pure Brightness Festival	清明节	Valentine's Day	情人节
Dragon Boat Festival	端午节	April Fools' Day	愚人节
Mid-Autumn Festival	中秋节	Easter	复活节
Double Ninth Festival	重阳节	Halloween	万圣节
New Year's Day	元旦	Thanksgiving Day	感恩节

语篇探究

阅读理解

阅读 *FESTIVALS AND CELEBRATIONS*, 然后回答下列问题:

1. What's the main idea of the passage? Give one sentence to describe it.
2. Which of the following are not mentioned in the passage?

Festivals, harvest, the dead, calendar, origin, lamps, lantern, dress up, carnivals, parades celebrations, April Fools' Day, Columbus Day, Easter, Thanksgiving Festival, Valentine's Day, Mother's Day, Dragon Boat Festival, Christmas, Christians

3. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. All festivals have been lasting for a long period.
- B. People like festivals just because they can eat a lot then.

- C. Different countries have different customs.
 D. People celebrate festivals in the same way.
4. Which of the following is not the reason why people love festivals according to the passage?
 A. Because festivals let us enjoy life.
 B. Because festivals make us proud of our customs.
 C. Because festivals can make us have fun with each other.
 D. Because festivals can let us get money from the government.
5. Which of the following festivals is not celebrated in Japan?
 A. Easter. B. Obon.
 C. Cherry Blossom Festival. D. Mid-Autumn Festival.
6. What do people do at the Spring Festival in China?
 A. Eat dumplings, fish and meat together. B. Give children lucky money in red paper.
 C. Watch dragon dance. D. All the above.



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文脉理解

再次阅读 *FESTIVALS AND CELEBRATIONS*, 然后完成下面的表格:

Types	Aims / Reasons	Examples		
		Festivals	Where	How to celebrate
Ancient festivals	To celebrate the end of winter, planting in spring & harvest in _____	/	Everywhere	Lit _____ and made _____
Festivals of the Dead	To honor the dead, or satisfy & please the _____	Obon	Japan	Clean _____, light _____ & lamps, play music
		The Day of the Dead	_____	Eat food _____ & cakes _____, offer a lot to the dead
		Halloween	/	Go to neighbors to ask for _____ dress up to _____ people, play _____
Festivals to honour people	To honor famous people or _____	Dragon Boat Day	China	Hold dragon-boating race
		Columbus Day	_____	/
		National Festival	India	/
Harvest festivals	To be grateful for harvest & the _____ work is over	Thanksgiving Day	_____ countries	Decorate _____ & town halls, get together to _____, win _____
		Mid-Autumn Festival	China & _____	Admire _____, give gifts of _____
Spring festivals	To look forward to the end of _____ & the coming of _____	Spring Festival	China	Eat dumplings, give children _____
		Spring Festival	Western countries	Have carnivals including _____, dancing, _____ & colorful clothing
		Easter	_____ countries	/
		_____	Japan	/





畅所欲言

1. Should we, Chinese students, celebrate western festivals like Christmas?
2. Do you think that the government has done enough to carry forward our traditional culture? If so, give your reason. If not, what must be done?



课堂互动

要点精讲

I Warming up

1. mean (meant, meant) v.

- 1) 指……的意思,意思是……

What does this French word mean? 这个法语单词是什么意思?

I always mean what I say. 我说话从来是算数的。

The money meant nothing to him. 那笔钱对他无所谓。

- 2) be meant for 为……而有,注定要属于……;预定被给予……

Those flowers were meant for you. 那些鲜花是准备给你的。

- 3) mean to do sth. 打算做某事

I mean to go tomorrow morning.

- 4) mean doing sth. 意味着做某事

Revolution means liberating the productive forces. 革命意味着解放生产力。

- 5) I mean... 表示:就是说……我是说……的意思(用以更正或前面所说的话)

She is smart—I mean, she knows exactly what I think. 她很聪明—我的意思是说,她完全知道我的想法。

2. celebrate vt.

- 1) do sth. to show that a day or an event is important 庆祝;祝贺

celebrate Christmas / one's birthday / a wedding anniversary / a victory

- 2) praise and honor 赞扬;称颂 如: The names of many heroes are celebrated by the poets.

词语辨析: **celebrate, congratulate**

celebrate后常接日期、事情或场合。而 congratulate后常接人, congratulate sb.on / upon sth. 表示“为某事而祝贺某人”。如: Congratulate you on your marriage. 有时还表示私自庆幸的意思。如: I congratulated myself on my escape from being punished.

3. take place vi.

英语中表示“发生”的词或短语均为不及物,不用于被动语态。主语为所发生的事。

词语辨析: **take place, happen, occur, come about**

take place “发生,举行” 常用来指按计划发生的事,带有“非偶然”的意思。

happen “发生” 普通用词,含义很广。常指具体客观事物或情况的发生,含有“偶然”的意味。当以具体事物、事件作主语时, happen 和 occur 可以换用;但当 happen 用作“碰巧”之意时,不能用 occur 代替,但可以与 come about 互换。

occur “发生,出现” 较正式用词,可指事情偶然地、意外地发生或想法突然浮现心头。一般所指的发生的时间和事件都比较确定。occur 到有“想起”的意思。

come about “发生” 常指偶然发生的事情,且很多时候与 how 连用。与 happen 用法较接近。如: In 1919, the May 4th Movement took place in China. 1919年,中国爆发了五四运动。

It happened to rain that day. 那天恰好下雨。

The traffic accident occurred on Wednesday. 车祸发生在星期三。

How did it come about that you were caught by the police? 你怎么会被警察抓去的?



II Reading

4. **lead to** 领往; 通往; 导致。如: You see the path on your right? It leads to the village.
注意: to 是介词, 后接动词的-ing 形式。但“领导某人做某事”, 常说 lead sb. to do sth.

5. **offer** say what one is willing to pay, give or exchange (主动) 提出要做某事。如:
When I meet difficulty, my roommates will offer me help.

词语辨析: **offer, provide, supply**

offer 常指主动提供。固定短语为: offer sth. to sb.; offer sb. sth.; offer sth. for sb.

provide 供应; 供给; 备办(所需物, 尤指生活必需品)。固定短语为: provide sth. (for sb.); provide sb. with sth.

supply 供给; 供应(所需要或所要求之物)。固定短语: supply sth. to sb.; supply sb. with sth. 如:

They offered a reward for the return of the lost jewels. 他们悬赏找回丢失的珠宝。

The government need to provide the orphans with food and clothes. 政府得提供这些孤儿们吃穿。

Electricity should be supplied enough every month. 每个月都得供应足够的电。

6. **look forward to** expect (usually with pleasure) 盼望; 期待(通常以愉快的心情) 如:
We're looking forward to seeing you again. 我们盼望再见到你。

注意: 与 lead to 一样, 这里的 to 也是介词。

7. **as though** as if 好像; 仿佛……似的。(引导从句时从句谓语动词常用虚拟语气) 如:
He talks as though he knew all about it. 他说话的口气好像他全部都知道了。

He looks as though he had seen a ghost. 他看起来好像看见了鬼一样的。

III Comprehending

8. **have...in common** share (with) (与……)共有 如:

They have nothing in common with one another. 他们彼此毫无共同点(没有同样的兴趣)。

IV Learning about Language

9. **You must be joking.** 你一定是在开玩笑吧。

指说话人对对方所说的话表示怀疑和惊讶。 如:

— Tom got full marks in the last maths exam.

— You must be joking. He is so lazy.

V Using Language

10. turn up

1) 到达, 出席 如:

She turns up late for everything. 她无论何事都要迟到。

2) 出现; 被发现 如:

The missing bag turned up, completely empty, in the river. 丢失的包在河里找到, 可是里面已空空如也。

3) (收音机、暖气系统等) 绽大, 开大 如:

Please turn up the fire / tap / radio.

4) 卷起, 竖起 如:

Turn up your trouser legs and they won't get wet.

He turned up his thumb and said in Chinese, "Hen Hao!"

5) (尤指意外事) 发生 如:

Don't worry, something will turn up (= happen). 不要着急, 会有办法的。

6) 相关短语:

turn down 关小……; 拒绝

turn off 关掉

turn on 打开

turn over 翻转, 翻身

turn to 转向; 求助于

turn out 证明是, 结果是; 生产





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11. **keep one's word** 遵守诺言 (反义: break one's word) 如:

Nobody will respect you any more if you don't keep your word this time.

注意: word 表示“诺言, 消息”时, 总是用单数形式。

比较: a man of few words 言语不多的人 a man of one's word 说话算数的人

12. **drown...in** 淹没; 浸泡在……里 如:

He drowned his sorrow in drink every day after his wife's death. 自妻子死后, 他每天借酒消愁。

要点精练

I 翻译

- 在中国北方, 人们穿上古时候的衣服, 走上街头游行, 以庆祝新年。(dress up; parade)
- 4月1号要当心, 因为在这一天你的朋友可能会开你的玩笑。(play a trick on)
- 庆祝“龙舟节”会让我们想起伟大的诗人屈原。(remind...of...)
- 孩子们盼望父亲的到来已经很久了, 所以今天一大早, 就望向前面的大马路。(look forward to)

II 选词填空

- celebrate, congratulate
 - It is your birthday tomorrow, so we must _____ it.
 - The thief was _____ himself on his escape when the police came to him.
- take place, happen, occur, come about
 - Can you tell me how it _____?
 - The December Ninth Movement _____ in 1936.
 - It _____ that I had no money on me, so I didn't buy it.
 - A good idea _____ to me.
- offer, provide, supply
 - Jack had to _____ food and clothes for his family.
 - I have been _____ a job in Japan.
 - The company also _____ consumers with gas.
- event, matter, affair, business
 - Do you often watch news on TV to know the _____ both at home and abroad?
 - Mind your own _____ and just leave me alone.
 - It's a personal _____. I don't hope you get in it.
 - This is a _____ I know little about.

III 单项填空

- Let me introduce myself. I'm Albert.
— _____
A. What a pleasure! B. It's my pleasure. C. I'm very pleased. D. Pleased to see you.
- I can hardly hear the radio. Would you please _____?
A. turn it on B. turn it down C. turn it up D. turn it off
- She _____ his number in the phone book to make sure that she had got it right.
A. looked up B. looked for C. picked out D. picked up

4. The boy has been looking forward to _____ his present for a whole day, so now he's looking forward to _____ whether his father is back home.
A. see; seeing B. seeing; seeing C. seeing; see D. see; see
5. — Can I get you a cup of tea?
— _____.
A. That's very nice of you. B. With pleasure.
C. You can, please. D. Thank you for the tea.
6. In some parts of London, missing a bus means _____ for another hour. (2002 上海春)
A. waiting B. to wait C. wait D. to be waiting



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语法专讲

情态动词(一)

情态动词体现说话者的语气、情感、态度。但本身词义不完全,不能单独作谓语动词,必须和不带 to 的不定式(即动词原形)连用。情态动词没有人称和数的变化,但有的有过去式。情态动词数量不多,但其用法灵活多变,相互间区分度小,不易把握,需在熟练掌握其在各种句式中的基本含义和用法的基础上加以细心体会、区别。

1. can 和 could

- 1) 表示“能够做……”。如: No one could pass the exam last week.
- 2) 表示许可。如: You can stay here until your father comes to pick you up.
- 3) 表示请求,这时, could 比 can 的语气要委婉。如: Could you lend me a pen, please?
- 4) 表示可能、猜测。常用于否定句和疑问句;有时也用于肯定句,表示的是逻辑上的可能性。如: He can't be at home at this time. Mr. Smith is in poor health, and he can be ill at any time.

can 和 be able to 的区别:

- 1) 形式上的区别: can 只有现在式和过去式 could; 而 be able to 则可用于多种时态。如: is able to, were able to, will be able to 等。
- 2) 语义上的区别: can 通常用来指一种固有的能力,如: Ducks can swim. 鸭子会游水。而 be able to 则常用来指某一次具体的行为,且是通过努力才能够做成某事。如: Though completely drunk last night, he was able to find his home. 虽然昨晚他完全喝醉了,但他还是可以找到家。
- 3) could 和 was able to 在肯定句中,表示特定的某一过去能力要用 was / were able to, 但否定句中 could 不受这一限制。如: He was very ill, so he couldn't / wasn't able to finish the work on time.

2. may 和 might

- 1) 表示许可,可与 can 互换。
- 2) 表示请求,语气较委婉。
- 3) 表示可能性,但说话人把握不大(若有确切把握且在肯定句中则用 must, 否定句中用 can't)。通常只用于肯定句或否定句。在肯定句中表示的是事实上的可能性。如: John looks weak. He may be ill.

3. will 和 would

- 1) 两者都可以表示承诺和意愿。如: The whole family will come for dinner. She asked if I would help.
- 2) 表示请求,此时用 would 语气较委婉。如: Would you join us?
- 3) would 还常用来表示过去的习惯和传统。如: He would sit alone for a whole morning when he was upset during his childhood.

4. shall 和 should

- 1) 表示承诺和意愿,但常用于第一人称。shall 用于第二、三人称时,表示说话者的意愿、意志,意思是“应、要、必须”。如: I promise that she shall get a nice present on her birthday.
- 2) 表示建议。如: You should learn more about western culture if you want to study abroad.
- 3) 表示预测“应当”。如: It's nearly 7 o'clock. Dad should come home soon.





5. must 和 can't

两者都可以表示推测, must 表示肯定的推测, 用于肯定句中。can't 表示否定的推测, 常用于否定句中。They must have got lost. 他们一定是迷路了。

6. need

1) need 作情态动词时无人称和时态变化。意思是: 需要。

2) 肯定回答用 must, 否定回答用 needn't。如:

— Need I go with you? — Yes, you must. — No, you needn't.

必修
③

语法专练

I 单句改错

1. Mr. Smith looks pale. He can be ill.
2. When we worked in the same office, we will often have coffee together.
3. You must be joking. That mustn't be true.
4. Come to take the photos tomorrow morning. It may be ready by then.
5. The fire spread so fast that only one-third of the people could escape the fire.

II 用正确的情态动词填空。

1. When we are cooking with a gas fire, we _____ (can / must) keep the window open.
2. Mr. Joseph has stayed in the US for several years. He _____ (may / can) speak English quite well.
3. No one _____ (will / would) think highly of a woman in the old times.
4. It _____ (can't / mustn't) be Miss Gao. I know she has gone to Beijing.
5. You say you _____ not do it but I say you _____ (shall / will).

III 单项填空

1. —Isn't that Ann's husband over there?
—No, it _____ be him—I'm sure he doesn't wear glasses. (2004 全国)
A. can't B. must not C. won't D. may not
2. "The interest _____ be divided into 5 parts, according to the agreement made by both sides." declared the judge. (2004 江苏)
A. can't B. should C. must D. shall
3. The fire spread through the hotel very quickly but everyone _____ get out. (1997 全国)
A. had to B. would C. could D. was able to
4. — Will you stay for lunch?
— Sorry, _____. My brother is coming to see me. (1999 全国)
A. I mustn't B. I can't C. I needn't D. I won't
5. — Write to me when you get home. _____ (2001 北京春)
_____.
A. I must B. I should C. I will D. I can

单元过关

词汇专练

I 单词拼写

1. The proud man said he would rather s _____ than beg for food.
2. Nothing s _____ him. He is always asking for more.
3. We are always dreaming of the a _____ of the famous star to our city.
4. To keep the world in peace, we need more i _____ communication.



5. America got its i _____ in 1776.
6. The whole family will _____ (聚集) for a big meal on the Eve of the New Year.
7. Different countries have different _____ (风俗习惯).
8. A successful person should be strong-willed and _____ (精力充沛).
9. He did the job so well that everyone in his office became to _____ (钦佩) him.
10. The Spring Festival is an important _____ (社会的) festival in China.

II 单词填空

用所给词的适当形式完成下列句子。

11. Nowadays children should learn to be _____ (independence).
12. In the modern _____ (social), it's full of competition.
13. Compared with the past, we should be _____ (satisfy) with what we have now.
14. It's my _____ (please) to give you a hand.
15. He is so active and always seems to be full of _____ (energetic).
16. Try to _____ (memory) the new words in this unit.

III 介词(副词/连词)填空

17. This sentence is given to you _____ an example.
18. People believe the celebration of a festival will bring a year _____ plenty.
19. Working hard may lead you _____ success.
20. He designed his house _____ the shape _____ a ball.
21. The fashion shop includes colorful clothing _____ all kinds.
22. He was covered with snow so that it looks _____ he was a snowman.
23. She promised to come, but she didn't turn _____.
24. Only then did he know his daughter had been married _____ his old friend.

短语专练

I 短语翻译

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. 对……有害 _____ | 2. 纪念 _____ |
| 3. 导致 _____ | 4. 打扮 _____ |
| 5. 捉弄某人 _____ | 6. 期待 _____ |
| 7. 被……所覆盖 _____ | 8. 与……有共同点 _____ |
| 9. 守诺 _____ | 10. 提醒某人某事 _____ |
| 11. 屏住呼吸 _____ | 12. 与……结婚 _____ |

II 短语填空

选用 I 部分中短语的适当形式完成下列句子。

13. Listening to the old song often _____ my mother _____ her young times.
14. During the winter, the river _____ thick snow.
15. The twins both like wearing in white and have the same hobbies. In a word they _____ a lot _____.
16. Children will _____ in new clothes on the first day of the new year.
17. Tom is so kind that he never blows up to his friends even if he is _____.
18. One should _____, or nobody will trust him.
19. After being in love for 4 years, they finally _____.
20. The best way is _____ and pretend to be dead when you come across a bear in the forest.
21. All roads _____ Rome.
22. Smoking too much will _____ to your health.





知识运用

I 单项填空

1. The whole family were having a big dinner, _____ their traditional Spring Festival.
A. congratulated B. congratulating C. celebrated D. celebrating
2. We don't know exactly what _____, but they both look angry.
A. took place B. took the place C. occurred D. came up
3. _____ came as a shock that his mother passed away suddenly.
A. Information B. Message C. Word D. Words
4. To our _____, he passed the test without any difficulty.
A. satisfy B. satisfying C. satisfaction D. satisfied
5. It is our _____ to enjoy the moon on Mid-Autumn night.
A. habit B. custom C. hobby D. rule
6. Though they've tried their best, there's still _____ work to do.
A. a large number of B. plenty of C. many D. scores of
7. Snowstorm is _____ in the next 24 hours.
A. possibly B. probably C. hopefully D. likely
8. He is only 7 years old. He can speak 3 languages, _____.
A. though B. although C. but D. however
9. After interviewed by the manager, he was _____ the job.
A. provided B. supplied C. wanted D. offered
10. — Shall I give you a ride as you live so far away?
— Thank you. _____ (2005 江西)
A. It couldn't be better B. Of course you can C. If you like D. It's up to you
11. John, look at the time. _____ you play the piano at such a late hour? (2005 全国)
A. Must B. Can C. May D. Need
12. He _____ have completed his work, otherwise, he wouldn't be enjoying himself by the seaside. (2005 北京)
A. should B. must C. wouldn't D. can't
13. I _____ have been more than six years old when the accident happened. (2005 江西)
A. shouldn't B. couldn't C. mustn't D. needn't
14. There _____ be any difficulty about passing the road test since you have practiced a lot in the driving school. (2005 上海)
A. mustn't B. shan't C. shouldn't D. needn't
15. — I've taken someone else's green sweater by mistake.
— It _____ Harry's. He always wears green. (2005 广东)
A. could be B. will be C. mustn't be D. has to be

II 短文填空

选用方框中所给动词的适当形式填空。

celebrate, take, admire, satisfy, starve, gain, forgive, look, lead, have, gather, play

Festivals may 16 place in different time of year. In ancient times, people had not enough to eat and often 17 to death, not to mention 18 festivals grandly. They 19 forward to better life.

Now, however, in our country, since we 20 liberation in 1949, our great Party 21 us to being richer and richer. Most people 22 with their life and many articles are written 23 our Party. During the festival, grown-ups may 24 together to have a chat while children may 25 a trick on their friends and 26 fun with each other. Of course, sometimes they may make too much noise, but it will 27 by their parents.



必修
③

III 完形填空

请根据所给 15 个单词的首字母将下面一篇短文补充完整。

Dragon Boat F 28 is a n 29 festival in China. It had its o 30 as an event in m 31 of the great p 32 Qu Yuan. Every year, people can hardly wait and look f 33 to its a 34. It is Chinese c 35 to hold dragon boating races on the fifth day of the fifth month of the l 36 calendar. The festival is also a time to eat Zongzi, a traditional dish of rice and fruit wrapped in bamboo leaves. The festival is also c 37 to protect people from bad luck and illnesses. People believe that if an egg is balanced on its end at exactly 12:00 noon, it means the coming year will be good: the farmers will have a good h 38, the children will study better, etc. Of course, parents should watch over their children and protect them from doing h 39 to themselves or get d 40 in the water. Anyway, the main purpose today is to let people have f 41 with each other and forget our d 42 life for a little while.

语篇专练

阅读理解

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中,选出最佳答案。

A

Ramadan

Ramadan is one of the most important festivals for Muslims. The name of the festival comes from the Arabic month in which it is celebrated. Ramadan is celebrated in countries all over the world, especially in Africa and the Middle East. The time for celebrating Ramadan varies each year. People celebrate it in the ninth month of the Arabic **lunar** calendar. During Ramadan, people must not eat during the day: from when the sun comes up to when the sun goes down, people celebrating Ramadan will not eat or smoke. When the sun has gone down, however, the celebration begins. People often stay up all night eating, singing and dancing.

Easter

In late spring, many people around the world celebrate Easter. The festival is a celebration of spring and it is also a **religious** holiday. It is the time for Eater bunnies and egg hunts, and of course for eating lots of delicious foods. Easter is celebrated in late March or early April but the exact dates are different from year to year. People celebrate Easter in different ways: in some countries, the Easter Bunny—a big rabbit—will visit and children will go on egg hunts, looking for eggs and candy that have been hidden by their parents. In other countries, Easter is a time for children to dress up like witches and go from door to door asking for candy—much like **Halloween** in the US. The Easter Bunny and the Easter Egg are popular symbols of the festival.

- Ramadan is celebrated in the _____ month of the Arabic **lunar** calendar.
A. eighth B. ninth C. tenth D. eleventh
- The word *Ramadan* is the name of _____.
A. a month B. a town C. a person D. a holy book
- During Ramadan, people do not _____ during the day.
A. talk B. sing C. eat D. sleep
- In some countries, children will go on _____ during Easter.
A. picnics B. egg hunts C. trips D. fighting
- The two main popular symbols of Easter are the _____ and the _____.
A. Easter Man, Easter egg B. Easter Bunny, Easter tree
C. Easter Bunny, Easter egg D. Easter Man, Easter tree





必修
③

Let children learn to judge their own work. A child who learns to talk does not learn by being corrected all the time. If corrected too much, he will stop talking. He notices a thousand times a day the differences between the language he uses and the language those around him. Little by little, he makes the necessary changes to make his language like other people's. In the same way, children learn to do all the other things without being taught—to walk, run, climb, whistle, ride a bicycle—compare their own performances with those of more skilled people, and slowly make the needed changes.

But in school we never give a child a chance to find out his mistakes and correct them for himself. We do it all for his act as if we thought that he would never notice a mistake unless it was pointed out to him, or correct it unless he was made to. Let him work out, with the help of other children if he wants it, what this word says, what the answer is to that problem, whether this is a good way of saying or doing this or not.

If it is a matter of right answers, as it may be in mathematics or science, give him the answer book. Let him correct his own papers. Why should we teachers waste time on such routine (daily) work? Our job should be to help the child when he tells us that he can't find the way to get to measure (衡量) their own understanding, how to know what they know or do not know.

6. According to the passage, the best way for children to learn things is by _____.
 - A. listening to the advice of grown-ups
 - B. asking adults many questions
 - C. making mistakes and having them corrected
 - D. doing as other people do by themselves
7. Which of the following does the writer think teachers should NOT do?
 - A. Give children correct answers.
 - B. Allow children to make mistakes.
 - C. Tell the children what is wrong with their work as often as possible.
 - D. Let children judge their own work.
8. According to the writer, teachers in school should _____.
 - A. encourage children to learn from each other
 - B. point out children's mistakes whenever they are found
 - C. correct children's mistakes as much as possible
 - D. teach children more knowledge from book
9. The passage suggests that learning to speak and learning to ride a bicycle are _____.
 - A. different from learning other skills
 - B. the same as learning other skills
 - C. more important than other skills
 - D. unnecessary skills
10. Which of the following may serve as the best title of this passage?
 - A. Let Us Teachers Stop Working.
 - B. Let Children Alone.
 - C. Let Children Correct Their Exercises.
 - D. Let Children Learn by Themselves.

新题探究

篇章结构

下面是一篇杂志文章，请将标有 A—F 的段落插入文章标号为 1—5 的合适位置，使这篇文章意义完整，结构连贯；其中有一个段落是多余的。

With the increase of the world's population, many regions that used to have plenty wildlife have already been occupied by Man. Although nowadays more and more people realize that wildlife must be protected, the problem is far from solved.

Over the past several decades the population of the world has been increased rapidly. The deadly expansion of population has made the burden of the land heavier and heavier. 1 The result is one after another, many species of wildlife disappeared from the Earth forever.