



高考总复习大型丛书

成功之路

# 突破

## 重点线

TUPOZHONGDIANXIAN

京华出版社

### 英语

(学生用书)



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# 前言

—— 成功，令人向往！

—— 成功，令莘莘学子祈盼！

能够得到一把帮助自己走上成功之路的“金钥匙”，从而步入重点大学的校门是广大考生一生的夙愿！

我们深深感到，在高三总复习阶段，考生迫切需要一套既能夯实基础，又能提高能力，还能适应高考新形势、新变化、新理念的教辅用书。为此，我们组织了全国著名重点中学教学第一线多年从事高三复习、年富力强、经验丰富的特高级教师、教学能手，依据教育部2003年颁布的《新课程标准》和《2004年考试说明》，隆重推出2005年高考复习第一轮大型系列丛书——《成功之路·突破重点线》，以满足广大师生和家长的的心愿。

《成功之路·突破重点线》系列丛书具有以下几个特点：

## 1) 理念超前

“深化教育改革，优化教育结构，全面推进素质教育，造就高素质拔尖人才”是新时代的需要。该丛书一方面强调基础知识的融会贯通，另一方面强调基本技能的综合运用，注重学生素质的培养和潜能的开发，真正体现素质教育的现代教学理念和教育风格。

## 2) 体例新颖

在编写体例上，从考纲要求出发，全面分析高考命题的规律特征，把握高考命题的价值取向，构建系统知识网络，突破考点、重点、难点，狠抓“知识、能力、训练、提高”四大环节，体现“能力立意”的思维定式。

## 3) 内容翔实

本书章章讲解，节节训练，点点突破，既注重基础知识的强化，又重视应试能力的提高；既注重知识的系统性，又重视重点、难点的把握；既有基本方法的总结强化，又有综合解题技巧的训练提高，信息量大，含金量高，是您突破重点，走向成功之路的先导。

## 4) 科学实用

本书按教育部规定的课时进行教学，真正实现了课堂教学同步配套，教材讲解科学细腻，解题点拨方法技巧，有讲有练，深入浅出，将系统学习、配套训练、全面指导等环节紧密结合，科学实用，旨在收到事半功倍之功效。

一堂好课能点燃您思维的火花，一位名师能领进您科学的殿堂，一本好书能改变您一生的命运。我们坚信《成功之路·突破重点线》能让您金榜题名，一举成功！



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突破重点线





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人的智慧掌握着三把钥匙：一把开启数字，一把开启字母，一把开启音符。知识、思想、幻想就在其中。

——雨果

## 高中第一册

### Unit 1—2

#### 聚焦高考大纲

##### 一、语言要点提示

introduce, practice, vacation, employ, go away, go on doing sth., as a result, in one's opinion, general idea, have sb. doing sth., prefer...to..., so + be( have, 助动词, 情态动词) + 主语, neither/nor + be( have, 助动词, 情态动词) + 主语。

Once, unless, shut, taste, rather, proper, allow, live-ly, first of all, by the side of, instead of, on holiday, turn off, make sure, at the end.

##### 二、日常交际用语

介绍、道别。

命令、要求、征求意见和看法。

##### 三、语法

复习各种时态的特殊疑问句。

复习祈使句及其转化为间接引语的用法。

#### 高考热点透析

一、So was my friend Bob(L1)

➔【点拨】(1) So + be(助动词或情态动词) + 主语, 表示前面肯定的情况也适合于另外一个人或物。

e. g. ① He's finished his homework, and so have I. (= He's finished his homework and I have finished my homework, too)

② If he goes there, so will she. (= If he goes there, she will go there, too.)

(2) So + 主语 + be(助动词或情态动词)则表示对前述情况的认同或强调, 注意前后是同一主语, 意为“的确”, “确实”。

e. g. ① —It was cold yesterday.

—So it was. (= Yes it was)

② —You seem to like music.

—So I do. (= Yes I do)

(3) 主语 + did + so, 表示主语照办了。

e. g. He asked me to wait for him, and I did so.

(4) Neither/Nor + be(助动词或情态动词) + 主语 表示前面否定的情况也适合于另一人或物。

e. g. He didn't pass the exam and neither did I.

(5) 若前面陈述的是两种或两种以上的情况时, 则用:

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

e. g. —He worked hard but he failed (in) the exam.

—So it was with me.

##### ➔【考例】

1. (2004年北京春季高考)

The shop doesn't open until 11 a. m., \_\_\_\_\_ it loses a lot of business.

A. for

B. or

C. but

D. so

答案:D

2. (1999年上海高考)

—It was careless of you to have left your clothes outside all night.

—My God! \_\_\_\_\_.

A. So did I

B. So I did

C. So were you

D. So did you

答案:B 意思是“确实是。”

3. (2002年上海高考)

—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

答案:B 意思是“我确实是”

二、Hello, I'm Bill. What's your name? (L1)







→【点拨】本单元在交际英语方面应学会如何向新朋友作自我介绍。

→【考例】

1. (NMET1993)

—Let me introduce myself. I'm Albert.

—\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. What a pleasure      B. It's my pleasure  
C. I'm very pleased      D. Pleased to meet you.

答案:D

三、What about when we leave? (L5)

→【点拨】英语中表示建议或表示征询对方意见的主要句式有:

What/How about...?

What do you think of...?

How do you like/find...?

What's your opinion of...?

I wonder if...等。

→【考例】

1. (2004年北京春季高考)

—Do you think I should get a good guidebook?

—Yes, of course. \_\_\_\_\_, you also need a good camera and comfortable shoes.

- A. What's more  
B. In other words  
C. By the way  
D. All in all

答案:A

2. (1998年全国高考)

—Can I get you a cup of tea?

—\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. That's very nice of you.  
B. With pleasure  
C. You can, please  
D. Thank you for the tea.

答案:A

3. (2000年全国高考)

—What about having a drink?

—\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Good idea      B. Help yourself  
C. Go ahead, please      D. Me, too

答案:A

四、Please give my regards to your parents. (L2)

→【点拨】英语中表示代某人向某人问好的句式有:

give/send one's regards to sb.

give/send one's best wishes to sb.

remember sb. to sb.

→【考例】

1. (1997年上海高考)

—\_\_\_\_\_.

—Thank you, I certainly will.

- A. Happy birthday to you.  
B. Let me help you with your maths.  
C. Please remember me to your parents.  
D. Don't forget to post the letter.

答案:C

五、When you have finished your experiment, please put everything back in the cupboards. (L5)

→【点拨】put back 放回原处;拨回。

put away 把……收起来,收好,放妥;储蓄。

put on 穿上(衣服);戴上(帽子);上演(戏剧)等。

put up 举起;张贴。

put down 放下;写下;记下;镇压。

put out 熄灭;扑灭;生产。

put off 推迟,延期。

put forward 提出;拨快。

→【考例】

1. (1996年全国高考)

It is wise to have some money \_\_\_\_\_ for old age.

- A. put away      B. kept up  
C. given away      D. laid up

答案:A 意思是“为老年做些储蓄是一种明智之举。”

六、Before you leave the lab, make sure the electricity is turned off and the windows are shut. (L5)

→【点拨】turn off = shut off 关掉(电灯、煤气、自来水、电视等)

turn down (将收音机、灯等的音量、亮度)关小、调低;拒绝。

turn on 打开(电灯、煤气、自来水等)

turn up 开大(收音机、灯等的音量、亮度);出现。

turn to 转向;求助于;变成(指物理或情感变化)。

turn into 变成(指化学或性质变化)

turn out 生产;证明是(link. v)

→【考例】

1. (1995年全国高考)

I can hardly hear the radio. Would you please \_\_\_\_\_





\_\_\_\_\_?

- A. turn it on                      B. turn it down  
C. turn it up                      D. turn it off

答案:C

七、“Now watch carefully.” said the teacher. (L6)

→【点拨】watch, “观看”, 强调长时间注视; notice, “无意注意”; see, “看见”; glance at, “扫视”; fix one's eyes on, “凝视”; observe, “观察”强调科学研究; stare at “盯着”; glare at “怒目而视”

→【考例】

1. (1999 年全国高考)

\_\_\_\_\_ him and then try to copy what he does.

- A. Mind                      B. Glance at  
C. Stare at                      D. Watch

答案:D。意思是“注视着他,模仿他。”

2. (2000 年春季高考)

They \_\_\_\_\_ the train until it disappeared in the distance.

- A. saw                      B. watched  
C. noticed                      D. observed

答案:B

八、I'm sorry, none of you watched carefully enough.

→【点拨】enough 可用作名词、副词、形容词。作形容词用时,可放到所修饰名词之前或后;作副词时,只能放到所修饰形容词或副词之后。

e. g. ① You have enough food.

② You have food enough.

③ You can never be careful enough. 你怎么小心也不过分。

→【考例】

1. (1993 年全国高考)

—Mum, I think I'm \_\_\_\_\_ to get back to school.

—Not really, my dear. You'd better stay at home for another day or two.

- A. so well                      B. so good  
C. well enough                      D. good enough

答案:C

2. (1998 年全国高考)

If I had \_\_\_\_\_, I'd visit Europe, stopping at all the small places.

- A. a long enough holiday  
B. an enough long holiday

C. a holiday long enough

D. a long holiday enough

答案:A

3. (2000 年全国高考)

\_\_\_\_\_ to take this adventure course will certainly learn a lot of useful skills.

- A. Brave enough students  
B. Enough brave students  
C. Students brave enough  
D. Students enough brave.

答案:C。brave enough 是后置定语,修饰 students.

### 高考盲点透视

一、What about when we leave?

→【点拨】How did you find... 也可表示征询对方意见。

→【考例】

1. (2003 年北京崇文区 5 月份模拟)

—How did you find the lecture by Mr Lee?

—\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. With the help of Mrs. Lee  
B. By bicycle  
C. In the conference hall  
D. Very boring

答案:D

二、Remember, you must do everything as I do. (L6)

→【点拨】as 经常引导以下几种从句:

①“按照”引导方式状语从句

e. g. When at Rome, do as the Romans do.

②“随着”,引导时间状语从句

e. g. As time went on, I found him dishonest.

③“因为”,引导原因状语从句

e. g. As all the seats were full, he stood up.

④“尽管”,引导让步状语从句

e. g. Child as he is, he knows a lot.

⑤“像……一样”,引导比较状语从句

e. g. You know as much about it as I do.

⑥“正如,这一点”,引导非限制性定语从句,对主句起一种补充和说明作用,which 无此用法。

e. g. As we all know, China has a population of 1.3 billion.

→【考例】

1. (2002 年北京西城区 6 月份模拟)





She has golden hair when she was a child, but \_\_\_\_\_ she got older and older, her hair went darker and darker.

- A. while B. when  
C. after D. as

答案:D。as“随着”

2. (2002 黄冈市高三第二次模拟)

\_\_\_\_\_ land is improved by sowing it with various seeds, \_\_\_\_\_ is the mind by exercising it with different studies.

- A. As; as B. As; so  
C. If; so D. When; so

答案:B。意思是“正如土地通过播种各种种子而得到改善,人的大脑也可以通过不同的训练而得到提高。”

3. (2003 四川省高考适应性考试)

The writer has written quite a few books now, \_\_\_\_\_ his teachers and parents didn't expect.

- A. that B. as  
C. of which D. which

答案:D。此题表示前后意思相悖,所以不能选 as。

4. (2002 北京市朝阳区6月份模拟)

The British are not so familiar with different cultures and other ways of doing things, \_\_\_\_\_ is often the case in other countries.

- A. as B. that  
C. so D. it

答案:A。意思是“其它国家也经常有这种情况。”

### 相似词语辨析

#### ►选用下面词语适当的形式填空

一、too much/much too

- The computer is \_\_\_\_\_ expensive.
- Stop, Peter. You talked \_\_\_\_\_.
- I've got \_\_\_\_\_ work to do.
- Father, have a rest. You are \_\_\_\_\_ tired today.
- Hurry up! You have wasted \_\_\_\_\_ time.

►【辨析】这两个词组都有“太”“非常”的含义,它们的中心词都在后面那个词上。too much(太多)用法同 much(多),可用作名词、形容词、副词。如:You give me too much. (你给我的太多了。too much 相当于名词)

Don't speak too much. (别讲得太多。too much 相当

于副词)

much too(实在太)用法同 too,只用作副词,但它不单独使用,后面要接形容词或其它副词。如:

It's much too hot today. (今天太热了。much too 修饰形容词 hot)

虽然 too much 和 much too 都可用作副词,但 too much 不可修饰形容词,而 much too 不可修饰动词。(可换用 very, very much 或其它词)

答案:1. much too 2. too much 3. too much 4. much too 5. too much

二、holiday/vocation/leave/off

- Christmas is a \_\_\_\_\_ for everybody.
- The children will take their summer \_\_\_\_\_ in half a month.
- My father is on \_\_\_\_\_.
- The manager gave the worker a day \_\_\_\_\_.
- I have to ask you for a day's \_\_\_\_\_.

►【辨析】这几个词组都可以用来表示假期,但具体含义有所不同。

holiday n. (节假日)时间可长可短,为可数名词。与季节名词连用时多用复数。它与数词连用时只表示次数,不表日期。如:

We have had three holidays since the beginning of the year. (我们从今年初以来已有三次假期了)

vacation n. (假日,休假日),指比较长的假期,多指大学的假期。暑假可说 the summer holidays (英国多用),也可说 the summer vacation(s) (美国多用)。

leave n. (假)多指政府部门、机关,尤其指部队的休假。ask sb. for leave 意为“向……请假”。

off adv. (休假,不工作)副词,多用在名词之后作定语。如:

The teacher gave her three days off. (老师给了她三天假)。

答案:1. holiday 2. holidays/vacation(s) 3. holiday/vacation 4. off 5. leave

三、close/shut off/turn off

- You'd better \_\_\_\_\_ the motor. It is making too much noise.
- All the shops are \_\_\_\_\_ now.
- She didn't \_\_\_\_\_ the door and entered the house.
- He \_\_\_\_\_ all the lights before he left the lab.
- \_\_\_\_\_ the television, please.

►【辨析】三者都有“关”的意思。close 常指把开着的门窗关起来,它的反义词是 open。shut 意为“关





闭”“关牢”，语气比 close 重。turn off 意为“关掉”“停止运转”，通常用于电灯、电视机、收音机、发电机、自来水、煤气等设施的关闭。它的反义词是 turn on。词组 shut off 的含义和用法与 turn off 相同。

答案：1. turn off 2. shut / closed 3. close/shut 4. turned off 5. Shut off/Turn off

四、instead/instead of/without

1. I don't like this one; give me that \_\_\_\_\_.
2. He stayed at home studying English \_\_\_\_\_ going to the cinema.
3. Tom passed by me \_\_\_\_\_ saying hello to me.
4. He went to school by bike \_\_\_\_\_ by car.
5. If Harry is not well enough to go with you, take me \_\_\_\_\_.

►【辨析】①instead 和 instead of 都有“代替”的意思。但 instead 是副词而 instead of 是介词。

②instead of 和 without 都是介词，之后都可以接动名词-ing 形式作宾语，但都含有“而没有做什么”的意思。但是 without 后所加的动词与前面的动作可同时发生，instead of 却不可。如上面第2题，看电影和学英语不能同时进行，要用 instead of；第3题，打招呼 and 从旁边经过可同时进行，故用 without。

答案：1. instead 2. instead of 3. without 4. instead of 5. instead

### 热点词汇拓展

本部分 follow vt./vi 常见的词义有：跟随；沿着；接着发生；遵循，依照；听懂，理解；注视，注意，倾听等，是高考热点词之一。

猜测下面划线部分的词义：

1. He followed her up the stairs.
2. Follow this road to the corner.
3. May follows April.
4. The villagers still follow the customs of their grandfathers.
5. Do you follow what I am saying?
6. The cat followed every movement of the mouse.

答案：1. 跟随 2. 沿着(走) 3. 接着发生，跟着来 4. 遵循 5. 听懂 6. 注视

### 能力训练设计

#### I、单项选择

1. —What were you doing when the telephone rang?  
—I \_\_\_\_\_ away my books and \_\_\_\_\_ to bed.

- A. had just put; was going
- B. was just putting; going
- C. just put; had gone
- D. have just put; gone

#### 2. (2001年京、皖、蒙春季高考)

I read about it in some book or other, does it matter \_\_\_\_\_ it was?

- A. where B. what
- C. how D. which

#### 3. —Where have you been?

—I \_\_\_\_\_ in the heavy traffic, or I would have been here earlier.

- A. stuck B. had stuck
- C. have been stuck D. got stuck

#### 4. (2000年京、皖春季高考)

—Do you want tea or coffee?

—\_\_\_\_\_. I really don't mind.

- A. Both B. None
- C. Either D. Neither

#### 5. (2001年上海高考)

\_\_\_\_\_, I have never seen anyone who's as capable as John.

- A. As long as I have traveled.
- B. Now that I have traveled so much
- C. Much as I have traveled
- D. As I have traveled so much.

#### 6. (2000年上海春季高考)

—Where's \_\_\_\_\_ nearest bookstore?

—There's one at \_\_\_\_\_ end of the street.

- A. the; an B. a; the
- C. the; the D. a; an

#### 7. In the European Union, There is plenty of food, in fact often \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. too much B. much too
- C. too more D. too many

#### 8. (2000年全国高考)

—You've left the light on.

—Oh, so I have. \_\_\_\_\_ and turn it off.

- A. I'll go B. I've gone
- C. I go D. I'm going

#### 9. (2004年北京春季高考)

—How can you possibly miss the news?

—It \_\_\_\_\_ on TV all day long.







A. has been B. had been

C. was D. will be

10. Visitors \_\_\_\_\_ not to touch the exhibits.

A. will request B. request

C. are requesting D. are requested

11. — \_\_\_\_\_ in the workshop. Please stop it.

—Sorry. I \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Smoking is not allowed; don't know.

B. Not smoking; am not sure.

C. Don't smoke; have no idea

D. Smoking is forbidden; didn't know.

12. —Did you go to the exhibition last night?

—Unfortunately, I couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ it. But I'm going to see it tonight.

A. do B. make

C. manage D. realize

13. (2002 年全国高考)

—You haven't said a word about my new coat, Brenda. Do you like it?

—I'm sorry I \_\_\_\_\_ anything about it sooner. I certainly think it's pretty on you.

A. wasn't saying B. don't say

C. won't say D. didn't say

14. —What made you so upset?

— \_\_\_\_\_ my house \_\_\_\_\_ saying goodbye.

A. Jim left; without

B. Jim's leaving; instead of

C. That Jim left; without

D. Jim leaving; instead of

15. The baby is sleeping. Would you please \_\_\_\_\_ the radio a little?

A. turn on B. turn off

C. turn down D. turn up

16. (2000 年京、皖春季高考)

—I believe We've met somewhere before.

—No, \_\_\_\_\_.

A. it isn't the same B. it can't be true

C. I don't think so D. I'd rather not

17. (2000 年全国高考)

—Waiter!

— \_\_\_\_\_.

—I can't eat this. It's too salty.

A. Yes, sir? B. What?

C. All right?

D. Pardon?

18. I don't know how the accident \_\_\_\_\_.

A. come about

B. was come about

C. came about

D. is coming about

19. (2001 年京、皖、蒙春季高考)

—Why haven't you bought any butter?

—I \_\_\_\_\_ to but I forgot about it.

A. liked

B. wished

C. meant

D. expected

20. —The young man has spent as much time as he \_\_\_\_\_ the experiments.

—No wonder he succeeded \_\_\_\_\_.

A. did; by the end.

B. could do; in the end

C. could doing; at the end

D. could doing; in the end

## II、完型填空

The news that a human embryo (胚胎) has been \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_ cloned for the first time has caused mixed reactions (反应).

The \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_ was carried out by scientists from the Advanced Cell Technology Inc. (ACT), in Massachusetts, US. The group \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_ the news on November 25.

This is \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_ human being. A clone is alive, it walks, it breathes, said Jamie Grifo, a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_ on the study of cloning at New York University School of Medicine.

"This is a set of cells in a lab that will be used to \_\_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_\_ someone's life."

Such research could lead to treatments for \_\_\_\_\_ 7 \_\_\_\_\_ such as heart disease, AIDS and even cancer, \_\_\_\_\_ 8 \_\_\_\_\_ scientists.

Despite high hopes from other scientists, the news raised concerns immediately from religious and political leaders. Several \_\_\_\_\_ 9 \_\_\_\_\_ in the US do not allow human cloning. President George W. Bush also made it clear that he is \_\_\_\_\_ 10 \_\_\_\_\_ any type of human cloning. However, the scientists at ACT said they have no interest at present in \_\_\_\_\_ 11 \_\_\_\_\_ an early embryo into \_\_\_\_\_ 12 \_\_\_\_\_.

Animals have been cloned repeatedly since Dolly the sheep \_\_\_\_\_ 13 \_\_\_\_\_ in 1997. And there were no real technical \_\_\_\_\_ 14 \_\_\_\_\_ to stand in the way of scientists making a cloned human embryo.





This time the research group used 15 cloning technology with a human egg. 16 it was given DNA from an adult cell, the egg began to 17. But it was stopped 18 becoming a baby—at a stage in which it was 19 a ball of cells. The 20 technology has been used to clone sheep, cattle and monkeys.

(2003 年春湖北省部分重点中学高三联考)

- |                    |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. almost       | B. impossibly   |
| C. successfully    | D. nearly       |
| 2. A. research     | B. report       |
| C. works           | D. task         |
| 3. A. made known   | B. made         |
| C. said            | D. had          |
| 4. A. a cloned     | B. a man-made   |
| C. a real          | D. not a cloned |
| 5. A. worker       | B. head         |
| C. expert          | D. assistant    |
| 6. A. save         | B. rescue       |
| C. cure            | D. treat        |
| 7. A. patients     | B. health       |
| C. diseases        | D. things       |
| 8. A. according to | B. including    |
| C. besides         | D. argued       |
| 9. A. countries    | B. nations      |
| C. peoples         | D. states       |
| 10. A. for         | B. against      |
| C. researching for | D. praising     |
| 11. A. developing  | B. building     |
| C. inventing       | D. discovering  |
| 12. A. a baby      | B. a man        |
| C. a woman         | D. an old man   |
| 13. A. died        | B. appeared     |
| C. turned up       | D. was no more  |
| 14. A. questions   | B. affairs      |
| C. business        | D. problems     |
| 15. A. unusual     | B. strange      |
| C. present         | D. traditional  |
| 16. A. Before      | B. After        |
| C. While           | D. And          |
| 17. A. grow        | B. die          |
| C. change          | D. grow up      |
| 18. A. from        | B. by           |
| C. in              | D. with         |

- |                  |            |
|------------------|------------|
| 19. A. yet       | B. still   |
| C. not           | D. already |
| 20. A. different | B. usual   |
| C. ordinary      | D. same    |

### III、阅读理解

#### A

The first tape recorder didn't use tape. It used long thin wire. It was invented in 1900 by Valdemar Poulsen. In 1930, German scientists invented the tape we use today. Back then the tape on big rolls. In 1964 the Philips company in Holland invented the cassette. It's pretty much a holder for the tape. People use cassettes all over the world. If you don't have a cassette recorder, borrow one.

Think of a book your parents read out loud to you. That might be a great book to read out loud to your mom or dad in their car. Put a cassette in the recorder, open the book, hit the record button and start reading out loud.

Remember there is no such a thing as a wrong way to do this. You might think you've made a mistake, but this gift is part of you, and nothing about that can be a mistake. It's impossible.

You get to be all artistic and creative here. You might want to play music in the background. Do whatever you want. The gift is you, so you decide. Remember to say "I love you" at the end of your reading. That's like the prize at the end of the book.

(2004 年北京春季高考)

- Choose the right order that shows the development of the tape recorder.
  - Using big rolls.
  - Using cassettes.
  - Using thin wire.

A. a, b, c	B. b, c, a
C. c, a, b	D. c, b, a
- Why does the author mention the history of tape recorders in Paragraph 1?
  - To inform readers of new inventions.
  - To lead into his following suggestion.
  - To give an example of his suggestion.
  - To show the importance of tape recorders.
- What does the author advise us to do?





- A. To read a book to our parents in their car.  
 B. To ask our parents to record a book.  
 C. To make a gift for our parents.  
 D. To practice reading out loud.
4. Why does the author say it is impossible to make a mistake in Paragraph 3?
- A. Because the tape shows your true love.  
 B. Because it's easy to use a tape recorder.  
 C. Because the music is what your parents like.  
 D. Because it's impossible to find a mistake in the book.

## B

### Blameless

I was a freshman in college when I met the Whites. They were completely different from my own family, yet I felt at home with them immediately. Jane White and I became friends at school, and her family welcomed me like a long-lost cousin.

In my family, it was always important to place blame when anything had happened.

"Who did this?" my mother would scream about a dirty kitchen.

"This is all your fault, Katharine," my father would insist when the cat got out or the dishwasher broke.

From the time we were little, my sister, brothers and I told on each other. We set a place for blame at the dinner table.

But the Whites didn't worry about who had done what. They picked up the pieces and moved on with their lives. The beauty of this was driven home to me the summer Jane died.

In July, the White sisters and I decided to take a car trip from their home in Florida to New York. The two older sisters, Sarah and Jane, were college students, and the youngest, Amy, had recently turned sixteen. Proud of having a new driver's license(驾照), Amy was excited about practicing her driving on the trip. She showed off her license to everyone she met.

The big sisters shared the driving of Sarah's new car during the first part of the trip, but when they reached less crowded areas, they let Amy take over. Somewhere in South Carolina, we pulled off the highway to eat. After lunch, Amy got behind the wheel. She came to a

crossroads with a stop sign. Whether she was nervous or just didn't see the sign no one would ever know, but Amy continued into the crossroads without stopping. The driver of a large truck, unable to stop in time, ran into our car.

Jane was killed immediately.

I was slightly injured. The most difficult thing that I've ever done was to call the Whites to tell them about the accident and that Jane had died. Painful as it was for me to lose a good friend, I knew that it was worse for them to lose a child.

When Mr. and Mrs. White arrived at the hospital, they found their two daughters sharing a room. Sarah had a few cuts on the head; Amy's leg was broken. They hugged(拥抱) us all and cried tears of sadness and of joy at seeing their daughters. They wiped away the girls' tears and made a few jokes at Amy as she learned to use her crutches(拐杖).

To both of their daughters, and especially to Amy, over and over they simply said, "We're so glad that you're alive."

I was astonished. No blame. No accusations.

Later, I asked the Whites why they never talked about the fact that Amy was driving and had run a stop sign.

Mrs. White said, "Jane's gone, and we miss her terribly. Nothing we say or do will ever bring her back. But Amy has her whole life ahead of her. How can she lead a full and happy life if she feels we blame her for her sister's death?"

They were right. Amy graduated from the University of California and got married several years ago. She works as a teacher of learning-disabled students. She's also a mother of two little girls of her own, the oldest named Jane.

### (2004年北京春季高考)

- The author of the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Mrs. White's niece  
 B. Jane's school friend  
 C. The Whites's cousin  
 D. Sarah's friend from college
- How did the author's parents differ from the Whites?  
 A. The author's parents were less caring.





- B. The author's parents were less loving.  
C. The author's parents were less friendly.  
D. The author's parents were less understanding.
3. How did the accident occur?  
A. Amy didn't stop at a crossroads and a truck hit their car.  
B. Amy didn't know what to do when she saw the stop sign.  
C. Amy didn't slow down so their car ran into a truck.  
D. Amy didn't get off the highway at a crossroads.
4. The accident took place in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Florida                      B. California  
C. South Carolina      D. New York
5. The Whites did not blame Amy for Jane's death because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they didn't want Amy to feel ashamed and sorry for the rest of her life  
B. Amy was badly injured herself and they didn't want to add to her pain  
C. they didn't want to blame their children in front of others  
D. Amy was their youngest daughter and they loved her best
6. From the passage we can learn that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Amy has never recovered from the shock  
B. Amy changed her job after the accident  
C. Amy lost her memory after the accident  
D. Amy has lived quite a normal life

#### IV、短文改错

As is known, that is interesting to teach children to

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
swim while they are still babies. Most the large towns in  
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
Florida and California have already run particularly lessons for  
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
baies. The idea has quickly spread to Europe from  
where, 4. \_\_\_\_\_  
in several countries, special courses are now offered to  
5. \_\_\_\_\_  
the children who are from 7 to 24 month old.  
6. \_\_\_\_\_

The first step is to have child get rid of fear of

7. \_\_\_\_\_  
water. Next, he is teaching to float in water. Once he  
8. \_\_\_\_\_  
can do that naturally and can swim with fear, the child  
can 9. \_\_\_\_\_  
master the technique and push him forward through the  
water. 10. \_\_\_\_\_

#### V、书面表达

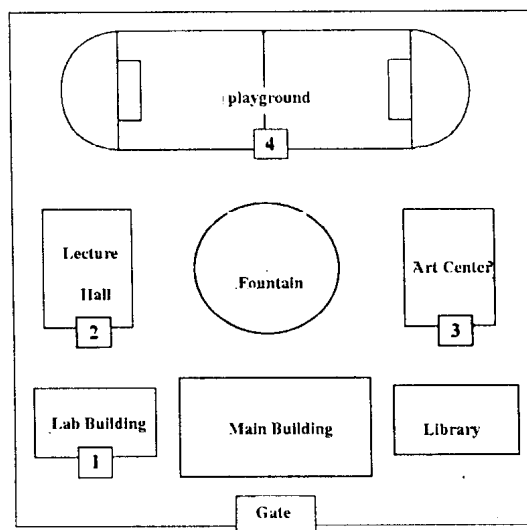
假如你昨天参观了一所高中示范校。请按照图中规定的顺序(从主楼出发),根据以下图表和中文提示,向你班里的其他同学用英文讲述你参观该校时的所见所闻。

注意:1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 开头号与结尾已为你写好。

生词:喷泉 fountain

参观地点	学生活动
实验楼	做实验
艺术中心	练乐器
报告厅	听报告
操场	足球赛







幸福只属于知识丰富的人。一个人懂得越多,他就越能清楚地那些知识贫乏的人无法发现诗意的地方发现大地的诗意。

——康·帕乌斯托夫斯基

## 高中第一册

### Unit3—4

#### 聚焦高考大纲

##### 一、语言要点提示

difficulty, however, explain, stay, reason, ask...  
for, a great many, the same as, more or less, come about, bring in, and so on.

separate, price, see sb. off, take a taxi, have a good trip, be about to, every two years, get back, play the guitar, nothing except (but), in two weeks' time, see sb. do or doing sth.

##### 二、日常交际用语

交流和应答

表示祝愿问候和转达问候

##### 三、语法

复习直接引语转为间接引语的用法,复习动词时态的转换

复习现在进行时表示将来的用法。

#### 高考热点透析

一、I have some difficulty in pronouncing some of the words in English. (L9)

➡【点拨】have difficulty/trouble/fun (in) doing something 做某事有困难、麻烦、乐趣。另:have difficulty/trouble with something

##### ➡【考例】

##### 1. (1992年全国高考)

Did you have trouble \_\_\_\_\_ the post office?

- A. to have found      B. with finding  
C. to find      D. in finding

答案:D

二、Written English is more or less the same in both Brit-

ain and American English (L10)

➡【点拨】more or less 副词短语,多用作状语,意为“或多或少,在一定程度上”,“大体上,大约”。e. g.

① I've more or less succeeded and they haven't.

② The work is more or less finished.

now and then, “时而,不时”; by and by, “不久,过一会儿”; step by step “逐渐地,一步一步地”。

##### ➡【考例】

##### 1. (1994年全国高考)

We all write \_\_\_\_\_, even when there is not much to say.

- A. now and then      B. by and by  
C. step by step      D. more or less

答案:A

三、However, most of the time, people from the two countries do not have any difficulty in understanding each other (L10)

➡【点拨】however adv. ①但是,可是(多插在句子中间,有时放在句首或句末)②(连接性副词)不管……如何,常引导让步状语从句,放在句首,修饰形容词或副词。

##### ➡【考例】

##### 1. (1995年全国高考)

If we work with a strong will, we can overcome any difficulty, \_\_\_\_\_ great it is.

- A. what      B. how  
C. however      D. whatever

答案:C 意思是“不管困难多大。”

##### 2. (1997年全国高考)

It is generally considered unwise to give a child \_\_\_\_\_ he or she wants.