

名校名师支招儿
新课标英语学习

高二 (人教版)

英语疑难扫描

尹波 陈建军/主编

(下册)

点击重点单词短语句型用法

揭示语法规律
点拨历年真题
精练听说读写译
揭秘高考陷阱
赠送课后开心一刻
力促英语水平提高

另配磁带

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前言

本丛书是一套与人教版高中最新试验修订教材同步配套的新型教学辅导用书,不仅提供了系统的英语知识,更着重于培养和提高学生综合运用语言的能力,还融入了近几年高中教学研究的最新成果,体现了近年来教改和各地高考的最新特点。

全书与教材同步,共分10个单元。每个单元分为13个栏目,具体有:

1 点击单词用法 对每课出现的重点单词进行详细的讲解,使读者对单词的用法能融会贯通,举一反三。

2 点击短语用法 对每课出现的需要学生掌握的短语进行重点讲解,使学生能活学活用。

3 点击重点句子 对每课中出现的重点句子进行全面分析,对其结构和用法进行科学梳理,使读者能理解其真正含义。

4 揭示语法规律 对每单元接触到的新的语法点进行详细的分析和解疑,探索规律,知一通百。

5 超级听力电波 精选了与每单元的课文、话题及交际口语相关的听力材料,采用高考题型,有助于学生在同步学习中加强有针对性的听力训练,提高听力应试技巧。

6 流畅口语表达 列出每单元需要掌握的日常交际用语,让学生在领会中灵活运用。

7 时尚阅读快车 提供难易适当的英语美文,以增强英语阅读语感,培养学习兴趣,与课文相得益彰,可给学生提供一个广阔的课外阅读空间。

8 名篇作文欣赏 通过对学生范文的赏析、点评及诵读,有助于学生进行有针对性的作文基本功的训练。

9 历年真题点拨 精选涉及每单元知识点的历届高考题,进行详细的解析,帮助考生更加透彻地学习和理解每单元的重要知识点。

10 综合题型攻关 模拟实战演练,精心设计题型,提高学生灵活运用知识的综合能力。

11 考试陷阱揭秘 针对学习中遇到的疑点、考试中常犯的错误,进行科学透彻的剖析,避免在考试中误入陷阱。

12 课后开心一刻 为调节情绪,补给一些与每单元有关的英语笑话和幽默故事,使学生在紧张的学习之余,得到适当的精神放松,以提高学习效率。

13 练习答案解析 对“综合题型攻关”中的试题给出详细答案,并对容易错、难度大的试题给出解题提示或分析。

这套丛书是由多年工作在教学第一线的优秀中学教师编写而成,目的是让学生更好、更透彻地学好课本知识,并在实践中能够融会贯通,举一反三,提高综合应试能力和英语水平。

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一 点击单词用法

1. mankind [mæn'kaɪnd]

【构成】man (人) + -kind (类)

【释义】*n.* 人类【同义】*humanity n.* 人类 *humankind n.* 人类

【用法】作“人类”或“男子”讲时,读音不同。前面没有“the”,可作复数用。Mankind are intelligent animals. 人类是理智的动物。有时也用作单数,其代词是 it。

2. likely ['laɪkli]

【释义】*adj.* ① 很可能发生的;有希望的 ② 似乎合理的;似乎合适的;好像适当的【词形变化】*likelier; likeliest; more/most likely; likelihood [-hʊd]* (*n.* 可能性;希望)【同义】*probable adj.* 可能的【用法】① 常作表语,此时后接不定式或 *that* 从句。It is likely that he will be given an award. 他很可能得奖。② 作副词时,通常与 *very, quite, more, most* 连用。He will very likely refuse. 他很可能拒绝。【搭配】*as likely as not* 很可能,多半

3. private ['praɪvət]

【释义】*adj.* ① 私人的;个人的 ② 秘密的;私下的【同义】*individual adj.* 私人的 *personal adj.* 个人的【反义】*public adj.* 公共的 *open adj.* 公开的 *known adj.* 公开的【辨析】*private, individual* 和 *personal* 的共同意思是“私人的”。其区别是:*private* 指“私立的,私有的,私人的”,与“公立的,公有的,公共的”相对。*personal* 指“本人的”“亲身的,人身的”,与“由他人代表的,不涉及个人的”相对立。*individual* 强调“个体的,个别的”,与“普遍的,集体的”相对立。【搭配】*private car* 私人轿车 *private life* 私生活 *private affairs* 私事 *private school* 私立学校 *private for private reasons* 仅仅私下的 *in private* 秘密地,私下地

4. grasp [grɑ:sp]

【释义】*vt. & vi.* ① 抓住;抓紧 ② 领会;理解 *n.* ① 紧握 ② 控制(力) ③ 理解(力)【词形变化】*grasps [-s]; grasped [-t]; grasping*【同义】*grip v.* 抓紧 *grab v.* 抓取,夺取 *seize v.* 抓住,夺取【搭配】*grasp at (for)* 想抓,设法抓住【形近词】*gasp [gɑ:sp] v.* 喘息;喘气 *clasp [kla:sp] vt.* 扣住;紧握;紧抱

5. master ['mɑ:stə]

【释义】*n.* ① 主人;雇主;家长 ② 家里男主人 ③ 商船的船长 ④ 狗、马等的男主人 ⑤ 男教师 *v.* 精通;掌握【词形变化】*masters [-z]; Master; mastered [-d]; mastering [-rɪŋ]; mastery [-rɪ] n.* 掌握;控制;了解;精通【同义】*grasp v.* 抓;抓住;理解;领会【反义】*mistress n.* 女主人【搭配】*be master of* 拥有,精通 *be master of oneself* 自制【形近词】*mister ['mɪstə] n.* (Mr.) 先生 *disaster [dɪ'zɑ:stə] n.* 灾难;祸害;天灾

6. perfect ['pə:fɪkt]

【构成】*per-*(完全) + *fect*([L]制作)【释义】*adj.* ① 完美的;无瑕的;极好的;完全正确的 ② 完全的;绝对的【同义】*ideal adj.* 完美的 *complete adj.* 完全的【反义】*imperfect adj.* 不完善的 *incomplete adj.* 不完全的【用法】*perfect* 是强化形容词,没有程度上的区别,因此,一般不用 *very* 等词来修饰,也不用于比较等级。【形近词】*affect [ə'fekt] vt.* 影响;感动 *effect [ɪ'fekt] n.* 效果;影响;作用 *infect [ɪn'fekt] vt.* 传染;感染;影响

7. luggage ['lʌgɪdʒ]



【释义】*n.* 行李

【同义】*baggage n.* 行李

【搭配】*check one's luggage* 托运行李 *claim one's luggage* 认领行李 *personal luggage* 随身行李 *excess luggage* 超重行李 *luggage rack* 行李架

【英美对照】行李(英语用 *luggage*, 美语用 *baggage*)

【形近词】*engage* [in'geɪdʒ] *v.* 从事; 订婚 *baggage* ['bæɡɪdʒ] *n.* 行李

8. achieve [ə'tʃi:v]

【释义】*vt.* ① 实现 ② 获得

【词形变化】*achieves* [-z]; *achieved* [-d]; *achieving*; *achievement* [-mənt] *n.*

【同义】*finish* ['fɪnɪʃ] *v. & n.* 结束; 完成 *gain* [geɪn] *v.* 获得; 赢得; 增加 *reach* [ri:tʃ] *v.* 到达; 达到; 伸手; 延伸 *accomplish* [ə'kɒmplɪʃ] *vt.* 完成, 实现 *attain* [ə'teɪn] *vt.* 完成, 达到

【用法】后接不定式、动名词或宾语从句。

【形近词】*believe* [bi'li:v] *v.* 相信; 信赖; 认为

二 点击短语用法

1. set off 出发, 动身

表示“动身/出发(去某地)”时, 在 *set off* 后常跟介词短语 *for (some place)*。

① They set off early the next morning.

他们第二天一清早就出发了。

② He set off for work an hour ago. Hasn't he arrived?

他一个小时前就去上班了, 难道还没有到吗?

③ The children are always excited to set off for the seaside.

孩子们出发去海边时总是兴高采烈的。

【联想复习】

set out; *start off/out* 动身; 出发

set about 着手做

set sb. free 释放

set up 搭起; 建立

set out 出发; 着手

set an example to sb. 给……树立榜样

2. put forward 提出; 建议; 推荐

put forward 用作及物动词。

The theory was attacked when it was first put forward, but gradually it was accepted.

这一学说刚刚问世时曾遭到攻击, 但后来渐渐为人们所接受。

【联想复习】

put away 放好; 储存; 放弃

put down 记下, 放下

3. rely on 依赖, 依靠

rely on 的意思是“依赖”, “依靠”, 用作及物动词。如:

① We must rely on our own efforts to do it.

我们必须依靠自己的力量来完成它。

② You can't rely on his help.

你不能指望他的帮助。

【联想复习】

depend on 依靠, 取决于

有好日子等着你。

③ Who knows what the future has in store for us.

谁知道未来等待着我们的是什么。

2. It is home to the Chinese Academy of Sciences and more than ten famous universities, including Peking University and Tsinghua University.

它是中国科学院和北京大学, 清华大学等 10 所著名大学的所在地。

home 在此用做名词, 有“所在地, 大本营, 根据地, 发源地”等含义。在句中使用时, 可以不带冠词。

三 点击重点句子

1. Whatever great achievements the future may have in store for China, it is likely that many of them will be born in northwestern Beijing.

无论中国将会有什么样的伟大成就, 其中许多很可能就诞生在北京的西北部。

in store 的意思是“就要到来, 必将发生(about to happen)”。如:

① I have a surprise in store for you.

我有个你意想不到的消息告诉你。

② There are better days in store for you.



如:

①For the time being she had no home.

她目前暂时没有家。

②He left home at the age of sixteen.

他 16 岁时离开家乡。

③England became his second home.

英格兰成了他的第二故乡。

3. The centre itself got started in the early 1980s, when Chen Chunxian, a researcher at the Chinese Academy of Sciences, opened a private research and development institute.

这个中心早在 80 年代初期就开始创建,当时陈春先——一位中科院的研究员开办了一所私人研究发展机构。

这个句子是复合句,when 引导非限定性定语从句,从句中又有一个同位语“a researcher at the Chinese Academy of Sciences”,补充说明 Chen Chunxian 的身份。如:

Harry, my brother, is a policeman. 我的哥哥亨利是个警察。

4. It showcases China's hi-tech successes achieved under the 863 Programme.

它突出地显示了在 863 计划指导下中国的高科技所取得的成就。

showcase 此处用作动词,意思是“展示”;“使显出优点”。这个词也可用作名词,原义是“(商店或博物馆的玻璃)陈列橱”;“显示优点的东西”。如:

①Other recent first ladies also showcased American clothing.

其他几位近期的第一夫人也展示了美国服装。

②We hope the Olympics will showcase our country's breathtaking economic progress.

我们希望奥林匹克运动会将展示我国令人激动的经济发展。

5. In 1995, the Chinese government put forward a plan for “rejuvenating the nation by relying on science and education” and it has helped Chinese scientists make many breakthroughs.

1995 年中国政府提出“科教兴国”的规划,帮助中国科学家取得了许多突破性的成就。

句中 it 指的是“a plan for rejuvenating the nation by relying on science and education”。

put forward 的意思是“提出主意、计划等(offer, suggest, idea, etc.)”。如:

①He put forward several interesting plans.

他提出了几项令人感兴趣的计划。

②It's an explanation often put forward by our friend.

这是我们的朋友经常做出的解释。

rejuvenate 用作动词,译为“使年轻,使复原,使恢复精神,使恢复活力”。如:

He was rejuvenated by new hope.

新的希望使他充满了活力。

四

揭示语法规律

单词构成

合成是指由两个或更多的词合为一个词。

1. 合成名词的主要构成方法

(1) 名词 + 名词构成名词。例如:

classroom(教室), schoolboy(男学生), classmate

(同学)

(2) 形容词 + 名词构成名词。例如:

blackboard(黑板), highway(公路)

(3) 动词 + 名词构成名词。例如:

pickpocket(扒手), breakwater(防波堤)

(4) 副词 + 名词构成名词。例如:

overcoat(大衣), outbreak(爆发)

(5) 代词 + 名词构成名词。例如:

she-wolf(母狼), he-goat(公山羊)

(6) 动词 + 副词构成名词。例如:

get-together(聚会), break-through(突破)

(7) 名词 + 介词短语构成名词。例如:

comrade-in-arms(战友)

2. 合成形容词的主要构成方法

(1) 名词 + 形容词构成形容词。例如:

snow-white(雪白的), duty-free(免税的)

(2) 形容词 + 形容词构成的形容词。例如:

bitter-sweet(又苦又甜的), red-hot(赤热的)

(3) 副词 + 形容词构成形容词。例如:

ever-green(常绿的)

(4) 名词 + 分词构成形容词。例如:

peace-loving(热爱和平的), hand-made(手工制

作的)



(5) 形容词 + 分词构成形容词。例如:

good-looking(好看的), ready-made(现成的)

(6) 副词 + 分词构成形容词。例如:

hard-working(勤劳的), well-informed(消息灵通的)

(7) 序数词 + 名词构成形容词。例如:

first-rate(一流的), second-hand(旧的)

(8) 基数词 + 名词 + ed 构成形容词。例如:

two-faced(两面派的), good-tempered(好脾气的)

3. 合成代词的主要构成方法

(1) 代词宾格或物主代词 + self(selves) 构成代词。

例如:

herself(她自己), himself(他自己), ourselves(我们自己), yourself(你自己)

(2) 某些不定代词: some, any, every, no + body, one, thing 构成代词。例如:

somebody(某人), everybody(每人), everyone(每个

人), nothing(没有东西), anything(任何东西)

4. 合成动词的主要构成方法

(1) 副词 + 动词构成动词。例如:

overcome(克服), undergo(经历)

(2) 名词 + 动词构成动词。例如:

sleep-walk(梦游), sun-bathe(日光浴)

(3) 形容词 + 动词构成动词。例如:

white-wash(粉刷)

5. 合成副词的主要构成方法

(1) 名词 + 名词构成的副词。例如:

sideways(小路地)

(2) 名词 + 名词构成的副词。例如:

headfirst(头朝下)

(3) 形容词 + 名词构成副词。例如:

meanwhile(同时)

五 超级听力电波

第一节 听下面 5 段对话。每段对话有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. How does the woman feel about spider now?

A. She thinks spider are pests.

B. Spider remind her of her childhood.

C. She thinks spider are good insects.

2. Where are the man and the woman probably talking?

A. Inside a bookstore.

B. Outside an art museum.

C. Outside a sports center.

3. How will the man assist the woman?

A. He will provide with a news program.

B. He will give her bibliography.

C. He will go with her to her history classes.

4. What did the woman suggest?

A. Buying a new truck.

B. Finding a new place to park the car.

C. Finding a better driver.

5. How will the woman get to the theatre?

A. In the man's car. B. On foot.

C. By bus.

第二节 听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小题(每题 5 秒钟);听完后,各题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6 至第 8 题

6. Where did Jane go?

A. England. B. America. C. Canada.

7. Who did she go together with?

A. Her father. B. Her mother. C. Her parents.

8. How was the weather?

A. It rained all the time.

B. It was fine all the time.

C. It was cloudy all the time.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 9 至第 11 题

9. How many ties does the man have at least?

A. Three. B. Four. C. Five.

10. Where did the man put his blue tie?

A. In the cupboard. B. In his drawer.

C. Under his shirt.

11. What can we learn about Sue?

A. She is Mrs. Johnson's sister.

B. She is the speakers' guest.

C. She is the nurse of the speakers' kids.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 12 至第 14 题

12. When does the conversation probably take place?
 A. In the evening. B. In the night.
 C. In the morning.
13. What does Bill like to drink?
 A. White coffee and orange juice.
 B. Black coffee and orange juice.
 C. Black coffee but orange juice.
14. What can Bill help the woman do?
 A. Make the toast. B. Buy the toast.
 C. Carry away the toast.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 15 至第 17 题

15. What will they put on a show for?
 A. For fun. B. For money.
 C. For nothing.
16. What can we conclude from their dialouge?
 A. They want to put on three shows in all.
 B. Three people will appear in the play.
 C. They will sing three songs in the play.
17. What can we learn about the man?
 A. He often gets up a stage.
 B. He sings popular songs for money.
 C. He will sing and dance in the show.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 18 至第 20 题

18. How many years younger is the oldest man than the oldest woman according to the passage?
 A. 84,000. B. 8,400. C. 840,000.
19. How many people was the study carried out with in 22 different areas?
 A. 1,000. B. Over 1,000. C. About 1,000.
20. Where did the first man live according the study in the passage?
 A. New York. B. Africa. C. Stanford.

〔录音材料〕

(1~5 题)

1. M: I think spider are pests, but I think they were wonderful when I was young.
 W: Despite their reputation, I still like spider.
2. W: The admission price to the gallery is ten dollars per person. I think that's pretty expensive for a single exhibit.
 M: But if we have student cards, we can get in for two.

W: Really? Let's have a try.

3. M: What have you called me here for?

W: Can you help me find books for a report I'm doing in my history class?

M: Of course. The library can now make a computer search of bibliographic materials on any topic you give us.

4. M: Well, darling. I... I have something... ur, what about our car... and I think we should replace that old car.

W: Why not the driver?

5. M: Will you see an opera at Broadway Theater on Sunday?

W: Yes, I've already got a ticket.

M: Shall I give you a lift?

W: No, thanks. I prefer to walk there.

(6~20 题)

6. M: Hello, Jane. I haven't seen you for a few weeks. Where have you been?

W: I've just come back from England.

M: England?

W: Yes. My father took me to visit some friends there.

M: Was your trip interesting?

W: It was great.

M: Where did you go?

W: Well, we spent one week in London. Then we went to Scotland. It has many lakes and mountains there, and the country is beautiful.

M: What was the weather like?

W: Terrible! It always rained. But both the English and Scottish people are friendly to us.

M: Did you take any photographs?

W: Yes, I took a lot. Please come to my house and I'll show them to you.

7. M: Where did you put my new blue tie?

W: It's right there in the cupboard with your other ties.

M: There is a green one and a couple of brown ones, but no blue one.

W: Here it is in your drawer. You must have put it there when you brought it home.

M: I suppose so. Does it look OK with this green shirt?



W: I think so. We'd better hurry up or we're going to be late. The Johnsons said to come at 7:30.

M: Oh, it's 6:45 now. Sue isn't here to take care of the children yet.

W: She'll be here at 7:00. That still gives us time to get there.

M: Who else is coming tonight?

W: The Browns and the Blaers. And Mrs. Ford's sister will be there too.

M: Well, think we'd better go down. Sue should be here pretty soon.

8. W: What would you like for breakfast, Bill?

M: I would like some sausage and eggs.

W: OK. How many eggs would you like?

M: I usually eat two eggs.

W: OK. How do you like them cooked?

M: I like them easy over.

W: And what would you like to drink?

M: What do you have?

W: I have. . . let me see. . .

M: Well, how about some coffee now and some orange juice when we eat?

W: All right. How do you take your coffee?

M: I take it black. Is there anything I can do?

W: Sure. You can make the toast.

M: All right. Those eggs smell good. I'm hungry.

9. W: We're thinking about putting on a show this spring.

M: Do you think you'll be able to make some money?

W: Oh, no, we just want to do it for the fun of it. You know there are a lot of us who like to get up on a stage and perform.

M: What kind of show?

W: A musical play.

M: Have you decided which ones to do?

W: We have three in mind, and of course we've

been thinking about you.

M: Me? Why me?

W: You sing, don't you? Everyone says you have a wonderful voice.

M: Well, I have sung a little bit, but I've never really appeared on a stage.

W: I thought you sang in church every Sunday.

M: That's different. There are so many others singing too.

W: Then here's your chance to find out how good you are. And not just to sing but to act and dance too.

M: It might be exciting.

10. New York—The November edition of Nature Genetics, a technical Journal that appeared on October 31, reported that a genetic study shows the oldest known common male ancestor, or Adam, is 84,000 years younger than the oldest known female ancestor, or Eve.

A preview said the study by Peter Underhill and his colleagues from Stanford University confirms the "out-of-Africa" origins of modern humans. The study was carried out with more than 1,000 men in 22 different geographical areas.

The ancestor called Eve lived in Africa 143,000 years ago. The term "Common" is used because women alive today share specific genetic similarities with her. Adam lived there 59,000 years ago, the study said.

听力通关

1. C 2. B 3. B 4. C 5. B
6. A 7. A 8. A 9. B 10. B
11. C 12. C 13. B 14. A 15. A
16. B 17. C 18. A 19. B 20. B

六 流畅口语表达

① If I got the money, I would. . .	如果我得到钱, 我将……
② My plan is to. . .	我的计划是……
③ I want/wish/hope/intend/plan to. . .	我想/希望/打算/计划……



④ I'd like to...	我打算……
⑤ I'm thinking of...	我正在想……

七 时尚阅读快车

Death Valley is one of the most famous deserts in the United States covering a wide area with its alkali (碱性的) sand. Almost 20 percent this area is well below sea level, and Badwater, a salt water pool, is about 280 feet below sea level and the lowest point in the United States.

Long ago the Panamint Indians called this place "Tomesha"—the land of fire. Death Valley's present name dates back to 1849 when a group of miners coming across from Nevada became lost in its unpleasantness and hugeness and their adventure turned out to be a sad story. Today Death Valley has been declared a National Monument (纪念碑) and is crossed by several well-marked roads where good services can be found easily. Luckily the change created by human settlement has hardly ruined the special beauty of this place.

Here nature created a lot of surprising scenes, almost like the sights on the moon, ever changing as the frequent wind moves the sand about, showing the most unusual colors. One of the most astonishing and variable parts of Death Valley is the Devil's Gold Course, where it seems hard for one to tell reality from terrible dreams. Sand sculptures (沙雕) stand on a frightening ground, as evening shadows move and lengthen.

1. _____ is the lowest place in the desert.
 A. Tomesha B. Death Valley
 C. Nevada D. Badwater

2. The name of the valley comes from _____.
 A. an Indian name
 B. the death of the miners
 C. the local people
 D. A national Movement
3. From the passage we can learn that _____.
 A. no one had ever known the desert before the miners
 B. it's still not easy to travel across the desert
 C. people can find gas-stations, cafes and hotels in the desert
 D. people have changed the natural sight of the desert
4. Devil Gold Course is famous for _____.
 A. the frequent wind
 B. the color of the sand
 C. dream-like sight
 D. the sand sculptures
5. From the passage we can see that the writer _____ the Death Valley.
 A. appreciates B. is fearful of
 C. dislikes D. is tired of

Answers

1. D 2. B 3. C 4. C 5. A

八 名篇作文欣赏

(一) 作文点评

【题目要求】

1. 我喜爱网络因为它能结交朋友。
2. 有一个在昆明的朋友,能经常和她在网上交流。
3. 有意思的名字能较快找到网友。
4. 对待网友应有所取舍。

【学生习作】

I like the internet because I have made a lot of friends

through it. I can exchanged^① our ideas on different things and learn a lot from them.

I have a friend, Rose, who is now studying in Kunming. I didn't see^② her because it is too far from my home. But we can talk with each other and discuss our studies because we have internet. Every day when I get back home after school I go to my computer room. First I look at my mails. I writing^③ down my feelings of the day and tell Lili in E-mail.



I also like chatting online gives^④ me a lot of funny. If you use a fancy or interesting name, you'll get a number of people to talk with. If you use an ordinary name, you'll be ignored. So sometimes men use beautiful names. How funny it is! You should not take what people named or what people say in the chat room very seriously.

I like the internet really.

【点评】

本文开明见山地指出作者喜欢 internet 的原因,以下分两段说明网络带来的好处,最后一段以“I like the internet really”结尾颇有力度,但在文中存在多处语法错误。

【修改】

①can 后面应接词原形,将 exchanged 改为原形 exchange.

②时态有误,应该用现在完成时代替过去时, I haven't seen her

③两个动作依次进行,应跟前一动作一样用一般现在时态,把 writing 改为 write.

④此句就是一个含定语从句的复句,所以在 gives 前加上 which 或 that. a lot of 修饰名词,funny 应为 fun.

【经典范文】

I Like Internet

(二)名作欣赏

Learn from Role Models

You must remember that many people have made the journey before you. Some of them enjoyed success; some of them experienced failure. All of them can teach you something. Role models can enable you to both learn from experience you haven't had yet, or may never have.

We all emulate(模仿) those around us, even if we don't know we're doing it. Little children take on(具有……的特征) habits of their parents. Later they learn from what they see around them. It's the way we come of(由……引起) age.

So you shouldn't be interested in people who have been successful because they've been lucky, but those who have become successful because of their own achievements.

Role models don't have to be celebrities. In fact, it's probably better if they're not.

You should also look at role models who are at the

Now the world is getting smaller and smaller because of the internet which shortens the distance between people. I like the internet because I have made a lot of friends. I can exchange our ideas on different things and I can learn a lot from these “invisible people”.

Rose, a friend of mine, is studying in Kunming. Though we know each other very well, we haven't seen each other because of the long distance between us. It is through the internet that we can meet and discuss our studies. Every day after school I go straight to my computer room and begin my cruise(漫游) on the internet. First I open my mail box to see if there is any E-mail. Then I write down my feelings of the day and tell Rose in E-mail.

Do you like chatting online? I like it because it gives us a lot of fun. People often use funny or interesting names in order to attract other's attention. If you use an ordinary name you will be lonely. So you may find a person named “Flower” may be a man. How funny it is! Nevertheless, a chatting friend is only a chatting friend, you should not take everything in the chat room very seriously.

The internet is now very important to me because it not only gives me a lot of fun but also it is very useful. I like it and hope you'll like it too.

学习榜样

要记住,有许多人的经验比你多。他们有的成功了,有的却失败了。但他们都能告诉你点什么。榜样能帮助你获得你不曾或不会拥有的经验。

我们都在模仿周围的人,甚至我们自己还没有意识到这一点。幼童会秉承父母的习惯,然后从他们所看到的一切来学习经验。这也就是为什么我们能随着年龄的增长而成熟的原因。

所以你不要以一些因幸运而成功的人为榜样,而要以因业绩而成功的人为榜样。

榜样不一定是名人,实际上,如果不是则更好。

你可以以一些和你处在同样环境中的人为榜样,这



same stage in life that you are so that you can better measure yourself against what they're doing. For instance, who are the people in your age group who are more successful than you and why? If you are a student, ask yourself why your roommate is getting better grades than you are. If you are a salesman, why is your coworker selling more? What tricks is she using that you aren't? Is her work ethic better? What can you learn from her?

These people have things to teach you.

样通过他们的所为来衡量你自己的行为。例如,和你年龄不相上下的人,谁更成功,原因是什么?假如你是一个学生,问问你自己,为什么别人的成绩会比你更好。如果你是一个推销员,为什么你的同事会销售得更多?她使用了什么方法?是不是她具有更佳的职业道德?从她那儿你可以学到什么?

这些人有值得你学习的东西。

九 历年真题点拨

When you turn on the TV set, clear pictures will _____ appear on the screen.

- A. rapidly B. hurriedly
C. lately D. immediately

(2001年全国高考题)

解析 答案 immediately (立即) 打开电视机与图像出现在屏幕上几乎是同时发生的,故用 immediately (立即)

十 综合题型攻关

一、单项选择

- Miss Smith is a friend of _____.
A. Mary's mother's B. Mary's mother
C. Mother's of Mary D. Mary mother's
- About _____ of the workers in that steel works are young people.
A. third-fifths B. three-fifths
C. three-fives D. three-fifth
- Some people like to stay at home, but _____ like to go to the cinema.
A. another B. other
C. others D. other one
- Alice is fond of playing _____ piano while Henry is interested in listening to _____ music.
A. /; the B. /; /
C. the; / D. the; the
- He slept well _____ all the windows open.
A. when B. while
C. with D. because
- The piano in the other shop will be _____, but _____.
A. cheaper; not as better
B. more cheap; not as better
C. cheaper; not as good
D. more cheap; not as good
- That dinner was the most expensive meal we _____.
A. would have B. have had
C. had never had D. had ever had
- I asked him to _____ me a few minutes so that we can go over all the problems.
A. spend B. save
C. spare D. share
- Though he had often made his sister _____, today he was made _____ by his sister.
A. cry; to cry B. crying; crying
C. cry; cry D. to cry; cry
- Good morning! Can I help you?
—I'd like to have the package _____, madam.
A. be weighed B. to be weighed
C. to weigh D. weighed
- This sentence needs _____.
A. improvement B. improve
C. improving D. improved
- Though I have often heard this song _____, I have never heard you _____ it.
A. being sung; sang B. sang; singing
C. sung; sing D. to be sung; to sing
- There was plenty of time. She _____.
A. mustn't have hurried B. couldn't have hurried
C. must not hurry D. needn't have hurried



14. The guard at the gate insisted that everybody _____ the rules.
 A. obeys B. obey
 C. will obey D. would obey
15. The Italian boy was regarded as a hero _____ he gave his life to his country .
 A. according to B. because of
 C. on account of D. because
16. In fact the Swede did not understand the three questions _____ were in French.
 A. where B. who C. in which D. which
17. We were given quite a lot of information, _____ was useless.
 A. what B. part of them
 C. most of which D. none of them
18. — Did you enjoy that trip?
 — I'm afraid not. And _____.
 A. my classmates don't either
 B. my classmates don't too
 C. neither do my classmates
 D. neither did my classmates
19. Only when the war was over in 1945 _____ to get a college education.
 A. he was able B. he is able
 C. was he able D. is he able
20. On the wall _____ two large portraits.
 A. hangs B. hang
 C. hanged D. hanging
21. Can you tell me _____?
 A. who is that gentleman
 B. that gentleman is who
 C. who that gentleman is
 D. whom is that gentleman
22. As soon as he entered the room, he took _____ his cap and sat down.
 A. off B. out C. away D. down
23. —You're not a new-comer, are you?
 —_____. I joined only yesterday.
 A. No, I'm not B. Yes, I'm not
 C. No, I am D. Yes, I am
24. —Do you mind my taking this seat?
 —_____.
 A. Yes, sit down please
 B. No, of course not

- C. Yes, take it please
 D. No, you can't take it
25. It's time to the news. Would you mind _____ the radio?
 A. me to open B. me to turn on
 C. my opening D. my turning on

二、完形填空

He has been called the "missing link". Half-man, half-beast. He is supposed to live in the highest mountain in the world — Mount Everest.

He is known as the Abominable Snowman. The 1 of the Snowman has been around for 2. Climbers in the 1920s reported finding marks like those of human feet high up on the side of Mount Everest. The native people said they 3 this creature and called it the "Yeti" and they said that they had 4 caught Yetis on two occasions 5 none has ever been produced as evidence(证据).

Over the years, the story of the Yetis has 6. In 1916, Eric Shipton took photographs of a set of tracks in the snow of Everest. Shipton believed they were not 7 the tracks of a monkey or bear and 8 that Abominable Snowman might really 9.

Further efforts have been made to find about Yetis, but the only things people have ever found were 10 footprints. Most believe the footprints are nothing more than 11 animal tracks, which had been made 12 as they melted(融化) and refroze in the snow. 13, in 1924, a Russian scientist said that the Abominable Snowman was 14 and was a remaining link with the prehistoric humans. But, 15, no evidence has ever 16 been produced.

These days, only a few people continue to take the story of the Abominable Snowman 17, but if they ever 18 catching one, they may face a real 19: Would they put it in a 20 or give it a room in a hotel?

1. A. event B. story
 C. adventure D. description
2. A. centuries B. too long
 C. some time D. many years
3. A. heard from B. cared for
 C. knew of D. read about
4. A. even B. hardly
 C. certainly D. probably
5. A. as B. though

- C. when
6. A. developed
C. occurred
7. A. entirely
C. clearly
8. A. found
C. felt
9. A. exist
C. disappear
10. A. clearer
C. possible
11. A. huge
C. ordinary
12. A. strange
C. deep
13. A. In the end
C. After all
14. A. imagined
C. special
15. A. so
C. again
16. A. rightly
C. normally
17. A. lightly
C. seriously
18. A. succeed in
C. depend on
19. A. decision
C. subject
20. A. zoo
C. museum
- D. until
B. changed
D. continued
B. naturally
D. simply
B. declared
D. doubted
B. escape
D. return
B. more
D. rare
B. recent
D. frightening
B. large
D. rough
B. Therefore
D. However
B. real
D. familiar
B. besides
D. instead
B. actually
D. particularly
B. jokingly
D. properly
B. insist on
D. join in
B. situation
D. problem
B. mountain
D. laboratory

三、阅读理解

Passage 1

Father's Day

Father's Day falls on the third Sunday of June. It is not a national holiday. On that day, Americans honor their fathers. Many people send their fathers a card or a gift.

Americans are great letterwriters. Whatever happens in a family, you congratulate all the members. You congratulate people at Easter, Christmas and Whitsun (圣神降灵节). You don't have to possess great literary talent (文学天资) yourself, because you can find the printed texts for all possi-

ble occasions. You may select and check any of these suggested texts:

"All my love and best wishes to the finest day in the world on this day."

"Mother was smart as she could be in picking a Dad like you for me. All my love."

"Here's to Father! Always loved, respected and admired. Warmest wishes for your happiness on Father's Day and ever after."

About 1909, the churches of Spokane, Washington, set aside the day to honor fathers. The custom soon spread throughout the United States and Canada.

During the autumn, some colleges celebrate Father's Day. They set aside a Saturday during the football season. On Dad's Day, they honor the fathers among the members and friends of the college.

- _____ on Father's Day.
 - Fathers have a day off
 - Mothers ask children to respect fathers
 - Father are asked to hold a celebration
 - Gifts or other tokens (象征) of love and respect are presented to fathers
- Father's Day _____.
 - is only celebrated in the United States
 - is least celebrated in the U. S. and Canada
 - is celebrated throughout the world
 - was first celebrated in Philadelphia
- Americans are great letterwriters. The sentence means "Americans _____".
 - are well-known for their literary talent
 - don't like the printed texts
 - like to spend much time on letter writing
 - receive more letters or cards than those in any other country
- Mother was smart as she could be in picking a Dad like you for me. The underlined word "smart" here most probably means _____.
 - clever, good and quick in thinking
 - famous for one's knowledge of art
 - a small artist
 - unhappy
- Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?
 - There are at least four printed texts that you can find



in the U. S. for important occasions.

- B. These suggested texts are mentioned in the passage.
- C. Father's Day was older than Mother's Day.
- D. Mother's Day is more popular than Father's Day.

Passage 2

The Olympic Games

Baron Pierre de Coubertin was a Frenchman. At his time sports were not taught in French schools. De Coubertin believed that sports should go hand in hand with studies. He had an idea. His idea was to begin the Olympic Games all over again.

Sports teachers of other countries liked de Coubertin's idea. So in 1896, the modern Olympic Games were held in Athens, Greece. Since then the Olympics have been held once every four years, except three times, when there were wars. The modern games have many foot races and field sports programmes. The longest race in the games is called the Marathon.

Before the start of the Olympic Games, runners carry a lighted torch(火炬) through many nations towards the stadium where the games will be held. These sportsmen are from different countries. Yet they work together to carry the Olympic torch. It is passed from runner to runner. When the last runner enters the stadium, he or she places the torch in a special basin filled with oil. It catches fire. It is then, only then, that the Olympic Games can begin.

The Olympic flame(火焰) burns throughout the games. It is the flame of peace.

6. Before 1896 French schools didn't teach _____.
- A. maths
 - B. history
 - C. sports
 - D. physics
7. De Coubertin _____.
- A. was the first men to start the Olympic Games
 - B. helped start the modern Olympic Games
 - C. believed that sports were less important than studies
 - D. failed to begin the modern Olympic Games
8. According to this passage, the third modern Olympic Games should have been held in _____.
- A. 1914
 - B. 1924
 - C. 1896
 - D. 1904
9. "Marathon" in this passage is _____.
- A. a foot race
 - B. a jumping contest
 - C. field sport
 - D. a boxing(拳击) match

10. Which of the following is NOT true?

- A. The Olympic Games don't begin until the basin of oil catches the fire.
- B. The torch is carried from runner to runner through many countries.
- C. Runners who carry the torch can be men or women.
- D. After the start of the Olympics, the Olympic flame is put out.

Passage 3

For those who were born in the year of the pig, good luck and much success! This is your year.

When talking to a Westerner, however, you've got to be a little careful when you talk about pigs. Chinese people view the pig as a smart and prosperous (rich, luckily wealthy) animal. Western ideas tend to be a little more negative(否定的).

A pig in the West is seen as a dirty, lazy and fat animal. If anyone ever called you a pig, you wouldn't be smiling. When a person doesn't like someone, something he will call that person a pig.

If you ever met a Westerner who was born in the year of the pig, don't say, "Oh, you're a pig!" Most Westerners will be misunderstanding. They will be sure that you made some kind of mistakes. However, don't take any chance. You might just offend(激怒) someone who does not share your positive(积极的) ideas about pigs.

11. You have to be careful when you talk to a Westerner about pigs because _____.
- A. they worship pigs best of all
 - B. they consider pigs as bad animals
 - C. they aren't used to talking about pigs
 - D. they don't like the topic about pigs at all
12. According to the passage we can see that Chinese people think of the pig as a _____ animal.
- A. clever
 - B. rich
 - C. good
 - D. all the above
13. A westerner will call someone a pig if he or she—that man.
- A. dislikes
 - B. is afraid of
 - C. looks up to
 - D. makes fun of
14. When you call a Westerner a pig, who was born in the year of the pig, most of them _____.

- A. will be angry B. will be very surprised
 C. can forgive(原谅) you D. may quarrel with you
15. From the passage we can conclude that _____.
 A. different people have different ideas about the same thing
 B. Westerners do not like pigs as much as the Chinese do
 C. in general Westerners and the Chinese don't like pigs
 D. all of the Chinese like pigs better than Westerners

Passage 4

Taxes in America

Americans often say that there are only two things a person can be sure of in life; death and taxes. Many people feel that the United States has the worst taxes in the world.

Taxes are the money that people pay to support their government. There are generally three levels of government in the United States; federal, state, and city; therefore, there are three types of taxes.

Salaried people who earn more than four to five thousand per year must pay a certain part of their salaries to the federal government. The percentage varies for different people. It depends on the salaries. The federal government has a two-level income tax; that is, 15 or 28 percent. \$ 17,850 is the cut off. The tax rate is 15 percent below \$ 17,850 and 28 percent above.

The second tax is for the state government; New York, California, or any of the other forty-eight states. Some states have an income tax similar to that of the federal government. Of course, the percentage for the state tax is lower. Other states have a sales tax, which is a percent age charged to any item which people buy in the state. Some states use income tax and sales tax to raise their revenues (税收).

The third tax is for the city. This tax comes in two forms; property tax (residents who own a home have to pay taxes on it) and excise tax, which is collected on vehicles in a city. The cities use this money for education, police, public works, etc.

Since Americans pay such high taxes, they often feel that they are working one day each week just to pay their taxes. People always complaining about taxes. They often say that the government misuses their taxdollars. They all believe that taxes are too high in this country.

16. In the United States, taxes are collected to provide revenues for _____.
 A. the federal government B. the state government
 C. the city government
 D. the three levels of government
17. How much money does an American earning \$ 40,000 per year pay to the federal government as income tax according to the passage?
 A. 28% of this income. B. 15% of this income.
 C. \$ 17,850. D. \$ 5,000.
18. What happens to buyers when a sales tax is collected?
 A. They have to pay more than what the item costs.
 B. They can pay less than what the item costs.
 C. They have to pay exactly what the item costs.
 D. They will all give up buying the item.
19. What tax does an American have to pay to the city if he owns a car?
 A. Property tax. B. Excise tax.
 C. Income tax. D. Sales tax.
20. After reading the passage, we might feel that Americans seem to be _____.
 A. satisfied with their taxes
 B. proud of their taxes
 C. unhappy about their taxes
 D. very angry at their taxes

Passage 5

When John Milton, writer of *Paradise Lost* entered Cambridge University, in 1625, he was already skilled in Latin after seven years of studying it as his second language at St. Paul's School, London. Like all English boys who prepared for college in grammar school, he had learned not only to read Latin but also to speak and write it fluently and correctly. His pronunciation of Latin was English, however, and seemed to have sounded strange to his friends when he later visited Italy.

Schoolboys gained their skill in Latin the hard way. They memorized rules to make learning by heart easy. They first made a word-for-word translation and then an idiomatic translation into English. As they increased their skill, they translated their English back into Latin without referring to the book and then compared their translation with the original (原文). The schoolmaster was always at hand to encourage them. All schoolmasters believed Latin