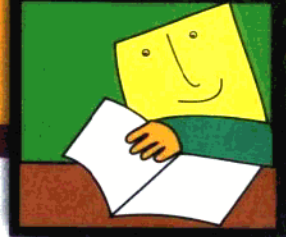




QIZHONG QIMO DUOGAOFEN

全品小复习



期中期末 夺高分



高中英语第二册上 **ENGLISH**

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中国致公出版社

让复习更简洁更有效

(代前言)

学习心理学不仅关注学习信息的先行组织,而且更加关注大脑中认知结构的螺旋性上升重建或结构性重组。复习的过程就是通过对学习经验的重复与重新组织,提高概念形成的质量,提高认知结构的发展水平,提高学习的效率和效益。复习的主要目标是巩固基础、重建结构、提升能力,有效复习是高效率、高效益学习的基础与核心。复习不及时,痕迹不加深,能力得不到提升,学习成果如过眼烟云得不到积累,是绝大多数聪明的学生成绩不佳的主要原因,伤透了教师、学生、家长的心。

复习如此重要,但复习也易变得机械、变得累赘。《全品小复习》丛书以简洁的体例,明快的流程设计,定位于章节(单元)新知识学习后的再复习、再认识教学,每个章节(单元)一个复习方案,配套单元测试卷,重点解决章节(单元)的知识体系构建、重点难点突破、解题方法点拨等问题,以在短时间内达到学习与备考能力的快速提升,轻松应对期中、期末的综合检测。丛书在功能设置上具有下述几个特点:

1、对学习及时巩固。丛书抛弃机械复杂的知识点重复,但基于课堂新习得的知识点,以及知识点与基础经验之间建立的初步联系,在章节(单元)新授课完成后,按照记忆与遗忘的规律及时巩固和强化知识点之间的联系,变课堂知识点的机械重复为章节(单元)知识体系的理解性记忆与实践性训练。

2、对重点及时突破。学习的重点大多是知识与能力体系的交织点或关键所在。丛书围绕重点梳理知识脉络,使重点所关联的知识与能力序列再显现,借网络加深重难点记忆痕迹,加强重难点的学习支撑,提纲挈领,纲举目张,提升章节(单元)整体教与学的效能。

3、对能力及时整合。丛书着眼于事半功倍地实现学习能力的综合提升,在章节(单元)之后实施简洁、及时的复习,重视能力的梯级提升和系统整合,以新知识的内化与融通为基础,以新知识新经验的实践应用为契机,加强知识与能力的综合演练,把能力培养落实于平时,把备考复习落实到常规。

4、对结构及时调整。复习的目的除了巩固提高学习成果,还要为进一步的学习奠定基础。丛书对章节(单元)学习成果的巩固、提升,兼顾了整个学科的学习与发展需要,注重认知结构的承前启后,温故知新设置复习的点与面,体现了复习对学习能力的调整与发展功能。

《全品小复习》让学生买而不累,用而不赘!

《全品小复习》让学习复而不累,习而不赘!



目 录

Unit 1	Making a difference	(1)
	单元综合检测	(7)
Unit 2	News media	(12)
	单元综合检测	(18)
Unit 3	Art and architecture	(24)
	单元综合检测	(30)
Unit 4	A garden of poems	(35)
	单元综合检测	(42)
Unit 5	The British Isles	(48)
	单元综合检测	(55)
期中综合复习		(60)
期中综合检测		(66)
Unit 6	Life in the future	(73)
	单元综合检测	(78)
Unit 7	Living with disease	(84)
	单元综合检测	(89)
Unit 8	First aid	(95)
	单元综合检测	(101)
Unit 9	Saving the earth	(107)
	单元综合检测	(112)
Unit 10	Frightening nature	(117)
	单元综合检测	(122)
期末综合复习		(128)
期末综合检测		(133)
参考答案		(139)



Unit 1 Making a difference

知识体系构建

重点词汇	<p><i>n.</i> analysis, phrase, gravity, paragraph, boundary, exploration, lecture, theory, method, observation, astronomer, microscope, telescope, heaven</p> <p><i>adj.</i> obvious, similar, scientific, curious, intelligent, patient</p> <p><i>v.</i> undertake, debate, scan, disable, seek, misunderstand, observe, match, predict, punish</p>
短语词组	<p>work on, go by, use up, go on with, dream of, turn out, take measures / steps to do..., make a / a little / some / much / little / no difference, practise doing..., the obvious, solve the problem, grow rice, observe sb. do / doing sth, take a look at..., undertake sth. / to do sth, be similar to..., be / get engaged to..., be satisfied with..., be patient with..., be curious about sth, the other way round, on the other hand, from season to season</p>
句型结构	<p>(1) What if...?</p> <p>(2) There is no doubt that... / There is no doubt about/of sth / I doubt whether (if)...</p> <p>(3) It is clear that...</p> <p>(4)... be to do...</p> <p>(5) There didn't seem much point in working on my PhD.</p> <p>(6) 部分倒装 { Nor did he let the disease stop him from living the kind of life he had always dreamt of. Only by discussing what we do best can we hope to reach our goals and truly make a difference.</p> <p>(7) Scientists know that their job is never finished and that the best theory can turn out to be wrong.</p> <p>(8) 强调句型 It was only later that the world recognized his greatness.</p> <p>(9) It was reported that....</p> <p>(10) If knowledge is power, as Sir Francis Bacon famously wrote in 1597, then perhaps creativity can be described as the ability to use that power.</p> <p>(11) be being done</p>
语法	动词不定式

重点难点突破

1. **debate**: 辩论的目的在于说服对方
debate (upon/ about) sth with sb. 和某人辩论某事

debate whether to go to the mountains 讨论是否去山上

after much debate / a long debate 经过长时间的辩论

have / hold a debate 举行辩论会

a fierce / heated debate 一场激烈的争论

e. g. They are debating (about) a foolish question.
他们在争论一个愚蠢的问题。

argue: 条理清楚地提出赞成或反对某事的理由

argue with sb. about/over sth 关于某事和某人争论

discuss: 从不同的观点出发, 讨论某事

discuss sth with sb. 和某人讨论某事

after much discussion / a long discussion 经过长时间的讨论



have a discussion with sb about sth 和某人讨论某事
under discussion 在讨论中
quarrel: 争吵 quarrel with sb. about/over sth 关于某事和某人争论

我来试试

After a long _____ the bill (法案) was passed by the House of the Commons.

- A. argue B. debate
C. discuss D. quarrel

2. **seek** sth = seek for / after sth (seek after 常用在被动句中)

seek advice and suggestions 征求意见和建议

seek after truth 追求真理

seek for a solution 寻找解决办法

His book is much sought after. 他的书很受欢迎。

seek to do sth = try to do... 试图干某事

The company is seeking to improve the service quality. 公司试图改进服务质量。

seek one's fortune 寻出路

play hide and seek 捉迷藏

我来试试

单句改错:

(1) They seeked shelter from the rain but failed.

(2) Her mother's life was in great danger and the doctors were seeking saving her.

3. **match** 强调与某物的协调与相配。

n. a football match

strike a match

v. (1) (= go with) Your tie matches the shirt. 你的领带和这件衬衫相配。

(2) 与...匹敌; 和...媲美

No one can match her in the knowledge of music.

音乐知识方面没人能和她媲美。

(3) match A with / against B 使比赛; 使...和...交手

He matched his shooting skill with/ against the expert's. 他和专家比赛设计技术。

fit 强调大小、尺寸相符、合适 e. g. That coat doesn't fit me.

suit 强调款式、式样等合适。e. g. The color doesn't suit me.

agree with 强调一致性、相符、适合。

e. g. The climate doesn't agree with me. 这气候不适合我。

我来试试

(1) 我们本应该买一件与这个房间搭配的家具。

(2) 在网球方面无人能和他匹敌。

(3) 我愿意和你较量一下体力。

4. work on

(1) 继续工作(on 是 *adv.*)

They worked on until sunset. 他们一直工作到太阳落山。

(2) 从事(某项工作), 有时可与 work at 互换, 但 work on 不强调所从事的工作难度如何, 相当于 give one's attention to doing sth

work on a report 写份报告

—Have you completed the design yet? 你的设计完工了吗?

—No, but I'm working on it. 还没有, 不过我正在抓紧办。

work at 致力于, 侧重于努力, 付出艰辛地去做, 相当于 try hard to do sth

He is working hard at a problem. 他在努力钻研一个问题。

work out 算出; 计算; 解决; 制定出; 产生结果, 结果是

Have you worked out our total expenses? 你算出我们的总开支了吗?

Can you work the puzzle out? 你能解这个谜吗?

I've worked out a careful plan. 我已制定出一份详细的计划。

我来试试

(1) —What's he busy with these days?

—He's working _____ a new novel and always works _____ until midnight to have it published as soon as possible.

- A. at; out B. on; on
C. at; to D. on; at

(2) We didn't plan our art exhibition like that but it _____ very well.

- A. worked out B. tried out
C. went on D. carried on

5. go by

(1) (= pass) (时间) 过去

Many years have gone by since we first met. 我们初次见面至今已有好多年了。

(2) 从旁边经过

The car went by us. 汽车从我们旁边驶过。

(3) (时机) 等轻易放过

Don't let the opportunity go by. 不要放过这个机会。

go after 追求, 追逐

go against 反对, 违背

go ahead 开始吧;继续,进行
go in for 参加;喜爱,沉迷于……
go over 复习

我来试试

(1) 他站在那儿,看着来往的车辆。

(2) 随着时间流逝,她对小孩子越来越有耐心了。

6. **There is no / little doubt that...** 毫无疑问……

There is some / much doubt whether... 怀疑……

There is no doubt about/of sth 毫无疑问……

Sb. doubts whether/ if... 怀疑……

Sb. doesn't doubt that... 毫无疑问……

注意肯定句中用 whether/if, 否定句中用 that 引导从句。

注意下列类似的句型:

There is no need to do...

There is no possibility to do...

It is no wonder that...

我来试试

There is no doubt _____ he is an honest boy,
so there is no doubt _____ his honesty.

- A. whether; for B. that; of
C. what; about D. why; of

7. **be to do**

They are to go abroad next month. (打算;按计划)

The form is to be filled in and returned within three weeks. (应该,必须)

Not a sound was to be heard. (可能性)

If you are to succeed, you must work hard. (想要)

You are not to smoke in the car. (必要或责任)
be going to do... (1) 预先的计划或安排 (2) 表示根据各种迹象判断很可能会发生某事

It looks as if it is going to rain. (不用 it will rain) 看起来马上就要下雨了。

be about to do... 表示马上就要干某事,有时含有干不成的意思。不和时间状语连用。

I was about to start when it began to rain. 我正打算出发,这时开始下雨了。

我来试试

(1) Look at these clouds. _____.

- A. It'll rain B. It's going to rain
C. It'll be raining D. It is to rain

(2) Tom, you _____ go to the teacher's of-

fice.

- A. will B. are about to
C. are going to D. are to

8. **There is no point in doing sth** 做某事无意义/没用

There is very little point in arguing with him. 同他争辩是没有用的。

make a point 提出观点

come to the point 谈正题

to the point 切题

beside/ off the point 不切正题

... be on the point of doing sth. when... 正要做什么... 这时候……

point to 指向

point at 指点着

point out 指出

point sth at... 把某物指向……;瞄准

9. 部分倒装

(1) Nor did he let the disease stop him from living the kind of life he had always dreamt of.

nor, never, little, seldom, not, hardly 等否定词放在句首时,句子用部分倒装

(2) Only by discussing what we do best can we hope to reach our goals and truly make a difference.

only + 副词/介词短语/状语从句作状语,且位于句首,主句采用部分倒装句式

注意: only + 主语 + 正常语序

Hardly had I got to the station when the train left. 我一到车站,火车就开了。

Only then did I realize my mistake. 只有到那时我才意识到我的错误。

Only in this way can you make great progress in your spoken English. 只有这样你才能在英语口语方面取得大的进步。

Only he is fit for the job. 只有他适合这项工作。

我来试试

(1) 只有到比赛开始时我才感到紧张。

(2) 只有那些努力奋斗的人才能达到目标。

10. **turn out**

(1) 结果(是),证明(是)

The party they held last week turned out (to be) a success.

(= It turned out that the party they held last week was a success.)

结果他们上周办的那个聚会很成功。

(2) 生产;制造

How many machines are turned out a day in this factory? 这家工厂每天能生产多少台机器?



turn down 拒绝

turn on / off the lights 开/关灯

我来试试

我们原本计划推迟运动会,结果那天天气很好。

11. 强调句型

It is I who / that am right 是我对。

It was not until the TV play was over that I went to bed. 直到电视剧结束我才去睡觉。

When/Why/How/Who/ Where is/was it that...? (用于强调疑问词)

Who was it that called you last night? 昨天晚上究竟是谁给你打电话?

我来试试

(1) Where did you find the lost key? (改成强调句型)

(2) It was six thirty _____ he came back home.

- A. who B. that
C. when D. which

12. need doing = need to be done (相同用法的有 want, require)

There is no need for sth 不需要……

Sb. needs to do... / Sb. doesn't need to do... 有必要做……

meet / satisfy one's needs 满足某人的需求

be in (great) need of... 急需某物

need sth badly

我来试试

Your shoes are so dirty. They need _____.

- A. wash B. being washed
C. to wash D. washing

13. mind doing sth

Mind your own business. 别管闲事。

Mind your manners at the party. 注意在晚会上的仪态。

Mind the dog. 当心狗。

take... off one's mind 去掉心事

make up one's mind to do... 下决心做某事

read one's mind 看出某人的心事

keep... in mind 记住

keep one's mind on 专心注意

chang one's mind 改变主意

be of one mind 想法一致,同心同德

be of the same mind 持同样想法

be no one's mind 有心事

be out of one's mind 疯癫,神经不正常

Out of sight, out of mind. 眼不见,心不烦。(谚语)

我来试试

She found that hard work was the best way to take her problems off her _____.

- A. heart B. mind
D. thought D. idea

14. be on fire for sth 某人因某事而激动,热衷于,充满激情

As a child, he was on fire for drawing something freely.

在他还小的时候,他热衷于随意涂画些什么。

(sth) be on fire 着火(表状态)

(sth) catch fire 着火(表动作)

set sth on fire = set fire to sth

make a fire 生火

light a fire 点一把火

play with fire 玩火

我来试试

These students are _____ fire _____ what they are learning in the computer class.

- A. of; for B. on; of
C. on; for D. of; to

15. a young promising artist (大有希望的,很有前途的)

The clear sky promises (to be) a fine day. (有……希望;大有……可能)

promise sth / promise (sb.) to do... / promise (sb.) that... / promise sb. sth 答应,许诺

make a promise 许诺 / break one's promise 违背

诺言 / keep one's promise 信守诺言 / carry out

one's promise 履行诺言

我来试试

You can't believe in them. They seldom keep _____.

- A. promise B. their word
C. their words D. their remarks

16. probably adv. 意为“most likely”,其表示的可能性比 possibly 和 perhaps 大。

e. g. He will probably succeed. 他很可能成功。

possibly adv. 常与 can, may, must 等词连用。

e. g. He may possibly succeed. 他或许会成功。

Can you possibly come? 你能来吗?

perhaps adv. 作“或许”解,有“也许如此,也许不如此”的意思,与 possibly 相似。但 perhaps 常放句首,是英国英语。

maybe adv. 也作“或许”解,与 perhaps 相近,但比 perhaps 更为普遍而又不那么庄重。为美国英语。

likely *adj./adv.* likely 常作形容词,常用于 be likely to do 和 be likely + that - clause 结构; e. g. He is likely to come. 他有可能来。

我来试试

He is very clever. What's more, he has been working hard preparing for the exam. So he will _____ pass the exam.

- A. probably B. possibly
C. perhaps D. maybe

17. **be engaged to sb.** 与某人订婚(表状态)
get engaged to sb. 与某人订婚(表动作)
be engaged in (doing) sth 忙于某事
The line is engaged. 电话占线。

我来试试

(1) 彼得和玛丽订婚好几个月了。

Peter and Mary have _____ for months.

(2) 星期四上午你如果没有别的事就去吧。

Go on Thursday morning if _____.

18. **It takes sb sth to do...**

sb. takes sth to do...

sth takes sb. sth

sb. spends sth (in) doing.../on sth

sb. pays some money for sth

sth. cost sb. some money

sb. buys / sells sth for some money

我来试试

我花了五美元买了这本书。(用多种表达方式)

19. **come up with sth** 想出计划/答案/回答

He couldn't come up with an answer when I asked him why he was late. 我问他为什么迟到时,他答不上来。

come up (1) 被提出 e. g. The question came up at the meeting. 会上提出了这个问题。

(2) 发生 e. g. I'll let you know if anything comes up. 如果有事发生,我将告诉你。

(3) 走近 e. g. He came up to shake hands with me. 他走近来和我握手。

本单元的语法重点和难点是不定式的用法

一、功能

1. 不定式作主语

To do that sort of thing is foolish.

It would be better for you to go there. (it 做形式主语代替后面的不定式)

注意:不定式作主语表示某次特定的行动;动名词作主语表示经常性、习惯性动作。

Walking after supper is helpful.

To walk in the street this evening will be nice.

2. 不定式作表语

To see is to believe.

(主语为不定式时,表语也用不定式,不用动名词)

All you have to do is (to) finish the job quickly.

(当表语用来解释主语中 do 的具体内容时,表语中的不定式常省略 to)

3. 不定式作宾语

He promised not to tell anybody about it. (不定式的否定式为 not to do)

He didn't go to the party last night, but he intended to. (不定式后的动词可承前省略,但 to 不省略,除非后跟 be 和 have 时)

e. g. —Are you a football player?

—No, but I used to be.

以下动词只能跟不定式作宾语: afford, agree, ask, attempt, decide, demand, expect, fail, hope, manage, offer, plan, prepare, pretend, promise, refuse, seem, wish.

4. 不定式作定语

(1) There are many TV sets to choose from.

I have a pen to write with. (当不定式后有介词且与其修饰的名词有介宾关系时,介词不能省略)

(2) Betty was the first to come.

He's the only person to know the truth.

The easiest way to learn English is staying at an English family. (当名词前有序数词、最高级或 next, only 等修饰时,其后面用不定式)

5. 不定式作状语

To learn English well, you should study hard. (目的状语)

We hurried to the station, only to find the train had already left. (结果状语)

They jumped with joy to hear the news. (原因状语)

He raised his hand as if to take off his hat. (方式状语)

二、不定式的完成体的特殊用法

1. 表示不定式中谓语动词发出的动作先于主句的谓语动词发出的动作;

He was said to have been there several times. 据说他去过那里几次。

The book was said to have been published. 据说该书已经出版了。

I am sorry to have kept you waiting. 对不起,让你久等了。

2. 不定式的完成时还可以表示“过去本想做某事,但未做”的虚拟。

(1) should like to/would like to/would love to +



不定式的完成时

I should like to have climbed the mountain with her. 当时我真想和她一起爬山。

We would like to have gone to see the film, but we had no time.

I would love to have gone to the cinema to see the film that day, but the tickets were sold out.

(2) was/were to + 不定式的完成时

He was to have bought a color TV set, but he had not enough money.

他本来打算买台彩色电视机的,但钱不够。

We were to have held the sports meet last Friday, but it rained.

我们本来打算星期五开运动会的,但下雨了。

(3) expect/hope/mean/suppose/think/want + 不定式的完成时,表示过去未曾实现的愿望。

I meant to have given you the dictionary yesterday, but I forgot to bring it here.

我本打算昨天给你字典的,可我忘把它带来了。

三、不定式的省略的几种情况

1. 同一结构并列用 and 或 or 连接。

It is very kind of you to go and help her to clean the room.

2. 不定式作表语,其前面的主语从句中含有 do 时,后面的 to 省略。

All I did was hit him on the head.

3. 句中含有动词 do 时, but, except 等后面 to 可省略。

He had nothing to do but cry.

4. why not; had better, would rather, used to, can't but 等词后省 to。

Why not go out for a walk?

You'd better ask your teacher for some advice.

I can't but respect him. (不能不)

我来试试

用动词的适当形式填空

1. While she lived, the front door was always locked and no one ever saw her _____ (leave) or saw anybody _____ (go) in.

2. He is said _____ (send) to hospital already.

3. The library assistant doesn't allow the magazines _____ (take) away.

4. Would you like _____ (go) with me or would you rather _____ (stay) at home?

5. The thief happened _____ (quarrel) about the treasures when the police went in.

6. I hope _____ (invite) to the party.

7. He pretended _____ (read) the book before.

8. We had no choice but _____ (do) what we were asked to.

9. Before he let us _____ (go) he made us _____ (promise) _____ (not tell) anyone what we had seen.

10. You'd better _____ (not wake) me up when you come in.

11. She would rather stay at home than _____ (go) out at night.

12. Why _____ (not report) to the police when the accident happened?

三 解题方法 点拨

1. (2001 上海高考) Do let your mother know all the truth. She appears _____ everything.

- A. to tell B. to be told
C. to be telling D. to have been told

答案 D

解析 tell 是及物动词,后面要接宾语。因为在这个句子中, tell 后面没有宾语,所以要用动词不定式的被动式,又因为“知道了一切”发生在“告诉真相”之前,所以要用不定式的完成式。题意是:“一定要把一切真相告诉你妈妈,她看上去已经知道一切事情。”

我来试试

I would love _____ to the party last night but I had to work extra hours to finish a report.

- A. to go B. having done
C. going D. to have gone

2. When I arrived, he was _____ cleaning the room.

- A. engaged in B. engaged to
C. engaging in D. engaging to

答案 A

解析 be engaged in (doing) sth 忙于做某事; be engaged to sb. 和某人订婚

我来试试

The young lady _____ the painter after she had _____ him for 3 years.

- A. married; engaged
B. was married; been engaged
C. married; been engaged to
D. was married to; engaged to

3. (1992 高考) It was not _____ she took off her glasses _____ I realized she was a famous film star.

- A. when; that B. until; that
C. until; when D. when; then

答案 B

解析 not until 从句用于强调句型时结构为 “It (is) was not until ... that...” 题意为: “直到她摘去眼镜, 我才认出她是一位著名影星。” 恢复为正常语序为: I didn't realize she was a famous film star until she took off her glasses.

我来试试

It was about 600 years ago _____ the first clock with a face and an hour hand was made.

- A. that B. until
C. before D. when

4. To everyone's surprise, the pretty young lady _____ a thief.

- A. turned down B. turned up
C. turned in D. turned out

答案 D

解析 turn out (to be) ... 结果是……, 其他三项不符合题意。turn down 拒绝, turn up 出现, turn in 上交。

我来试试

Plans have been made by the factory to _____ more plastic products to meet the needs of the market.

- A. turn up B. turn to
C. turn out D. turn in

5. (2000 春季高考) _____ can you expect to get a pay rise.

- A. With hard work
B. Although hard work
C. Only with hard work
D. Now that he works hard

答案 C

解析 因为句子采用了倒装语序, 所以只有 C

项合适, only + 状语 + 倒装语序。B 不成立, A 和 D 用于句首时主句不倒装。

我来试试

Not until all the fish died in the river _____ how serious the pollution was.

- A. did the villagers realize
B. the villagers realized
C. the villagers did realize
D. didn't the villagers realize

6. (2004 江苏) I will never know what was on his mind at the time, nor will _____.

- A. anyone B. anyone else
C. no one D. no one else

答案 B

解析 本题考查不定代词的用法。根据题意可知, 后半句表明“其他任何人也永远不会知道。”须将“我”排除在外, 故选 B。

7. (2004 江苏) —I don't mind telling you what I know.

—You _____. I'm not asking you for it.

- A. mustn't B. may not
C. can't D. needn't

答案 D

解析 本题在交际情景中考查情态动词的用法。所给的语境是两个人的对话。其中一个人告诉另外一个人, 说他愿意告诉对方他所知道的, 而另一人却打断了对方的话, 说 I'm not asking for it (我现在不是问你那个事儿), 言外之意, “你没有必要告诉我”, 故选 D. needn't。口语中省略了双方都知道的信息, 完整的回答是: You needn't tell me what you know now.

单元综合检测

A 卷 基础题

I. 单词拼写

- All of us should do our best to help the _____ (残疾人).
- Your opinion on the problem is s _____ to mine.
- I observed them _____ (辩论) something important when I entered the room.
- Wang Hao is a p _____ table tennis player in China.
- _____ (显然), what you said doesn't agree with what you did.

- _____ (追求) the truth calls for courage and perseverance.
- No one can p _____ what will happen in the next two years.
- Some scientists say that science is often m _____.
- The lazy boy is always d _____ of being a top one in his class by not working hard.
- Children are always c _____ about everything about themselves.

II. 用所给短语的适当形式填空

turn out; go by; dream of; be engaged to; be satisfied with; believe in; make a difference

- Three years _____. But he was still alone.



2. He was away from home for about two years, and he often _____ his motherland.
3. We must _____ what we do, even when others don't.
4. It really _____ whether you work hard or not.
5. When did you _____ Mary?
6. The two scientists were _____ their research.

III. 完成下列句子

1. 必须采取措施控制污染。
_____ control pollution.
2. 只有努力你才能学好英语。
Only _____ learn English well.
3. 正如所预料的,他最终达到了目的。
At last he _____.
4. 正在建的大楼将是家医院。
The building _____ will be a hospital.
5. 大雨使我没能参加会议。
The _____ rain _____ the meeting.
6. 在会上,他提出了解决这问题的办法。
He _____ a _____ the problem at the meeting.
7. 结果晚会很成功。
The party _____.
8. 不管他去还是不去,对我都没有影响。
_____ to me whether he _____ goes or not.
9. 毫无疑问,他想听取你的意见。
_____ that he _____ get your advice.

10. 三个月在不知不觉中过去了。

Three months _____ we knew it.

IV. 单句改错

1. He was observed enter the bank with a gun.
2. All my money has used up, so we must go without food.
3. You can't probably walk 20 miles in an hour!
4. After we had a rest, we went on with doing our homework.
5. It's not any point persuading my father to stop smoking.

V. 单项选择

- () 1. —Does he know how to work out the problem?
—Yes, he has _____ a good idea to solve it.
A. caught up with B. kept up with
C. come up with D. put up with
- () 2. Only when the war was over _____ to his hometown.
A. did the young soldier return
B. the young soldier returned

- C. returned the young soldier
- D. the young soldier did return

- () 3. Mr Smith sat up far into the night, _____ a paper on how to teach beginners English.
A. and worked at B. and worked on
C. working at D. working on
- () 4. Michael Jackson is well-known _____ his songs _____ a popular singer.
A. for; to B. as; for
C. for; as D. with; for
- () 5. (2003 上海) Some passengers complain that it usually _____ so long to fill in insurance documents.
A. costs B. takes
C. spends D. spares
- () 6. Let's go back now. I don't think there is any _____ in this lecture.
A. means B. way
C. one D. point
- () 7. Let's stay indoors. On _____ one hand, it's very late now; on _____ hand, it's raining heavily.
A. the; the other B. /; another
C. the; another D. /; the others
- () 8. Paul doesn't have to be made _____. He always works hard.
A. learn B. to learn
C. learned D. learning
- () 9. _____ a quarrel between the husband and wife.
A. It seemed to be
B. There seemed that
C. There seemed to be
D. They seemed as if
- () 10. All I did was _____ him a little push. I didn't mean to harm him.
A. give B. given
C. giving D. to giving
- () 11. All the peace-loving people are against America's bombing Iraq. They think George W. Bush is lifting a stone _____ it _____ on his own foot.
A. only to have; dropped
B. to have; dropped
C. only to have; dropping
D. having; dropped
- () 12. The winner is already here, and _____ to be a most severe one.
A. wants B. hopes
C. promises D. wishes

- () 13. _____ a living, these lay-out workers had to work day and night in the factory.
A. To make B. Making
C. So as to keep D. So as to make
- () 14. This watch needs _____, for it loses five minutes per day.
A. to repair B. be repaired
C. repairing D. being repaired
- () 15. It _____ great efforts to succeed in this cause.
A. takes B. costs
C. spends D. pays

B 卷 提高题

I. 单项选择

- () 1. —How long has the house _____?
—A whole night.
A. caught fire B. been on fire
C. been set fire D. made fire
- () 2. Many students are engaged _____ for their mid-term examination.
A. to prepare B. to preparing
C. preparing D. in preparing
- () 3. By no means _____ give in to the unreasonable demand.
A. we will B. we won't
C. will we D. won't we
- () 4. The discovery he _____ about this field of silence was quickly accepted.
A. found B. made
C. invented D. searched
- () 5. —Could you _____ my baby while I'm away?
—Sure, with pleasure.
A. watch B. observe
C. notice D. take care
- () 6. —Can I help you?
—I want to buy a blue tie to _____ my shirt.
A. fit B. match
C. suit D. be fit for
- () 7. Whom _____ Mr. Smith saw in the college yesterday?
A. it was that B. was it that
C. it was D. was it
- () 8. —_____ Father knows the results?
—There's nothing serious. Just take it easy.
A. How come B. What if
C. How about D. What for
- () 9. We agreed _____ here but so far she hasn't turned up yet.
A. having met B. meeting
C. to meet D. to have met
- () 10. In Australia he had a lot of friends _____ a very practical knowledge of the English language.
A. get B. getting
C. got D. to get
- () 11. _____ is mentioned above, the number of the students in senior high schools is increasing.
A. Which B. As
C. That D. It
- () 12. Please be patient _____ him. I'm sure that he will _____ his goal.
A. with; reach B. of; arrive at
C. with; get D. of; come to
- () 13. We are brothers, but we have nothing _____ each other.
A. in common with
B. in common to
C. on common with
D. common with
- () 14. After the experiment, he _____.
A. went on to watch TV
B. went on watching TV
C. went watching TV
D. went on with TV
- () 15. I believe _____ because I believe _____.
A. him; in him
B. in him; him
C. what he said; him
D. him; him

II. 完形填空

Mr Bagget, the cashier (出纳员) in a branch office of the Paris Bank, was a very 1 man who was always reliable (可靠的) in his work. But one day the 2 of the bank 3 a letter saying that Mr Bagget was 4 money. He put some inspectors (检查员) to check Mr Bagget's books, and the 5 showed that not a single cent was 6. However, another letter came to 7 desk, still saying that Mr Bagget 8 the bank. This time the president sent 9 inspectors to check Mr Bagget's books and the 10 result was got at last.

The day after the second time of 11, Mr Bagget went to see the president and said, "I've been working too 12 without asking for a bit of 13, but you think that I've been 14 and put the in-



spectors to check me twice. 15 the result showed that I had done nothing 16, my reputation (名誉) has been damaged, therefore I've come to 17 my application of resignation (辞职)."

"No, no. Mr Bagget," the president said, "you've been working very hard and the result of checking also proved this." "But what can help 18 my reputation?" Mr Bagget asked. "Well," the president said, "the post of the branch manager is 19 empty, and I think 20 else can be better than you to take that post." After returning home that evening, Mr Bagget said to his wife, "Successful! Without the two letters, no one in the branch office would pay attention to me. Thank you, my dear."

- () 1. A. foolish B. strange
C. honest D. dishonest
- () 2. A. inspector B. worker
C. cashier D. president
- () 3. A. received B. wrote
C. sent D. showed
- () 4. A. paying B. stealing
C. saying D. making
- () 5. A. missing B. president
C. result D. truth
- () 6. A. missing B. left
C. found D. hiding
- () 7. A. Mr Bagget's B. Mrs Bagget's
C. the cashier's D. the president's
- () 8. A. playing trick on
B. stealing money from
C. drawing attention
D. working hard in
- () 9. A. most B. few
C. fewer D. more
- () 10. A. other B. different
C. old D. same
- () 11. A. playing the trick B. writing the letter
C. checking D. stealing
- () 12. A. dishonestly
B. pleasantly C. lazily D. hard
- () 13. A. stopping B. praising
C. resting D. leaving
- () 14. A. dishonest B. ordinary
C. excellent D. honest
- () 15. A. Because B. Although
C. Since D. As
- () 16. A. good B. wrong
C. foolish D. right
- () 17. A. give up B. think about
C. take back D. hand in
- () 18. A. mend B. correct
C. lose D. win

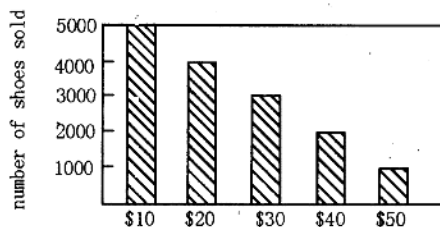
- () 19. A. forever B. still
C. often D. never
- () 20. A. nobody B. somebody
C. anybody D. nothing

III. 阅读理解

A

When prices are low people will buy more, and when prices are high they will buy less. Every shopper knows this. But at the same time, producers want higher prices for their goods when they make more goods. According to the economic (经济的) point of view, changes in the prices of goods cause changes in supply and demand. As is shown in the graph (图表), people buy fewer shoes as the price of shoes goes up. On the contrary, a decrease in the price causes an increase in demand.

Business firms look for the perfect price at which the largest profits (利润) can be made. If the price of the shoes goes up to \$50 the consumers (消费者) will not buy all of 3,000 shoes. The producers will have a surplus (剩余) of 2,000 shoes and they only get \$50,000. If the price of the shoes is lowered to \$10, as many as 5,000 shoes can be sold. Still, only \$50,000 is made.



- () 1. According to this article, the main idea of the first paragraph is that _____.
A. the lower the price, the less people will buy
B. producers want to make more money by making fewer goods
C. every shopkeeper knows the price for goods
D. how changes in prices of shoes affect the number of shoes sold
- () 2. From the passage, we can conclude that _____ is the best price for the consumers to buy all of the shoes which are worth the highest price.
A. \$30 B. \$20 C. \$10 D. \$50
- () 3. If the price of the shoes is lowered to \$20, as many as _____ shoes can be sold. Only _____ is made.
A. 4,000; 80,000 B. 2,000; 20,000
C. 9,000; 90,000 D. 3,000; 30,000
- () 4. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

- A. Producers and Goods
- B. Price and Shoes
- C. Shopkeepers and Shoes
- D. Supply and Demand

B

Last summer I went through a training program and became a literacy volunteer (扫盲志愿者). The training I received, though excellent, did not tell me how it was to work with a real student, however. When I began to discover what other people's lives were like because they could not read, I realized the true importance of reading.

My first student Marie was a 44-year-old single mother of three. In the first lesson, I found out she walked two miles to the nearest supermarket twice a week because she didn't know which bus to take. When I told her I would get her a bus schedule (时刻表), she told me it would not help because she could not read it. She said she also had difficulty once she got to the supermarket because she couldn't always remember what she needed. Since she did not know words, she could not write out a shopping list. Also, she could only recognize items by sight, so if the product had a different label (标识), she would not recognize it as the product she wanted.

As we worked together, learning how to read built Marie's self-confidence (自信心), which encouraged her to continue in her studies. She began to make rapid progress and was even able to take the bus to the supermarket. After this successful trip, she reported how self-confident she felt. At the end of the program, she began helping her youngest son, Tony, a shy first grader, with his reading. She sat with him before he went to sleep and together they would read bedtime stories. When his eyes became wide with excitement as she read, pride was written all over her face, and she began to see how her own hard work in learning to read paid off. As she described this experience, I was proud of myself as well. I found that helping Marie to build her self-confidence was more rewarding than anything I had ever done before.

As a literacy volunteer, I learned a great deal about teaching and helping others. In fact, I may have learned more from the experience than Marie did.

() 5. What did the author do last summer?

- A. She worked in the supermarket.
- B. She helped someone to learn to read.
- C. She gave single mothers the help they needed.
- D. She went to a training program to help a literacy volunteer.

() 6. Why didn't Marie go to the supermarket by bus at first?

- A. Because she liked to walk to the supermarket.
- B. Because she lived far away from the bus stop.
- C. Because she couldn't afford the bus ticket.
- D. Because she couldn't find the right bus.

() 7. How did Marie use to find the goods she wanted in the supermarket?

- A. She knew where the goods were in the supermarket.
- B. She asked others to take her to the right place.
- C. She managed to find the goods by their looks.
- D. She remembered the names of the goods.

() 8. Which of the following statements is true about Marie?

- A. Marie could do things she had not been able to do before.
- B. Marie was able to read stories with the help of her son.
- C. Marie decided to continue her studies in school.
- D. Marie paid for her own lessons.

IV. 短文改错

Ethan Canine is a master of two jobs, all of which take special skills.

First, Ethan is a doctor. He helps people who have been broken bones, had cuts,

or the other kinds of wounds. When he gets a day off from his work as a doctor, Ethan turns to his another job. He writes stories.

His first book of stories won prize for the best book by a first-time author. Do the job sometimes

get in the way of each other? "Not at all", Ethan says, "In fact,

being a doctor help my writing. I get to know all kinds of people. Instead, I can't

hide myself in my room and write down ideas for the rest of my life. I also need to be able to help ill

people."



Unit 2 News media

知识体系 / 构建

重点词汇	<p><i>n.</i> media, difficulty, headline, editor, switch, effort, view, affair, attitude, guard, citizen,</p> <p><i>adj.</i> reliable, generous, talented, informed, unique, spiritual, social</p> <p><i>v.</i> fire, face, elect, relate, present, reflect, ignore, tolerate, retire, complete, bore, disappoint, arm, update</p> <p><i>adv.</i> seldom</p>
短语词组	<p>go up, burn down, suffer from, draw attention to, change one's mind, look up to, fall in love with sb., adapt (oneself) to, lead to, comment on sth, focus on, agree with, inform sb. of sth, make efforts to do sth, suffer from sth, be bored with sth, be addicted to, be concerned about, for once, on all sides, no longer, would rather, more than, rather than, for example, nine out of ten</p>
句型结构	<p>(1) even if...</p> <p>(2) There is a rumour that... 同位语从句</p> <p>(3) What do you think of sth?</p> <p>(4) do you think 作为插入语</p> <p>(5) I don't think that... 否定前移</p> <p>(6) Maybe it would be better to do...</p> <p>(7) make sure that...</p> <p>(8) Brave and strong, the activists talked to workers...</p> <p>(9) It was the first time that...</p> <p>(10) While websites are free, newspapers cost money.</p>
语法	过去分词作定语和表语

重点难点 / 突破

- fire** sb. for being caught stealing (*vt.* 开除)

fire (a gun) at sth (*vt.* 把枪向……瞄准; 向……射击)

fire one's imagination (*vt.* 激发)

be on fire for sth 某人因某事而激动, 热衷于, 充满激情

be on fire 着火(指状态)

catch fire 着火(指动作)

set sth on fire = set fire to sth 放火烧……

eg. The company fired him for not coming to work on time. 那公司因他不按时来上班而解雇了他。

我来试试

He was _____ by his company only three months after being taken on for stealing.

- A. hired B. fired
- C. employed D. received

2. **face** (to the) south 朝南, 面向南方

face these difficulties 面对这些困难

in (the) face of these difficulties 面对这些困难

难

face the music 接受不愉快的后果或情况

eg. The building faces the park. 那座建筑物面对着公园。

Such was the situation we were facing. 这就是我们当时面临的局势。

窗户向东开的那间房间是我的。

3. **There is (some, no, little...) difficulty (in) doing sth / with sth**

have (some, no, little...) difficulty (in) doing sth / with sth

without difficulty

注意:指具体的难事时,可数。试比较:

He had great difficulty (in) doing the work. 他做那件工作很吃力。

We will face many difficulties in the future. 将来我们要面临许多难题。

You can't imagine what difficulty I had _____ your home.

- A. find B. to find
C. finding D. found

4. **injure** 指意外伤害或事故造成的伤害,有危及功能发展之意。

wound 一般指刀伤、枪伤、战场上受伤。

hurt 指精神或肉体上的“创伤,伤害”,作不及物动词时,意为“疼”,其过去分词不能作定语。

harm 一般指伤害有生命的东西,常指伤及一个人的健康、权利、事业等。

destroy 指通过某种有力的或粗暴的手段使之毁灭或无用。一般不能或很难修复,有时可用于比喻意义。

damage 主要指对价值和功能的破坏,多用于无生命的东西,一般还可修复。

Several children were injured in the accident.

好几个孩子在那次事故中受伤。

He got wounded in the battle. 他在战斗中受伤。

His words hurt me/my feelings. 他的话伤了我/我的感情。

He fell and hurt his leg. 他掉下来伤了腿。

My shoes are so tight that my feet hurt. 鞋太紧,我的脚疼。

Smoking seriously harmed his health. 吸烟严重损害了他的健康。

They had their hearing harmed by the loud noise of machines. 他们的听力被机器的巨大噪音所损害。

The earthquake destroyed the whole city. 地震毁了整座城市。

All his hopes were destroyed by her letter of refusal. 他所有的希望都被她的拒绝信毁了。

Her heart was slightly damaged as a result of the disease. 由于生病,她的心脏轻微受损。

(1) The poor boy was _____ in the

earthquake.

- A. hurt B. injured
C. wounded D. harmed

(2) He felt _____ when his friend refused his kind help.

- A. hurt B. injured
C. wounded D. harmed

5. **relate to sth** 和……有关(联系)

relate A to (with) B 把……和……联系起来

be related to... 和……有关(联系);有亲属关系

e. g. He is related to the boss. 他和老板有亲戚关系。

What he does can't be related to what he says. 他做的和他说的联系不上。

It's difficult to relate these results with (to) any known causes. 很难把这些结果和一些已知原因联系起来。

他的话和在讨论的话题有关。

6. **complete**

adj. 彻底的 e. g. have a complete rest

完整的 e. g. a complete set of books

vt. 完成,使……完整 e. g. complete one's collection

complete a new bridge 完工

注意:(1)指完成已开始的事情,使之成为一个完整的整体

(2)只有及物用法

finish 强调干完某事这一动作,后可跟 doing 结构。有及物和不及物用法。

e. g. I'm just finishing. I'll be with you in a minute. (不能用 complete)

She _____ her set of dishes by buying the cups and saucers.

- A. finished B. ended
C. completed D. closed

7. **arm sb. with guns** 用……武装/装备

be armed with... 被……武装起来;准备有

take up arms 拿起武器

lay down arms/ give up arms 弃械投降

take sb. in one's arms 抱住某人

arm in arm 臂挽臂地

The stranger was armed with a gun. 那陌生人持有枪。

Johnson had been armed with an excuse before he went to see the boss. 在去见老板前约翰已经准备好了一个借口。



_____ stone and sticks, they ran into the street and joined in the fighting.

- A. Armed B. Arming
C. Armed with D. Arming with

8. **burn down** (1) *vt. & vi.* 烧毁

The building (was) burned down and only ashes were left. 那座大楼被烧得只剩下灰烬。

(2) 火力减弱, 火势变小

The fire is burning down. 火势正在减弱。

burn up (火) 烧旺起来; 烧毁, 烧尽



在消防队员赶到之前他们家的房子已烧毁了。

9. **more than**

(1) = over 超过, 多于

More than one person has made this suggestion. 不止一人提过这个建议。

(2) 不止, 不仅仅是

Hibernation is more than sleep. 冬眠不止是一般的睡眠。

China Daily is more than a newspaper. It also helps to improve our English.

中国日报不止是一份报纸, 它也有助于提高英语。

(3) 非常, 很 (more than + *adj./adv./v.*) 常跟 glad, willing, ready 等词。

I am more than happy to tell you that we have won the first prize.

我非常高兴地告诉你我们获得了一等奖。

What he did more than satisfied me. 他所做的大事使我们非常满意。

(4) more than + (that) 从句“简直不, 远非”

The beauty of Guilin is more than (that) I can describe. 桂林之美, 非我所能描述。

(5) more A than B 与其说 B, 不如说 A

He is more good than bad. 与其说他坏, 不如说他好。



(1) 他说他很乐意帮助你。

(2) 与其说他是累了, 还不如说是饿了。

10. **rather than**

(1) 是……而不是……, 用于连接并列结构

The color seems blue rather than green. (连接形容词)

He is running rather than walking. (连接现在分词)

Shall we go for a walk rather than watch TV? (连接动词)

(2) 连接主语时, 根据前面的主语定谓语动词

He rather than you is to go abroad. 是他而不是你将出国。

(3) 表示选择性

prefer to do A rather than do B/ would rather do A than do B



Rather than _____ on a crowded bus, he always prefers _____ a bicycle.

- A. ride; ride B. riding; ride
C. ride; to ride D. to ride; riding

11. **no longer & no more** 都作“不再”解

(1) no longer (not ... any longer), 一般指时间概念, 常和延续性动词连用。

no more (not ... any more), 常与短暂性动词连用。

It is late. I won't wait any longer. 天晚了。我不能再等了。

I'll never go there any more. 我再也不去那儿了。

(2) no longer 常用在动词前面, no more 常在句尾。

He is no longer living here. 他不在这儿住了。

China is no longer what it used to be. 中国不再是过去的中国了。

I'll go there no more. 我再也不去那儿了。

Time lost will return no more. 失去的时间永远不再来了。

(3) 涉及数量和程度时, 用 no more

There is no more bread. (There is not any more bread.) 没有面包了。

He is no more a genius than I am. 我不是天才, 他也不是。



—Excuse me, is this Mr Brown's office?

—I'm sorry, but Mr. Brown _____ works here. He left about three weeks ago.

- A. not now B. no more
C. not still D. no longer

12. **while**

(1) 表对比关系

Jane was dressed in brown while Mary was in blue. 珍妮穿着褐色衣服而玛丽却穿蓝色衣服。

While their country has plenty of oil ours has none. 他们国家石油丰富, 而我国却没有。

(2) 只要 (= as long as), 引导条件状语从句

While there is life, there is hope. 只要有生命就有希望。

(3) 表示“让步” (= though/ although)