

全日制普通高级中学教材

QUANRIZHI PUTONG GAOJI ZHONGXUE JIAOCAI

随堂纠错

SUITANGJIUCUO

超级练

CHAOJI LIAN

英语

高三(全)

浙江教育出版社

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主 编 任美琴

编 者 任美琴 朱美霞 何小怡 蔡裕方

汤杰礼 陈佩君 吴超玲

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e-mail: zjy@zjcb.com

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栏目设置及使用说明

教材解读

归纳学习要点,梳理知识脉络,方便理解与记忆。

名师引路

揭示重点,剖析难点,点拨学法,提供学习心理辅导。

解题方略

分类题型,总结问题解决的—般规律,并揭示解题技巧。

纠错在线

记录做题过程中出现的错误,提醒随时总结自己的不足之处。

学习DIY

由学生自己总结本阶段的成功与不足,并明确今后努力方向。

Unit 1 That must be a record!

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Section 2 Reading

Section 3 Writing

Section 4 Grammar

Section 5 Project

Section 6 Self-assessment

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典例剖析

选择“基题”,分析解题思路与方法,提供表达示范。

理解巩固

提供理解、巩固基本知识和技能的基础题。覆盖教材要点,强化重点,题量适宜,注重有效。

发展提高

提供提升知识层次、发展学生解决问题能力的优秀试题。

高考链接

列举历年高考中与本节有关的真题,让学生同步了解高考命题的要求与特点。

拓展阅读

提供与课文有关的阅读资料,让学生通过阅读拓展视野,发散思维,形成开放的学习平台。

参考答案

提供全书所有习题的标准答案。



为适应高中段教学的需要,在广泛征求师生意见的基础上,我社组织了全省一线的部分优秀教师,编写了这套“随堂纠错超级练”丛书。

这是一套涵盖高中各主要学科,包括课堂教学和阶段复习各环节的同步实战型丛书。丛书名即反映了其主要特点:随堂,就是基本知识随堂通;纠错,就是出现错误当堂纠;超级练,就是巩固提高分层练。

在设计模块时,我们根据方便、实用的原则,花大力气进行了创新优化:

提炼教材精华,涵盖知识考点 “教材解读”板块,本着“双基”的要求和高考命题的导向,用简练的文字,从识记知识、能力目标与发展提高三个维度归纳整理教材内容,分析学习重点与难点,揭示高考考点与热点,辨疑解惑,为学生指点迷津。

荟萃典例基题,剖析解题方略 “典例剖析”板块,科学选择各类范例“基题”,先通过多角度的详细剖析,给学生示范解题过程,再在分类题型的基础上,总结各类习题的一般解法与规律,以举一反三,提高解题能力。

精选名题范例,循序梯级设置 “同步训练”板块,本着循序渐进、层级提高的原则,将配套练习按照教学的内在规律分成三个训练梯次:理解巩固、发展提高和高考链接。前两类练习,可供不同学力的学生同步或分段使用;后一类练习,根据知识点选择历年有代表性的高考真题,让学生试做,以同步了解高考命题的基本特点。所有这些练习题目,除了荟萃历年来各级各类试卷的名题范例以外,更有许多体现近年高考走向、凝聚名师心得的创新题目。

警示易入歧途,督促随堂自纠 根据心理学关于认知就是反馈纠错过程的原理和高考状元们都注重自我纠错的成功实践,本书在同步训练板块的附栏,预留了一定空间,以方便学生进行自我“在线纠错”和归纳、总结、记录纠错心得。

为了更好地与当前的实际教学模式接轨,实践“自主学习”的精神,我们在上述板块之外,在每一单元后增加了“拓展阅读”一栏,提供与课文有关的阅读材料,让学生通过阅读拓展视野,形成开放的学习平台。

在编排上,为了使各模块条理清晰、方便实用,我们采用了左右分栏、上下切块的版面设计,大致做到了知识体系一目了然,复习翻检信手拈来。

限于水平和时间,本丛书必定存在疏漏和不足,恳切希望得到批评指正,以便我们进一步修订和提高。



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Unit 1 That must be a record!

教材解读

名师引路

请对照左栏,仔细阅读教材,思考以下问题:本节教材有哪些知识要点?具体内容是什么?请尽可能地用自己的话表述出来。

注意 attempt 之后经常跟动词不定式。attempt (to do) sth. = try to do sth. that is difficult.
attempt 作动词时,往往为及物动词。
attempt + n.
attempt to do sth.
The prisoners attempted an escape, but failed. (= The prisoners attempted to escape, but failed.) 囚犯们企图逃跑,但是失败了。
attempt 作名词时,为可数名词。

项 目	要 点
词 汇	heard voyager tightrope union moustache brewery conclude hire feat length hectare athletic fade account attempt suitable inspect confirm certificate gradual blank enthusiastic bid decade committee fascinate burst underline globe bush spaceman ramp skilful skateboard administration permission schoolmate grandparent recently familiar concentrate capture factor helmet truly delight energetic cautious outgoing register skim send in set down in a row in the first place apply for burst into sth. stand out keep track of concentrate on be diagnosed with make for
结 构	1. what 引导的名词性从句 2. 动词后接两个或两个以上的 that 从句作宾语 3. as 引导的让步状语从句的倒装语序
语 法	复习句子成分——主语(Subject)

I. 单 词

1. attempt *v.* 尝试;努力;试图*n.* 企图;尝试

She was accused of attempted murder. (= She tried to murder sb. but did not succeed.)

她被控犯有企图谋杀罪。

Don't attempt to make him change his mind. 别试图改变他的想法。

an attempt (to do sth. / at doing sth.) (= an act of trying to do sth.)

The thief made no attempt to run away. 小偷并没有试图逃跑。

I passed my driving test at the third attempt. 我尝试了三次才通过了驾照考试。

拓展 attempted murder / suicide 未遂谋杀 / 自杀未遂

make attempt to do sth. 企图做

in an attempt to do sth. 想做

at the first / second attempt 第一次 / 第二次尝试

2. burst *v.* 迸裂;爆炸

You will burst that tyre if you blow it up any more.

你要是继续给车胎充气的话,它非炸了不可。

If it rains much more, the river will burst its banks. 如果再下大雨的话,河堤就要决口了。

拓展 burst into song / tears / laughter 突然开始唱歌 / 流泪 / 大笑

burst out crying / laughing 突然放声大哭 / 大笑

a burst of applause / laughter 一阵掌声 / 笑声

比较 *fascinating*,
fascinated

fascinating 是形容词, 意为“吸引人的, 迷人的, 使人神魂颠倒的”。
a fascinating voice / story, 迷人的嗓音/故事。
fascinated 也是形容词, 意为“被……所吸引”。

burst open 突然打开

3. *confirm* v. 证实; 肯定; 确认

The smell of cigarette smoke confirmed what he had suspected; there had been a party in his absence. 香烟味证实了他的猜疑; 他不在时这里举行过聚会。

I'd like to confirm when you will be arriving on Saturday. Will you be here in time for lunch?

我想确认一下星期六你什么时候到。你能来得及到这儿吃中饭吗?

拓展 *confirmation* n. 证实, 认可

We are waiting for confirmation of the report. 我们正在等待确认这个报道。

4. *conclude* v. 推断, 决定

From the man's strange behaviour I concluded that he was drunk.

他奇怪的言行使我推断他喝醉了。

He concluded his speech by reminding us of our responsibility.

在提醒我们牢记责任后, 他结束了讲话。

拓展 *conclusion* n. 结论, 结局, 决定

come to the conclusion that ... 断定

reach a successful conclusion 达成……决定

draw a conclusion 得出结论

in conclusion (finally; lastly) 最后

jump to a conclusion (不经仔细思考) 仓促得出结论

5. *fade* v. (使)褪色, (使)失去光泽; (使)衰弱

If you hang your clothes out in the bright sun, they will fade.

如果你把衣服晒在强烈的阳光下, 它们就会褪色。

They arrived home just as the light was fading (as it was going dark).

天刚黑下来, 他们就到家了。

Hopes of a peace settlement are beginning to fade. 和平解决希望变得渺茫了。

拓展 *fade away* 逐渐变弱, 逐渐消失

As time went by, the children's memories of their hometown slowly faded away.

随着时间的过去, 孩子们对家乡的记忆渐渐淡忘了。

The smile faded from his face. 微笑渐渐从他脸上消失。

6. *fascinate* vt. 强烈吸引, 迷住

Anything to do with aeroplanes and flying fascinates the little boy.

凡是跟飞机和飞行有关的东西都让这个小男孩着迷。

I was always fascinated by / with my mother's stories when I was young.

小时候, 我老是被妈妈的故事所吸引。

拓展 *fascinating* adj. 迷人的; 醉人的

It's fascinating to do sth. 做……很醉人

fascinated adj. 令人着迷的

sb. be fascinated to do sth. 某人着迷于做某事

fascination n. 迷惑; 魔力

7. *delight* n. [U] 欣喜, 高兴; [C] 令人高兴的事等

The children squealed in delight when they saw all the presents under the Christmas tree.

孩子们看见圣诞树下的礼物, 快乐得尖叫起来。

The story is a delight to read. 这个故事令人心旷神怡。

My aunt's little boy is a real delight. 我姑姑的小儿子真逗。

拓展 *delightful* adj. 令人高兴的, 令人愉快的

delightfully adv. 大喜; 欣然

delight vt. 使快乐; 取乐

delight in sth. / in doing sth. / (take delight in sth. / doing sth.) 从……中获得乐趣

delighted adj. (人)感到高兴的; 快乐的

be delighted (at / with / about sth.) 喜欢……

be delighted to do sth. / that ... 喜欢做……

I. 短语

- 1.
- set down**
- 记下, 记入; 登记, 记载; 放下; 把……归功于; 把……看作; 把……解释为

Instead, the editors of the book set down the records and keep track of them in other ways.

相反, 这本书的编辑记下了这些记录并以此方式作了阐述。

I wanted to set my feelings down on paper. 我想将情感记下来。

The driver set her down at the station. 司机让她在车站下了车。

The rules of the club are set down in the members' handbook.

俱乐部的规则都印在成员的手册上了。

拓展 set about sth. 开始做, 着手

set sb. / sth. back 花费了一大笔钱

set out to do sth. 开始做某事

set ... on fire 纵火

set the date for ... 将日期定在……

set a good example to sb. 给……树立好的榜样

set sb. a lot of homework 布置很多作业

set sth. aside 省下钱; 搁一边; 不计较

set off 衬托

set sb. free 放了某人, 给……自由

set one's alarm for 6:00 将闹钟调在 6 点

set the table 摆放餐具准备吃饭

set a new world record 创了新的世界记录

set sail for 扬帆起航

- 2.
- put ... into**
- 使……处于某种状态(境地或局面)

The records are put into different categories. 这些记录分不同类别进行归档。

We've put a lot of effort into making the house look nice.

为了使房子看上去漂亮, 我们花了很多精力。

拓展 put into operation / practice 开始实施

put aside 储存

put away 将……收拾好

put forward / forth 提出建议

put ... into prison 让……坐牢

put on 穿上; 增加; 假装

put up 提供住宿; 张贴; 建造

put into effect 开始生效

put down 放下; 记下; 镇压

put back 放回原处

put ... into 将……译成

put off 推迟

put out 灭火

put up with 忍受, 容忍

- 3.
- stand out**
- 突出, 杰出

Among the brilliant athletic achievements, a few records stand out because of the moving life stories behind them. 在这辉煌的成就中, 有几项记录由于它们背后的感人故事而格外突出。

She always stand out in a crowd. 她在人群中总是非常引人注目。

I am sure illnesses stand out in all childhood memories.

我敢肯定, 在童年所有的记忆中疾病是最难忘的。

拓展 stand against 靠……站着

stand by 支持

stand for 代表

stand up 起立

- 4.
- concentrate on / upon**
- 集中注意力在……上

I need to concentrate on passing this exam. 我得集中注意力通过这次考试。

I tried to concentrate my thoughts on the problem. 我努力将思想集中在这个问题上。

拓展 concentrated *adj.* 专心致志的, 集中的

concentration *n.* 集中

concentration camp 集中营

- 5.
- make for**
- 导致, 实现, 有利于, 使成为可能

Arguing all the time doesn't make for a happy marriage. 夫妻老是争吵的话, 婚姻就无法幸福。

Early rising will make for good health. 早起对身体有益。

Cultural exchange makes for better understanding. 文化交流有助于促进彼此的了解。

拓展 make for sb. / sth. 朝……去

make fun of 取笑

make it 规定时间; 做到, 办成

make out 填写; 理解; 辨认出

make up 弥补; 补偿; 组成; 虚构; 化妆

make good / full use of 好好 / 充分利用

make the best of 充分利用

名师引路

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

注意 concentrated 用来形容液体时, 意为“浓缩的”。

名师引路
MINGSHI YINLU

比较 what, that
that 只起连接作用, 在从
句中不作任何句子成分,
且 that 在主语从句、表语
从句和同位语从句中不省
略, 在宾语从句中视情况
而定。
After that seemed centuries,
his parents came back, safe
and sound. 感觉有几个世纪
之后, 他的父母平安地回
来了。

Ⅲ. 结构

1. The Guinness company hired two Englishmen to write what later became the Guinness Book of World Records.

吉尼斯公司聘请了两个英国人来编写一本书, 后来这本书被称为“吉尼斯世界记录大全”。

what 引导名词性从句时有一明显特征, 即 what 本身在从句中作主语、宾语、表语等成分的同时, 又要引导该从句。

A modern city has been set up in what was a wasteland ten years ago.
十年前还是一片废墟, 如今一座现代化都市拔地而起。

The other day, my brother drove his car down the street at what I thought was a dangerous speed.
前几天, 我的兄弟开着他的车在马路上疾驶, 那种速度在我看来是非常危险的。

2. You can learn that the oldest person is a woman who lived to be 122 years and 164 days, that the longest moustache reached a length of 1.6 metres and that the longest poisonous snake is 5.71 metres long.

你可以了解到寿命最长的人是个女人, 活了 122 年又 164 天; 最长的胡须长达 1.6 米; 最长的毒蛇有 5.71 米。

句中三个 that 均连接宾语从句。当句中的动词后接两个或两个以上的 that 从句作宾语时, 第一个 that 可省, 但后面的 that 不可省。

Mary said (that) she couldn't go and meet me at the airport and that I had to take a taxi to her institute. 玛丽说她无法去机场接我, 并让我坐出租车去她学校。

We must believe that each one of us is able to do something well and that, when we discover what this something is, we must work until we succeed. 我们必须相信每个人都能做好某件事; 当知道这件事是什么的时候, 我们必须努力去做, 直到成功。

3. Impressive as the record is, it fades next to the story of Armstrong's struggle against disease.

虽然这项记录令人难忘, 但阿姆斯特朗与疾病抗争的故事比它更加令人瞩目。

as 引导让步状语从句, 当表语为形容词时, 表语提前, 形成倒装句型结构。如果表语为名词, 注意名词前不使用冠词。此处相当于 though 引导的状语从句, 倒装句中 as 也可以换成 though, 但不能使用 although。

Young as he is, he already knows what he wants to be when he grows up.

虽然他还小, 但他已经清楚长大后将从事何种职业。

Try as she might, Sue couldn't get the door open. 虽然苏尽力了, 可她也无法把门打开。

Much as I would like to help, I have a lot to do. 我很想帮忙, 但我实在忙得不可开交。

Ⅳ. 语法: 复习句子成分——主语

1. 主语的定义

主语是一个句子的主题, 是句子所述说的主体。它的位置一般在句子之首。

2. 主语的表现形式

主语通常由名词、代词、数词、名词化的形容词、副词、名词化的介词、不定式、动名词、名词化的过去分词、介词短语、从句等充当。

The multi deer used to be very common in China a long time ago. (名词)

Little streams feed big rivers. (名词)

If we know more about what causes endangerment, we may be able to take measures before it is too late. (代词)

Five is enough. (数词)

Old and young marched side by side. (名词化的形容词)

Now is the time to make preparations for the space journey. (副词)

The ups and downs of life must be taken as they come. (名词化的介词)

It is not easy to find a solution to the problem. (不定式)

Smoking is bad for you. (动名词)

The disabled hope that one day they will not be looked down upon. (名词化的过去分词)

From Hangzhou to Shanghai is only a two-hour ride by car. (介词短语)

What he does doesn't always agree with what he says. (从句)

3. 主语的单复数和谓语的形式关系

(1) 单数主语、单个动词不定式、动名词短语及从句作主语, 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、动名词短语以及主语从句作主语, 谓语动词则用复数形式。

(2) 由 *as well as*, *with*, *along with*, *like*, *together with*, *rather than*, *except*, *but*, *including*, *besides*, *in addition to*, *no less than*, *as much as* 等引起的结构跟在主语后面, 不能看作是并列主语, 该主语不受这些词组引导的插入语的影响。若主语是单数, 其谓语动词用单数形式; 若主语是复数, 其谓语动词用复数形式。

(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, 谓语动词仍要用单数形式。这类代词有 *either*, *neither*, *each (of)*, *one*, *the other*, *another*, *somebody*, *someone*, *something*, *anyone*, *anything*, *anybody*, *everyone*, *everything*, *everybody*, *no one*, *nothing*, *nobody* 等。

(4) 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。

(5) *one of*, *a series of*, *a species of*, *a chain of*, *a pair of* 等结构作主语时, 谓语动词要用单数形式。

(6) 百分数, 分数, *half of*, *plenty of*, *most of*, *(a) part of*, *a lot of*, *lots of*, *heaps of*, *loads of* 等+可数或不可数名词作主语时, 不可数名词的谓语用单数, 可数名词的谓语要看可数名词的单复数而定。

(7) *all of*, *most of*, *a lot of*, *some of*, *none of*, *plenty of*, *the rest*, *the majority of* 等+名词作主语时, 谓语动词的单复数形式应与名词的单复数一致。

(8) 主语前加表示“单位、度量”的短语, 如 *a kind (sort / type / form / pair / cup / glass / piece / load / block / box / handful / quantity / ton / metre...)* 等, 表示“单位、度量”的这个名词的单复数决定谓语形式。

(9) *quantity of*+不可数名词, 谓语动词用单数形式; *quantities of*+可数与不可数名词, 谓语动词用复数形式。

典例剖析

例1 The conclusion the doctor _____ from the blood sample was that the patient had been infected with HIV.

- A. got B. made C. drew D. resulted

解析 此句为含有定语从句和表语从句的主从复合句。

答案 C

例2 He gave his listeners a vivid _____ of his journey through Wales.

- A. example B. account C. explanation D. analysis

解析 *account* 强调的是描述, 描绘已发生的事情; *explanation* 强调的是给出理由。vivid 是“生动的”意思, *give a vivid account* 意思为“生动地描述”。

答案 B

例3 Could you help me with this application form? I don't know how to _____ it.

- A. set down B. set out C. set off D. set about

解析 短语动词一直是英语学习中的难点, 应该将短语的搭配与意思结合起来考虑。

答案 D

名师引路

MINSHIYINLU

解题方略

JITIEFANGLUO

例1 the doctor 与之后的谓语构成的定语从句前省略了关系代词 *that* 或 *which*, 从句修饰先行词 *The conclusion*, 根据搭配 *draw a conclusion*, 故选 C。

例3 *set down* 意思是“写下”, *down* 为副词; *set out* 有“开始”的意思, 但后接动词不定式; *set off* 有“出发, 引爆”等意思, *off* 是副词; *set about* 中的 *about* 是介词, 后加名词或代词作宾语, 意思是“着手”, 所以是最佳选择。

做题的目的,是评估自己的学习效果,提高解题的准确率与速度。每次做题时,你都应该认真、仔细。题目做错是正常的,但作业完成后,务必将做错的那些习题标出来,分析出错的原因,这样你就可以在纠错中不断进步。

做对 _____ 题;
做错 _____ 题;
原因分析 _____。

同步训练



I. Vocabulary and structure

A. Complete the following sentences with proper words.

- While reading, we should sometimes pay special attention to the implied meaning of a sentence or paragraph in order to c _____ the full meaning of the passage. This is sometimes called "reading beyond the lines".
- These trousers are too t _____, I can't put them on.
- A passport is a c _____ that shows who you are and which country you come from.
- The residents c _____ that the election would be held on June 25th as planned.
- 1988—1998 was the happiest d _____ in her life.
- Since Helen was blind and deaf, her teacher taught her the word "laugh" by making her b _____ into laughter.
- My new teacher is an e _____ woman—she never seems to get tired.
- He is on the c _____ that controls council spending.
- It is necessary for every country to pay attention to the climate of the g _____.
- In ancient China, men with long b _____ were often thought to be wise.

B. Translate the following phrases.

- 结束一场关于……的争辩 _____
- "吉尼斯世界记录大全" _____
- 对……进行跟踪 _____
- 庆祝香港回归中国 _____
- 被确认患了癌症 _____
- 抓住了人们的心理 _____
- 将注意力集中在……上 _____
- 分不同种类进行归档 _____
- 当时世界上排名第一的自行车选手 _____
- 召开了一个盛大的揭幕仪式 _____

C. Choose the proper phrases in the box to complete the sentences below.

set down keep track of in a row as a result of in the first place apply for
burst into sth. centre on concentrate on

- I have _____ everything that happened, as I remember.
- If you don't _____ more _____ your job, you will be dismissed.
- When IOC President Samaranch announced that Beijing would host the 2008 Olympic Games, all Chinese watching him on TV _____ cheers.
- Soldiers stood _____ to welcome their officer.
- A student who wants to study abroad must _____ a student visa.
- The parents said, "Our thoughts _____ the young girl about to be married."
- I always make sure I _____ all the money I spend.
- Profits have declined _____ of the recent drop in sales.

D. Complete the following sentences, using some good structures learnt in this unit.

- _____ (虽然他长得很高), he couldn't reach the apples on the tree.
- _____ (我旁边站着迈克), who used to help us.
- The president of the college, _____ (和教授们一道), is planning a

conference to be held next week.

4. The accident _____ (是因为司机喝多了).
5. We will have tea in the garden _____ (不在客厅).
6. _____ (他是个小心谨慎的人) and never dares to experience X-games.
7. "The company has hired me. I can work here tomorrow." _____ (他兴高采烈地说道).
8. Childhood memories _____ (我原以为已经消退了的) now came back when I came across my former maths teacher in primary school.
9. When IOC President Samaranch announced that Beijing would host the 2008 Olympic Games, _____ (所有在看电视的中国人都欢呼起来).

纠错在线

THE EXERCISES

I. Multiple choices

1. — Hello! May I speak to Jackson, please?
— Yes, speaking.
— Oh, I _____ your voice at first.
A. don't recognize B. didn't recognize
C. hadn't recognized D. haven't recognized
2. — I'll tell my sister about her new job tomorrow.
— You _____ her yesterday.
A. ought to tell B. would have told
C. must tell D. should have told
3. _____ is reported in the newspapers, talks between the two countries are making progress.
A. It B. As C. That D. What
4. As a result of the heavy snow, the highway has been closed up until further _____.
A. news B. information C. notice D. message
5. The idea puzzled me so much that I stopped for a few seconds to try to _____.
A. make it out B. make it off C. make it up D. make it over
6. — I could see you felt nervous when you were giving a speech.
— Yes, with so many eyes _____ on me.
A. fix B. fixed C. fixing D. to fix
7. Meeting Wang Rei, one of my best friends, after these years was an unforgettable moment.
_____ I will always treasure.
A. that B. it C. one D. what
8. He told us _____ would make a difference.
A. that what was he doing B. that what he was doing
C. that he was doing what D. what that he was doing
9. Before the war broke out, many people _____ in safe places possessions they could not take with them.
A. threw away B. put away C. gave away D. carried away

II. Cloze test

Are you a man or a mouse? When people ask this question they want to know 1 you think you are a 2 person or a coward(懦夫). But you'll never really know the answer to that question 3 you are tested in real life. Some people 4 they are brave, but when they come face to face with real 5, they act like cowards. Other people think of themselves as cowards, but when they meet danger, they act like 6.

Lenny Skutnik had always thought of himself as a 7 person. He got worried before

examinations. He worried about his job and health. All he wanted in life was to be safe and healthy. 8, on 15th January 1982, a plane crashed into the Potomac River in Washington. Lenny went to the river to see what was happening. Then he saw a woman in the 9 water. Lenny did not feel afraid. He kept very 10 and did a very courageous thing. He jumped into the Potomac, 11 to the woman, and kept her head 12 the water. Seventy-eight people died that day. Thanks to Lenny Skutnik, it was not 13.

When you are in a very 14 situation and feel afraid, the body automatically(自动地) produces a chemical in the blood. This chemical is called adrenalin(肾上腺素). 15 adrenalin in the blood system, you actually feel stronger and stronger and are 16 to fight or run away. However, when you're absolutely(完全) terrified, the body can produce too much adrenalin. When this 17, the muscles become very hard and you find you 18 move at all. You are then paralysed(瘫痪) with fear. That is 19 when you're very frightened, we sometimes say we're "petrified". This word comes from the Greek word "petros", which means "stone". We are 20 frightened that we have become like stone.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. how | B. why | C. if | D. either () |
| 2. A. brave | B. real | C. hard | D. certain () |
| 3. A. when | B. until | C. after | D. once () |
| 4. A. realize | B. find | C. think | D. agree () |
| 5. A. life | B. question | C. mouse | D. danger () |
| 6. A. soldiers | B. mice | C. heroes | D. towards () |
| 7. A. useless | B. brave | C. nervous | D. dangerous () |
| 8. A. So | B. Therefore | C. Then | D. Actually () |
| 9. A. fresh | B. poisonous | C. warm | D. ice-cold () |
| 10. A. nervous | B. calm | C. frightened | D. excited () |
| 11. A. went | B. helped | C. spoke | D. swam () |
| 12. A. in | B. under | C. above | D. from () |
| 13. A. an accident | B. a mistake | C. seventy-eight | D. seventy-nine () |
| 14. A. dangerous | B. comfortable | C. different | D. favorable () |
| 15. A. With | B. Without | C. For | D. Like () |
| 16. A. afraid | B. unable | C. ready | D. anxious () |
| 17. A. gets | B. disappears | C. happens | D. goes () |
| 18. A. needn't | B. cannot | C. mustn't | D. shouldn't () |
| 19. A. so | B. how | C. because | D. why () |
| 20. A. really | B. very | C. such | D. so () |

IV. Reading comprehension

A

Online TOEFL's coming

No grammar section. A new speaking test. Note-taking allowed, and one hour longer. With only three more paper-based TOEFL(PBT) tests ahead, China's test takers need to get to grips with the new Internet-based TOEFL(iBT).

The first iBT was held in the US in September 2005. The earliest possible date for iBT to hit China is May, 2006, the Educational Testing Service (ETS) says.

Test takers answer all questions by computer. The same questions are transmitted simultaneously(同时地) online from the ETS.

Designed to examine all four language skills—speaking, listening, reading, and writing—iBT stresses integrated communicative skills. In the Speaking section, test takers need to read, listen and then speak in response to a question. In the Writing part, they read, listen, and then write

their responses.

Besides macro-changes in question design the overall test structure is also changed.

The iBT replaces Grammar with Speaking. Test takers speak into a microphone to respond to questions. The responses are recorded and transmitted to ETS; then reviewed by human raters.

The Writing section is expanded to two tasks. Besides traditional essay writing, test takers are required to write a response to material they have heard and read.

The total score is changed from 677 to 120, 30 for each section. Test takers can view scores online, 15 working days after the test. They'll also receive their score report by mail.

Would-be test takers can log onto www.ets.org/toeflpractice for 40 pages of free iBT tips. And they can log onto www.etest.edu.cn, two months ahead of the iBT administration, to register for the test.

1. How many changes are likely to take place in the new TOEFL? ()

- A. 3. B. 4. C. 5. D. 6.

2. What message can we get from the passage? ()

- A. Grammar is not important any more.
B. Special emphasis is laid on communicative skills.
C. Speaking and listening are much more important than reading and writing.
D. The first iBT held in the US has proved to be a great success.

3. Who'll benefit from the new TOEFL? ()

- A. American natives.
B. Those whose handwriting is good.
C. Those who are good at typing.
D. Those who have formed a habit of thinking in English.

4. What does the underlined word "expand" in the 7th paragraph mean? ()

- A. to open new shops, factories.
B. to become more confident and to talk more.
C. to add more details or information to something that you have already said.
D. to become larger in size, number or amount.

5. Which of the following statements is true? ()

- A. Those who do well in PBT will surely fail in iBT.
B. By the time the news came out, China's test takers found it too late to register for PBT.
C. Those who get a high score in iBT won't have much difficulty communicating with English-speaking people.
D. As soon as the test takers finish iBT, they will know their scores.

B

Read the following texts about world records and choose the most suitable heading from A to F for each text. There is one extra heading which you do not need.

- A. World's most-visited city
B. World's deadliest plant
C. The largest twins gathering
D. Birthplace of the most presidents
E. The world's largest indoor waterfall
F. World's highest city

1. Wenchuan, China, sits 16,730 feet (5,103 m) above the sea. That's 3.2 miles (5.3 km) high, more than half the height of Mt. Everest. There are several ancient villages in the area with houses dating back hundreds of years. Located nearby is the Wolong Panda Preserve—one of the last places on Earth where the endangered bears are studied and bred. The city is

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part of the Sichuan Province, which is located in southwest China. The province covers 207,340 square miles (537,000 sqkm) and has a population of 94.5 million. ()

2. The small city of Tijuana, located on Mexico's west coast, hosts about 35 million tourists each year. Because the city is so close to the country's border with the United States, many of these visitors are day-trippers from California. For the past 40 years, the people of Tijuana have been working to turn their city into a vacation spot with attractions to everyone. One popular spot in the city is the Zona del Rio—or River Zone—with its designer shops and high-tech dance clubs. Visitors to the city also enjoy bull fights, golf courses, museums, fishing, and the Cultural Centre. ()
3. The seeds of the castor bean plant contain a protein called ricin. Scientists estimate that ricin is about 6,000 times more poisonous than cyanide and 12,000 times more poisonous than rattlesnake venom. It would take a particle of ricin only about the size of a grain of sand to kill a 160-pound (73 kg) adult. The deadly beans are actually quite pretty and are sometimes used in jewelry. Castor bean plants grow in warmer climates and can reach a height of about 10 feet (3 m). Its leaves can measure up to 2 feet (0.6 m) wide. ()
4. The 114-foot (34.7 m) waterfall located in the lobby of the International Centre in Detroit, Michigan, is the tallest indoor waterfall in the world. The backdrop of this impressive waterfall is a 9,000-square-foot (840-sq-m) slab of marble that was imported from the Greek island of Tinos and installed by eight marble craftsmen. About 6,000 gallons (27,276L) of water spill down the waterfall each minute. That's the liquid equivalent of 80,000 cans of soda! Visitors can see this \$1.5 million creation as they stroll through the International Centre, which also houses many retail shops. ()
5. The Commonwealth of Virginia has earned the nickname "the Mother of Presidents" because eight of America's chief executives were born there. These presidents are George Washington (1st; 1789—1797), Thomas Jefferson (3rd; 1801—1809), James Madison (4th; 1809—1817), James Monroe (5th; 1817—1825), William Henry Harrison (9th; 1841), John Tyler (10th; 1841—1845), Zachary Taylor (12th; 1849—1850), and Woodrow Wilson (28th; 1913—1921). Since the first colony was founded here in 1607, Virginia has played a big part in the nation's political development. Each year many tourists visit Virginia's historical sites to learn more about the country's past. ()

V. Proofreading

I'd like you to have new idea about Chinese middle school students' English level. As fact, our listening and speaking skills have been improved great as well as reading or writing.

Firstly, our English teacher explains texts with English, and we were asked to speak English in English classes. Secondly, every English exam contains to a listening test. As a result, we must listen to many tape in order to get good marks. And to improve our listening skill farther, we often buy some English magazines with CD. Beside, we take part in the English Corner once a week. I believe we'll soon be able to express ourselves freely in English.

VI. Writing

请根据下列问题写一篇题目为“My Favorite Sport”的文章。词数 120 以上。

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____