



【新课程版】

◆ 2005 年高考总复习

长风破浪会有时，  
我驾轻舟济沧海。



名

校之约

轻舟我行

# 高考轻舟



## 英语

朗 读 Peter Jarvis [美] 审 读 Richard Porter [美]  
Philip Fulford [英] 教育学博士

学生用书

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依据国家教育部2004年最新《考试大纲》学科标准编写  
人大附中 启东中学 黄冈中学 福州一中 广大附中一线特高级教师联袂编著审定

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本册编著 肖 鹏 吴新力  
代延明 候贵霞

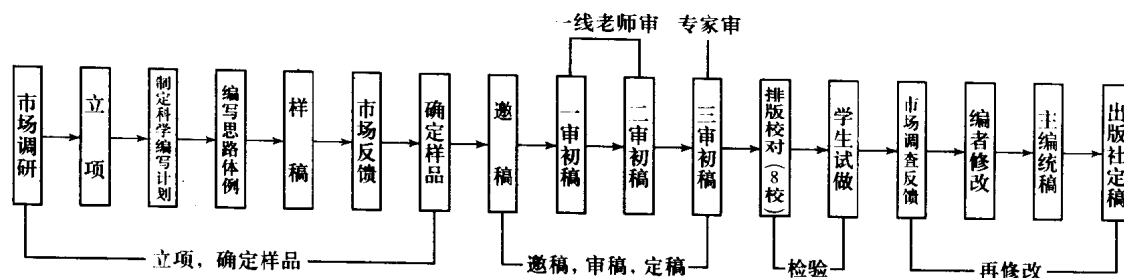
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# 《高考轻舟》丛书简介

**经典选择：**让你品味名师的教学结晶，体验名师的备考精髓，理解学科考试的特点差异。为助莘莘学子及早做好2005年的高考复习，为使本丛书具有特色，我们特寻遍全国大江南北，走访众多名校名师，认真调查学子高考备考情况，把握高三学子的实际水平，并力邀全国南北多年从事高三教学有丰富经验的名校名师、对高考命题有研究的专家和具有多年指导高考经验的教师加盟，共同编写这套丛书《高考轻舟》。

**我们坚信：**长风破浪会有时，直挂云帆济沧海，翘首回望高考路，轻舟已过万重山。

**构思精巧：**每年高考莘莘学子埋头伏案、勤奋耕耘，苦于没有名师点拨，尤其是解题思维的点拨。因此我们策划这套书的主旨就是：着重提高学生思维、知识迁移、归纳演绎和拓展解题能力的综合素质。各学科教师针对学科特征进行精巧构思，运用多年的教学经验编写这套丛书，从全方位强化学生的基础知识，锤炼学生的解题能力，全套丛书语言简洁明了、练习循序渐进、基础考点有机结合、题型设计层层递进、全面提升综合素质。

**整体意识：**《高考轻舟》为各科名师领衔，全套丛书编写统一思想，并根据学科特色内容进行编排，架构新颖，讲究内化外联，重在提升素质。本丛书涵盖语文、数学、英语、物理、化学、生物、政治、历史、地理等高考学科，在追寻本丛书总体编写思想的指导下，各科根据各自学科特色编写，以保持学科知识的系统性、科学性和复习讲解的合理性。全套丛书关注习题考点结合，立足于学科渗透，点、层、面三结合，侧重学、思、考的互动，旨在演练、归纳、提升的内化。以立体式架构，构建学生的知识多维体系。真正做到难点、重点与考点的有机结合，真正达到知识、能力与综合的能力融合。

**本套丛书主旨：**体现以学生为本，提升能力为上，循序渐进为主，侧重点面结合，构建知识网络，立体思维渗透，强化综合素质。简言之，一切从学生实际出发，提升解决高考难题为宗旨。

## 丛书编委会

轻舟载你跨过高考山，

回望青山已藏云间；

十年寒窗换来金榜闪，

轻舟彼岸高考如愿。

莘莘学子凯旋喜洋洋，

心旷神怡轻舟荡漾；

精心打造高考精英郎，

轻舟侧旁万众尽欢。



# 编写说明

## 英 语

为了让莘莘学子能够少花时间、运用科学方法获得更多知识,掌握高人一筹的学习技能,在高考中取得理想的成绩,这是《高考轻舟》丛书全体编委们孜孜不倦的追求目标。我们全体英语学科的编者本着以培养学生英语语言应用、综合应用能力以及对英美文化的理解和领悟能力等综合层面入手编写了这本书。

《高考轻舟·英语》以教育部颁布的“全日制普通高级中学英语科教学大纲”和国家考试中心最新颁布的“高考考试大纲”为依据,并参照《国家英语课程标准》的一些具体要求,我们全体编写人员在广泛深入研究近年来高考试题,各地优秀模拟试题和各自在最新教学研究成果的基础上,根据多年的教学经验和结合中学教学实际编写的。

《高考轻舟·英语》以现行人教版 Senior English for China 为蓝本,每两单元安排一套讲练,涵盖高中全部内容,并根据高考题型的特征我们将本书分为上、下篇来写。使本书更具特色。对有些考试题型我们采取灵活处理,旨在培养学生对信息进行合理处理的能力。故本书采用下列一些栏目。上篇的主要栏目有:

重点词汇、重点词组、重点句型、交际英语、难点重点透视、语言应用诊所、高考题例聚焦、单元过关测试。

而下篇的栏目安排根据高考英语试卷的题型排列进行设置,主要栏目有:

听力篇、单项篇、完形篇、阅读篇、改错篇、写作篇、模拟篇。

《高考轻舟·英语》一书的主要特点如下:

**精确性:**单元要点讲解力求精品意识,选题要精确,讲解简明,方法点拨至上。

**网络性:**全面准确展示英语学科的要点,使之条理化、层次化、网络化和系统化。

**启示性:**通过对要点难点精确的阐释,重在点拨运用技能、启发思维灵性,提高筛选信息能力,题解规范准确、运用灵活、举一反三。

**综合性:**单元测试题、高考模拟题的设计,力求依据考纲又不拘泥考纲,精心选编。既注重基础知识考查,又注重综合能力检测;既注重学习能力的提高,又注重应试能力的增强。

**新颖性:**全书体例设计独具一帜,讲解深入浅出,选题突出新意,例题和测试强调提供新情境,挖掘其内涵,创设新角度,立意新颖性,题量合理性,旨在学生能力内化。

轻舟载你跨过高考山,回望青山已藏云间; 十年寒窗换来金榜闪,轻舟彼岸高考如愿。

莘莘学子凯旋喜洋洋,心旷神怡轻舟荡漾; 精心打造高考精英郎,轻舟侧旁万众尽欢。

肖 鹏

2004年3月于广大附中

## 个人简介

肖 鹏 学历:大学本科 民族:汉 中共党员

中国教育学会外语教学专业委员会委员;广州市中学英语研究会理事;广州市特约教研员;高考英语教学研究专家;清华大学出版社《清华英语》(基础教育版)(1-3册)主编。《双语作文》杂志总编审《广附教育》副主编。

近几年,先后撰写数十篇教学科研论文,有数篇论文获全国、省市论文评比一、二等奖。撰写其他各类教学文章数百篇,翻译作品近百篇。独立撰写专著和主编各种丛书近四十本,与人合作编写辞书、专著和其他各种书籍也有四十本之多。

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## 高一复习聚焦

### Units 1~2



#### 重点词汇

allow, area, biology, chemistry, cupboard, dark (n.), employ, expression, finally, geography, introduce, lively, message, mixture, once, opinion, physics, practice, proper, rather, regards, request, result, sadly, second (n.), taste, unless, vacation, well (n.)



#### 重点词组

as a result, at the end of, bring out, by the side of, first of all, from dawn till dark, general idea, go on doing, in one's opinion, instead of, on holiday, summer vacation, take care of, the States, turn off



#### 重点句型

- 1) So was my friend Bob White.
- 2) prefer A to B  
prefer doing A to doing B  
prefer to do A rather than do B
- 3) What about ...?
- 4) Make sure that...
- 5) Do what she or he tells you to do.



#### 交际英语

- 1) 见面, 介绍时:  
Hello / Hi. Nice to meet you. I'll introduce you...
- 2) 分手时:  
Bye. See you soon.  
Nice meeting you.  
Nice to have met you.  
I must be off / go / be leaving now.
- 3) 代问候某人.....  
Give one's regards / best / wishes / love to...  
Please remember me to sb.
- 4) Here are some dos and don'ts

5) What about...?

6) Do what she or he tells you to do.

7) Make sure that...



#### 难点重点透视

1. at the beginning of... 在.....初, 在.....开始的时候

in the beginning 起初

1) An accident happened at (in) the beginning of the month.

2) The chairmen spoke at the beginning of the meeting.

3) It is often fine at the beginning of summer.

4) In the beginning we didn't think well of him.

2. for the first time 首次

this is the first time

the first time

for the first time 该短语主要用于过去时, 如:

1) I saw such an interesting film for the first time.

2) Jimmy went to London for the first time in his life.

This is the first time 后接(that)从句须用现在完成时“首次”

3) This is the first time that I have seen such an interesting machine.

4) This is the first time that my father has been to Canada in his life.

the first time... 这个短语用于过去时, 后跟从句, 意思相当于 when... first time, ...

5) The first time I saw him, he was a boy. = When I saw him first time, he was a boy.

6) The first time she saw that lovely peppy, she loved it very much. = When she saw that lovely peppy first time, she loved it very much.

3. so + 系动词 / 情态动词 / 助动词 + 主语: 表示前一句中主语的情况适用于后者。

1) If you go to school now, so shall I.

2) She is from the United Kingdom. So am I.

3) They went to the Summer Palace last weekend. So did we.





so + 主语 + 系动词 情态动词/助动词: 表示说话人对前面或对方所说情况的赞同或证实, 自己承诺要做的事。如:

- 1) "His hand-writing is very good." "So it is."
- 2) She has eaten five bananas. So she has.
- 3) They tell me you will go there with us by car.

So I will.

主语 + do + so: 表示该句的主语重复了前文中的动作, 或对前文中所提及的行为或事实表示追加的肯定。如:

- 1) The teacher asked me to fetch some chalks, and I did so.
- 2) She entered for the competition and I did so.
- 3) All those Canadian students went to ski last night, and that little British boy did so.
4. It is time for + n. "该做……的时候了……"

It is time to do something... "该做……的时候了……"

It is time for somebody to do something...

It is time (that) somebody should do... (表虚拟)

It is time that somebody did... (表虚拟)

例:

- 1) It is time for class.
- 2) It is time to get up.
- 3) It is time for you to get up.
- 4) It is time (that) you should get up / you got up.
- 5) It is high time that we had supper.

Tips:

1. 在这些结构中, time 通常不加冠词, 但当 time 后有定语修饰时, 前可加 the。

如: It is the time of year for the rice harvest.

2. 在含从句的结构中, 常常可以再 time 前面加上 high, 以加强语气。

如: It is high time that we had interview now.

5. go on doing 不停地做某事

go on with + n. 继续做某事

go on to do 接着做另一件事

- 1) Now let's go on listening to the text.
- 2) The new term starts and the students go on with their studies.
- 3) That's all for the new words. Let's go on to explain the text.

Tips:

1. "go on doing" means "continue doing something without any stopping" (表示不间断地一直做某事)。

2. "go on with n. / something" stands for "no matter how long an action is stopped, and it can be re-started or started in no time" (表示不在意其行为停

顿多长时间, 其着重点在于行为的起始。)

3. "go on to do" means "start to latter action after the former one is finished" (表示前一个行为完成之后, 继续做另外一件事)

6. though conj.

although conj.

尽管 though 和 although 的意思相同, 但在一些用法上还是有一定差异的, 通过下面的几个例句, 你不难发现其中奥秘。

1) Though she is so weak after her illness, she struggled to type some letters in the office.

2) Michael Jackson is accused to do something wrong to the kids, though he is very popular with those young people around the world.

3) Although the document has been signed, they refuse to ship those goods on that low price.

Tips:

1. though 引导得从句可以放在主句的前面, 也可以放在主句的后面, 但是 although 引导得从句只能放在主句的前面, 而不能放在主句的后面。

2. although 和 though 引导得从句, 不与 but 连用, 不过可以和 yet, still 连用。如:

1) Though Mr. Green was out to have a meeting this morning, yet he hurries back to school at five o'clock in the afternoon.

2) Although he had only entered the contest for fun, he still won first prize.

7. in one's opinion

in one's opinion 的汉语意思是“依某人的意见”

1) In my opinion, you should go there by yourself.

2) In our opinion, he is sure to fight against those street boys.

3) In the opinion of most people, we won't complete this hard task in a week.

Tips:

请注意 in one's opinion 短语中的 opinion 只用单数形式

8. give my regards / best wishes / love to somebody

短语 give my regards / best wishes / love to somebody 的汉语意思是“向某人问好; 给某人请安”, 不过我们还可以用“remember me to somebody”来取代, 除此之外, 介词短语 with kind / best / warm regards to somebody 也可用来表示相同的意思。这些短语为信件结尾处表示敬意和问候之语。

9. vegetable garden

该短语的定语是名词不是形容词, 名词做定语时除极少数几个名次之外, 通常不用名词复数形式。故 vegetable 作为名词定语修饰 garden 一词时采用单数形式。如下例:



- 1) a shoe shop
- 2) a flower garden
- 3) a stone bridge  
(但 a wooden bridge 一座木桥)
- 4) a mountain village

**Tips:**

1. 在我们中学课本里只有 *man* 或 *woman* 作为定语时,可用其单数或复数形式修饰后面的名词。如下例:

- 1) She is a *woman* doctor.
- 2) Jimmy bought a set of *woman* clothes for his wife just now.
- 3) What we need is a *man* cook.
- 4) Jordan is Maria's *man* friend.
- 5) All the fans gave their national *women* volleyball team a warm welcome at the airport last night
- 6) Nowadays we have a lot of *women* soldiers in our army.
- 7) All the *men* clerks should be at the gate of the building at eight o'clock this evening.
- 8) Only *men* members can be allowed to enter this club.

2. 另外,在中学课本里还有一个名词是用其复数形式作为修饰语的,这个词就是 *sports*。如:

- 1) a *sports* car / shoes
- 2) We had *sports* meet last Saturday.
- 3) Look, there are a lot of boys are playing football on the *sports* field now.

10. *first of all*:

*first of all* 相当于 *at first*;意思是“首先”,但强调其所叙述事情的重要性,表示引出话题、吩咐或将要做的事;而 *at first* 主要是用来强调其动作行为的顺序。

- 1) *First of all*, I'd like to welcome you to our house-warming party this Saturday.
- 2) *First of all*, don't go out alone in the night.
- 3) *First of all*, he disliked dancing.

11. *allow vt.*

*allow* 的意思是“允许,准许”,但与 *permit*, *promise* 的意思有较大差别。这种差别将在以后加以论述。

- 1) You shouldn't *allow* such guys to go out like this.
- 2) You are not *allowed* to smoke in the carriage.
- 3) We don't *allow* entering this military area without any permission.

12. *once*

*once* 作连词用,意为“一旦”,表示条件。

- 1) *Once* you follow me, it is easy for you to get

well along with me.

- 2) *Once* you show any weak point, they will look down upon you.

- 3) *Once* you go there on foot, you will meet with a lot of difficulties.

*once* 作副词,表示“曾经,一度,从前”的意思,常与一般过去时连用。

- 4) He *once* lived in Shanghai for a short time.
- 5) *Once* I worked as a turner in that factory.
- 6) Some of those travelers have been there *once*.  
*once* 也可作形容词用,表示“从前的”的意思。
- 7) It is a *once* city of the Northeast.
- 8) That word I still remember comes from a *once* novel I have read.

*once* 又可作数词解,意为“一次”。

- 9) You should have the pills *once* every six hours a day.

- 10) Why did you say that only *once* at the meeting? In fact, you should repeat it many times.

13. *unless conj.* = *if...not*.

意思是“除非……要不然”。

- 1) Don't move that bookshelf *unless* your father allows you to.
- 2) I won't be present at the conference *unless* invited.

- 3) They won't go abroad *unless* the problem has been solved.

14. *One was filled with petrol, ...*

*fill with*: 充满,装满 (*fill* 是 *vi.*, 这个短语主要是用描述性行为或状态,一般被视作为静态行为。)

- 1) His eyes *filled with* anger when he caught sight of that burglar.
- 2) The sails *filled with* wind while the boat was sailing in the sea.
- 3) His eyes *filled with* tears as he looked at his son.

*full ...with*: 用……把……装满 (*fill* 是 *vt.*, 这个短语主要是表示具体行为,主语多为“人”,通常认为是动态行为。)

- 4) That old man was *filling* the jar *with* fresh milk over there.
- 5) Why do you *fill* that bag *with* these rags and wastes in a hurry?

- 6) If you *fill* the tank *with* the petrol instead of water, you will be fired at once.

*be full of*: 充满着……

- 7) The hall is *full of* people when the concert is announced to start.
- 8) The room is *full of* worry and sadness.
- 9) The speaker was *full of* the subject.





## 15. taste

taste *vt.* 意思为“尝, 品尝, 尝出……味道”

1) Please *taste* the chicken soup and see if it has enough salt.

2) Once you can taste nothing, you must have a cold.

3) Taste this coffee to see if you like it.

taste *link v.* 后跟形容词

1) Good medicine *tastes* bitter to the mouth.

2) This coffee *tastes* burnt.

3) Oh, gosh! This soup *tastes* sour.

## Tips:

除 taste 可作连系动词外, sound (+ *adj.* / *n.* / *like*…), smell (+ *adj.*), feel (+ *adj.* / *like*…), look (+ *adj.* / *like*…), 也可作连系动词, 后接表语。

16. instead *adv.*

instead of / in place of 介词短语, 后接名词、代词或动词-ing 形式, “代替, 而不是……”。

1) I would like to stay at home all day *instead of* / *in place of* going to the office. = I wouldn't go to the office that day. *Instead*, I stay at home all day.

2) I didn't take Jimmy to the cinema. I took Alice *instead*. = I took Alice to the cinema *instead of* Jimmy.

3) They went there on foot *instead of* by bus. = They didn't go there by bus. *Instead*, they went there on foot.

## Tips:

1. instead of 用于句中, 不能放在句末。

2. instead 一般放在句末, 若放在后一句的句首, 须加逗号, 一般视其为插入语。

## 17. at the end of

at the end of… 表示时间时的意思是“在……结束的时候”; 表示地点时的意思是“在……的尽头(末尾)”。如:

1) *At the end of* the meeting, the speaker fell down on the stage all of a sudden.

2) You can see the tall building opposite *at the end of* the street.

3) I caught sight of one of my friends *at the end of* the hall.

in the end 最后, 最终

4) Though he had many failures, he was successful *in the end*.

5) *In the end* things will mend.

6) She will apologize to you for what she has done to you *in the end*.



## 语言应用诊所

1. [正]: We read his novel from beginning to end.

[误]: We read his novel from the beginning to the end.

[注]: from beginning to end 汉语意思为“从头至尾”, 该短语中的名词 beginning 和 end 前无须加冠词。与此同类的短语还有: from A to Z, from hand to mouth, from head to toe…

2. [正]: We had learned the whole course by the end of last month.

[误]: We had learned the whole course at the end last month.

[注]: by the end 意思为“到……末为止”, 通常只和过去或将来完成时态连用, 表示在某一时间以前已完成的情况或结果。

3. [正]: The Civil War lasted four years before the North won in the end.

[误]: The Civil War lasted four years before the North won at the end.

[注]: in the end; finally; at last, 指经过努力, 而最终达到的结果, 尽管各自在用法上有细微差别, 但其共同点是都不与 of 短语连用。

4. [正]: Bernard Shaw was born in Ireland and English was his native language, so it was with James Joyce.

[误]: Bernard Shaw was born in Ireland and English was his native language. So was James Joyce.

[注]: so it is / was with + 另一主语(代词则用宾格): 表示前一句主语的情况适用于后者, 但这种结构主要用于上文含有两个分句或两个(以上)不同谓语或既有肯定又有否定等情况。再如: John likes fish but he doesn't like meat. So it is with Mary.

5. [正]: Although the farm is large, my Dad has only two men working for him.

[正]: Although the farm is large, yet / still my Dad has only two men working for him.

[正]: The farm is large, but my dad has only two men working for him.

[误]: Although the farm is large, but my Dad has only two men working for him.

[注]: 英语 although, though 与 but 不能同时使用, 这一点与汉语“虽然……, 但是……”的结构不一样, 对这种英汉语言差异现象要细心, 万万不可想当然, 以我们汉语的语言习惯去判断英语的语言结构。



## 高考题例聚焦

1. —I hear they aren't pleased with the house you've chosen for them.



—Well, \_\_\_\_\_ could they live in such comfort?  
(2003 北京)

- A. where else                  B. what else  
C. how                          D. why

[解析] 本题在具体语境下考查特殊疑问句以及 else 的用法。前一句的意思是：“我听说他们对你给他们选的房子不满意。”后一句是：“噢，他们还能在哪儿住得这么舒服？”从其回答的话语看，其意思为：在没有什么地方比这儿更好得了。else 为形容词或副词，放在疑问代词、疑问副词及不定代词后面，表示“别的、又、还”的意思，这句疑问句在此时语境下突出表示说话者重点在地点，故应选 A。另外，若把本疑问句的意思用陈述形式表达，句式应该是：They could live nowhere else in such comfort. 针对 nowhere 提问，也只能用 where。因此正确答案为 A。

2. 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

[解析] 本题正确答案为 A 项。从句子成份看，应 heavy。本句考查的重点是 too... to... 的结构和 much 与 too 之间的关系和位置，too 修饰 heavy，为程度状语，故应放在 heavy 之前，另外，本题也考查 much too 与 too much 的区别。much too 是 too 的强调形式，应放在形容词或副词前，作为形容词或副词的修饰语，作状语用。too much 是 much 的变形的强调，用作表语或修饰不可数名词，作定语用。

3. —David has made great progress recently.  
—\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_. (上海 1997)

- A. So he has ; so you have  
B. So he has ; so have you  
C. So has he ; so have you  
D. So has he ; so you have

[解析] 本题 B 项为正确答案。句中的 he 指 David，而 you 是另外的一个人，因此下句为“他的确取得了很大的进步，你也一样”。and 之前应为追加强调，适用于“So + 主语 + 助动词”句型；and 之后部分应为附和肯定，主语与前一句不一致，故用 so 的倒装句型。

4. The new school term starts \_\_\_\_\_ of September.

- A. in the beginning  
B. at the beginning  
C. in the end  
D. at the end

[解析] 本题正确答案为 B 项。1) in the beginning = at first, 表示“起初”“一开始”，具有“起初是这样，而后却不是这种情况”的含意，不与 of 短语连

用。如：In the beginning they didn't know each other, but later they became good friends. 2) at the beginning of ... 表示“在……初”、“在……开始的时候”，只用于指时间，在意思上与 at the end of ... 相对，另外，at the end of ... 也可表示“在……的尽头(末端)”的意思，用于指地点。3) in the end = at last; finally, 表示经过艰苦努力，或较长时间，“终于”达到了一个什么结果。它是固定短语，不接 of 短语。

5. After half an hour's rest, we went on \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to work                  B. work  
C. working                  D. works

[解析] 此题正确答案为 C 项。go on doing 表示不间断地继续做同一件事；go on to do 表示停止或中断一件事，继续做另一件事；go on with 表示继续某事，多指中断一段时间之后继续做同一件事，后面接名词或名词性短语。这句的意思为“休息半小时后我们又继续工作了”，指的是做同一件事，因此选 C 项。

6. A computer does only what thinking people \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_. (1999 上海 NMET)  
A. have it to                  B. have it done  
C. have done it                  D. having it done

[解析] 这题的正确答案为 A 项。这句是考查 have somebody do something 的句型。句意为：计算机只是听从人的指令去做事情。再则由于行为动词相同，故后面的动词可以省略。这句的原句应该是：A computer does only what people have it to do. have somebody / something “任凭，听任，让……一直做”；have somebody do something “使某人做某事”；have something done = ask somebody to do something 意指“(某事)由别人去做”，或“组织别人做，自己也许参与，”或当“遭受”讲。

7. When you want to work for our country in the future, \_\_\_\_\_, we should have strong body and rich knowledge.

- A. at first                  B. first of all  
C. for the first time          D. after all

[解析] 本题正确答案为 B 项。first of all, 用来强调重要性，语气较强。at first 用来强调事件发生的顺序和时间的先后。for the first time 第一次，做时间状语。after all “毕竟，终究”，表示程度。

8. This kind of apple tastes \_\_\_\_\_ and sells \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. well ; well                  B. good ; good  
C. well ; good                  D. good ; well

[解析] 这道题的正确答案为 D 项。系动词 taste, smell, sound, look, seem, feel 后跟形容词作表语，表示主语的性质、状态等。sell 为不及物动词，表示销售状况良好，后跟状语故用副词。此句意为：这种苹果不但口感好而且销路很好。

9. You must do everything \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_.





- A. as; are told do  
B. as; are told to  
C. like; are told to  
D. when; are told

[解析]此句的正确答案为B项。意思是:你必须照你被告知的那样去做每件事。As有“正如、就像”之意,作连词用,而when无此意,like是介词,后跟名词性短语,不跟动词短语;再则主句已有“do”,因此从句中的不定式符号to后面的“do”可以省略。

10. —Are you here \_\_\_\_\_?

—Yes, we are.

- A. on your holidays                      B. in a holiday  
C. on holiday                              D. on the holiday

[解析]这题的正确答案为C项。be on holiday是固定词组,表示“度假”或“休假”。holiday须用单数不用复数,holiday前面不用任何冠词。与介词on搭配表示状态动作的类似词组有;on duty(值勤、值日);on business(出差);on fire(着火);on sale(出售)。

11. The teacher asked us \_\_\_\_\_ so much noise.

(2003 北京)

- A. don't make                              B. not make  
C. not making                              D. not to make

[解析]本题考查句子结构和非谓语动词。该句子语言结构是ask somebody to do something,由此可知,该空格内应填不定式。我们知道不定式的否定副词not或never应放在to前。所以,据此结论,A、B和C项显然不符合该结构的特征,舍去,不予考虑。惟有D项符合测试要求,该不定式短语在此句中充当宾语补足语。



### 单元过关测试

#### 一、单项填空

- I never swim \_\_\_\_\_ such a cold day. But \_\_\_\_\_ the early morning of the cold day, I jumped into the river, and saved quite a few of people.  
A. on; in                      B. in; on  
C. on; on                      D. in; in
- It's \_\_\_\_\_ that Jordan said; “I am \_\_\_\_\_ to help you.”  
A. sure; sure                      B. certain; certain  
C. sure; certain                      D. certainly; surely
- Mr. Blair never has his clerks \_\_\_\_\_ all day long. But they are \_\_\_\_\_ to do a lot of extra work during the limited time.  
A. work; had                      B. working; made  
C. working; let                      D. worked; asked
- The \_\_\_\_\_ is cruel to his \_\_\_\_\_, the workers he employs.  
A. employee; employers  
B. employer; employees  
C. employ; employers  
D. employer; employee
- Although they were tired out, they went on \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to dance                      B. with dancing  
C. dancing                      D. dance
- John likes to play bowling, \_\_\_\_\_. He asked his son to play at the weekend, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. so does his son; so he did  
B. his son too; so did he  
C. so his son does; so did he  
D. nor does his son; so he didn't
- Mr. Wood prefers skiing to \_\_\_\_\_. But on such a plate river, he'd prefer skating rather than \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. skate; ski                      B. skating; ski  
C. skate; to ski                      D. skating; skiing
- He had worked very hard at his subjects, \_\_\_\_\_, he was admitted to Oxford University.  
A. as a result of                      B. result from  
C. result in                      D. as a result
- \_\_\_\_\_ polluted water poured into the river means \_\_\_\_\_ dangerous to the fishes in it.  
A. Much too; too much  
B. So much; great  
C. Too much; much too  
D. A lot; for too
- \_\_\_\_\_ I went to Niagara Falls, I was shocked by its beauty. I'd say it was the most beautiful place I saw \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. The first time; for the first time  
B. For the first time; the first time  
C. The first time when; at first  
D. A second time; for the second time
- It's to be made sure \_\_\_\_\_ Diana has finished the paper yet.  
A. that                      B. whether  
C. what                      D. /
- The cup \_\_\_\_\_ coffee is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. filled of; me                      B. filled with; mine  
C. full of; my                      D. fill with; my
- What made you so angry?  
\_\_\_\_\_ my apartment \_\_\_\_\_ saying good-bye.  
A. Tom's leaving; without  
B. Tom leaving; without  
C. Tom left; instead of  
D. Tom's leaving; instead of



14. Will you care for my peppy while I am \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. on my holiday B. on holiday  
C. in my holiday D. on the holidays
15. Make sure \_\_\_\_\_ your things in the office when you leave.  
A. you don't forget B. you shouldn't leave  
C. not to forget D. you don't leave
16. The man will have to wait all day \_\_\_\_\_ the salesman works faster.  
A. if B. unless  
C. where D. that
17. Sorry. I can't hear the tape clearly, please turn \_\_\_\_\_ the TV a little.  
A. on B. off  
C. up D. down
18. Once you \_\_\_\_\_ the importance of safety, you \_\_\_\_\_ the instructions of the police.  
A. know; obey  
B. understand; will follow  
C. will know; will follow  
D. see; keep
19. Shelley was showing the foreign guests \_\_\_\_\_ the town all day yesterday. At noon, she showed them \_\_\_\_\_ an old museum and some relics \_\_\_\_\_ them.  
A. around; to; to B. to; in; out of  
C. off; around; in D. in; to go; of
20. We don't allow \_\_\_\_\_ in the cinema. But you are allowed \_\_\_\_\_ in the rest room.  
A. smoking; smoking  
B. to smoke; to smoke  
C. smoking; to smoke  
D. smoke; smoking

## 二、完形填空

The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization has warned that Mad Cow disease could spread world-wide. Officials are urging governments around the world to take action to \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_ the risk of Mad Cow Disease to humans. They say all countries should take measures to promise the \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_ of cattle and beef products.

All animals \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_ to have the disease have been found in Europe or European imports. The FAO says all the countries which imported cattle or meat and bone meal from western Europe since the Nineteen-Eighties can be considered at risk \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_ the disease. It says these countries should consider an \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_ ban on feeding meat and bone meal to all animals.

The cattle disease is Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy, or BES. It causes holes in the \_\_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_\_.

Cows act \_\_\_\_\_ 7 \_\_\_\_\_ before they die. \_\_\_\_\_ 8 \_\_\_\_\_ it is known as Mad Cow Disease.

Scientists believe eating infected beef may cause a \_\_\_\_\_ 9 \_\_\_\_\_ brain disease in humans. This \_\_\_\_\_ 10 \_\_\_\_\_ disease is called Creutzfeldt Jakob Disease. It cannot be \_\_\_\_\_ 11 \_\_\_\_\_. More than eighty people in Europe have died from the human form of the disease in recent years. BSE first appeared in Britain and has spread \_\_\_\_\_ 12 \_\_\_\_\_ much of Europe.

In the United States, American officials have taken steps to \_\_\_\_\_ 13 \_\_\_\_\_ Mad Cow Disease from entering the country. The government restricts imports of cows and other animals from countries where BES exists. Imports of some feed products from such areas \_\_\_\_\_ 14 \_\_\_\_\_ are restricted. Feed containing animal remains is suspected of causing the disease.

American officials say more than two-hundred-fifty experts know how to \_\_\_\_\_ 15 \_\_\_\_\_ BSE. Information about the disease has been given to federal and state agencies, laboratories and some colleges.

American officials say they are inspecting animals for \_\_\_\_\_ 16 \_\_\_\_\_ or BSE. Federal inspectors are examining all cows \_\_\_\_\_ 17 \_\_\_\_\_ for their meat. They examine the animals for \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_\_ of the central nervous system. Any animal showing signs of such a disorder is \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_. The meat is not permitted for use as human food. The brains of these animals are sent to the Agriculture Department for \_\_\_\_\_ 20 \_\_\_\_\_ tests.

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. present   | B. reduce       |
| C. stop         | D. forbid       |
| 2. A. safety    | B. harm         |
| C. danger       | D. benefits     |
| 3. A. used      | B. benefits     |
| C. known        | D. said         |
| 4. A. on        | B. in           |
| C. with         | D. for          |
| 5. A. exact     | B. easily       |
| C. immediate    | D. early        |
| 6. A. mind      | B. heart        |
| C. brain        | D. body         |
| 7. A. strangely | B. madly        |
| C. excitedly    | D. surprisingly |
| 8. A. So        | B. However      |
| C. But          | D. And          |
| 9. A. same      | B. equal        |
| C. different    | D. similar      |
| 10. A. serious  | B. deadly       |
| C. terrible     | D. common       |
| 11. A. tested   | B. examined     |
| C. killed       | D. cured        |



- |                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| 12. A. through   | B. around      |
| C. inside        | D. across      |
| 13. A. protect   | B. prevent     |
| C. refuse        | D. disagree    |
| 14. A. sometimes | B. never       |
| C. also          | D. again       |
| 15. A. recognize | B. cure        |
| C. tell          | D. deal with   |
| 16. A. signals   | B. signs       |
| C. reduction     | D. improvement |
| 17. A. raised    | B. cooked      |
| C. sold          | D. bought      |
| 18. A. disease   | B. orders      |
| C. disorders     | D. health      |
| 19. A. exported  | B. sold        |
| C. burned        | D. destroyed   |
| 20. A. extra     | B. careful     |
| C. additional    | D. deep        |

## 三、阅读理解

## (A)

A wolf had got a bone stuck in his throat and was in greatest pain. He ran up and down asking every animal he met to remove the bone for him; at the same time suggesting a very handsome reward to the successful operator. A crane moved by his eager asking and his promise, ventured her long neck down the wolf's throat, and drew out the bone. She then asked for the promised reward. To her question, the wolf showing his teeth with an ugly smile, replied, "Ungrateful creature! You put your head into a wolf's mouth, and took it out in safety. It is hard for me to expect that you dared to ask for more reward than this!"

Those who are only in the hope of a return must not be surprised when they come face to face with bad men. They meet with more laughs than thanks.

1. The wolf ran up and down because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he was in the greatest pain  
B. a bone stuck in his throat  
C. he wanted some animal to take the bone out  
D. some animal stuck a bone in his throat
2. The crane helped the wolf because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the crane was moved by what the wolf had said  
B. other animals couldn't help him  
C. the wolf had promised to give her a lot of things to eat  
D. she had a long neck that it could reach the bone in the wolf's throat
3. When the crane asked for the promised reward, the wolf \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. showed his teeth with an ugly smile
- B. didn't expect she would dare to ask for it
- C. said sorry to the crane
- D. broke his promise

4. What do you learn from this passage?  
A. Don't help the wolves when they are in danger  
B. If you are only in the hope of a return from a bad man, you'll come across more laughs than thanks  
C. Don't believe in the wolves because they're bad animals  
D. Don't help anyone unless he promises to give reward to you.

## (B)

I still can't believe it! Marian Carlson, the homecoming queen, was Edgar's date at the ball last night.

That is one for the books! Marian is one of the most beautiful girls in our school. I thought for sure she would be going with Paul, the captain of our school's football team. Edgar is such a book-worm. What has she seen in him?

Obviously Paul was taking Marian for granted and believed that she would go to the ball with him even without his inviting her. Contrary to Paul's attitude (态度), Edgar sang high praises for her beauty as well as her wisdom and even gave her a large bunch (束) of flowers and a book of love poems, so she was persuaded to dance with him all through the ball. When Paul found out, he hit the ceiling!

This just goes to turn out that he who laughs last, laughs best.

Who would have ever believed it? Paul has always been too sure of himself.

Yes, but Edgar has really come out on top in this situation and won the lasting victory.

5. According to the tone of this account, the writer is most probably a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. school teacher  
B. a school master  
C. naughty student  
D. a drop-out student
6. From the account, we can see the writer \_\_\_\_\_ Edgar, but he \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. looks down upon; is beginning to realize Edgar's success  
B. looks up to; thinks Paul deserves (应该得到) his failure  
C. thinks poorly of; likes Marian being Edgar's girlfriend