



Unit 1

Madame Curie



基础思路训练

单项选择:

- There is no doubt _____ the students will _____ the game.
A. that, win B. if, defeat
C. whether, win D. that, beat
- We don't doubt _____ she can finish the work well.
A. that, B. but that C. if D. A and B
- We doubt _____ the story is true.
A. that B. if C. whether D. B and C
- _____ it is for children to play with the building blocks !
A. What a fun B. What fun C. How fun D. What funny
- All the students _____ here are _____ at the coming meeting.
A. present, present B. absent, absent
C. ×, present D. A and C
- _____ he has settled down to his novel.
A. So present B. Up to the present
C. Until present D. For the present time



7. _____ was said here _____ nothing to do with the meeting.
A. How, have B. What, have C. What, is D. What, has
8. _____ workers are making scientific _____ on space.
A. Research, researches B. A research, a research
C. Search, research D. Research, research
9. The scientists' researches _____ fruitful.
A. being B. have C. has been D. have been
10. When I went on a visit to him, I found him _____.
A. in bed B. lying in bed C. well D. All the above
11. The woman _____ nearby _____ five children.
A. who stand, bore B. standing, has borne
C. that stands, born D. who stands, has born
12. She took _____ in physics and read _____ on the subject.
A. interest, as books many as she could
B. an interest, as many books as she could
C. interested, as many books as she can
D. interests, as books as she could
13. The river is unfit _____.
A. to swim B. to swim in
C. to go swimming in D. B and C
14. This heavy box _____ soap that _____ good value _____ money.
A. contains, is, × B. includes, are, for
C. conclude, is, for D. contains, is, for
15. He _____ a girl and they _____ for 15 years.
A. married to, have married
B. married, have been married
C. married with, have got married
D. marriage, married



16. The old man has 5 _____ children, _____ are _____ present in Chang Chun.
A. marriage, two of whom, at B. married, two of whom, at
C. marry with, two of them, for D. marry, two of them, at
17. They are well equipped _____ the new work.
A. for B. with C. on D. in
18. It is about 600 years ago _____ the first clock with a face and an hour hand was made
A. since B. before C. that D. until
19. They gave a banquet _____ the committee.
A. in honor for B. in honored of
C. in the honor of D. in honor of
20. The old teacher devoted his life _____ the cause of education.
A. in B. for C. to D. on
21. She is thinking _____ she should do next.
A. of B. of what C. what D. that
22. The twelve of us _____ our way through the thick forest.
A. won B. wound C. wounded D. wind
23. His absence from the meeting was _____ the heavy storm.
A. due to B. because C. due from D. thanks
24. It is raining heavily, they are working _____.
A. all the same B. best of all
C. all the better D. all the most
25. You must keep your _____ if you promise to go to the sea with children.
A. speech B. word C. words D. mind
26. The writer had written many famous novels, which were published in his forties.
A. came out B. come upon C. come back D. came to
27. It's too late to go; _____, it is raining outside.



- A. besides B. but C. and D. except
28. When I arrived at the cinema, the film _____ for some time.
A. have been on B. had on
C. had been on D. was on
29. We know nothing about her _____ her name.
A. besides B. except C. no D. A and B
30. Not only _____ a musician, but also he is an artist.
A. is he B. does he C. he was D. ×



创新拓展训练

完形填空:

Vancouver, Washington, 1 streams of hot mud 2 a river below the Mount St. Helens volcano (火山) Thursday, 3 (预示有...的凶兆) to flood several tiny towns, 4 a cloud of volcanic ash 5 eastward 6 western Kentucky and Tennessee.

Small groups survivors (幸存者), 7 two children, were found 8 together 9 the clearings (森林中伐木后的空地) 10 the devastated (被毁坏的) land Monday.

Nine people in relatively (相对而言) small area were 11 by the plane Monday, 12 the plan to pick up two grown-ups 13 two children standing in a clearing of the burnt area 14 put off 15 darkness fell.

16 people were seen waving just 17 of the river and more were spotted about 32km. away.

Police 18 earlier reported nine people dead revise (修正) their 19 to 6 and 20 the number listed (列名单) as missing from 21 to 29.

1. A. Rush B. Rushing C. Rushed D. To rushed
2. A. stick B. blocking C. blocked D. stuck



- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 3. A. threatening | B. promises | C. proves | D. wanting |
| 4. A. if | B. while | C. when | D. as if |
| 5. A. spread | B. spreaded | C. spray | D. reach |
| 6. A. as widely as | B. as long as | C. as far as | D. as often as |
| 7. A. included | B. include | C. including | D. contain |
| 8. A. crowded | B. crowd | C. to crowd | D. crowding |
| 9. A. in | B. through | C. on | D. within |
| 10. A. at | B. in | C. through | D. on |
| 11. A. pick out | B. picked up | C. carried out | D. picked |
| 12. A. however | B. but | C. except | D. besides |
| 13. A. or | B. and | C. as well | D. too |
| 14. A. had to be | B. has to be | C. was to be | D. had to be doing |
| 15. A. as | B. when | C. while | D. ever since |
| 16. A. Five more | B. Five another | C. More than a | D. More more |
| 17. A. the north | B. north | C. northern | D. a north |
| 18. A. whom | B. who | C. which | D. whoever |
| 19. A. amount | B. total | C. numbers | D. count |
| 20. A. increased | B. risen | C. raised | D. grow |



综合开放训练

阅读理解:

A

You can see robots at work around your home every day although you may not have thought of them as much. But according to one definition (定义), washing machines, fridges, etc are all robots. Robots can also be designed to do the dangerous work in research laboratories or in outer space.



All the satellites sent up into outer space have robots on board. These robots can get much important information on space and send it to their masters on earth. From their high position in space they can even take photographs of the earth and other planets.

Of all the robots, those with computers, are playing the most wonderful part in revolutionizing our way of life. Computers were first used to help in solution of certain scientific problems, and now they have turned out to be so generally useful that they are being used in many different types of work. They can free humans from heavy work and offer much more free to the human being.

1. We can infer that robots will _____.
A. not replace the human being
B. offer much free time to people
C. free people from heavy work
D. get much important information on space
2. Robots with computers are playing more wonderful part in changing our way of life than _____.
A. any fridge
B. any satellite
C. any other robot
D. human being
3. Computers were first used to _____.
A. do some heavy work
B. solve some scientific problems
C. take photos of the earth
D. do the dangerous work
4. What 's the title of the passage ?
A. Computers
B. Fridges
C. Washing Machines
D. Robots

B

What actually happens when we read ? Some people think that we read one word



at a time, understand it and go on to the text. Other people think that our eyes smoothly move over each line from left to right, then back to the beginning of the text line, and so on. In fact their physical action of reading usually doesn't work in either of those ways.

Suppose you do the experiment with a friend. Get hold of a book with a large page size and with lines that go right across (横排印刷) the page. Get your friend to hold the book up and to read it with the top of the book just below his eye level. This means that you can watch the movement of his eyes as he reads the page. If you do this, you'll see that your friend's eyes do not make a continuous forward sweep. Instead they progress by little "jumps", moving, then stopping, as they progress along the line.

There has to be this starting and stopping movement because the eye can see only when it is not moving. Every time the eye pauses it sees a phrase or even a sentence, then jumps to the next part of the line, and so on.

There is another interesting fact about eye movement. You will notice that, from time to time, the reading goes back and looks again at something he has read before; in other words, he returns to an earlier part of the text probably because he realizes he is not understanding it properly. Then he comes back to where he stopped and continues reading.

1. How does the physical action of reading work?

- A. We read one word at a time, understand it and then go on.
- B. We read word by word continuously
- C. Our eyes move over each line from left to right and back to the beginning of the next line, and so on.
- D. Our eyes progress by little "jumps", moving, then stopping.

2. The starting and stopping movement means _____

- A. that the eye can see only when it is not moving.
- B. that the eye pauses where it sees something, then jumps to the next of the line, and so on.



- C. making a continuous forward sweep
D. returning to an earlier part of the text.
3. The passage tells us another fact about eye movement is _____.
A. stopping where the reader doesn't understand what he reads.
B. continue reading
C. returning to an earlier part of the text sometimes.
D. looking at something again and again
4. People have drawn the conclusion of the physical action of reading from _____
A. a friend B. understanding a book
C. experience D. doing the experiment

C

In traditional education the teacher may feel that the student are not very grown up. Usually, teachers are older than students, and teachers feel that students are young and do not know much about the world. The teachers feel that they must tell the students what to do most of the time, and that they must also make the students study specific things. In open education, the teacher's methods are very different. These teachers feel that the students are human beings first, and students second. They expected the students to be responsible for the things they do, just as adults are. A student's ideas and feelings are just as important as the teacher's. The teacher allows the students to decide what they want to do, and does not make them study what they do not want to. The teacher lets them decide what to study and how much to study. It's very important for the teacher to show he or she feels about the students.

1. What is the topic for the passage ?
A. Traditional Education
B. Open Education
C. The students Are Human Beings First
D. Two Kinds of Different Education



2. What's the theory of open education ?
- A. The students are human beings first and students second
 - B. The students should be responsible for what they do.
 - C. The students' idea and feelings are very important.
 - D. The teachers should allow the students to do what they want to do.
3. In traditional education, the teachers consider that _____
- A. they should praise the students all the time
 - B. they should tell the students what to do all the time
 - C. the students should know much about the world.
 - D. the students should learn much about the world from their teachers.
4. Which of the following is true ?
- A. In open education, the teachers know less about the world than the students.
 - B. Students can decide what they want to do in traditional education
 - C. In open education, the teachers needn't be responsible for what the students do.
 - D. The teachers' opinions about the students are different in different education
5. We can infer that _____
- A. Students needn't study as hard as they did before
 - B. Students can learn more about the world in open education
 - C. Most of the teachers don't agree with the idea of open education
 - D. Most of the students prefer traditional education to open education.

短文改错:

One day, Mr Brown has his beard cut, that he had grown for several years. He saw his little son play in front of the door. He wanted to know that his son could still know him. So he

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____



- went up asked, "little child, do you know where Mr brown live"? 6. _____
- Having heard this, his son 7. _____
- surprisedly said to his mother, "Mom, 8. _____
- You see, Dad had his beard cut. 9. _____
- He couldn't find to home. 10. _____

■答案与点拨

单项选择:

1. A that 引导同位语从句解释 doubt, 赢得比赛用 win
2. D doubt 怀疑 否定句及疑问句中用 that, but that
3. D doubt 肯定句中用 if 或 whether
4. B fun 不可数名词
5. D present 形容词“出席的、到场的”作后置定语。be present at 出席
6. B up to the present, 直到现在, 常用现在完成时态
7. D what 引导主语从句, have nothing to do with 是“与某事无关”, 从句作主语, 谓语动词用单数。
8. A research 名词作定语, 有时常用复数“学术性研究”。
9. D researches 作主语, 谓语动词用复数
10. D find 后接介词短语, 现在分词短语, 形容词作宾语补足语。
11. B bear 作“出生”时过去分词 born 作“养育, 结满”用过去分词 borne, standing nearby 是现在分词短语作后置定语
12. B take an interest in 喜欢 as many + 可数名词 + as 结构
13. D 不定式作状语, 与主语是动宾关系, 故如果动词不定式是不及物动词需加介词。
14. D contain 包含、内含全部内容, soap 不可数名词
15. B marry vt 嫁、娶 be married 表状态与现在完成时连用
16. B married 已婚的
17. A be equipped for sth 为……装备



18. C 强调句型, 强调状语
19. D in honor of 为……敬意
20. C devote one's life to (to 介词), devote oneself /time to (time 可指具体的时间) 献身于……致力于……
21. B think of 考虑, what 宾语从句作 do 的宾语
22. B wind 弯曲、前进 过去式 wound
23. A 由于
24. A all the same. 不过……还; 仍然
25. B keep one's word 遵守诺言
26. A come out 出版
27. A besides 副词“而且”
28. C 表状态, 从句用过去时, 主句用过去完成时。
29. D 否定句中两者都可以
30. A not only + 句子 but also + 句子 not only 后句子部分倒装

完形填空:

1. B 动名词短语作主语
2. C block 阻住, 挡住。
3. A 分词作状语 threaten 威胁
4. B 时间状语从句。
5. A spread 蔓延。
6. C as far as 远到
7. C including 分词介词
8. A crowded 过去分词做主语补足语。
9. A 在……里
10. D 表时间。
11. B 接起。
12. B 转折含义, 但是。
13. B 与 grown-ups 并列。
14. A 做 plan 的谓语。
15. A as (原因)
16. A, five more 意为“another five”



17. B north (副词)

18. B who 引导定语从句修饰先行词 police

19. B total 总数

20. A 增加。

阅读理解：

A

1. A 根据常理可知，机器人的万能是有限度的，毕竟由人控制，不可能完全代替人。

2. C 根据第三段中含最高级的一个句子可知，装有计算机的机器人在改变我的生活方式方面比任何别的机器人作用出色。

3. B 从第三段中第二句可知此答案

4. D 这是本文的中心主要谈 robot 的情况

B

1. D 二段中的最后一句可知答案

2. B 三段便可确定答案

3. C 第四段告诉我们，观察阅读行为时，眼球运动的另一个事实：读者返回去阅读原来看的内容，因为他没读懂，然后回到停下来地方再继续阅读，故 C 答案正确。

4. D 对阅读行为的正确认识来源于实践中观察。

C

1. D, A、B 内容不全面；C 项是开放教育的中心论点。

2. A 是开放教育一系列观念的理论基础和出发点。

3. D 从文中开头句了解在传统教育中学生应向老师多学习知识，从老师那里了解更多的东西。

4. D 在两种不同的教育中，老师对学生的看法不同

5. B 由文意决定。

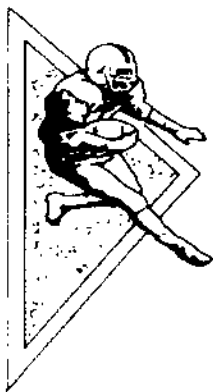
短文改错：

1. has——had 2. that ——which 3. play ——playing

4. that ——if 5. know ——recognize

6. up 后加 and 7. live ——lives

8. Having heard ——Hearing 9. ✓ 10. 去掉 to



Unit 2

Captain Cook

基础思路训练

单项选择:

- Poor living conditions _____ a strike _____ workers.
A. see off; by B. set off; by
C. set out; to D. set about; for
- Polonium _____ to set _____ a nuclear bomb.
A. used; off B. is used; off
C. gets used; off D. widely used; for
- Owing to the economical loss, they are _____.
A. at a disadvantage B. in use
C. in the danger D. in difficult
- Reform has a great pushing _____ production.
A. affect on B. effect on
C. effective on D. affection
- Mother told children a real story which is _____.
A. touch B. touched C. touching D. touchy.
- The people who _____ the greatest effort will sooner or later succeed.



- A. makes B. make C. mend D. took
7. The students all express _____ the professor
A. admiration for B. admired to
C. admirer to D. admire on
8. The students all admired monitor's capacity _____ his work.
A. to B. in C. for D at
9. —What has changed him very much ?
— _____ .
A. Ten years of hard work
B. For ten years of hard work .
C. Because of ten years of hard work
D. Owing to his hard work
10. They insist that food _____ for an organized trip.
A. shall be carried B. should be carried
C. be carried D. all the above
11. I suggest _____ a lot of vinegar. Why vinegar, If _____
A. take; I may say B. taking; I may ask
C. taking; I may mind D. to take; I may think
12. I haven't decided _____ take her to go there.
A. if to B. whether to C. if not D. even if
13. He has caught a cold, it is nothing serious, _____
A. yet B. however C. though D. still
14. I _____ that you wouldn't go there.
A. should think B. may think
C. would believe D. will believe
15. If you _____ me, I'll be thankful to you.
A. will help B. help C. would D. shall help
16. _____ I open the window for you all?
A. Will B. Shall C. Must D. Could



17. People _____ us with eggs and mutton.
A. provide B. raise C. offer D. keep
18. Food has gone bad, _____ is known to us all.
A. which B. that C. it D. as
19. It _____ a year since I saw her last time.
A. has been B. is C. was D. A and B
20. It is the first time that they _____.
A. have been here B. had been here
C. had gone there D. got there
21. These animals _____ vegetable food.
A. exist on B. exist in C. lives on D. feeds on
22. There is nothing in existence _____ is unchanging.
A. which B. that C. × D. it
23. The ship carried so people, _____.
A. including 20 students B. 20 students included
C. concluding 20 students D. A and B
24. They _____ the people who were against the policy, _____ a serious disaster.
A. defeat, beat B. defeated, beat.
C. win, hit D. beat, defeated
25. She is skilled _____ weaving cloth.
A. in B. at C. on D. A and B
26. In July they _____ sail and _____ and west in search of a new land.
A. set; headed the south B. set; headed south
C. go; made south D. went; took south
27. The animals were _____ by the strange diseases.
A. strike B. struck C. stricken D. B and C.
28. The old man was struck _____ fever.
A. with B. by C. to D. for



29. The plan is _____.

- A. worth to be considered B. worthy of being considered
C. worthy to be considered D. B and C

30. He _____ not leave before he finished the work.

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



创新拓展训练

完形填空:

It 1 quite some time since I was in London, but something 2 during 3 , and I'll remember the incident 4 I live. London had one of the thickest fogs in years. You 5 see your hand in front of your face. Cars and buses moved along slowly, their lights were on and their horns 6 . 7 evening, the weather got 8 . The fog became thick. I had an important meeting on the other side of town but it was 9 to find a taxi. I decided to walk.

Minutes later I was 10 . I did not know where I was. Then I heard a woman's voice. "I suppose you are lost. Can I help you?" I 11 the young woman, but was glad to find another person 12 in the fog. I explained where I wanted to go, and she said she knew 13 to get there. I was 14 , but followed her 15 the dark streets.

The city was very quiet, just like a cemetery, and I kept thinking my guide might lead me to a side-street. Then she and some friends might 16 me. But 17 my surprise, the woman led me 18 to the meeting place. How well she could find her way through the fog!

"I know this part of town quite well," she explained.

"But the fog -this terrible fog has made 19 impossible to see anything," I said "It makes 20 to me if it's foggy or clear. You see, I'm blind".

1. A. has been B. was C. being D. were

2. A. happen B. was happened
C. happened D. to happen
3. A. visits B. visiting C. visit on D. that visit
4. A. so long B. so far as C. so long as D. even if
5. A. can hard B. could not hardly
C. could no D. could hardly
6. A. kept on blowing B. kept blowed
C. kept blowing D. are kept blow
7. A. On B. In C. Toward D. At
8. A. much better B. even better
C. even worse D. far bad
9. A. possible B. probable
C. impossible D. unlikely
10. A. thoroughly lose B. completely lost
C. wholly lost D. totally lose
11. A. could bare see B. could hard see
C. could barely see D. must barely see
12. A. in B. out C. outdoor D. down
13. A. exact how B. how exact
C. exactly how D. exactly what
14. A. doubt B. no doubt C. doubtful D. doubted
15. A. in B. across C. through D. over
16. A. rob B. steal C. cure D. force
17. A. in B. to C. at D. with
18. A. straightly B. rightly C. straight D. director
19. A. that B. it C. × D. this
20. A. no difference B. not different
C. much difference D. little different