

名校名师支招儿
新课标英语学习

高一 (人教版)

英语疑难扫描

杨素平/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

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 北京理工大学出版社
BEIJING INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY PRESS



名校名师支招儿 新课标英语学习(人教版)

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 **北京理工大学出版社**
BEIJING INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY PRESS

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图书在版编目 (C I P) 数据

高一英语疑难扫描. 下册/杨素平主编. —北京:北京理工大学出版社,2005.1

ISBN 7 - 5640 - 0342 - 1

I. 高... II. 杨... III. 英语课 - 高中 - 教学参考资料
IV. G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2004)第 119621 号

出版发行/北京理工大学出版社

社 址/北京市海淀区中关村南大街 5 号

邮 编/100081

电 话/(010)68914775(办公室) 68944990(发行部)

网 址/http://www.bitpress.com.cn

电子邮箱/chiefedit@bitpress.com.cn

经 销/全国各地新华书店

印 刷/北京圣瑞伦印刷厂

开 本/787 毫米 × 1092 毫米 1/16

印 张/10.5

字 数/281 千字

版 次/2005 年 1 月第 1 版 2005 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

印 数/1 - 5000 册

责任校对/陈玉梅

定 价/18.00 元

责任印制/刘京凤

图书出现印装质量问题,本社负责调换

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。书中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 精选涉及到每单元知识点的历届高考题或模拟试题,进行详细的解析,帮助学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. **stomach** [ˈstʌmək] *n.* 肚子,腹部,胃
【搭配】lie on one's stomach 趴在地上
【考点】stomach 虽然是 ch 结尾,但其复数形式不加 es,而直接加 s。因为 ch 读音为 [k],但 ch 发音为 [tʃ]时,则要加 es。
【例句】①I often go to the theatre on an empty **stomach**. 我常饿着肚子去看戏。②I have a pain in my **stomach**. 我肚子痛。
2. **fever** [ˈfi:və] *n.* 发烧;发热
【搭配】suffer fever 发烧; have/get a high fever 发高烧; have/get a slight fever 发低烧
【考点】在汉语中,发烧、头痛、咳嗽是不可数的,但在英语中,fever, headache 和 cough 前应用冠词 a。
【例句】①I could feel an attack of **fever** coming on. 我觉得发烧了。②My **fever** is gone, but I still have a cough. 我不发烧了,但仍有点咳嗽。
3. **peach** [pi:tʃ] *n.* 桃子
【搭配】a ripe/green peach 熟(生)桃子
【例句】**Peaches** and cream are perishable and should be refrigerated. 桃子和奶油容易腐烂,应当冷藏。
4. **ripe** [raɪp] *adj.* 成熟的
【例句】①The rice is **ripe** for harvest. 稻子已成熟,可以收割了。②The plan is **ripe** to carry out. 这项计划成熟,可以执行了。
5. **seed** [si:d] *n.* 种子
【同义】root, grain
【考点】①seed 统指“种子”时,是不可数名词,无复数形式。②seed 用来指小量的或特定数量的种子及一粒一粒的种子时,是可数名词。③seed 还指运动员的种子选手。④go (run) to seed 用于植物时,意思是“结子”;用于人时,意思是“(体力)衰弱,(智力)衰退”。
【例句】The **seeds** are coming up. 种子发芽了。
6. **ought** [ɔ:t] *aux. v.* (无时态和人称变化,后接带 to 的不定式)(表示责任、义务、合适性、必要性、可能性及愿望等)应当,应该;(后接动词不定式完成时)早应该,本该,本当
【同义】should
【搭配】ought to 应当
【考点】ought 是一个特殊的情态动词,其否定形式不需再加助动词 do,后面的动词一定是要带 to 的动词不定式。
【例句】①You **ought** to have told me that yesterday. 你昨天就该把那件事告诉我了。②I **ought** not to have done it. 我本不该做这件事。
7. **plenty** [ˈplenti] *n.* 丰富;大量;充分
【同义】enough; a lot of
【反义】lack
【搭配】plenty of 充足的;大量的
【考点】①plenty of 指“许多”,前面并没有 a,后接可数名词和不可数名词。②plenty of 后接名词或代词时,其中的介词 of 不宜省略。
【例句】“Would you like some more?” “No, thanks. I've had **plenty**.” “你再来点儿吗?” “谢谢,不要了,足够了。”
8. **energy** [ˈenədʒi] *n.* 精力;活力;能量
【同义】force; strength
【巧记】e-(at) + nerg(工作) + -y(名词后缀) 能量,精力
【考点】energy 表示“活力”这个意思时,用作不可数名词;表示“从事工作和其他活动的精力”时,也可用复数形式。
【例句】①He is so full of **energy**. 他精力很旺盛。②It took a lot of **energy** to move the furniture. 花了好大力气才搬动那些家具。
9. **soft** [sɒft] *adj.* 软的,柔软的,柔和的;温柔的,温和的,和蔼的 *adv.* 柔软地,柔和地,温柔地



【同义】mild; gentle

【反义】hard; harsh; rough

【派】soften *v.* (使)变软, (使)变柔和

【搭配】a soft wind 和风; soft weather 温和的天气; soft manner 和蔼的态度

【例句】Please play **softer**. 请弹轻些。

10. **bar** [bɑː] *n.* 条, 杆, 棒; 酒吧, (饮食) 柜台

【同义】inn, pub; bank, stick, rod

【例句】Poverty is not always a **bar** to happiness. 贫困并非总是幸福的栅栏。

11. **bean** [bi:n] *n.* 豆; 豆科植物

【巧记】beancurd *n.* 豆腐

【搭配】bean curd 豆腐

【例句】Have you tried this brand of baked **beans**? 你尝过这种牌子的焙豆子吗?

12. **gas** [gæs] *n.* 气体, 煤气

【同义】air; gasoline, petrol

【搭配】turn off the gas 关掉煤气; light the gas 点燃煤气

【例句】Do you cook by **gas** or electricity? 你烧饭是用煤气还是用电?

13. **balance** [ˈbæləns] *n.* 平衡状态; 天平, 秤

【同义】weigh

【搭配】keep one's balance 保持平衡; lose one's balance 失去平衡, (喻)心慌意乱

【例句】①He was surrounded by so many dangers that he lost his **balance**. 他为如此多的危险所环绕, 故心绪甚为紊乱。②My accounts **balance**. 我的账收支相抵。

14. **fit** [fit] *vt. & vi.* 适合, 合身 *adj.* 适合的, 能胜任的, 健康的 *n.* 适合; 合身(的衣服)

【同义】suit, adjust; furnish, fix, equip

【反义】unfit

【搭配】be fit for 适合, 胜任; 合格; fit in with 适应, 适合; keep fit 保持健康

【考点】fit 用作动词时, 表示“适合”, 通常是指大小尺寸等方面的“适合”; 表示颜色、款式等方面的

“适合”, 英语通常是用 suit。

【例句】①The coat is a poor **fit**. 这衣服很不合身。

②Mr. Wang **fitted** a new lock on the door. 王先生在门上装了一把新锁。③The motorbike is **fitted** with a head light. 这辆摩托车上装了个前灯。

15. **team** [ti:m] *n.* 队, 组

【考点】如果把集体名词看作是一个不可分割的整体, 就得用单数形式, 如果要强调组成团体性集合名词中的每一个成员, 谓语动词就要用复数形式。

【例句】The **team** are driving to the game in their own cars. 队员们驾驶自己的车去参加比赛。

16. **drill** [dri:l] *n.* 操练, 训练; 练习

【同义】exercise; practice; training

【例句】The teacher gave the class plenty of **drills** in arithmetic. 教师让全班学生做大量的算术练习。

17. **gain** [geɪn] *vt. & vi.* 获得; 赢得 (*vt.*); 得到, 前进, 增进 (*vi. & vt.*) *n.* 收益, 获利; 利益, 得到

【搭配】gain speed 加速; gain in health 健康好转

【例句】①No pains, no **gains**. [谚]不劳无获。②He will do anything for **gain**. 他为了获利什么都愿做。

18. **brain** [breɪn] *n.* 大脑; 脑筋, 智能 (多用复数)

【同义】mind, intellect

【例句】She is nice, but she doesn't have much **brains**. 她人很漂亮, 但不怎么聪明。

19. **steam** [sti:m] *n.* 水蒸气

【巧记】steamer *n.* 汽船

【例句】①**Steam** is rising from the kettle. 蒸汽正从水壶中冒出。②This machine is driven by **steam**. 这部机器是用蒸汽推动的。

20. **boil** [bɔɪl] *vi. & vt.* (使)沸腾, 煮; (指海、人的感情)汹涌, 激昂

【同义】fuel, petrol

【搭配】boiling water 沸腾的水; boiled water 煮开过的水

【例句】He was **boiling** with anger. 他怒气冲冲。

二 点击短语用法

1. **advise sb. (not) to do sth.** 与 **advise sb. that sb. (should) do sth.**

advise 作“劝”、“建议”解, 常用于下面两种结构:

(1)后面可以跟不定式构成的复合结构, 即 advise sb. (not) to do sth., 意为劝某人干/不干某事。例如:

①The doctor advised me to take more exercise.

医生建议我多做运动。



②He strongly advised me not to do so.

他坚决劝我不要那样做。

(2)后面可以跟 that 引导的宾语从句,从句用虚拟语气 should do, should 可以省略,即 advise sb. that sb. (should) do sth. 例如:

①I advised him that he should attend the meeting.

我劝他参加这次会议。

②The teacher advised us that we read more books about English literature.

老师建议我们多读些英国文学方面的书。

2. in future 与 in the future

in future = from now on, 意为“从今以后”。

in the future = in time yet to come, 意为“将来,今后的时期”,不一定就是从现在开始。该词组表示将来的时间。例如:

①In future, you must be more careful with your work.

从今以后,你必须对你的工作更细心。

②In future, be careful with your pronunciation.

今后要注意你的发音。

③Such a bad habit must be got rid of in future.

今后必须改掉这样的坏习惯。

④Such would be our home in the future.

我们未来的家庭就是这样的。

⑤Who can tell what will happen in the future?

谁能说清将来会发生什么?

3. to catch up with 与 keep up with

to catch up with... 意为“赶上”,指从后面追上或改变落后状况;keep up with 意为“跟上”,指并驾齐驱,不至于落后。此外,keep up with... 还有“和……保持联系”的意思。例如:

①He is backward in learning, so he should be given

some help to catch up with the advanced. 他学习落后,因此应得到一些帮助以赶上优秀的同学。

②The bus ran faster and faster that he couldn't keep up with it. 公共汽车开得越来越快,以至于他跟不上去了。

三 点击重点句子

1. You ought to be careful with fruit.

你吃水果时要小心。

ought to 相当于 should, 意为“应该;应当”,用来作为劝告和建议,语气友善温和,没有强制作用。又如:

①We ought to respect the privacy of others. 我们应当尊重他人的隐私。

③All of us should keep up with the pace of the times. 我们都应该与时俱进。

④For some years after his graduation he kept up with a number of his old classmates, but as time went by, he dropped them one by one. 刚毕业后那几年他和老同学保持着联系,但随着时间的流逝,他和他们一个地失去了联系。

4. a bit/a little

a bit 与 a little 都作“一点儿,一些”解,其异同点是:

(1)都可作程度副词,修饰动词、形容词或副词,用作状语,在肯定句中可互换。例如:

①I feel a bit/a little hungry. 我感到有点饿。

②Please wait a little/a bit. 请等一下。

(2)a bit 与 a little 可修饰形容词和副词外,还可修饰它们的比较级。例如:

Let's make it a little/a bit earlier. 让我们把时间定得稍早一些。

(3)a little 和 a bit 都具有名词的功能,在句中作主语或宾语。例如:

①A little is better than nothing. 聊胜于无(谚语)。

②I know a little about it. 这件事我了解一点点。

(4)a bit 与 a little 还可作形容词,在句中作定语,修饰不可数名词,但 a bit 后须加 of。例如:

①There is a little milk in the bottle. 瓶子里有一些牛奶。

②Give me a little salt/a bit of salt. 给我一点盐。

③She knows a little/a bit of French. 她懂一点点法语。

(5)在否定句中,两者意思完全不同。not a bit = not at all(一点也不);not a little = very/very much(非常,很)。例如:

①He is not a bit angry.

= He is not angry at all. 他一点也不生气。

②He is not a little angry.

= He is very angry. 他非常生气。

③On hearing this, I was not a little frightened. 听到这,我大吃一惊。

②You ought not to smoke so much; you are ruining your life. 你不该吸这么多烟,你在糟蹋自己的身体。

2. It's nothing serious.

没有什么。

nothing, anything, everything 等词被形容词所修饰时,应放在形容词的前面。又如:



① There is nothing wrong with him. He will be OK. 他没有什么事,他会好的。

② He put everything necessary into his suitcase. 他把必要的物品全部放入了手提箱。

3. Choosing what to eat is no longer as easy as it once was.

选择吃什么不像以前那么简单了。

no longer (= not... any longer) 不再。又如:

① His neighbours said he no longer lived there. 他的邻居说他不住在那里了。

② He is too narrow-minded. I can't stand him any longer. 他太小肚鸡肠了,我已忍无可忍了。

4. If we want to keep up with the high pace of modern life, we had better learn to make the right choices about what and how we eat.

如果我们想跟上现代生活的快节奏,我们最好学会正确选择吃什么和怎样吃。

(1) keep up with 赶上;跟上;了解最新发展。又如:

① Teachers ought to especially care for those who can't keep up with the class. 老师们应当特别关注那些跟不上班级发展的同学。

② There is so much going on in cinemas and theatres that

you can never find time to keep up with it. 影剧院里上演的东西太多,你永远也不会跟上它们的。

(2) had better do... 表示建议,意为“最好去做某事”。又如:

You'd better go to bed. Don't pull that long face. Look at the time! 你该去睡觉了,别拉着脸,看看都几点了!

5. Organic vegetables are those that are grown without chemicals that can be harmful to human beings or the environment.

有机蔬菜是指不施对人和环境有害的化学物质的蔬菜。

organic vegetables 有机蔬菜,指生长于良好的自然生态环境中的蔬菜,并且在生产、加工过程中,不使用任何化学农药、化学肥料、除草剂、生长调节剂、化学防腐剂和添加剂等,也不使用基因工程。它们是真正源于自然、富有营养、高品质的安全环保蔬菜。

be harmful to 对……有害。又如:

① Smoking is harmful to our health. 吸烟对我们的健康有害。

② Chemicals can be harmful to fish in the water. 化学物质可能对水中的鱼类有害。

四

揭示语法规律

Modal verbs 情态动词 had better, should, ought to

1. had better 意为“最好做某事”,常缩写为“'d better”,是用来提建议的一种常见的句型。其肯定式为... had better + 不带 to 的不定式。否定式为 had better + not + 不带 to 的不定式。另外, had better do sth. 的另一种表达方法是: had/would best do sth.。在中学英语中还有一个句型与 had better(not) do sth. 句型一致,它是“would rather(not) do sth.”常缩写为“'d rather(not) do sth.”,意为“宁愿(不)做某事”。例如:

① You'd better hurry up. 你最好快点。

② You'd better come here on time next time. 下次你最好按时到这里。

③ —Do you mind my opening the window? 你介意我开窗吗?

—You'd better not. 你最好不要。

2. should

(1) 表示“义务上的应该”,即表示建议或提出看法。

例如:

① You should listen to your parents. 你应该听你父母的话。

② We should learn how to use computers. 我们应该学会使用电脑。

(2) 表示“推测的应该”,这种推测往往是合乎说话者理想的事情和结果,因此,说话者认为事情发生的可能性至少占 80%。所以, should 表推测,它所表达的可能性要大于 might/may,要小于 must/will。例如:

① They should be there by now, I think. 我想他们可能到那儿了。

② This shouldn't cause any problem. 这大概不会引起什么麻烦。

(3) “should have + 过去分词”表示过去本该做但未做。例如:

You should have come. (But you didn't come) 你本该来。

3. ought to

ought to 的用法与 should 用法的(1)~(3)基本上相同。表示义务上应该时,比 should 语气要强;表示推测时,基本等于 should,比 must/will 可能性小。



五 超级听力电波

听下面 5 段对话,每段对话后有一个小题,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。

- Who can solve the problem?
 - The man.
 - The woman.
 - Neither the man nor the woman.
- How does the woman reply?
 - Sadly.
 - Kindly.
 - Rudely.
- Where does the conversation take place?
 - In a park.
 - At a department store.
 - At a theatre.
- Where will the man go tonight?
 - He will go to the concert.
 - He will go to Janet's party.
 - He will go to both the concert and Janet's party.
- What time is it?
 - 5:40.
 - 5:45.
 - 5:50.

听下面对话和短文,每段对话和短文后有几个小题,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。听每段对话或短文前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,各个小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或短文读两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6 至 8 题。

- Where did this conversation take place?
 - At a cinema.
 - At the airport.
 - On the phone.
- What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?
 - Teacher and student.
 - Close friends.

- Brother and sister.
- Why did Nancy call Bob?
 - To tell him good news.
 - To invite him to a party.
 - To ask him to join a club.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 9 至 11 题。

- What film does the man want to see?
 - War and Peace.
 - The Empire.
 - A Wonderful Guide.
- Where is the film showing?
 - It is showing on TV.
 - It is showing at the Empire Cinema.
 - It is showing in the open air.
- What does the woman show to the man?
 - She shows a book to the man.
 - She shows an Entertainment's Guide to the man.
 - She shows some tickets to the man.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 12 至 14 题。

- What are the two speakers talking about?
 - They are talking about the morning news.
 - They are talking about the weather.
 - They are talking about the price.
- Who got up very early this morning?
 - The man did.
 - The woman did.
 - Both of them got up very early this morning.
- What was the weather like yesterday?
 - It was fine yesterday.
 - It was windy yesterday.
 - It was raining yesterday.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 15 至 17 题。

- Where does the man want to go?
 - He wants to go to the post office.
 - He wants to go to the cinema.
 - He wants to go to a park.
- Why can't the lady tell him the way?
 - Because she doesn't live in that area.
 - Because she comes from another country.
 - Because she hasn't got a map.
- Who can give the man the directions?



- A. The man with a beard.
- B. The man with a moustache.
- C. The man with a bottle of beer.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What kind of schools do most children go to?
- A. Public schools.
 - B. Private schools.
 - C. Universities.
19. What percentage(百分率) of high school students can go on to universities?
- A. About 50%.
 - B. About 40%.
 - C. About 60%.
20. Where do public schools receive money?
- A. From children's parents.
 - B. From the government.
 - C. From citizens.

[录音材料]

Text 1

M: I can't seem to solve this problem.
W: Neither can I.

Text 2

M: Excuse me. Do you mind if I sit here?
W: No, of course not.

Text 3

W: What can I do for you?
M: I'd like to buy a pair of sports shoes.
W: What size do you want?
M: Size eight.

Text 4

W: Would you like to come to Janet's party tonight?
M: I'm going to a concert tonight. I wish I could be in two places at once.

Text 5

W: What time is it?
M: My watch says 5:45, but it's 5 minutes fast.

Text 6

W: Hello, Bob? This is Nancy speaking. I'm so glad I've got hold of you at last. I've got good news for you.
M: What is it?
W: My sister Amy is coming back from the States.
M: That's great. When is she coming?
W: Next weekend.

M: Next weekend? OK. Let's get together tonight and plan a party for her.

W: All right. I'll come to your place at 8.

M: Good. I'll be waiting for you.

W: See you later.

M: See you and thanks for calling.

Text 7

M: Excuse me. Can you tell me where *War and Peace* is showing?

W: Yes. At the Empire Cinema.

M: Do you know when it starts?

W: No, I can't tell you when it begins. But I know how you can find out. It's here in this Entertainment's Guide.

M: Can you show me which page is it on?

W: Certainly. But I'm not sure whether you want to go earlier or later.

Text 8

W: You are up early this morning.

M: Yes. I've been out and bought a paper.

W: Good. Then you'll be able to tell me what the weather's like?

M: It's raining.

W: Oh, dear, not again.

M: Don't worry, it's not nearly as wet as it was yesterday.

W: Thank goodness for that.

Text 9

M: Excuse me. Could you tell me the way to the cinema, please?

W: No, I'm sorry I can't. I'm a stranger in these parts. But why don't you ask that man with a beard? He'll be able to tell you, I'm sure.

M: Which one do you mean?

W: Look, the one over there, by the lamp-post.

M: Ah, yes. I can see him now. Thank you very much.

W: Not at all.

Text 10

In the United States, children start school when they are 5 years old. In some states they must stay in school until they are 16. Most students are 17 or 18 years old when they leave high schools. There are two kinds of schools in the United States: public schools and private schools. Most children go to public schools. Their parents do not have to pay for their education because the schools receive money from the government. If a child goes to a private school, his par-



ents have to get enough money for his schooling. Some parents still prefer private schools though they are much more expensive.

Today about half of the high school students go on to universities. A student at a state university does not have to

pay very much if his parents live in that state.

听力通关

1. C 2. B 3. B 4. A 5. A 6. C 7. B 8. A 9. A 10. B

11. B 12. B 13. A 14. C 15. B 16. A 17. A 18. A 19. A 20. B

六 流畅口语表达

① What can I do for you, Sharon?	莎伦,我能为你做些什么吗?
② Well, I couldn't sleep last night.	我昨晚睡不着。
③ What's the matter?	出什么事了?
④ I've got a pain here. This place hurts.	我这里疼,这里受伤了
⑤ There's something wrong with my back.	我的脊背出毛病了。
⑥ I don't feel well.	我感觉不舒服
⑦ Lie down and let me examine you.	躺下,让我来检查一下
⑧ Let me have a look.	让我看看
⑨ Where does it hurt?	哪儿受伤了?
⑩ Drink plenty of water and get some rest.	多喝水,多休息。

七 时尚阅读快车

In most cases, you can transplant a tree successfully at any time if you follow the instructions (指导方法) for planting a tree. The most important thing is to dig out enough roots, but this process is difficult with a large tree.

When you dig out the tree, take a ball of earth measuring about a foot wide for every inch of diameter of the tree trunk. Dig deep enough to avoid cutting off too many taproots (主根).

It is wise to call in a professional tree expert to transplant a tree more than a few inches in trunk diameter.

1. Transplanting a tree is _____.

A. very different from planting a tree.

B. so difficult that an expert should always be called in

C. much like planting a tree

D. done successfully in the right seasons

2. A tree trunk one-half foot in diameter should have _____.

A. twelve-foot wide ball of earth

B. a three-foot wide ball of earth

C. a six-foot wide ball of earth

D. a four-foot wide ball of earth

3. The taproots are _____.

A. the heaviest roots

B. the principal, deepest roots

C. the ball of earth

D. the same width as the trunk's diameter

4. The best time for transplanting a tree is _____.

D

C

B



- A. spring B. fall
C. winter D. any season
5. To decide whether you can successfully transplant a tree yourself, you should _____.
- A. select your location carefully
B. measure the ball of earth around the tree roots
C. measure the diameter of the tree trunk
D. cut off as many taproots as you can reach

Answers

1. 答案为 C。本题考查文章细节。文章第一句 In most cases, ... if you follow the instructions for planting a tree. 已有说明,即移栽与种树大同小异,故选 C。
2. 答案为 C。本题为推理计算题。文章第二段第一句中,直径 an inch 的树需要 a foot 的土块才能移活,此

比例为 1:12(因为 1 英尺等于 12 英寸),故选 C。

3. 答案为 B。此题是对词汇知识和推理判断能力的考查。选项 B 意为“主要的,最深的根”,故选 B。而选项 A 为“最重的根”,不是很恰当。
4. 答案为 D。此题是对文章细节的考查。根据短文中的说明(文章第一句):you can transplant a tree at any time,其中“at any time”与“any season”在此为同义语。
5. 答案为 C。此题问及“当你决定不了是否能成功地移栽某一棵树时,你该如何办”,文章最后一句已交待“如果要移栽一棵直径超过好几英寸的树时,最好去请专家”,故你首先要量一量此树直径是否有好几英寸,才能作出是否请专家的决定。因此选 C 最为恰当。

八 名篇作文欣赏

(一) 作文点评

【题目要求】假设你们将于 5 月 12 日去体检,请根据下列内容和提示写一篇书面通知。

体检地点:人民医院,离我们学校不远,步行约 15 分钟路程。

注意事项:

- ①7:45 在医院门口集合,可以骑车或步行前往。
②体检前空腹。
③在医院保持安静,听从医生护士的安排。

要求:

- ①通知须采用正式通知格式,以短文形式撰写。
②词数:70—110。

【学生习作】

Notice

We will have a physical examination on May 12th, at 8:00 a. m. The place is the People's Hospital. The hospital is not far from our school. It's about 15 minutes^① walk.

(二) 名作欣赏

The Happiness of the Life

Life is like a winding path that surrounded by flowers, butterflies, and delicious fruit, but many of us spend much time looking for happiness around the next corner. We do not bend to enjoy the happiness that is ours for the taking just at our feet.

In our desire (期望,渴望) to reach the “pot of gold”, complete and lasting happiness we all want to fill

Here are some points for attention:

1. We will meet at the gate of the hospital at 7:45. Then queue up and go into^②. You can come on foot or by bike.
2. You mustn't eat anything before the examination.
3. Do keep quiet in the hospital and obey the doctors' and nurses' arrangements.

Please remember the date, time and place. Don't be late.

the School Clinic
May 9th

【修改】

- ①应使用所有格“15 minutes' walk”。
②此句可以省掉。

【点评】

本文符合书面通知的格式,结构清晰,基本要点都写全了,是一篇上乘之作。

幸福的生活

生活就像一条被鲜花、蝴蝶和美味果实围绕着的弯弯曲曲的小径,但是我们中许多人却花费很多时间去其他地方寻找幸福。我们并不专注于享受那些本来就属于我们自己的、触手可得的迷人的东西带给我们的快乐。

我们渴望获得“一桶金”,我们想拥有完全和持续的快乐来充实我们的生活,我们忽视那些好像不值得以如

our lives, we ignore things which don't seem worthy of such a large ambition, or which can't give us the whole thing all the once.

Happiness is all around us, but it often comes in small grains. When we gather it grain by grain, we soon have a basketful. What small pieces of happiness surround me right now?

此巨大的雄心来完成的事情,或者不能马上带给我们全部所需的东西。

幸福就在我们的周围,但它常常来自十分细小的事物。当我们一点一滴地将它们收集起来,很快我们就会有一满筐。现在我周围的那些细小的快乐又是什么呢?

九 历年真题点拨

1. —Sorry, Joe. I didn't mean to...

—Don't call me "Joe". I'm Mr Parker to you, and _____ you forget it!

- A. do B. didn't
C. did D. don't

(2003年全国高考题)

解析

选D。先排除C、A两项。C项的did不符合Mr Parker当时说话时的时态,A项的do虽然符合时态要求,但后面是感叹号而不是问号,故C、A两项不符合题意和标点符号要求。B项didn't与D项的don't均符合反意疑问句的要求,又与感叹号相匹配,但didn't的时态与Mr Parker当时说的时态不合,故选D。don't在此作“难道”解,否定疑问表示肯定意义。

2. —How do you deal with the disagreement between the company and the customers?

—The key _____ the problem is to meet the demand _____ by the customers.

- A. to solving; making B. to solving; made
C. to solve; making D. to solve; made

(2002年北京市高考题)

解析

选B。本题考查key to和过去分词作定语用法。key to中的to是介词,后接solving, made by the customers是过去分词短语,在句中作定语,修饰demand。

3. Though _____ money, his parents managed to send him to university.

- A. lacked B. lacking of
C. lacking D. lacked in

(2002年上海市高考题)

解析

选C。这是一道考查省略句的题目。当从句的主语和主句的主语一致,且谓语又是be动词,就可省略从句的主语和be动词。本句补全应为:Though (they were) lacking...

4. —What do you want _____ those old boxes?

—To put things in when we move to the new flat.

- A. by B. for
C. of D. with

(2002年北京市高考题)

解析

选D。本题考查with的用法,with在此表示“对于”。

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

—Good heavens, _____.

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

(2002年上海市高考题)

解析

选B。本题主要考查选项A和选项B的区别:选项A表示“也一样”,而选项B表示“赞同”,所以根据题意应选B。

6. The teacher, with 6 girls and 8 boys of her class, _____ visiting a museum when the earthquake struck.

- A. was B. were
C. had been D. would be

(2004年北京市高考题)

解析

选A。本题考查主谓一致及时态知识,句子的主语是the teacher,后面跟with结构补充说明,谓语应与最前面的主语,即the teacher一致,应用单数,又因事情发生在地震的时候,因此应该用过去进行时。

7. I often see light in that empty house. Do you think I _____ report it to the police?

- A. should B. may
C. will D. can

(2004年全国高考题)

解析

选A。本题考情态动词。在空房子里看到灯光,是一件奇怪而令人怀疑的事,故问:你是否认为

我应当把这事儿报告给警察?

8. The _____ house smells as if it hasn't been lived in for years.

- A. little white wooden B. little wooden white
C. white wooden little D. wooden white little

(2004年江苏省高考题)

解析 选A 本题考名词前置定语的顺序。多个词同时作前置定语时,排列规律一般是:代词性定语+冠/指示/物主/所有格+数词(先序后基)+形容词+国籍/材料/用途形容词或名词或动名词+被修饰的名词,其中数个形容词同时出现时,多用下列顺序:性质+大小+形状+新旧+颜色,有时也要看与名词的密切关系,越密切,越靠近名词。按上文所述,wooden表材料,放在最后,white表颜色,放在little之后,故选A。

9. Stand over there _____ you'll be able to see it better.

- A. or B. while
C. but D. and

(2004年天津市高考题)

解析 选D 本句考查并列句。语意应为“站在那里,你就能看清楚”,前后两句的关系像一种因果关系的并列句,不表转折(but),选择(or)或对比(while)。

10. I _____ pay Tracy a visit, but I'm not sure whether I will have time this Sunday.

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

(2004年浙江省高考题)

解析 选A 本题考查情态动词用法。should表示推测。

十 综合题型攻关

一、单项选择题

- She passed the _____ days at her _____.
A. first few, aunt's B. first a few, aunt's
C. first few, aunt D. first a few, aunt
- He suggested we _____ there by bus.
A. will go B. went
C. go D. going
- My uncle often gives me advice _____ letters and telephones.
A. by B. in form of
C. in form D. in the form of
- Too much fat and sugar cause one to _____ weight very quickly.
A. put up B. put on
C. put down D. put in
- That young actor died _____ 30 from heart disease.
A. at an age B. at the age
C. at an age of D. at the age of
- That's _____ lots of people in China have _____ white teeth.
A. what, healthy B. how, healthy
C. why, healthy D. that, healthy
- We have _____ such buildings in our city.
A. two scores of B. two score of
C. two hundreds D. two hundreds of
- Thomas was too fat, and the doctor advised him _____.
A. to lose some weight B. to put on weight
C. to take less exercise D. to have more hamburgers
- I often feel _____ tired after work.
A. a little of B. a bit of
C. a bit D. bits of
- They didn't come to the meeting _____ the heavy rain.
A. because B. with
C. because of D. only
- You'd _____ go there alone at night.
A. not better B. better not to
C. not better to D. better not
- I _____ you not to eat fruit that isn't ripe _____.
A. suggest, in future B. think, in the future
C. advise, in future D. consider, in future
- In some parts of that area, _____ died of that illness.
A. one child in ten B. one out ten children
C. ten of one child D. one ten children
- Corn is a plant which doesn't need _____ rice.
A. water as much as B. as much water as
C. as many water as D. as more water as
- What do you think about the TV set's price?
—_____.
A. Too expensive B. Too high
C. Not good value for money D. Either B or C

16. Saudi Arabia is very rich _____ oil.
A. of B. with
C. in D. for
17. They need ten more workers _____ their group to do the job.
A. but B. except
C. beside D. besides
18. She didn't come to school yesterday. Do you know what _____ with her?
A. wrong was B. was wrong
C. is wrong D. wrong is
19. Our school is considering buying _____ computers.
A. two others B. two other
C. others two D. two more
20. I suggest _____.
A. you will see a doctor B. you to see a doctor
C. you saw a doctor D. you see a doctor
21. —How is the old man? —_____.
A. He is twenty B. He is a doctor
C. He's much better D. He is David
22. There are _____ stories about people _____ there are people themselves.
A. as many, as B. as much, as
C. as many, than D. as more, as
23. This book _____ nothing about it.
A. sounds B. contains
C. costs D. does
24. Let's go swimming, _____?
A. will you B. don't we
C. do we D. shall we
25. —I haven't seen him for days. —Where do you think _____?
A. has he been B. he has gone
C. he had been D. he is going to
26. I told Sally how to get here, but perhaps I _____ for her.
A. had to write it out
B. must have written it out
C. should have written it out
D. ought to write it out
27. I didn't see your sister at the meeting. If she _____, she would have met my brother.
A. has come B. did come
C. came D. had come
28. When a pencil is partly in a glass of water, it looks as if it _____.
A. breaks B. has broken
C. were broken D. had been broken
29. —There are already five people in the car but they managed to take me as well.
—It _____ a comfortable journey.
A. can't be B. shouldn't be
C. musn't have been D. couldn't have been
30. Johnny, you _____ play with the knife, you _____ hurt yourself.
A. won't; can't B. mustn't; may
C. shouldn't; must D. can't; shouldn't
31. The fire spread through the hotel very quickly but everyone _____ get out.
A. had to B. would
C. could D. was able to
32. —When can I come for the photos? I need them tomorrow afternoon.
—They _____ be ready by 12:00.
A. can B. should
C. might D. need
33. —I stayed at a hotel while in New York.
—Oh, did you? You _____ with Barbara.
A. could have stayed B. could stay
C. would stay D. must have stayed
34. —Will you stay for lunch?
—Sorry, _____. My brother is coming to see me.
A. I mustn't B. I can't
C. I needn't D. I won't

二、完形填空

A good Japanese wife always walked several feet behind her husband. She was not 1 his equal (平等的人), and 2 centuries, women did not 3 this. First the father ruled her, then her husband, and finally her 4.

Since World War II, things have changed for Japanese women. Japan's new constitution (宪法) 5 into effect in 1946. Women were 6 the right to vote and even to 7 public office.

In modern Japan, women 8 an active part in government. Some women 9 government departments. Women 10 in the Japanese Diet (议会), 11 makes Japan's laws.

D

C

B