

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



人教版新高中英语选修⑦

广州出版社

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百思英语 (2)

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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,2006.01

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(选修⑦)
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	2006年 1 月第一版
印 次	2006 年 1 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 8.00 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《新高中英语选修⑦——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

2006年1月



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Unit 1

Living well

选修
⑦

目标导航

学习目标与要求

Items	Studying aims and demands
Words	<p>名 词: disability, eyesight, drum, movie, ambition, motto, microscope, breath, absence, fellow, industry, tank, encouragement, conduct, politics, literature, handkerchief, assistance, companion, admiration, graduation, certificate, architect, basement, dignity</p> <p>动 词: adapt, annoy, conduct, resign, congratulate</p> <p>形容词: disabled, beneficial, clumsy, stupid, annoyed, independent, latter, remarkable, elder, elderly, accessible, bare</p>
Expressions	in other words, out of breath, all in all, make fun of, all the best, in particular
Functional items	<p>祝愿与祝贺(wishes and congratulations):</p> <p>Congratulations. All the best. I wish you success. Good luck.</p> <p>I'm proud of you. Well done. I'm very pleased for you.</p> <p>I'm very impressed by your performances. You have my best wishes.</p> <p>I hope it goes well for you. That's wonderful/amazing.</p>
Grammar	<p>复习不定式(Revise the infinitive)</p> <p>He seems <u>to be working</u> hard. (不定式的进行式)</p> <p>He seems <u>to have known</u> the truth. (不定式的完成式)</p> <p>He asks <u>to be sent</u> to the countryside. (不定式的被动式)</p>



话题点击

合作讨论

1. Name some disabled people with great achievements.
2. Why can some disabled people achieve great success in life?

背景知识

Public schools and colleges in the United States are required by law to help the disabled students. Congress approved the Rehabilitation (复原) Act in 1973. This law requires schools to provide disabled students with opportunities equal to those for other students.

A more recent law requires public schools to establish a program for each child found to have a disability. Schools must write, and follow a statement called an I.E.P., an individualized (个别的) education program. If not, parents may take legal action. States must provide special education services for free. Teachers with these skills are in great demand.

There are many ways to meet the needs of a student who has disabilities. One way is to give the student extra time to complete work. Teachers might also permit the student to take tests



differently from others in class. For example, the teacher might let the student speak the answers. Or another person could write the answers that the student gives. Also, students who have trouble concentrating might wish to take tests in a room that is extra quiet.

Some students might want others to take notes for them during class. Or they might want to listen to recordings of books instead of reading them.

Technology is one way to help. There are computer programs, for example, designed for the needs of people with learning disabilities.

There are some schools in the United States that teach only students with learning disabilities. One is Landmark College in the northeastern state of Vermont. Students attend for up to three years. It prepares them to continue their education at other colleges. Classes at Landmark College are small. Students have their own learning plans, and a special teacher to help them study.

学习资料卡

与话题相关的词语

wheelchair (轮椅)	deaf aid / hearing aid (助听器)
crutch (拐杖)	Braille (盲文)
cane (木拐杖)	stump sock (护套)
arch support (平脚垫)	orthopedic shoe (矫形皮鞋)
walker (助行架)	artificial limb (假肢)
hand splint (手矫形架)	therapy (治疗)
massage (按摩)	sign language (手语)



语篇探究

阅读理解

阅读 **MARTY'S STORY**, 然后回答下列问题:

- What's the main idea of the passage? Give one sentence to describe it.
- What kind of disease does Marty have?
- Why did the doctors cut out a piece of muscle from Marty's leg?
 - Because they could cure the disease by cutting it out.
 - Because they wanted to use it as a specimen (标本).
 - Because they would transplant (移植) the new muscle.
 - Because they wanted to find out the cause of the disease.
- Which of the following is false?
 - Although there are a few students who look down upon him, Marty never gets **annoyed**.
 - Marty leads a meaningful life and does not feel sorry for being disabled.
 - Marty only spends time with his pets and never with his friends.
 - Marty's disability has made him more independent.
- From the passage we can infer that _____.
 - Marty asks others to feel sorry for him
 - Marty never loses heart
 - Marty is afraid of being **made fun of**
 - Marty will not accept any encouragement because he has grown stronger

文脉理解

选修
⑦再次阅读 **MARTY'S STORY**, 然后完成下面表格:

Marty's disease	
Marty's difficulties	
Marty's ambition	
Marty's achievement	
Marty's hobby	
Marty's motto	
Marty's advice	

畅所欲言

What's the correct attitude towards disabled people?



课堂互动

要点精讲

I Warming Up

1. **ambition** *n.* strong desire for success, power, riches, etc. 雄心, 野心, 抱负

That politician is full of ambition.

One of his ambitions is to become a minister.

习惯搭配: have an ambition for sth. / to do sth.

He has an ambition for power / to come to power.

ambitious *adj.* 有野心的, 雄心勃勃的

He is ambitious to succeed in politics. = He is ambitious for success in politics.

II Pre-reading

2. **disabled** *adj.* 残疾的

The disabled soldiers are given special allowance(津贴) by the government.

disability *n.* 残疾

Though he is a man with a physical disability, he works hard with his strong will.

3. **beneficial** *adj.* helpful, useful 有利的, 有益的(其后常跟 to)

His holiday has had a beneficial effect.

The fall in prices will be beneficial to small business.

benefit *vt.* 有益于, 有利于, 对……有益

The rapid development of science benefits the whole world.

benefit *vi.* 得到利益, 获益, 受惠(其后常跟 from/ by 表原因)

Who's the most likely to benefit from/by the old lady's death?

benefit *n.* advantage, profit, good effect 利益, 好处

He has had the benefit of a first-class education.

固定搭配:

- 1) be of benefit to 对……有益

That experience was of great benefit to me.

- 2) for the benefit of 为了……(的利益)

Give up smoking for the benefit of your health.



III Reading

4. in other words 换句话说, 换言之

I soon found someone else had already done the work I was doing. In other words, I was wasting my time.

相关短语: in a word 总而言之; in so many words 直截了当地, 明确地; have a word with sb. 和某人谈话; have words with sb. 和某人争吵; in one's own word 用自己的话说; keep one's word 遵守诺言; send word 传话, 通知; word for / by word 逐字地

5. adapt v.

1) 使适应, 使适合(其后常跟 to 搭配)

adapt... to... 使……适应于……

You should adapt your own thinking to the new conditions.

adapt to sth. 适应某事

He has learned to adapt to the dry weather.

2) 改编, 改写(其后常跟 for/from 搭配)

These books have been adapted for the primary school students.

近义词: **adjust** 调整、调节; 也可指“使适应”

I must adjust my watch, it's slow.

He adjusted himself quickly to the heat of the country.

6. ...live one day at a time.

词语辨析: at a time, at one time

at a time 是“一次”的意思, 如: He often eats two eggs at a time.

at one time 是“(过去)有个时期, 一度”的意思, 如:

She wanted to leave school for business at one time.

相关短语: at times 有时; at the same time 同时; at any time 随时; all the time 一直;
in time 及时; on time 准时; in no time 立刻

7. out of breath 上气不接下气

After a 400- meter race, she was out of breath.

相关短语: hold one's breath 屏息; lose one's breath 喘不过气来; catch one's breath 松一口气; get one's breath 喘过气来, 恢复正常(呼吸); below/under one's breath 小声地; at / in one's breath 一口气地

8. stupid adj. 愚蠢的

Oh, my God! How could you rely on such a stupid person?

词语辨析: foolish, silly, stupid

foolish 常指人“无头脑; 缺乏常识; 不机智”, 其反义词是 wise。如:

It is foolish of them to quarrel like that. 他们那样争吵太不明智了。

silly 常指“傻; 低能的; 糊涂的; 无智慧的”, 多用于指小孩。如:

How silly of you to do that! 你干那事多傻啊!

stupid 指“迟钝的; 笨拙的”, 一般用于指人, 也可以指行为、事物, 反义词是 clever。如:

Don't be stupid enough to believe that. 不要那么傻去相信那种事。

I wish I had your brains, but I'm too stupid. 我太笨了, 我要是有你的脑瓜该多好。

9. annoy v. 使烦恼, 使生气

The noisy cats are annoying me.

annoyed adj. 颇为生气的

be annoyed with sb. for/at sth. 因某事而对某人生气

He was annoyed with me for my exposing his secret.

be annoyed at sth. 为……而生气

She was annoyed at the unfair treatment.

10. **all in all** 总而言之

You are wasting time. All in all, we won't accept your request.

相关短语: above all 最重要的是; after all 毕竟; in all 合计; first of all 首先; not at all 一点也不; All the best. 一切顺利

11. **make fun of** laugh or cause others to laugh rather unkindly at 取笑

It's bad manners to make fun of the disabled people.

12. ...live **as rich and full a life as** you do.

结构: as+ 形容词 +a/an+ 名词 +as (用于比较说明前后两者在某方面相等)

Jane is as friendly a girl as Mary.

It is as hot a day as it was yesterday.

IV Using Language13. **congratulate** v. 祝贺

congratulate sb. on sth. 为某事祝贺某人

We congratulated him on having passed the examinations.

Let me congratulate you on the birth of your daughter.

congratulation n. 祝贺 (复数形式在口语中用于祝贺别人)

— I have passed the exam.

— Congratulations.

14. **in particular** = especially 特别, 尤其(用于强调、补充前面所叙述的事情)

I noticed his eyes in particular, because they were very large.

比较: specially 专门地; 特意地(强调目的, 一般用在表示目的的不定式前或 for 介词短语前) 如:

He came earlier specially to find a seat in the front.

要点精练**I 翻译**

1. 他跑得很快, 到达目的地时已经上气不接下气。(out of breath)

2. 你们必须适应形势的变化。(adapt oneself to)

3. 他取笑我因为我犯了个愚蠢的错误。(make fun of)

4. 我们都祝贺玛莉通过了驾驶考试。(congratulate...on...)

II 选词填空

1. above all, in all, after all, first of all, all in all, at all

1) _____ there were 110 teachers present at the meeting.

2) Don't blame him for the fault, for he is a child _____.

3) Now, the English evening begins. _____, please allow me to introduce the honorable guests.

4) _____, the meeting was a success.

5) We must value what we have, and _____ time.

6) Paul said he didn't worry about the loss _____ because he had bought the insurance.





选修
⑦

2. stupid, foolish, silly

- 1) It was _____ of you to have been cheated by that man.
- 2) Don't be _____. You can get nothing from him.
- 3) No one is _____. Everyone has his own talent.

3. adapt, adjust

- 1) You can see through the telescope if you _____ it to your eyes.
- 2) Mr. Brown couldn't _____ himself to the new environment.
- 3) These reading materials were _____ from the great novels.
- 4) We should _____ our plan because of the flood.

III 单项填空

1. You can come here to ask me _____ if you have any questions.
A. at one time B. at a time C. at any time D. all the time
2. Nuclear energy can be used to _____ electricity.
A. producing B. produce C. be produced D. being produced
3. Jenny refused to act as a beggar in the play because she was afraid of _____.
A. making fun of B. laughing at C. being made fun of D. being laughed
4. —Li Ming won the first prize in yesterday's physics contest.
—Really? Why not go and _____ him?
A. congratulate B. celebrate C. appreciate D. benefit
5. —Ken, why do you look so tired?
—I _____ myself _____ the climate since I came here.
A. hadn't adapted; to B. haven't adapted; to C. don't adapt; from D. didn't adapt; from
6. They will hold a meeting _____ to discuss the pollution problem.
A. special B. especially C. in particular D. specially
7. Peter often talks to the disabled people, giving them _____ to succeed in their own life.
A. ambition B. encouragement C. independence D. dignity
8. —Bob, tomorrow I'll take part in the swimming competition.
—_____.
A. Good luck B. Congratulations C. Well done D. Amazing
9. To my surprise, he had no difficulty _____ her to resign.
A. in persuading B. to persuade C. for persuading D. with persuade
10. They were annoyed _____ Tom _____ his breaking the promise.
A. with; for B. at; with C. with; in D. at; by

语法专讲

不定式的进行式、完成式和被动式

I 不定式的进行式

不定式进行式表示谓语动词所表示的动作(情况)发生时,不定式所表示的动作正在发生。如:

When he called, I happened to be doing my experiment in the lab.

He pretended to be sleeping when we came in.

Why do you stand here? You are supposed to be working in the workshop.

II 不定式的完成式

1. 不定式的完成式表示不定式的动作在谓语动词表示的动作(状态)之前完成。 如:

I am sorry to have kept you waiting for such a long time.

She seems to have read the book before.

He is said to have written a new book about business English.



2. 在 *should like*, *would like/love* 后加不定式的完成式表示过去未实现的动作。在 *plan*, *wish* 等词的过去时后面可用不定式的完成式表示动作没有实现。如:

I'd like to have gone with you on your hike last weekend.

They hoped to have arrived in Beijing last night. But the rain stopped them.

=They had hoped to arrive in Beijing last night. But the rain stopped them.

We planned to have finished the work before supper.

=We had planned to finish the work before supper.

III 不定式的被动式

当不定式逻辑上的主语是这个不定式所表示的动作用的承受者时, 不定式一般要用被动形式。如:

He asked to be sent to work in the countryside.

It is possible for our hopes to be realized.

Those shabby houses seemed to have been pulled down.

注意: 不定式修饰作表语或宾补的形容词时, 常用主动式表示被动含义。如:

I don't think English hard to learn.

The box is too heavy to move.

语法专练

I 句型转换

- It seems that they have worked out the mathematics problem.
They seem _____ the mathematics problem.
- It happened that he was giving a piano lesson when I dropped in on him.
He happened _____ a piano lesson when I dropped in on him.
- They had wished to rebuild the old tower. But they had not got enough money.
They wished to _____ the old tower. But they had not got enough money.
- The coach made the football players train four hours a day.
The football players were made _____ four hours a day.
- He pretended that he was doing his homework when his father came in.
He pretended _____ his homework when his father came in.
- It is said that the lady was murdered by her husband.
The lady is said _____ by her husband.

II 单句改错

- All these subjects are easy to be learned.
- Li Ping seemed to know the secret before you told him.
- Wang Lin spoke louder so as to hear by all the people present.
- The bridge to complete next month will be the longest one in our city.
- Tom was believed to steal the jewel then. Later he was proved to be innocent (无辜的).
- I'm so happy to talk to you. Goodbye.

III 单项填空

- Here we found little snow, as most of it seemed _____ blown off the mountain.
A. to have been B. be C. that it was D. that it had been
- The students planned to _____ at the auditorium (礼堂) before 1:30 pm, but the lecture was cancelled this morning.
A. gathered B. have gathered C. gather D. be gathered
- Betty happened _____ in the garden when her teacher called.
A. to be playing B. to play C. playing D. to have played





选修
⑦

4. For twelve years, Spanish censorship (审查制度) did not allow Lorca's name _____ or his works _____.
- A. to mention; to be published B. to be mentioned; to publish
C. being mentioned; being published D. to be mentioned; to be published
5. The host of the party kindly asked me _____.
- A. to seat B. to be sitting down C. to be seated D. sitting down
6. The accident seemed to _____ before I came.
- A. occur B. have occurred C. have been occurring D. have been occurred



单元过关

词汇专练

I 单词拼写

1. After a long a _____ from work, Mrs. Black was dismissed.
2. Kate grows up in a poor family and she is more i _____ than other girls.
3. He showed great interest in p _____ when he was young.
4. The government should take some measures to help people with d _____.
5. Two years ago, Jimmy Clark came to our college to teach American _____ (文学).
6. Wang Lin has just received her _____ (毕业) certificate.
7. Put it under the _____ (显微镜) and you can see the bacteria.
8. The hotel _____ (行业) is the backbone of economy in this town.

II 单词填空

用所给单词的适当形式完成下列句子。

9. Joe is an _____ young man. He wants to be elected mayor next month. (ambition)
10. Eating more fruit is _____ to your health. (benefit)
11. Ted gave Jane _____ so that she could get rid of the difficulty. (encourage)
12. The gold medal winners will received _____ from the president. (congratulate)
13. After _____, Paul found a job in bank. (graduate)
14. We'll build a high tower. Please suggest some ways to make it more _____ for the disabled people? (access)
15. Those who suffer from hunger can get _____ from this organization. (assist)
16. In our country respecting the _____ is a good tradition. (elder)

III 介词 / 副词填空

17. As an disabled person, Jim never feels sorry _____ himself and never minds being made fun _____.
18. Nobody was absent _____ the conference except Robin.
19. The access _____ the cave will be easier when the new path is completed.
20. When he was in college, he benefited a lot _____ his teachers.
21. His success lies _____ his perseverance.
22. John has an ambition _____ success.
23. Mr. Li devoted all his life _____ scientific research.
24. This book has been adapted _____ these children.

短语专练

I 短语翻译

1. 换句话说 _____
2. 上气不接下气 _____



3. 使自己适应 _____
 5. 对某事生气 _____
 7. 取笑 _____
 9. 从……毕业 _____
4. 对某人生气 _____
 6. 总而言之 _____
 8. 为某事祝贺某人 _____
 10. 特别 _____

II 短语填空

选用 I 部分短语的适当形式完成下列句子。

11. Mr. Wang _____ Beijing University in 1956.
 12. The boss _____ Jenny's bad manners.
 13. John find it difficult to _____ the changing conditions.
 14. The price of gasoline has gone up. _____, we have pay more for gasoline.
 15. They were all _____ after they finished the 1500-meter race.
 16. The mayor telephoned to _____ Liu Xiang _____ his winning the gold medal.
 17. It is not polite to _____ the disabled people.
 18. At the meeting he mentioned the pollution problem _____.

知识运用

I 单项填空

1. 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. (2003 上海春季)
 A. to have played B. to play C. to be played D. to be playing
2. Having a trip abroad is certainly good for the old couple, but it remains _____ whether they will enjoy it. (2002 全国)
 A. to see B. to be seen C. seeing D. seen
3. Do let your mother know all the truth. She appears _____ everything. (2001 上海)
 A. to tell B. to be told C. to be telling D. to have been told
4. I've worked with children before, so I know what _____ in my new job. (2000 全国)
 A. expected B. to expect C. to be expecting D. expects
5. Robert is said _____ abroad, but I don't know what country he studied in. (1999 全国)
 A. to have studied B. to study C. to be studying D. to have been studying
6. I would love _____ to the party last night but I had to work extra hours to finish a report. (1999 上海)
 A. to go B. having gone C. going D. to have gone
7. There are five pairs _____, but I'm at a loss which to buy. (1999 上海)
 A. to be chosen B. to choose from C. to choose D. for choosing
8. To tell you the truth, I'd rather read than watch television; the programs seem _____ all the time.
 A. to get worse B. to be getting worse
 C. to have got worse D. getting worse
9. Friendship is like money, easier made than _____. (2003 上海春季)
 A. kept B. to be kept C. keeping D. being kept
10. Everyone had an application form in his hand, but no one knew which office _____.
 A. to send it to B. to send it C. to be sent to D. to have it sent
11. Victor apologized for _____ to inform me of the change in the plan.
 A. his being not able B. him not to be able
 C. his not being able D. him to be not able



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12. — Did you enjoy yourself last night?
— It's very nice of you. I appreciated _____ to the party.
A. to be invited B. to have invited C. being invited D. having been invited
13. He felt it a great honour _____ to visit me when I was in his city.
A. to have been taken B. to have taken C. having taken D. being taken
14. Her dress has become loose. She appears _____ weight.
A. to lose B. being lost C. losing D. to have lost
15. The building _____ will be completed in a month. It will be our lab building.
A. to paint B. being painted C. to have painted D. painting

II 短文填空

用方框里动词的适当形式填空。

adapt, require, allow, test, implant, find, translate, force, want, cope

Four people were able to control a computer by using their thoughts and an electrode-studded (布满电极的) "thinking cap", U.S. researchers reported on Monday.

They said their set-up could someday be _____ 16 _____ to help disabled people operate a wheelchair or artificial limb (假肢).

While doing the experiments, researchers _____ 17 _____ a monkey to control a computer with its thoughts. Electrodes (电极) were _____ 18 _____ into the animal's brain. Researchers said this experiment _____ 19 _____ no surgery (手术) and no transplant (移植).

They _____ 20 _____ their device on four people—two partly-disabled men who used wheelchairs and a healthy man and woman.

The key was a special computer algorithm (运算)—a program that _____ 21 _____ the brain signals into a meaningful instruction of what the users _____ 22 _____ the computer to do.

The researchers _____ 23 _____ the two disabled men were better at the task. "This could have to do with stronger motivation or perhaps a brain that _____ 24 _____ the disabled men to be more adaptable to _____ 25 _____ with their injuries," the researchers said.

III 完形填空

Mary is ten years old. She is disabled because she has some brain damage. She could not do even the simplest thing until a year ago. She could not comb her hair or _____ 26 _____ herself. Her parents loved her, but they treated her like a baby.

Mrs. Williams has a daughter and a son. They are both _____ 27 _____. They lived far from their mother. Mrs. Williams felt _____ 28 _____. She decided to do something about it. She decided to become a foster grandmother to a disabled child. And that was how she met Mary. Foster grandparents are grandparents who are not related by _____ 29 _____, but foster grandparents love the children they _____ 30 _____ for. They love them just as natural grandparents love their grandchildren.

The foster grandparents also help the disabled children in special ways. They help to dress and feed the children. They read to them and tell them stories. They also help with the disabled children's treatment.

Mrs. Williams became a foster grandparent to Mary when she was nine years old. At first Mary was _____ 31 _____. She was afraid because Mrs. Williams was a stranger. But she came to see Mary every day. Gradually, she began to _____ 32 _____ Mrs. William.

At last Mary let Mrs. Williams do things for her. She came at lunch time and fed her. One day she _____ 33 _____ the spoon and guided it to her _____ 34 _____. She told her she must learn to feed herself.

"Most of the lunch ended up on us _____ 35 _____ in Mary's mouth." Mrs. Williams remembers. "But it was a _____ 36 _____ for Mary. Mary learned to feed herself in a few months."

Unit 1 Living well

Then Mary was ready for more treatment. Thanks to Mrs. Williams, she had learned to do one simple thing; she could learn to do other simple things. Mrs. Williams was 37 to help with Mary's 38.

To become foster grandparents, people must be at least sixty-five years old and in good 39. They must be willing to give their 40 to disabled children. They are volunteers, so they are not paid.

Mrs. Williams 41 for most foster grandparents when she says, "We all benefit. The disabled children benefit 42 we help them live more useful lives. And we benefit because we know children 43 us and love us. For any 44, there is no greater happiness 45 that!"

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|
| 26. A. help | B. enjoy | C. drink | D. feed |
| 27. A. babies | B. students | C. grown-ups | D. children |
| 28. A. lonely | B. sad | C. happy | D. angry |
| 29. A. birth | B. address | C. name | D. age |
| 30. A. look | B. care | C. take | D. search |
| 31. A. sorry | B. glad | C. surprised | D. shy |
| 32. A. know | B. realize | C. recognize | D. trust |
| 33. A. played | B. handed | C. washed | D. hit |
| 34. A. nose | B. eye | C. mouth | D. ear |
| 35. A. but | B. from | C. instead of | D. in spite of |
| 36. A. job | B. start | C. invention | D. help |
| 37. A. trained | B. forced | C. afraid | D. tired |
| 38. A. treatment | B. medicine | C. food | D. drink |
| 39. A. wealth | B. health | C. position | D. heart |
| 40. A. money | B. life | C. house | D. time |
| 41. A. tells | B. speaks | C. announces | D. informs |
| 42. A. before | B. unless | C. because | D. otherwise |
| 43. A. help | B. need | C. treat | D. touch |
| 44. A. place | B. person | C. time | D. chance |
| 45. A. as | B. so | C. than | D. that |

语篇专练

阅读理解

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的(A、B、C和D)中,选出最佳答案。

A

My name is Helen Keller. Before Annie Sullivan came to our house, one or two people had told my mother that I was simple-minded. I can understand why. Here was a seven-year-old girl who at the age of 19 months had become deaf and blind. And because I was deaf, I could not learn to speak. Struggling in a world of silence and darkness, I must have appeared to them to be simple.

But this was before Annie Sullivan came to stay. She was a lively young woman with patience and imagination. A born teacher, she thought she could turn a deaf-blind person into a useful human being.

Annie was born in a poor family, on April 4th, 1866. Her mother died when she was eight years old. Two years later, her father disappeared, never to be heard from again. Annie and her brother were sent to a children's home. There the boy died.





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Four years later, she left the children's home and entered an institution for the blind, where she learnt Braille. This is a kind of printing that blind people can read by touching groups of raised points that are printed on paper. Later, an operation helped her to get back part of her sight, but she remained at the institution for six years more. There she studied the teaching of deaf-blind children.

One day a letter from my father arrived at the school, asking for a teacher for me. Annie considered this was just the kind of demanding job she wanted. That is how Annie came to be with us.

Annie was among the first to realize that blind people never know their hidden strength until they are treated like normal human beings. She never pitied me and she never praised me unless what I did was as good as that of the best of a normal person. And she encouraged me when I made up my mind to go to college.

During my years in school, Annie sat beside me in every class. She spelled out for me the things that the teachers taught. And, because most books were not printed in Braille, she herself read them to me by spelling into my hand what was written in the books.

It took great imagination as well as patience for Annie to teach me to speak. Putting both my hands on her face when she spoke, she let me feel all the movements of her lips and throat. Together we repeated and repeated words and sentences. My speech was ill-formed and not pleasant to hear. But I was delighted to be able to say words that my family and a few friends could understand. To Annie I owe thanks for this priceless gift of speech. It has helped me to serve others.

My teacher's gifted instruction lived on after her death. She had believed in me. I must always keep on trying to do my best. "No matter what happens," she often said, "keep on beginning. Each time you fail, start all over again. You will grow stronger each time, until you can do and finish what you started out to do." Who could count the times Annie tried, failed, and then succeeded? What a great teacher! What a great person!

1. Annie stayed at an institution for the blind to learn _____.
A. how to print books in Braille B. how to help blind people get back their sight
C. how to read books in Braille D. how to serve the society better
2. Teaching Helen was just the kind of demanding job Annie wanted because _____.
A. She was in a similar situation to Helen's
B. she had studied the teaching of deaf-blind children
C. she could find no other job
D. she was a born teacher
3. To teach Helen to speak, _____ were needed.
A. gifted instruction and pleasure B. money and good books
C. great imagination and patience D. only hard work
4. When Helen failed in doing something, Annie _____.
A. encouraged her to start all over again B. asked her to stop and do something else
C. got angry and scolded her D. lost her patience

B

The Ford family came from Ireland to the United States in 1847. Their child Henry was born in 1863. He had an interest in mechanics. He invented a car called the quadricycle, which had four wheels. It essentially (实质上) had four bicycle tires and no cab (司机室).