

高考第**1**轮辅导丛书



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高考冲刺新思维

临川考察

2005年

LINCHUANKAOAN

全新思维
经典体现

名校名师
浓缩精华

英语

主编 邓 斌 范筱云



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高考 冲刺新思维 临川考案

临川，一座曾诞生过王安石等多位历史名人的文化名城
临川学子，今年再夺江西省高考状元榜眼，创造了多项全省第一
临川考案，每一位梦想着步入大学殿堂的考生必备的考试宝典

**这不仅仅是一本辅导书，这是一次与
名校学生站在同一条起跑线上的机会！**

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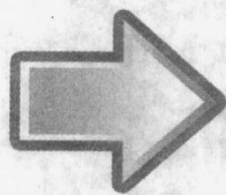
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前言

临川，人杰地灵，曾诞生了王安石等多位历史名人，文化底蕴厚重。抚州（临川）教育在近年席卷全国的教育、考试改革的滚滚洪流中也走在了最前沿。2004年，在学生生源不占优势的情况下，临川教育集团却创造了江西高考的奇迹，不但理科第一、第二名出自其中，且700分上线率、600分上线率、一二本上线率及考入清华、北大的学生数等多项考试指标在全省均名列前茅。

优异成绩的背后，是他们先进的教学理念、丰富的教学经验和独具特色且实用的教学方法。总结他们的经验和方法并推向全国，是我们出版“临川考案”的目的，此举也有益于全国各地的教师和考生。今年再版，我们在保留原书特色的基础上，根据2004年高考特点和最新高考命题研究成果，对丛书进行了全面修订。修订后的丛书栏目设计合理、内容科学严谨、材料新，充分体现了近年高考命题趋势，实用价值高。

全书具体栏目设计如下：

知识构建 全面覆盖高考的知识点和考点，将零散的知识点和考点结合成一个有机整体，形成以点带面、以面概全的知识体系。并且由名师指点总复习中应知的“重点”和常遇的“难点”，深化备考内容，提高复习效率。

名题透析 精心提炼近年的高考真题，尤其是2004年高考题，让学生了解高考考查的内容和命题方式，由名师剖析高考命题特点、题型和解题思路，以及应试中的实用解题技巧，并根据最新的考试大纲和高考命题方向进行了创新设计。

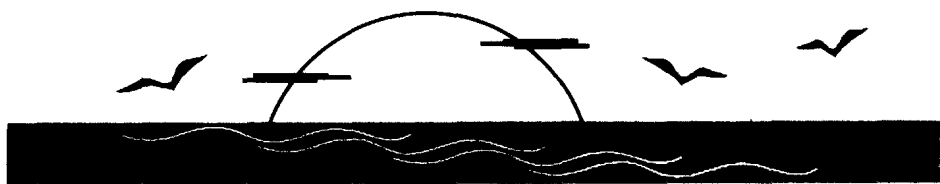
能力培养 巩固和强化考生应考知识点、解题思路和解题方法，关注社会新热点、科技新成果、新材料和新信息，使考生迅速提高解题能力。

全真模拟 根据最新高考大纲，以高考真题为样板，精心设计全真高考模拟试卷，全面体现近年高考的学科能力和综合能力的要求，使考生适应高考新题型和新材料，进入实际备考状态。

我们相信，这套来自名校名师且别具特色的高考辅导丛书一定能帮助您在短暂而又紧张的复习时间内，夯实基础知识，掌握复习方法，提高解题能力，把握高考要领，考出最佳成绩。参加《英语》分册本次修订工作的有邓斌、蔡厚华、孔繁迅、范筱云、廖晓林，全书由邓斌统稿。由于时间较紧，书中难免存在错误和不妥之处，希望老师和同学们批评指正。

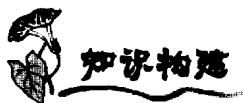
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SB I Units 1 - 2



I. Key words

1. prefer *vt.* 宁愿,更喜欢

- prefer sth. = like sth. better 更喜欢某物
Which would you prefer, tea or coffee?
- prefer to do sth. 喜欢干某事(某次具体行为)
I prefer to see the film with you.
- prefer doing sth. 喜欢干某事(习惯性行为)
The boy prefers drawing pictures.
- prefer sb. to do sth. 宁愿某人干某事
I prefer you not to stay there too long.
- prefer (that) sb. (should) do sth. 宁愿某人干某事
I prefer (that) you (should) not stay there too long.
- prefer A to B 比起B来,更喜欢A
The girl prefers dogs to cats.
- prefer doing A to doing B 比起干B来,更喜欢干A
I prefer working to staying at home.
- prefer to do A rather than do B 宁愿干A,不愿干B
I prefer to work rather than stay at home.

2. taste

- *n.* 味道;滋味;品味,爱好
The taste of the soup is good.
Pop music is pleasant to hear, but it's not to everyone's taste.
- *vt.* 尝,品尝
The cook tastes the soup to see if it is too salty.
Have you ever tasted horse meat?
- *link-v.* 尝起来……
The soup tastes good.

※ 五官动词(look 看起来, feel 摸起来, smell 闻起来, sound 听起来, taste 尝起来)作系动词时,后面应接形容词作表语,且不能用被动语态。

下面两句是错误的:

The soup tastes well.

The soup is tasted good.

3. enough

- *n.* 充足的数量,足够的量,过多(= too much)
— Would you like another cup of tea?
— I've had enough, thank you.
Enough has been said on this subject.
- *adj.* 充足的,充分的(可位于所修饰名词前,也可位于所修饰名词后)
Do you have enough time?

= Do you have time enough?

We have enough glasses for everyone.

- *adv.* 充分地,足,够(只能位于形容词、副词等之后)

This house is big enough for three of us to live in.

He ran fast enough to catch the bus.

※ cannot/can never do enough 无论怎样做都不够

I cannot thank you enough. 我对你感激不尽。

You can never be careful enough.

再小心也不过分。(越小心越好)

II. Words distinction

1. holiday, vacation, leave, off

- holiday 可指一天的假日,这时前面往往用不定冠词 a;也可指较长时间的假期,这时前面不用 a,但可用复数形式。

Tomorrow will be a holiday.

How did you spend your summer holiday(s)?

- vacation 是美式用法,侧重于长时间的假期,休假,无冠词 the,也无复数形式。

Right now it is the winter vacation.

- leave 多指政府部门、机关,尤其指部队的休假,也可以指因事(病)而请的假。

The student asked his teacher for leave.

- off *adv.* 休假,不工作

He gave us a day off.

- 1) She went home on sick _____ of three days.
- 2) Everybody was in his _____ clothes.
- 3) We will take our summer _____ in two weeks.
- 4) He has had six days _____ since the beginning of the term.

2. alive, living, live, lively, lovely

	意义	成分	修饰
alive	活着的,在世的,现存的	表语、后置定语、补语	人、物
living	健在的,活着的	表语、前置或后置定语	人、物
lively	生动的,活泼的,有生气的	表语、前置定语	人、物
live	活的,有生命的,实况直播的	前置定语	物
lovely	可爱的,美好的	前置定语	人、物

remain alive	还活着
a writer alive	一位当代作家
be caught alive	被活捉
all living things	所有生物
the living	在世者,活着的人们
a lively mind	活跃的头脑
a lively discussion	热烈的讨论

a live fish	一条活鱼
a live football match	现场直播的足球赛
a lovely day	美好的一天
a lovely girl	可爱的女孩

- It'll be the biggest concert the world have ever seen.
 - Saddam Hussein was caught by the American soldiers.
 - It's well known that English is a/an language.
 - Mr Li has a strange way to make his lessons .
3. go on, go on to do, go on doing, go on with
- go on (单独使用) 继续,进行,进展,发生
An operation was going on when the electricity was cut off.
He rushed out to see what was going on outside.
 - go on to do sth. 接着干某事(表示干完一件事后,接着干另一件事)
Go on to do Ex. 2 after finishing Ex. 1.
 - go on doing sth. 继续干某事(所干事情与前面相同或把未干完的事情继续下去)
He went on writing letters the whole morning.
 - go on with sth. 接着/继续干某事(所干事情可与前面相同,也可与前面不同。若与时间点连用,意思同 go on to do;若与时间段连用,意思同 go on doing,但 go on with 更强调中途有所停顿或间歇)
The old man went on with his story after drinking.
- He the work after a rest.
 - Professor Li experiments throughout the night.
 - I thought everything was well.
 - The students the exercises after they read the text.

Key: 1. 1) leave 2) holiday 3) vacation/holidays 4) off
2. 1) live 2) alive 3) living 4) lively
3. 1) went on with 2) went on doing 3) going on 4) went on to do

III. Useful expressions

1. introduce oneself 自我介绍	
introduce A to B 把 A 介绍给 B	
be introduced into... 被引进,被传入	
2. from dawn till dark 从早到晚	
3. as a result 结果,因此	
as a result of... 由于...原因	
result from... 因...引起	
result in... 导致,致使	

4. on holiday/vacation 度假

on duty 值日

on business 出差

on fire 着火

on show 展览

5. general idea 大意

6. go away 走开,离开

7. too much + ☐ 太多的

too much (单独使用)太多

much too + adj./adv. 过于.....

8. ask about... 询问,打听

9. at the beginning of... (对应 at the end of...)

in the beginning (对应 in the end)

10. make sure 查明,弄清楚;务必,确保

11. hold up 举起(某物)

12. dos and don'ts 注意事项

13. make/do/try an experiment 做实验

14. fill... with... 用...装满...

be filled with... = be full of... 装满.....

15. the way to do sth. = the way of doing sth.

干某事的方法

16. practise sth. 训练干某事

17. the first time第一次

18. one's opinion/view 依照某人的看法

19. allow/permit sth. 允许干某事

allow/permit sb. sth. 允许某人干某事

20. turn 背叛

turn 关(水、电、煤气等)

turn 开(水、电、煤气等)

turn 结果是.....

turn 翻转

turn 旋小,调低;拒绝

turn 旋大,调高;露面

turn sb. (for help) 求助于某人

turn 上交

turn 变成.....

turn... 把.....变成.....

21. the side of... 在...附近

the side of... 在...边上

22. the instructions 遵照说明

23. take 拿出

24. hand 传递

hand 上交

hand 分发

25. (not...) all 根本(不),全然(不)

all 全部,总计 = altogether

all 毕竟;别忘了

all 首先,特别是,最重要的是 = first of all

(强调重要性)

Key: 16. doing 17. for 18. in 19. doing, to do
20. against, off, on, out, over, down, up, to, in,
into, into 21. by, on 22. follow 23. out 24.
around, in, out 25. at, in, after, above

IV. Important patterns (同义句)

1. So was my friend Bob White.

我的朋友 Bob White 也一样。

So adv. 用在肯定句后,表示前面所述情况也适合于另一人或物,用倒装语序,意为“……也一样”。

I like fish, so does my brother.

We can speak English, so can Zhou Lan.

请比较:

So do I. 我也一样。

So I do. 我确实如此。表示说话人对前面或对方所说情况的赞同或证实。

I do so. 用来代替上文中的动词 + 宾语(状语),以避免重复。

So do I. 用于肯定。

Neither/Nor do I. 用于否定。

So it is with sb./It is the same with sb.

既用于肯定,也用于否定,陈述两种或两种以上的情况。

1) I have never been there, neither has he.

2) If you don't go, nor shall I.

3) — It was hot yesterday.

— So it was.

4) — You seem to like music.

— So I do.

5) She asked me to wait for her, and so I did.

6) — Susan is a student and works hard.

— So it is with Jack./It is the same with Jack.

2. My Dad has only two men working for him.

我爸爸只叫了两个人帮忙。

请比较:

have sb. do sth. 让某人干某事

(sb. 是 do 的执行者;动作 do 已发生或将发生)

have sb. doing sth. 让某人一直在干某事

(sb. 是 do 的执行者;动作 do 正在发生)

have sth. done 使某事被干;遭受某事

(sth. 是 do 的承受者)

have sb. to do sth. 有某人干某事

(宾语是 do 的执行者)

have sth. to do 有某事要干

(主语是 do 的执行者)

have sth. to be done 有某事要(被)干

(他人是 do 的执行者)

注意:上栏中的 have 是使役动词,意为“使……怎么样”;

下栏中的 have 是行为动词,意为“有”。

I'll have a student hand out all these books.

Don't have the horse running so fast. It's dangerous.

He's had his bike repaired.

Don't worry about me. I have a boy to lead the way.

Tom, I have something important to tell you.

I'm leaving for Beijing tomorrow. Do you have anything to be taken to your parents there?

3. First of all, don't come in here without a teacher.

首先,老师不在的话,请不要进来。

not...without... 没有……就不……,只有……才

Don't begin without asking for advice.

We can't pass the exam without your help.

4. Once you're in here, listen to your teacher.

一旦来到这里,就要听老师的话。

once conj. 一旦;一……就……

(引导时间状语从句,要用现在时表将来)

Once you begin, you must go on.

Once you get interested in English, you'll find it easy to learn.

5. Don't touch anything unless your teacher tells you to.

(要是)老师没有叫你触摸东西,你可不许触摸。

unless = if...not, except when 如果不,除非

(引导条件状语从句,要用现在时表将来)

I won't go to the party unless I am invited.

= I won't go to the party if I am not invited.

He won't pass the exam unless he studies hard.

= He won't pass the exam if he doesn't study hard.

6. "Remember, you must do everything as I do."

“记住,你们必须按照我做的去做。”

as sb. does 按照/如像某人做的一样

Plant the trees as I do.

When at Rome do as the Romans do.

Nobody loves you as I do, child.

V. Communicative items

1. 见面:

Hello/Hi.

Nice/Glad/Pleased to meet you.

2. 介绍:

Tom, I want to introduce my friend Mary.

Tom, this is my friend Mary.

3. 分手:

Glad to have met you.

Nice meeting you.

See you soon.

I must go/be off/be leaving now.

4. 捎好:

Give my regards/love/best wishes to...

Remember me to...

— Mary sends her best wishes.

— That's (very) nice of her.

5. 提醒:

Follow your teacher's instructions.

Remember, you must do everything as I do.

Here are some dos and don'ts.

Do what he or she tells you to do.



名题赏析

1. Allen had to call a taxi because the box was _____ to carry all the way home. (NMET 2003)

A. much too heavy B. too much heavy
C. heavy too much D. too heavy much

点拨:选A。本题考查短语 much too 和 too much 的用法区别。much too 的用法相当于 too, 意为“非常, 实在太”, 用来修饰形容词或副词; 而 too much 的用法相当于 much, 意为“太多, 过分”, 后接不可数名词或修饰动词或单独使用作表语, 两者意义大相径庭。该句中用 much too 来修饰形容词 heavy, 构成 too... to 结构。

2. —Guess what! I came across an old friend at the party last night.

—_____ I'm sure you had a wonderful time. (辽宁 2004)

A. Sounds good! B. Very well.
C. How nice! D. All right.

点拨:选C。该题注重情景交际, how nice/ 译为“太好了”。

3. — You forgot your purse when you went out.

— Good heavens, _____. (上海 2002)

A. so did I B. so I did
C. I did so D. I so did

点拨:选B。答话人是重复说话人的内容, 意为“我真的忘了钱包”, 所以不用倒装语序。

4. _____, some famous scientists have the qualities of being both careful and careless. (上海 2004 春)

A. Strangely enough B. Enough strangely
C. Strange enough D. Enough strange

点拨:选A。enough 作副词修饰其他形容词或副词时, 应置于其他形容词或副词之后, 排除 B、D。空格处应填副词作状语, 又排除 C。所以 A 正确。

5. Rose was wild with joy _____ the result of the examination. (上海 2001 春)

A. to B. at C. by D. as

点拨:选B。该句意为“一听到考试结果, Rose 欣喜若狂”。学生易受思维定势的影响而错选 D。

6. This kind of apple tastes _____ and sells _____.

A. well; well B. good; good
C. well; good D. good; well

点拨:选D。系动词 taste (尝起来) 后接形容词作表语, 表示主语的性质、状态等 (联想: smell, sound, look, feel)。well 为副词, 其作 adj. 用时, 意为“身体好的”, 与句意不符, 故排除 A、C。sell 在此为不及物动词, 应用副词来修饰, 又排除 B。



能力培养

I. 听力部分 (录音磁带每题间的间隔时间为答题时间, 同高考。以下同。)

第一节 (共 5 小题)

1. What can we learn from the conversation?

A. The plane crashed into the mountain but was damaged slightly.
B. Wood was not killed in the air-crash.
C. Wood lost his life in the air-crash.

2. What are the man and the woman discussing?

A. A doctor they know.
B. The man's health.
C. The changeable weather.

3. What does the man mean?

A. He doesn't like to travel by plane.
B. He likes to travel by train.
C. He likes to go travelling on foot.

4. How often does the man eat out?

A. Not very often.
B. Almost every day.
C. Nearly every two days.

5. Where does this conversation take place?

A. At the man's home.
B. In the woman's office.
C. In a restaurant.

第二节 (共 10 小题)

听第 6 段材料, 回答第 6-8 题。

6. What happened to the man?

A. He lost his car keys.
B. He locked his car in his garage.
C. He locked his keys in his car.

7. Where is the man going?

A. To the cinema.
B. To the post office.
C. To the airport.

8. How did the woman help him?

A. She lent him her car.
B. She drove him home for spare keys.
C. She drove him to his office.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 9-11 题。

9. Where are the speakers?

A. In the hotel.
B. At the airport.
C. In the street.

10. Which plane does the woman want to take?

A. She wants to take the 10:15 plane.
B. She wants to take the 11:15 plane.
C. She wants to take the 8:15 plane.

11. What else does the woman want to know?

- A. The number of the room.
B. The arriving time of the plane.
C. The weather.

听第8段材料,回答第12-15题。

12. How long was each lesson broadcast on the radio?
A. 24 hours. B. 12 hours. C. 6 hours.
13. When did the students learn English grammar?
A. Before going to sleep.
B. At 8:00 a. m.
C. After sleeping a few hours.
14. What did the students have to do before breakfast?
A. Sleep with the radio on.
B. Listen to the soft music.
C. Review the lesson for a few hours.
15. What is the main idea of the passage?
A. How to improve written English.
B. Sleep-study method and experiment.
C. Sleep-teaching advantages and disadvantages.

II. 单项选择

16. The men will have to wait all day _____ the doctor works faster. (NMET 2001 春)
A. if B. unless C. whether D. that
17. —Would you be able to go to the party?
—_____.
A. I don't expect B. I'm afraid not
C. I don't think so D. I believe not
18. —When can I use your computer?
—Never! _____ should you touch it.
A. At no time B. In no time
C. At any time D. At one time
19. He has been to America twice, _____.
A. so have I B. so I have
C. I have so D. so did I
20. As is known to us, theory is based on practice and _____ serves practice.
A. by chance B. in turn
C. in return D. by turn
21. Never before in China _____ for the teachers.
A. has done so much
B. has been done so much
C. so much has been done
D. has so much been done
22. —We really enjoy ourselves at the party. Thanks again, Mr and Mrs White.
—_____ Just drop in whenever you feel like it.
A. With pleasure. B. Our great honor.
C. Nice having you here. D. Nice you are here.
23. Without proper lessons, you could _____ a lot of bad habits when playing the piano.
A. keep up B. pick up
C. draw up D. catch up
24. The Supreme State Science and Technology Award is crowned as "China's Nobel Prize" by _____ in the Chinese scientific circle.
A. those B. who
C. whom D. that
25. —Is Mike a diligent student?
—No, but he is a lazy one, if _____.
A. something B. anything
C. everything D. nothing
26. What a surprise! Look, the fish is still _____.
A. live B. life C. lively D. alive
27. The teacher told us "Stop writing. _____ the text."
A. Go on reading B. Go on to read
C. Go on with reading D. Go on
28. These shoes cost _____. What's more, they are _____ small for me.
A. much too... much too B. too much... too much
C. much too... too much D. too much... much too
29. —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
30. Servant: Do you have any clothes _____, sir?
Master: No, I've had them _____ already.
A. washed... washed B. to be washed... washed
C. washing... to be washed D. to wash... be washed

III. 完形填空 (全国 2004)

Tracy Wong is a well-known Chinese-American writer. But her writing 31 was something she picked up by herself. After her first 32, teaching disabled children, she became a part-time writer for IBM. 33, writing stories was simply a 34 interest. Tracy sent three of her stories to a publisher (出版商). 35, they immediately suggested that she put them together to make a single one long 36 and paid Tracy a \$ 50,000 advance. "A pretty money," said the publisher, "for 37 writer."

38 Tracy's characters (人物) are interesting, her stories sometimes 39 readers uneasy; those about the supernatural. "My mother believed I could 40 the afterlife world," she told a close friend. "She used to have me speak with my grandmother, who died many years ago."

"Can I? I don't think I can," Tracy said with a laugh. "But I do have 41 when things come to me 42." Once, she was wondering how to complete a 43 set in ancient (古代的) China. 44 the doorbell rang. It was a FedEx delivery man, with a copy of a book on Chinese 45. It came without her having 46 it.

Though she has published 10 books, Tracy has remained 47 by her fame. She lives in the same 48 she lived 27 years ago—although in a more comfortable home. There's more room for 49 in her life—and it wasn't just 50.

31. A. skill B. experience C. practice D. method
32. A. duty B. effort C. job D. task
33. A. Instead B. Normally C. Certainly D. Then
34. A. general B. deep C. personal D. lively
35. A. Interested B. Anxiously
C. Seriously D. Encouraged
36. A. film B. story C. program D. article
37. A. a foreign B. a popular
C. an unusual D. an unknown
38. A. Now that B. Even though
C. Just because D. Except that
39. A. find B. turn C. leave D. hold
40. A. make up B. connect with C. control D. explain
41. A. events B. chances C. feelings D. moments
42. A. for no reason B. from a distance
C. by accident D. as gifts
43. A. description B. painting
C. scene D. talk
44. A. Surprisingly B. Suddenly
C. Expectedly D. Fortunately
45. A. cooking B. history C. play D. medicine
46. A. known B. sent C. realized D. ordered
47. A. unchanged B. excited
C. determined D. unmoved
48. A. life B. city C. house D. way
49. A. success B. work C. joy D. variety
50. A. writing B. reporting C. luck D. fun

IV. 阅读理解

A

Guide to Restaurants in New York City 2003

Nearly 1,000 restaurants are included in this latest edition of the most trusted guide to eating well in New York. Brief reviews by the city's most respected food writers are made more readable by what cannot be found in any other restaurant guide, including: suggested dishes and complete price ranges (范围) for a proper judgment of your final bill. Hardcover. \$ 14.95. **How Electronic Things Work**

A guided tour of everyday technology from the pages of the weekly Times section, with easy-to-understand explanations of the inner workings of computers, CD players, ATM's, digital cameras and 76 other devices. 100 illustrations (插图). St. Martin's Press. 195 pages. Hardcover.

The New York Times Book of Natural Disasters

The book gathers together the paper's finest articles about humankind's quest (调查) to understand natural disasters. Possible causes and effects of global warming are studied, as is the surprising force of nature's violent excitement in such phenomena as hurricanes, forest fires, sinkholes and others. Illustrated, soft cover, 216 pages. \$ 16.95.

Campaigns: A Century of Presidential Races

Every campaign since 1900 — including the historic 2000 race — in images from The New York Times Photo Archives (档案). With 350 photos, contemporary (当代的) newspaper reports and an introduction by prize-winning historian Alan Brinkley. DK Publishing. 410 pages. Hardcover.

51. A student of history is most likely to take _____ listed above.
A. the thickest book B. the thinnest book
C. the cheapest book D. the illustrated book
52. The underlined word "others" (paragraph 3) may include _____.
A. traffic accidents B. floods
C. pollution D. diseases
53. It can be learned from one of the books that you can _____.
A. repair your digital camera for yourself
B. work out the expenses before going to a restaurant
C. get latest information about natural disasters
D. learn a lot about historian Alan Brinkley

B

The space shuttle Columbia flared and broke up in the skies over Texas on Saturday, February 1, 2003, killing the seven astronauts on board in what NASA and President Bush called a tragedy for the entire nation. NASA launched an investigation into the disaster and began searching for the astronauts' remains. It said that although there had been some data failures it was too early to nail down a precise cause. The break-up, 16 minutes before the shuttle was due to land at Kennedy Space Center in Florida, spread possibly toxic debris (有毒的残骸) over a wide swath of Texas and neighboring states.

Dramatic television images of the shuttle's descent clearly showed several white trails (痕迹) streaking through blue skies after the shuttle suddenly fell apart. It was almost 17 years to the day that the Challenger shuttle exploded on Jan. 28, 1986, killing all seven astronauts on board. Take-off and re-entry into Earth's atmosphere are the most dangerous parts of a space mission. In 42 years of US' human space flight, there had never been an accident in the descent to Earth or landing. Challenger exploded just after take-off.

Rescue teams scrambled to search for the remains of the crew, which included the first Israeli to fly on the shuttle, former combat pilot Col. Ilan Ramon. There were warnings that parts of a vast 120-mile-long corridor of debris could be toxic because of poisonous rocket propellant (推进器).

"We are not ready to confirm that we have found any human remains," Nacogdoches County Sheriff Thomas Kerrs said. He added that among the roughly 1,000 calls reporting debris, some people said they found remains of crew members.

"The Columbia is lost. There are no survivors, ... Their mission was almost complete and we lost them so close to home. ... America's space program will go on," said a grim-faced Bush in a message broadcast on television, which included condo-

lences to the families of the dead astronauts.

54. The word "descent" in the passage means _____.
 A. taking off B. landing
 C. orbiting D. walking down
55. Which is true of the Israeli astronaut Ilan Ramon?
 A. He was the first Israeli astronaut to fly on the shuttle
 B. He was the first foreign astronaut to fly on the American shuttle.
 C. He used to be a passenger plane pilot
 D. He was the only survivor in the Columbia disaster
56. The Columbia disaster and the Challenger disaster were similar in that _____.
 A. there were seven astronauts killed on board
 B. both the shuttles exploded when they took off
 C. both the shuttles exploded when they were about to land
 D. no human remains were found
57. Which of the following is wrong according to the news?
 A. The U. S. A will give up the space program because of the accident
 B. NASA hasn't found the cause of the Columbia disaster.
 C. Before the Columbia disaster, no shuttles had exploded in the course of landing.
 D. Take-off and re-entry into Earth's atmosphere are the most dangerous parts of a space mission.

The world's greatest basketball player walked away from the game eighteen months ago. And now he takes to air once again.

Michael Jordan was the greatest player in the basketball game, and after he retired at the top of his game he vowed, "I'm never coming back to play basketball. Not in this lifetime. Never. Unless I change my mind." Sometimes in February this year, Jordan did change his mind.

For the league, the timing couldn't be better. Without Jordan, ratings for the last season's playoff finals dropped 31 percent. This season, things have only gotten worse. Despite the coming out of nice new stars like Shaquille O'Neal and Detroit's Grant Hill, the game's image has been riddled (full of something bad) with the cries of spoil sports and dissatisfaction.

For the Bulls, the question is whether Jordan is in shape. According to reports, Jordan has in recent months worked out with the same personal trainer he used during his basketball career. And even in his retirement, he occasionally dropped by practice to train with the team. But that still doesn't mean he's in game shape. In workouts last month, Jordan's shot was off, but a team-mate says his intensity was there. The Bulls players all say unhesitatingly they want him back.

But to another audience, Jordan's career and comeback mean more than baskets and championships and market share. Now all across America, kids in struggling neighborhoods are his family and especially about his relationship with his father, James Jordan, who was murdered in 1993. Out here, to "be like Mike" can mean a lot

more than knowing how to handle a basketball.

58. Which title best gives the idea of the passage?
 A. Michael Jordan, a Big Star and Hero.
 B. Basketball in the United States.
 C. Jordan Is Coming Back to the Court.
 D. Jordan changed His Mind.
59. When did Jordan retire from the basketball court?
 A. He retired eighteen months before he vowed
 B. After his father died, he was too sad to continue playing basketball.
 C. After a game, he walked away.
 D. When he was the most successful, he retired.
60. What is the problem for Jordan to come back to the Bulls?
 A. He was not strong enough to play the game.
 B. In workouts last months, Jordan's shot was off.
 C. The trainer didn't agree to accept him.
 D. The Bulls players hesitatingly want him back.
61. The underlined word "intensity" is closest in meaning to _____.
 A. force to do B. increase in strength
 C. strong-minded D. smart and skillful
62. We can infer from the passage that _____.
 A. children are talking about Jordan
 B. Jordan has a good relationship with his father
 C. Jordan means much more to children than playing basketball
 D. Jordan's return made sure that the Bulls would win

V. 短文改错

Dear Tom,

How time flies! It's two weeks after the beginning

63. _____
 of our summer holiday. How are you going along recently?

64. _____
 I've been staying with my uncle. I found interesting

65. _____
 to live here. However, I feel a bit alone, because I have

66. _____
 no friends to play but my five-year-old cousin. My

67. _____
 uncle promised me to invite you here. Therefore,

68. _____
 I send the email to you and ask for you to come here.

69. _____
 Please write to me as quickly as you make up your mind

70. _____
 Take Bus No. 2 from Xiamen Road and it will spend

71. _____
 you an hour to get to the bus stop. I'll meet you there.

72. _____
 Yours truly,

Li Ming

VI. 书面表达

请以 China's first spaceman 为题,写一篇介绍杨利伟的短文。内容提示如下:

1. 杨利伟,男,现年 38 岁,出生于辽宁省的一个普通家庭。

2. 在太空期间,他克服了许多困难,记录他所见的一切;还将中国和联合国的旗帜展示给广大的电视观众。

3. 为了这次飞行,他花了五年时间严格训练,他认为能成为中国第一个航天员,这一切的努力都很值。

字数:100 左右

SB I Units 3-4



知识构建

I. Key words

1. however

• *conj.* 然而,可是,但是,不过,尽管如此

I planned to go abroad last year. However, I changed my mind later.

Certainly he apologized. However, I won't forgive him.

注意:

1) 与 but 的意义相同,但 however 较为正式。

2) but 置于句中,但 however 可置于句首,句中或句末,且前后有标点符号之情形较多。

• *adv.* 无论如何,不管怎样(引导让步状语从句) = no matter how

However hot it was, they went on working in the field.

However you use it, it won't break.

He always goes swimming, however cold it is.

2. population *n.* 人口,人口数

• 表达整体、全部意义时,谓语用单数;表达人口的各个部分、阶层,即分为若干份时,谓语用复数。

The population of China is very large and 80% of the population are farmers.

• 表示人口“多”用 large,“少”用 small.

The population of China is larger than that of America.

• 陈述某地人口数量时用 has a population of...

Our city has a population of 800,000.

• 询问某地人口数量时用 What/How large is the population of...?

What's the population of your city?

3. but 除……之外(表示从整体中除去一部分)

• 用于总括词 all, every-, no-, any-等之后:

He had nothing but a million-pound note.

We go to school every day but Sunday.

• 接动词时,前有 do 后省 to,前无 do 后带 to.

She did nothing but cry.

She had no choice but to cry.

The doctor told him nothing but to have a good rest.

• 连接主语时,谓语依 but 前的主语决定:

All but Tom were present at the meeting.

Nothing but some debts was left.

• 其他用法:

last but one/two 倒数第二/三

next but one (two, etc.) 隔一个(两个等)

anything but... 除了……之外什么都;绝不……,远非……

nothing but... = only 只不过是……,仅仅……,只有……

4. separate

• [*'seɪreɪt*], *v.* 分开,分离,分隔,分手(与 join 相反)

Separate the good apples from the bad ones, or they will all go bad.

A fence separates us from the neighbors.

We didn't separate until midnight.

• [*'sepɪt*] *adj.* 分开的,互不相连的,单独的,各自的

Cut it into three separate parts.

The children sleep in separate beds.

• separate 与 divide

separate 往往指把原来结合在一起,混合在一块的分开或隔离,常与 from 搭配;divide 着重指将整体分成若干部分,常与 into 搭配。

The Pacific separates Asia from America.

Our class is divided into four groups.

II. Words distinction

1. journey, trip, tour, travel, voyage

• journey 一般指时间和距离都较长的直达目的地的陆路旅行,不含有回到原出发地的意思。强调“旅程,行程”时,常用 journey。

The journey to the seaside will take over 2 days.

The Great Wall is a week's journey by car from here.

• trip 指短途的游玩或有特别目的的旅行,常回到原出发地,不强调旅行的方式,包括搭乘短程交通工具以至徒步远足的所有旅行。

a weekend trip 周末旅行

a round trip 往返的旅程

• tour 指为考察、观光等巡回各地的旅行,游览。常常是访问一系列地方后又回到原出发地的旅行,一游,周游,参观。

Our American friends are making a tour of Shanghai.

• travel 常指到国外或某个遥远的地方去,不强调具体的目的地。指具体的旅行时常用复数;指“旅行”这一抽

象概念时常用单数。

He came back home after years of foreign travel.

- voyage 指不论路程长短的水上或空中的“游历、旅行、航海、航空”。

We'll have a comfortable voyage to the Far East through air.

- 1) Columbus made a _____ round the world and found America in 1492.
- 2) They are on a wedding _____.
- 3) More and more people are fond of _____.
- 4) My father will make a business _____ to Beijing next week.

- 5) A thousand-li _____ begins with your own feet.

2. soil, earth, field, ground, land

- soil 土壤, 土地(尤指植物等生长需要的土地)

You should plow the soil before sowing seed.

- earth 指一般的泥土, 泛指大地上的土层, 地上(与别的星球相对)

They lifted earth in baskets.

- field 空地, 田地, 原野(所指面积较大), 领域

The peasants are all working in the fields.

- ground 地面(对 sky), 地皮(一般指地块), (供特殊目的用的)场地, 运动场

Our school has a large new football ground.

- land 土地, 陆地(相对于海空而言); 国家, 地区(同 country)

We came by land instead of by sea.

- 1) Most plants grow best in rich _____.
- 2) An apple fell to the _____.
- 3) Please fill the hole with _____.
- 4) There lies a large wheat _____ in front of my house.
- 5) The sailors sailed two weeks before they saw the _____.
- 6) The spacecraft "Shenzhou V" returned to the _____ on time.

3. price, cost, value

- price 代价, 价格, 价钱(指卖方对物品所要求的价钱, 高于 cost)

He sold the second-hand computer at a low price.

- cost 花费, 费用, 成本(指货物所需的一切本钱, 如制作、包装、运输等)

The cost of living is much higher now than before.

- value 价值, 重要性, 有用性(指物品本身的实际使用价值)

The price is too high for its value.

- 1) Is the _____ of the American dollar likely to go down?
- 2) This book will be of great _____ to me in my studies.
- 3) It must be done at any _____.
- 4) Does the _____ cover the production _____ of these goods?
- 5) We should improve our method to cut _____.

Key: 1. 1) voyage 2) tour 3) travel 4) trip 5) journey 2. 1) soil 2) ground/earth 3) earth 4) field 5) land 6) earth 3. 1) value 2) value 3) price/cost 4) price, costs 5) costs

III. Useful expressions

1. explain sth. to sb. = explain to sb. sth.
向某人解释某事
2. a good/great many... 许多……
3. come about vi. 发生(= take place, happen)
4. and so on 等等
5. the differences between A and B
A 与 B 的差异/不同
6. take... for example 以……为例
7. take/have an exam (学生)参加考试
give (students) an exam. (老师)考学生
8. the English language = English 英语
9. say "Hi/Hello" to sb. 向某人问好
say "Good-bye" to sb. 向某人告别
say "sorry" to sb. 向某人道歉
say "Yes/OK" to sb. 赞同某人
say "No" to... 反对……
10. take a taxi 打的, 乘出租车
11. every two days 每两天, 每隔一天
= every second day
= every other day
every few days 每几天(few 前不加 a)
12. move on 继续搬迁, 继续前进
move away 搬开, 离去
move in/out 搬入/出
move into... 迁入……
13. in two weeks 两周后 = in two weeks' time
two weeks away
14. tie A to B 把 A 系在 B 上
join A to B 把 A 与 B 连接起来
15. far from... 远非……, 绝非……
far away from... 远离……
16. all night long 整夜
17. make a plan _____ 制订一个……计划
18. more _____ less 大体上, 在一定程度上, 或多或少
19. bring _____ 引来, 引进; 赚得; 收(庄稼等)
bring _____ 带入……, 使进入……
bring _____ 出版, 使显出
bring _____ 使前进, 引起
bring _____ 教育, 培养, 呕吐, 使(价格等)上涨
bring _____ 使倒下, 击落, 降低(物价、温度等)
bring _____ 带来, 造成
20. change _____ 变成为……
change A _____ B 把 A 变成 B
change A _____ B 把 A 换成 B

change _____... 随同……而变

change sth. _____ sb. 与某人交换某物

21. seven people _____ ten 十人中有七人

= seven people _____ ten

= seven tenths _____ the people

22. the reason _____... 的原因

_____ some reason 由于某种原因

23. see sb. _____ = see sb. leave 为某人送行

24. _____ a high/low price 以高/低价

25. take _____ 起飞,取消,脱下

Key: 17. for 18. or 19. in, into, out, on, up, down, about 20. into, into, for, with, with 21. in, out of, of 22. for, for 23. off 24. at 25. off

IV. Important patterns

1. When do you take your next exams?

你何时参加下次考试?

一般现在时表将来,常指预定好的或是列入日程表的到时一定要发生的事,但这仅限于 begin, start, leave, arrive, come, go, move, return, get, take 等起止性动词或位移性动词。

The plane takes off at 10:00.

He leaves for Shanghai next week.

Tomorrow is Sunday.

请比较:

• will/shall do sth. 单纯表将来,不涉及主语的主观意愿;还表示事先没有经过考虑,只是在说话时做出的决定。

I will go to see you if I have time.

• be going to do sth. 表示事先经过考虑或事先做好安排而打算或准备做的事;或肯定要发生的事

What are you going to do when you grow up?

I think it's going to rain.

• be about to do sth. 正要干某事,表示即将发生的事(不能与时间状语连用),相当于 be on the point of doing sth. 或 be just going to do sth.

The ship is about to leave.

但注意:“be about to do sth. when...”正要干某事这时……句型中的 when... 表示“这时”,不是引导时间状语从句,而是相当于并列句:

I was about to go to bed when someone knocked at the door.

• be doing sth. 表示按计划或安排最近将要发生的事,限于上述起止性动词或位移性动词。

His uncle is returning from Hongkong next week.

• be to do sth. 表示按职责、义务、意图、约定、可能性等要(发生的事)。

They are to get married on Labour Day.

2. I have some difficulty in pronouncing some of the words in English.

我发某些英语单词的音有些困难。

主语 + have some difficulty (in) doing sth. 做某事有困难

She had some difficulty (in) singing the song.

We have no difficulty (in) passing the exam.

Do you have any difficulty (in) finishing the work?

注意:

1) 主语 + have 可换成 there be 结构表达同一意思。

2) difficulty 可换成 trouble/problem, 意义相近。

3) (in) doing sth. 可换成 with sth.

4) 对比: take trouble to do sth. 不辞辛苦干某事其中 trouble 不可换成 difficulty。

I have no trouble/difficulty with English pronunciation.

There is little trouble/difficulty in explaining this to him.

3. Do give her my regards. 务必代我向她问好。

“do/did/does + v. 原形”是强调句型,意为“务必,一定,的确”

Do be careful. 千万小心!

He does love you. 他确实很喜欢你。

I do hope you'll be happy. 我衷心地祝你幸福。

V. Communicative items

1. 请对方重复所说内容:

Pardon? / Beg your pardon?

Would you please say that again (more slowly)?

Sorry, I didn't quite follow you.

Sorry, I didn't catch what you said.

2. 问对方什么意思:

What do you mean (by that)?

What does this word mean?

What's the meaning of this word?

What's the English for...?

3. 祝愿及应答:

Good luck (with you)! 祝您好运!

Good/Happy journey (to you).

I wish you a pleasant journey.

Have a good trip/journey.

Have a nice/good/pleasant time. 祝您玩得愉快!

Enjoy yourself! 祝您玩得愉快!

Well done! 干/做得不错!

Best wishes to you. 向您致以最美好的祝愿。

Congratulations (to you)! 祝贺/恭喜您。

Best wishes on this holiday season.

谨致以最诚挚的节日祝福。

Wish you a happy New Year and the best of everything.

祝你新年快乐,万事如意!

Give my love/regards/best wishes to your family.

Say “Hi/Hello” to your family from me.

Remember me to your family. 代我向你的家人问好。

祝愿