

MINGSHI  
SHOUBASHOU



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依据人教社全日制普通高级中学教科书（必修本）编写

# 名师 手把手

MINGSHI  
SHOUBASHOU

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## 出版说明

新时代激活了新思维,新思维孕育了新大纲,新大纲带来了新教材,新教材滋育了新助手——《名师手把手》课堂同步辅导丛书。

农艺师讲究立体种植,营养师讲究套餐进食,本书正是通过套餐方式,形成立体化教育体系,以实现新大纲所赋予的光荣使命。

本丛书英语分册主要有八大特点:

1. 教育理念全新。本书以最新教学大纲和新课程标准的教学思想为指导,立足教材,面向学生,面向未来,积极践行“以人为本”的育人理念。
2. 栏目设置齐全。本书开设了“名师点拨台”“知识营养室”“能力发掘站”“知能训练场”“素质升华船”“高考接轨车”“趣味健心房”“资料存储库”等八大栏目。“名师点拨台”引导学生从大背景下去思考文章,通过问题的提问,激发学生展开想象的翅膀,自由而广阔地去畅想,充分发挥学生的想象力,鼓励学生自主性和研究性学习,发挥学生的奇思妙想。“知识营养室”包括单词活用、词组呈现、句型拾珠、语法强化、知识误区诊断五个板块,意在梳理知识,为发掘能力夯实基础。“能力发掘站”包括重点词汇实践、完成句子、句型转换、双语互译、单句改错等五个板块,反复对课本知识进行落实与巩固,通过夯实基础提高能力。“知能训练场”包括单项填空、完形填空和阅读理解三种题型,其设计体现了从知识到能力的认知规律。“素质升华船”以本单元知识为依据,选材尽量与本单元有关,设计难度稍高的练习题,以阅读理解训练为重点,还有短文改错和书面表达。“高考接轨车”以历年考题为例,选择题材和内容与本单元联系密切的阅读理解题进行练习讲评。“趣味健心房”精选与本单元内容相似的新鲜短文,开拓知识,提高兴趣。“资料存储库”精选语法知识专项小论文,尽量与本单元语法有关,拓展语法,增长知识,帮助学生进行研究性学习。
3. 步步紧扣教材。本书与教材同步,层层依托教材,步步贴近教材,体现了与教材同步的特点。
4. 贴近学生实际。本书面向高中二年级学生编写,内容贴近学生生活和教学实际,既开启心智,又营养身心。
5. 关注社会人生。本书积极在社会热点中搜集材料,在科学人生中组织素材,有利于培养关注社会、关注人生的时代责任感。
6. 训练科学有致。本书训练从基础到能力,从课内到课外,循序渐进,习题梯度性强。
7. 富有高考意识。本书习题模拟高考,难度贴近高考,与高考有机接轨。
8. 答案完全详解。本书附有参考答案,答案详解到位,既有利于学生自学,又有利于教师备课。

本丛书在编写中得到了相关领导及同仁的大力支持,在此谨示谢意。

由于我们水平所限,加之时间仓促,书中难免有不当之处,敬请读者斧正。

编者

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## Unit 1 Making a difference

### 名师点拨台

科学改变世界,促进人类文明不断向前发展。从中国古代的四大发明,到现在的火星探测,人类一直没有停止对科学秘密的探索,这也许是人类与其他动物的根本区别。一万年以后大熊猫还是大熊猫,如果那时它还没灭绝的话。而人类那时的生活是什么样子呢?恐怕很难想象。

科学无极限,意志坚强的人们在科学的道路上艰难跋涉。宇宙探索越来越远,微观认识越来越小。科学术语层出不穷,克隆,DNA,纳米,因特网……

然而,科学是把双刃剑。在给人类带来方便的同时,也会给人类带来更大的灾难。环境污染,生态灾难频发。科学用于军事,也是人类的一大悲剧。美军一摞按钮,千里之外的平民便死于非命;人类拥有的能使地球上的生命毁灭上百次的核武器,成为人类心头挥之不去的阴影。

人类怎样才能保证科学用于和平目的而不被金钱收买或用于战争呢?

本单元重点谈论科学和科学家的话题。建议多阅读这类题材的文章,积累这方面的词汇和句型。重点语法是动词不定式的用法。学生应系统总结,全面掌握。

Task:

Give some examples to show what science has brought to us:

The benefits of modern technology: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

【答案】car, plane, ship, fridge, electricity, power station, computer, Internet...

Disadvantage: \_\_\_\_\_

【答案】pollution, disease, nuclear weapons, to clone human beings...

### 知识营养室

#### 单词活用

1. The beauty of the mountains was a great source of \_\_\_\_\_ (灵感) to the writer.
2. Her face was covered with \_\_\_\_\_ (汗水).
3. His \_\_\_\_\_ (分析) of the situation is different from mine.

4. His disappointment was \_\_\_\_\_ (明显) to everyone.
5. The stars shone brightly in the \_\_\_\_\_ (天空).
6. A student or expert in geography is a \_\_\_\_\_.
7. You look through a \_\_\_\_\_ (望远镜) to make distant things appear bigger and nearer.
8. The scientist was examining the water sample under a \_\_\_\_\_ (显微镜).
9. A person who studies or is an expert in astronomy is a \_\_\_\_\_.
10. What \_\_\_\_\_ (方法) of payment do you prefer? Cash, cheque or credit card?
11. We need more money for \_\_\_\_\_ (科学) research.
12. Your plan sounds fine in \_\_\_\_\_ (理论), but I don't know if it will work in practice.
13. He gave a very interesting \_\_\_\_\_ (演讲) on the life in the Pacific.
14. They went on an expedition to \_\_\_\_\_ (探索) the River Amazon.
15. Scientists continue to push back the \_\_\_\_\_ (极限) of human knowledge.
16. A \_\_\_\_\_ (段落) always starts on a new line.

#### 词组呈现

1. be similar to 与……相似
2. work on 继续工作
3. go by 走过, 过去
4. be / get engaged to sb. 与某人订婚; be engaged in sth. 致力于……
5. use up 用完
6. go on with 继续某种行为
7. dream of 梦想; 梦到
8. turn out 结果是; 证明是; 原来是
9. be satisfied with 对……感到满意
10. take a look at 看一下
11. what if 倘使……将会怎样; 即使……又有什么要紧
12. the other way around 相反的; 从相反方向; 用相反方式
13. according to 依据……
14. on the other hand 另一方面
15. believe in 信赖
16. be known as 以……而闻名
17. a number of 许多



18. laugh at 讥笑  
19. make a difference 有影响  
20. learn from 向……学习

### 句型拾珠

1. Imagination is more important than knowledge.
2. Some things need to be believed to be seen.
3. You can not teach a man anything; you can only help him find it within himself.
4. There did not seem much point in working on my PhD.
5. Finally, the scientists test the theory to see if it matches what they have seen and if it can predict future events.
6. People who listen to Hawking's lectures sometimes find it difficult to understand him.
7. The only trouble is that it gives me an American accent.
8. It is not necessary to be a great scientist to make a difference in this world, but there are things we can learn from the best minds on the planet.
9. By asking why, how and what if, curious minds find new ideas and solutions.
10. Instead, he built a model that could move in order to show how the position of the stars changed from season to season.
11. Perhaps the most important thing if we want to make a difference is to find something that we like to do and that we are good at.
12. Knowing who we are means knowing how we think and what we like to do.

### 语法强化

#### 动词不定式的用法

##### 1. 用作主语

To learn a foreign language well is not easy.  
学好一门外语不容易。  
可用 it 作形式主语, 代替不定式:  
It is not easy to learn a foreign language well.

##### 2. 用作宾语

What do you like to do besides swim?  
除了游泳之外, 你还喜欢什么运动?  
可用 it 作形式宾语, 代替不定式:  
Do you think it necessary to go there?  
你认为去那儿有必要吗?

I feel it a pleasure to serve others.  
我觉得为别人服务是件快乐的事。

##### 3. 用作表语

She seems to be tired.  
她似乎累了。  
All she would do was to go home.  
她所能干的事就是回家。

##### 4. 用作宾补

##### 1) 不定式需要带 to

He asked me to go there.  
他让我去那儿。

I warned the boy not to be late again.  
我告诫这个男孩不要再迟到。

##### 2) 不定式不需要带 to

He saw her leave the house.  
他看到她离开住房。

用于这类句型的动词有: feel, hear, see, notice, observe, watch, listen to, look at, have, make, let 等。但变为被动语态时需要带 to。例如:

She was seen to leave the house.  
她被看到离开住房。

##### 3) 在句型 help sb. (to) do 中, 带 to 不带 to 都可以

He often helps me (to) learn English.  
他经常帮我学英语。

另外, 在 with 复合结构中, 也可算作不定式作宾补:

With no one to help him, he can't do it.  
没人帮他, 他干不了这件事。

With so many problems to settle, the manager can't leave for holidays.

有这么多的问题需要解决, 经理抽不出身去度假。

#### 5. 用作定语

##### 1) 与所修饰的词是动宾关系

There is nothing to worry about.  
没什么可担心的。

I have nothing to write (to write on / to write with).  
我没什么可写的 (我没地方写 / 我没有书写工具)。  
比较:

Do you have any clothes to wash?  
你要洗衣服吗? (指由自己洗)  
Do you have any clothes to be washed?  
你有衣服需要洗吗? (指由别人洗)

##### 2) 与所修饰的词是主谓关系

I was the first to come to school.  
我是第一个来学校的。

##### 3) 不定式相当于状语

We have no time to think about rest.  
我们没时间考虑休息。

The best way to travel is on foot.  
旅行最好的方式是步行。

#### 6. 用作状语

常表示原因、结果、条件、目的等。

She knows English well enough to read books. (结果)  
她的英语水平足以能阅读。

He stopped to talk to an old man. (目的)  
他停下来与一位老人谈话。



He is easy to deal with.

他很容易相处。

I rushed to the station, only to find the train already gone.

(结果)

我匆忙赶到车站,结果发现火车已经开走了。

He was happy to hear the news. (原因)

听到这个消息,他很高兴。

另外;in order to; so as to 引导目的状语,“为了,以便”;so...as to 引导结果状语,“太……以致……”。

### 7. 用在疑问词后面

如 what to do, 构成不定式复合结构,相当于名词,作主语、宾语和表语。

The question is where to get a computer. (表语)

问题是到哪儿去弄台电脑。

I really don't know what to do. (宾语)

我真的不知道该怎么办。

How to get rid of the pollution is still a problem. (主语)

如何消除污染仍是问题。

这样的疑问词有:how, when, where, what, which, who, whether 等。但 why 除外,其句型为:Why quarrel with her? “为什么跟她吵架?”相当于:

You should not quarrel with her.

你不应该跟她吵架。

Why not have a try? “为什么不试一试?”相当于:

You should have a try.

你应该试试。

注意:不定式也有一定的时态和语态;有否定式和自己的逻辑主语:

#### 1. 被动形式

He asked to be sent to the front.

他要求被派到前线去。

The box is too heavy to be carried.

箱子太重,搬不动。

#### 2. 进行式

He pretended to be listening attentively.

他假装聚精会神地听讲。

#### 3. 完成式

He is said to have gone abroad.

据说他已经出国了。

#### 4. 否定式(“to”前加 not)

He pretended not to have seen me.

他假装没看到我。

#### 5. 不定式的逻辑主语

1) 在不定式前加 for sb.

It's high time for us to plant trees.

是我们栽树的时间了。

2) 在不定式前加 of sb.

It's very kind of you to say so.

谢谢你这样说。

注意:只用于像 kind, cruel 等表示人的性情的词。

### 语法随时训练

- Paul doesn't have to be made \_\_\_\_\_. He always works hard.  
A. learn B. to learn C. learned D. learning
- We agreed \_\_\_\_\_ here but so far she hasn't turned out yet.  
A. having met B. meeting  
C. to meet D. to have met
- The boy wanted to ride his bicycle in the street, but his mother told him \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. not to B. not to do C. not do it D. do not to
- The patient was warned \_\_\_\_\_ oily food after the operation.  
A. to eat not B. eating not C. not to eat D. not eating
- I would love \_\_\_\_\_ to the party last night but I had to work extra hours to finish a report.  
A. to go B. to have gone  
C. going D. having gone
- Robert is said \_\_\_\_\_ abroad, but I didn't know what country he studied in.  
A. to have studied B. to study  
C. to be studying D. to have been studying
- The purpose of new technologies is to make life easier, \_\_\_\_\_ it more difficult.  
A. not make B. not to make  
C. not making D. do not make
- I've worked with children before, so I know what \_\_\_\_\_ in my new job.  
A. expected B. to expect  
C. to be expecting D. expects
- Having a trip abroad is certainly good for the old couple, but it remains \_\_\_\_\_ whether they will enjoy it.  
A. to see B. to be seen C. seeing D. seen
- It is said in Australia there is more land than the government knows \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it what to do with B. what to do it with  
C. what to do with it D. to do what with it

### 知识误区诊断

1. 误: Yet two years had gone and I was not that more worse.

正: Yet two years had gone by and I was not that much worse.

诊断:指时间过去用 go by 或 pass; worse 是 bad 的比较级,修饰比较级不能用 more, 而用 much, that 此处用作副



词,相当于 so,“那么……”。

2. 误: In fact, things were going rather well for me and I had gotten engaged in a very nice girl, Jane Wilde.

正: In fact, things were going rather well for me and I had gotten engaged to a very nice girl, Jane Wilde.

诊断: 短语 be/ get engaged to somebody“与某人订婚”; be/ get engaged in( doing) something“忙于做某事”,例如: He was engaged in painting his house. 他忙于粉刷自己的房子。

3. 误: I don't think the question of if they are old or young is important.

正: I don't think the question of whether they are old or young is important.

诊断: 虽然 if 和 whether 引导宾语从句时, 绝大多数情况下都可互换, 但介词后的宾语从句, 必须用 whether 引导。

4. 误: The question is if we can collect enough money.

正: The question is whether we can collect enough money.

诊断: 引导表语从句时, 只能用 whether, 不能用 if。

5. 误: I will give this dictionary to who wants to have it.

正: I will give this dictionary to whoever wants to have it.

诊断: 虽然 who 和 whoever 都可以引导名词性从句, 但 whoever 相当于 anyone who。再如: We should help whoever is in trouble. = We should help anyone who is in trouble.

6. 误: The teacher said that the sun rose in the east and set in the west.

正: The teacher said that the sun rises in the east and sets in the west.

诊断: 如果宾语从句是间接引语, 且引语的内容是普遍真理或客观规律, 宾语从句的时态应使用一般现在时态。

7. 误: That is all what I want to say.

正: That is all( that) I want to say.

正: That is what I want to say.

诊断: 用 what 引导名词性从句时, what 已经在句中作一定成分( 主语、宾语、表语或定语), 不能再使用 all, 否则就会犯重复句子成分的错误; 还可使用 all that, that 引导定语从句。

8. 误: The reason why he didn't attend the meeting is because he didn't catch the train.

误: The reason why he didn't attend the meeting is why he didn't catch the train.

正: The reason why he didn't attend the meeting is that he didn't catch the train.

诊断: “The reason... is/ was that...”意为“……的原因是……”。若系动词后再使用 why 或 because 等表示原因的连词, 就会犯重复句子成分的错误。

9. 误: I doubt that they will win the match this afternoon.

正: I doubt whether( if) they will win the match this afternoon.

正: I don't doubt that they will win the match this afternoon.

诊断: doubt 意为“怀疑”、“疑惑”, 若 doubt 是肯定形式, 后应接 whether 或 if 引导的宾语从句; 若 doubt 是否定形式, 后应接 that 引导的宾语从句, that 可省略。

10. 误: I wonder how he is getting along well with his studies.

正: I wonder how he is getting along with his studies.

正: I wonder if( whether) he is getting along well with his studies.

诊断: get on/ along well with 意为“进展顺利”。若用 how 引导宾语从句, 应去掉 well, 否则前后矛盾; 若要保留 well, 必须用 if 或 whether 来引导宾语从句。

11. 误: Such was that I wanted to say.

正: Such was what I wanted to say.

诊断: 在名词性从句中, that 只起连接作用, 不作句子成分; 而 what 具有双重作用, 既起连接作用, 又作句子成分, 在从句中可作主语、宾语、表语和定语。此句 what 在从句中作动词 say 的宾语。再如: Tom seemed different from what he used to be. ( 表语) I don't know what will happen. ( 主语) You don't know what good advice he gave me. ( 定语)

12. 误: All the books are here. You may borrow whatever you like.

正: All the books are here. You may borrow whichever you like.

诊断: whatever 意为“不论什么”, 相当于 anything that, 用在没有限定范围的情况下, 而 whichever 意为“不论哪一个”, 必须用在有限定范围的情况下。

## 能力发掘站

### 重点词汇实践

1. similar/ similarly/ similarity 类似的/ 类似地/ 类似

All the books he writes are very similar.

他写的书都很相似。

Your handwriting is very similar to mine.

你的字迹跟我的很相似。

The plural of “shelf” is “shelves”. Similarly, the plural of “wolf” is “wolves”.

shelf 的复数是 shelves。同样, wolf 的复数是 wolves。

I noticed the similarity in the way the two sisters thought and spoke.

我觉察那对姐妹的思想和言语有相似的地方。

Although there are some similarities between the two towns, there are a lot of differences too.



两个市镇虽然有些相似,但也有许多不同之处。

## 2. scan 审视;细看;浏览;扫描

The sailors scanned the horizon for signs of land.

那些水手小心地察看地平线,看看有没有陆地的踪影。

Vic scanned the list until he found his own name.

维克迅速地看名单,直到找到自己的名字为止。

Machines scan all the luggage for bombs and guns.

所有的行李都要经过机器扫描,以检查有没有炸弹及枪支。

The scan showed the baby was in the normal position.

扫描显示胎儿处于正常位置。

## 3. engage/engaged/engagement 占去/聘用/订婚

You need to engage the students' attention right from the start.

一开始就要马上抓住学生的注意力。

They engaged him as a cook.

他们聘请他当厨师。

I don't engage in such sports.

我不参加这样的运动。

We've just got engaged.

我们刚刚订了婚。

Susan is engaged to Jim.

苏珊跟吉姆订了婚。

Their engagement was announced in the paper.

报纸上刊登了他们的订婚启示。

Their engagement only lasted for six months.

他们的婚约只维持了六个月。

He broke off their engagement.

他解除了婚约。

## 4. seek 尝试寻找/得到

Dick went to London to seek his fortune.

迪克到伦敦去碰运气。

Politicians are still seeking a peaceful solution.

政治家仍在寻求和平解决的方法。

You should seek advice from a lawyer about what to do next.

你应该向律师征求意见,看下一步应怎样做。

They are still seeking to find a peaceful solution to the conflict.

他们仍然在设法寻求和平解决这场冲突的方法。

## 5. misunderstand 误解,误会

Don't misunderstand me. I'm only trying to do what's the best for you.

别误会我,我只想做对你最有益的事。

I misunderstood the instructions and answered three questions instead of four.

我误解了解题指示,只答了三道题而不是四道。

There must be some misunderstanding. I ordered eggs, not chicken.

一定是有些误会,我点的是鸡蛋,而不是鸡肉。

It was all a misunderstanding but we've got it sorted out now.

那全是个误会,但我们现在已经弄清楚了。

## 6. observe 观察;评述;遵守;observer 观察者

A man and a woman were observed leaving by the back door.

有人目睹一名男子和一名女子从后门离开。

We observed the birds throughout the breeding season.

整个繁殖季节我们都在观察那些鸟类。

"We are late," she observed. "我们迟到了",她说。

You must observe the speed limit while driving.

开车时你必须遵守车速限制。

Political observers have been predicting trouble for some time.

在过去一段时间里,政治观察家一直预言会出问题。

## 7. match 与……相匹配;比得上

That blouse doesn't match your shirt.

那件女衬衫与你的裙子不相称。

We've chosen the curtains but now we need a carpet to match.

我们已选了窗帘,但还需要一张地毯来陪衬。

They try to match single people with suitable partners.

他们尝试替单身人士找合适的伴侣。

The two teams are very evenly matched.

这两个球队势均力敌。

Taiwan produces the goods at a price that Europe can not match.

台湾的产品在价钱方面属欧洲无法竞争的。

## 8. predict 预言;预料;预计

Scientists still cannot predict when earthquakes will happen.

科学家仍然不能预测地震会在什么时候发生。

Mrs. Jones predicted that all the students would pass the exam, and they did.

琼斯太太预料所有的学生都能通过考试,而他们真地做到了。

Prediction of the result is extremely difficult.

要预料结果是极其困难的。

## 9. punish 处罚;惩罚

They have broken the law and they should be punished.

他们犯了法,应当受惩罚。

The children were severely punished for telling lies.

那些孩子因说谎而被重罚。

Minor offenders should be punished by being made to work





for the community.

犯轻罪的人应当判罚为社区服务。

Dangerous driving should be punished with imprisonment.

危险驾驶者应处以监禁。

10. **patient** 有耐力;耐心;病人

It's hard to be patient with a screaming child.

一个不断尖叫的小孩实在叫人难以忍耐。

It won't be long now. Just sit there and be patient.

不会太久的,就坐在那儿,耐心点吧。

I'm sorry. I've got no patience with people who don't even try.

对不起,我不能容忍那些连试一试都不肯的人。

After three hours of delay our patience was wearing thin.

耽误了三个小时,我们越来越不耐烦了。

He is a famous specialist who treats patients with heart problems.

他是一位著名的医治心脏病的专科医生。

11. **disable** 使残疾;伤残

Many soldiers were disabled in the war.

许多士兵在战争中留下伤残。

The car has been designed and made for disabled drivers.

这辆车是专门为残疾驾驶员而设计和制造的。

The hotel has improved facilities for the disabled. There are now lifts and wheelchair ramps.

酒店已经为残疾者改善设施,有新的电梯和轮椅用的坡道。

Because of his disability, he needs constant care.

由于他有残疾,经常需要人照顾。

12. **curious** 好奇;渴望知道;奇怪

He was curious to know how the machine worked.

他很想知道究竟这台机器是怎样运作的。

Don't be so curious—it's got nothing to do with you.

不要这么好管闲事——这事与你无关。

As I was walking home, a curious thing happened.

我走路回家时,发生了一件奇怪的事。

Curiously enough, we discovered that we had exactly the same name.

真够不寻常的,我们发觉我们的名字竟然相同。

13. **creative** 创意;创新 **creativity** 创造力

She's an excellent designer—she is so creative.

她是出色的设计师,极有创意。

They haven't got a very big house but they use the space creatively.

他们的房子不大,但他们创造性地利用了空间。

We want teaching that encourages children's creativity.

我们希望在教学过程中启发儿童的创造力。

## 完成句子

- Most of us would probably feel very sad and \_\_\_\_\_ (放弃对将来的梦想和希望)。
  - In fact, things were going rather well for me and \_\_\_\_\_ (我已和一位非常友善的姑娘订婚)。
  - \_\_\_\_\_ (为了结婚), I needed a job and in order to get a job, I needed a PhD.
  - Hawking \_\_\_\_\_ (20世纪70年代早期成名), when he and another scientist made new discoveries about the Big Bang and black holes.
  - I have had an inspiration \_\_\_\_\_ (我们为什么不一起去)。
  - Some samples of the water were sent to a laboratory \_\_\_\_\_ (去分析)。
  - They carried out \_\_\_\_\_ (起因分析) of the problem.
  - The water samples \_\_\_\_\_ (正在被分析) in a laboratory.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ (她分析了局势) and then decided what to do.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ (哎呀)! I didn't expect to see you here!
  - In the book, Hawking explains both \_\_\_\_\_ (科学家意味着什么) and how science works.
  - Scientists know that their job is never finished and \_\_\_\_\_ (即使是最好的理论有时最终证明是错误的)。
  - \_\_\_\_\_ (伟大的科学家从不满意于简单的答案) and are always looking for new questions.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ (如果知识就是力量), then perhaps creativity can be described as the ability to use that power.
  - Scientists must be creative and \_\_\_\_\_ (一直发挥自己的想象力)。
  - \_\_\_\_\_ (我们必须相信) what we do, even when others don't.
- ### 句型转换
- I did not expect to survive that long.  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - Two years had gone by and I was not that worse.  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - Instead of giving up, Hawking went on with his research, got his PhD and married the girl.  
(把 instead 用作副词)  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - The firm undertook to deliver the machine by Friday.  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - It will be hard to prove the idea scientifically. (去掉 It)  
\_\_\_\_\_



6. Obviously we don't want to spend too much money if we can avoid. (用 Obvious 替换 Obviously)

7. Science, according to Hawking, is often misunderstood. (变为主动语态)

8. To explain what they have seen, they build a theory about how things happen and the causes and the effects. (改为从句)

9. Zhang Heng found it difficult to make people believe that their theories were correct  
(it 变为形式主语)

10. It was only later that the world recognized his greatness.  
(取消强调句型)

11. At that time, everybody thought that the earth was the center of the universe and Galileo was punished for his theory.  
(用 it 作形式主语)

12. Both Zhang Heng and Galileo are known as scientific pioneers who help us better understand the world.

### 双语互译

1. Genius is one percent inspiration and ninety-nine percent perspiration.

2. His disease disabled him and he has to speak through a computer.

3. Hawking continued to seek answers to questions about the nature of the universe.

4. Her example has been an inspiration to many younger women.

5. The zoo is undertaking a major programme of modernization.

6. The policeman lectured the boys about the dangers of playing ball games in the road.

7. 时间是什么? 宇宙如何开始? 黑洞究竟是什么?

8. 很明显他不舒服。

9. 那显然是出错了。

10. 中国在太空探索方面已取得重大进步。

11. 科学的理论是科学方法的结果。

12. 科学家利用模型来验证理论。

### 单句改错

1. Here is that Hawking thought.

2. Nor did he let the disease stop him from living the kind of life he always dreamed of.

3. In 1988, he wrote *A brief History of Time*, it quickly became a best-seller.

4. Readers were pleasing and surprising to find that a scientist could write about his work in a way that ordinary people could understand.

5. The main road is the boundary among the two districts.

6. Scientists look at the world and try to describe and explain that they see.

7. Galileo was too curious that he invented both a microscope and a telescope in order to be able to take a closer look at things great and small.

8. He was able to prove that the earth moved around the sun, not the other way around.

9. Only by discovering what we do best we can hope to reach our goals and truly make a difference.

10. It was some doubt as to whether she was the right person for the job.

11. If you have any doubts, feel freely to ring me and discuss them.

12. The house that they promised us turned out to be a tiny flat.

### 知能训练场

#### 单项填空

1. (2004 年北京春季高考题) I \_\_\_\_\_ while reading the English textbook. Luckily, my roommate woke me up in time!  
A. had fallen asleep B. have fallen asleep  
C. fell asleep D. fall asleep
2. The house they had promised us \_\_\_\_\_ to be a small one.  
A. turned out B. turned up  
C. turned off D. turned over
3. Professor Smith uses modern \_\_\_\_\_ of teaching languages.  
A. rules B. times C. advantages D. methods
4. They \_\_\_\_\_ once the other team had scored their third goal.  
A. gave in B. gave out C. gave up D. gave away
5. (2004 年潍坊检测题)  
—I was hoping to get some bread from the shop before it closes.  
—My watch \_\_\_\_\_ 6 : 50, so we have around 40 minutes left to get there.  
A. appears B. strikes C. says D. rings
6. It is \_\_\_\_\_ pleasure for you to listen to some pop music when you are tired of playing \_\_\_\_\_ computer.  
A. /; the B. a; the C. a; / D. the; /
7. In autumn, the cattle have \_\_\_\_\_ and put into the cattle pen (圈) and counted.  
A. been arranged B. to be arranged  
C. been rounded up D. to be rounded up
8. No matter how frequently \_\_\_\_\_, the works of Shakespeare always attract large audiences.  
A. performing B. to be performed  
C. performed D. being performed
9. —Bob has gone to California, I hear.  
—Oh, I wonder when he \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. will leave B. leaves C. left D. was leaving
10. Careful surveys (调查) have pointed out that as many as 50 percent of the patients do not take drugs \_\_\_\_\_ directed.  
A. like B. so C. which D. as
11. —Waiter! My wife takes great interest in most of the food on the menu.  
—Thanks. \_\_\_\_\_  
—Salad, fried fish, fried chicken and orange juice, please.  
A. What can I do for you? B. At your service.  
C. Shall I take your order? D. Oh, what?
12. A thief who broke into a church was caught because traces of wax (蜡), found on his clothes, \_\_\_\_\_ from the sort

of candles used only in churches.

- A. had come B. coming  
C. to come D. that came
13. John drove his new car very fast in order to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. show off B. bring out C. turn out D. take in
14. — \_\_\_\_\_ he come to see you?  
—Of course, please. And I'd rather he \_\_\_\_\_ me the truth.  
A. Will; inform B. Shall; told  
C. Should; will say D. Can; spoke
15. Too many hotels have been built and this has \_\_\_\_\_ down prices, making holidays cheaper.  
A. forced B. cut C. slowed D. reduced
16. The study of the wild world may help to make the world easier \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. understood B. to be understood  
C. to understand D. understand
17. More schools in China \_\_\_\_\_ English much more seriously than many other Asian schools.  
A. take B. think C. play D. consider
18. The question came up at the meeting \_\_\_\_\_ we had enough money for our research.  
A. that B. what C. which D. whether
19. This photo of mine was taken \_\_\_\_\_ stood the famous high tower.  
A. which B. in which C. where D. there
20. I lost my way in complete darkness and, \_\_\_\_\_ matters worse, it began to rain.  
A. made B. having made C. making D. to make

### 完形填空

When I was 12, I had the opportunity to visit the United States, where my father was building a scientific submarine (潜水艇). The aerospace company he was 1 for also built the lunar module (登月舱) for the Apollo space programme and I 2 the astronauts who had been to the moon.

I was struck by how much of what they did was 3 controlled by computers and experts on the ground. 4 they were highly trained, they 5 like human robots. I later learned that some of them finally 6 from sadness and alcoholism (酗酒) and this made me ask 7.

Would all adventure in future be managed by computers, with nothing 8 to human spirit? Then I began noticing the hang-gliders (滑翔机) floating 9 our Swiss mountains. It was all so very simple. There was no engine, no speedometer or altitude meter. Everything 10 on the instincts (本能) and reactions of the pilot and he or she could 11 like an eagle! When I first experienced the 12 of hang-gliding, I discov-



ered something that I had not learned at school. 13 I was invited to co-pilot a balloon in a race across the Atlantic.

14 it seemed the opposite of hang-gliding no wind in your face, but rather seeking out the wind currents and accepting to go at their 15. We won the race.

Next time came the challenge of 16 to balloon around the world. Our first flight in Breitling Orbiter took five years to prepare and ended early and unexpectedly in the Mediterranean after we discovered a leak. We accepted it as a challenge, made 17 and lifted off for a 18 time in January 1998 for what turned 19 to be (and still is) the longest manned balloon flight 20 made. We finally came down in Burma (缅甸), having been refused permission to fly over China.

Why can't we live our lives as an adventure?

1. A. seeking B. longing  
C. working D. waiting
2. A. met B. asked  
C. liked D. respected
3. A. especially B. usually  
C. particularly D. actually
4. A. As B. Although  
C. Since D. Once
5. A. acted B. looked  
C. seemed D. felt
6. A. suffered B. affected  
C. benefited D. woke
7. A. experts B. doubts  
C. astronauts D. questions
8. A. enjoyed B. encouraged  
C. left D. remained
9. A. on B. across  
C. over D. through
10. A. lasted B. depended  
C. worked D. went
11. A. fly B. move  
C. act D. run
12. A. feelings B. adventures  
C. conditions D. excitement
13. A. Finally B. Therefore  
C. Later D. However
14. A. In the end B. At first  
C. In fact D. Of course
15. A. speed B. will  
C. height D. step
16. A. trying B. wanting  
C. deciding D. attempting
17. A. efforts B. improvements

- C. progress D. necessity
18. A. first B. last  
C. second D. third
19. A. out B. over  
C. up D. away
20. A. never B. even  
C. yet D. ever

### 阅读理解

#### A

The Spirit rover (机遇号探测器) went for its longest trip on the surface of Mars (火星), traveling just over 26.4 meters but stopping short of the distance NASA had hoped it would cover, scientists said today.

Engineers had hoped the rover would travel 49.2 meters on its way to a crater known as "Bonneville" to examine rocks and soil for evidence (证据) that water may have existed on the Red Planet, charge manager Jim Erickson said.

"Spirit, she's put some more land behind her," Erickson said. "We're closer but not as close as we'd wanted to be."

The rover didn't cover the full distance because it spent more time than firstly planned studying rocks and soil along the way, he said.

Spirit's longest distance covered in a day before was 21 meters. That occurred last week.

Before setting off for the hole, Spirit studied a thin rock called "Mini".

Scientists want to know why the rock is thin when nearby rocks are not. Erickson said thinness may be a possible sign the rock that it was formed over time instead of all at once, as may be the case with a rock spit from a volcano.

Scientists at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration reconsidered their judgment of the distance to the "Bonneville" hole, saying it's about 345 meters from Spirit's landing place. The robot still has 240 meters to go to reach.

1. Which of the following would be the best title of this passage?  
A. Worries of the NASA about the Mars rover  
B. Long way for the Spirit to go  
C. The longest walk of Mars rover up to now  
D. Unexpected problems the NASA met with
2. The Spirit rover had covered about \_\_\_\_\_ meters in all when the news was released.  
A. 49 B. 76 C. 47 D. 100
3. The Spirit rover traveled shorter distance than expected because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. she was ordered to examine some other rocks and soil  
B. it took her more time than expected to study rocks and soil on her way



- C. something was wrong with her operating system  
D. a hole blocked her way
4. The underlined sentence in the third paragraph probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. she has set some new historical record  
B. she has covered some more distance  
C. she has left more rocks behind her  
D. she has studied some more rocks and soil

## B

At a computer exhibition Bill Gates reportedly compared the computer industry with the auto industry and stated: "If GM had kept up with technology like the computer industry has, we would all be driving twenty-five dollar cars that got 1,000 miles to the gallon(加仑)."

In response to Bill's comments, General Motors announced a news release stating:

If GM had developed technology like Microsoft, we would be driving cars with the following characteristics:

1. For no reason your car would crash twice a day.
2. Every time they repainted the lines on the road you would have to buy a new car.
3. Sometimes your car would die on the freeway for no reason and you would just accept this, restart and drive on.
4. Only one person at a time could use the car, unless you bought "Car95" or "CarNT". But then you would have to buy more seats.
5. If you tried to get your car to a mechanic(技工), you'd make a long distance call, be put on hold for three or four hours, when you finally got the mechanic, you'd be told how to fix it yourself, and the mechanic would hang up before you even tried his or her suggestions.
6. People would get excited about the "new" features(性能) in Microsoft cars, forgetting completely they had been available in other cars for many years.
7. The airbag system would say: "Are you sure?" before going off.
8. Every time GM introduced a new model car, buyers would have to learn how to drive all over again because none of the controls would operate in the same manner as the old car.
9. Microsoft cars would have a special radio / cassette player which would only be able to listen to Microsoft FM, and play Microsoft Cassettes.
10. If you couldn't afford to buy a new car, then you could just borrow your friend's and then copy it.
11. You'd press the "start" button to shut off the engine.

本篇是美国通用汽车公司对微软总裁比尔·盖茨攻击该公司的答复。列举微软产品的缺点和古怪,说明假如用微软

软技术造出的汽车会是什么样子,当然,这种汽车永远不会存在。

5. The purpose of writing this article is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to state the advantages of Microsoft in making cars  
B. to inform that Microsoft will make cars in the future  
C. to compare cars made by GM with those made by Microsoft  
D. to make fun of the disadvantages of Microsoft's products
6. It can be inferred from the passage that the airbag system of the new car \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. would be more safe than the old one  
B. would become useless in case of an accident  
C. would not surprise the driver by going off suddenly  
D. would remind the driver of the danger ahead of time
7. What does the writer really mean by saying "You'd press the 'start' button to shut off the engine"?  
A. The design of Microsoft is very funny and strange.  
B. It is better to control the engine like a computer.  
C. The engine control system requires to be improved.  
D. It is impossible to shut off the engine by pressing the "start" button.
8. The best title of this passage would be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Characteristics of the new cars  
B. GM should learn from Microsoft  
C. If Microsoft built cars  
D. New cars to be made in the future
9. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?  
A. It is easy to get your Microsoft car repaired.  
B. The car mentioned in the passage will never be made.  
C. You would not have to buy new cars and learn how to drive very often.  
D. It is impossible to copy a new car if such cars existed.

## 素质升华船

## 阅读理解训练

## A

Thomas Edison's laboratory was almost destroyed by fire in December, 1914. Although the damage was more than \$2 million, the buildings were insured(被保险)for \$238,000 because they were made of concrete(水泥)and thought to be fireproof. Much of Edison's life's work went up in spectacular(巨大的)flames that December night.

At the sight of the fire, Edison's 24-year-old son, Charles, anxiously searched for his father among the smoke and debris(瓦砾). He finally found him, calmly watching the scene, his face glowing in the reflection, his white hair blowing in the wind.

"My heart ached for him," said Charles. "He was 67 no longer a young man and every thing was gone up in flames. When he saw me, he shouted Charles, where's your mother?" When I told him I didn't know, he said, find her. Bring her here. She will never see anything like this as long as she lives."

The next morning, Edison looked at the ruins and said, "There is great value in disaster. All our mistakes were burned up. Thank God we can start anew."

Three weeks after the fire, Edison managed to deliver his first phonograph(留声机).

1. What would be the best title of the text?

- A. Great value in disaster.
- B. Great loss in disaster.
- C. Edison's end of invention.
- D. A great fire.

2. How did Charles feel when he found his father?

- A. He was sorry because his father was such an old man.
- B. He was anxious because his mother was nowhere to be found.
- C. He was worried that his father was too old to start all over again.
- D. He was sorry for the great loss in the fire.

3. The fact that Edison asked his son to find his mother to see the fire implies \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Edison was a little mad because of the loss in the fire
- B. Edison's great courage to face the disaster
- C. Edison's great anxiety for his wife
- D. Edison's great sorrow at losing his wife

4. What happened after the fire?

- A. Edison's wife was missing.
- B. Edison was very much regretted.
- C. Edison went on to invent new things.
- D. Edison stopped his work.

### B

One of the "next big things" we can expect in 2004 is digital film(数码电影). A recent survey in Britain shows that the number of digital projectors(放映机) in cinemas will more than double to over 400 in the coming year.

"The digital image(影像) is brighter, sharper; the colors look better and it is a bit steadier," said Patrick von Sychowski, a film expert in UK.

Since film was invented 100 years ago, filmmakers have had to live with the reality of scratches(刮擦) of the sound and with the pictures of not being clear enough.

With digital film you can remove these headaches. The film is stored on a computer server connected to a digital projec-

tor. The projector is equipped with a computer chip that cleans up the image. And no matter how much you watch it, the film quality will stay the same.

A digital film can be beamed to theatres via(经由) satellite or fibre optic(光缆) networks. As a result, overseas viewers need not wait months for a big digital film production to arrive. Subtitles(字幕) can also be put in or taken out minutes before show time. But building a digital cinema is expensive. It costs about US \$125,000 to buy and install(安装) a digital projector and server.

Another big problem is Hollywood. The major studios are still unhappy about turning to digital film.

So far, Walt Disney and Warner Bros are the only studios to have produced big movies using digital film.

5. Which is NOT true about the digital film?

- A. The digital image is brighter than the ordinary film image.
- B. The digital film can be sent by satellite or Internet.
- C. The digital film becomes faint after it is showed many times.
- D. The digital film cinema is expensive to build.

6. In which country can you see a digital film?

- A. Japan. B. China. C. Russia. D. England.

7. Who can produce the digital film?

- A. Hollywood. B. Walt Disney.
- C. Patrick von Sychowski. D. UK filmmakers.

8. What is the best title of the passage?

- A. Movies enter the digital world.
- B. Digital movies are wonderful.
- C. People like to see digital films.
- D. Hollywood and the digital film.

### C

The U. S. Food and Drug Administration is in a difficult situation over cloned animals. The group tentatively(试验性地) concluded in late October that meat and milk from cloned animals is safe to eat, exciting farmers who are developing clones of cows and other creatures. But almost immediately, one of the FDA's advisory committees sharply questioned the conclusion and the science behind it.

In evaluating(评估) food from cloned animals, the group carried out two tests in October.

One test, it said, compared clones at different stages of life to healthy ordinary animals to determine whether they appear the same. The second and more exact test could include tests on the meat and milk of clones.

When the FDA concluded that cloned animals appeared to be safe to eat, critics pointed out that the group seemed to de-



pend almost only on the first test.

"Most of the things we evaluate for safety, we can tell what the risk might be," said Stephen Sundlof, director of the FDA's Center for Veterinary Medicine. "When you are talking about cloning, it's very different because we have not been able to recognize a particular danger."

Joseph Mendelson, legal (法定的) director for the non-profit (非营利的) Center for Food Safety, called the FDA's report a very strange one for its lack of research. "Healthy animals equal safe food. I agree with that on some level," Mendelson said. "But we don't know if these animals are healthy. What if they appear healthy, and there's some metabolic (新陈代谢的) difference that's caused by a genetic fault? They don't have those studies."

9. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. Whether food from cloned animals is safe to eat.
- B. Food from cloned animals is certainly safe to eat.
- C. Cloned animals can provide enough food to solve the food problem.
- D. Only science can decide whether food from cloned animals is safe or not.

10. Some experts sharply questioned the conclusion because \_\_\_\_.

- A. they had exact proofs to prove it wrong
- B. they thought further research should be made into cloned animals
- C. there is much difference between ordinary animals and cloned ones
- D. cloned animals appear healthy but there is a genetic fault in them

11. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. The conclusion made by the FDA was drawn from the two tests.
- B. Food from cloned animals is surely safe enough to eat.
- C. The legal director for the non-profit Center for Food Safety more valued the second test.
- D. The farmers raising cloned animals are probably disappointed by the discussion.

12. What does the underlined word "it" in the first paragraph refer to?

- A. The FDA.
- B. The science.
- C. The conclusion.
- D. One of the FDA's advisory committees.

D

Can't decide whether to say goodbye to your boyfriend,

move house or sell your car? The answer may be just a click away. Two British men and three women will let the Internet play God for 15 days by handing over their daily, sometimes life-changing decisions, to a probable jury (评判团) of 12.7 million people, Internet news portal MSN said in a statement. The five people were chosen as part of a project to give the Internet a chance to help ordinary people make important daily decisions. This latest risky project comes thirty years after the publication of Luke Rhinehart's best-selling book *"The Dice Man,"* the story of a man who gives up his control of life to the dice (骰子), and follows the worldwide success of reality TV show *"Big Brother"*. Each of the five will put a decision a day to the Internet community and will have to act on the result of the decision, although they will be given a "joker" meaning they can refuse one decision during the period, MSN said. Internet users around the world will be able to vote on the decisions each day by visiting [www.liveyourlife.msn.com.uk](http://www.liveyourlife.msn.com.uk). A personal site has been created around each participant (参与者), giving information about their backgrounds, their loves, hates, hopes and daily diary updates. At the end of the 15 days, web users will decide which of the five has let the Internet live their life to the maximum (最大限度) and he or she will win 100,000 pounds.

13. The purpose of this activity is \_\_\_\_.

- A. to compare this activity with the best selling book and the TV show
- B. to draw worldwide attention to the five people's taking part in this activity
- C. to popularize the use of internet
- D. to let the Internet play an important part in making important decisions in daily life

14. The book *"The Dice Man"* and this activity are similar because \_\_\_\_.

- A. the character in the book had good luck and so will the five people
- B. the character in the book had his life decided and it is the same with the five people
- C. the book is a great success and so will the project
- D. the book is liked by the readers and the project will be liked by the web users, too

15. Suppose the Internet asks one of the five people to give up his(her) present job. The person \_\_\_\_.

- A. will have nothing to do but leave the job
- B. may keep the job but will not win the prize
- C. can still go on with the job
- D. will be punished if he refuses the decision

16. The best title of this passage might be \_\_\_\_.



- A. To do or not to do? The answer is a click away.  
 B. Join in the project. Life will be easier.  
 C. A wonder. Live a happy life without thinking.  
 D. Five lucky persons. Great prize is waiting for them.

## E

My husband is on the front lines in Iraq. Not as a soldier, but as a reporter. When I told my friends about his latest task, each had the same reaction, "Did you tell him no?"

They remind me, as if I'd somehow forgotten, that he has left behind our three young children for weeks, perhaps months. He'll be risking his life, they say, only for some news.

Is it worth it?

I understand the pity they feel for me because of the burden suddenly heaped on my shoulders.

My 5-year-old daughter designed a schedule to determine which of the children would keep me company in my empty bed at night. Whether it was her turn or not, I can usually wake to find her huddled against me. My 7-year-old son has many questions about the war and weapons. Though I've never allowed my children to watch the evening news, National Public Radio has been my constant companion, and he was interested in any mention of the war, and he questions me about "when will dad go home". Most troubling of all, my 9-year-old daughter has said nothing. She has asked no questions, shed no tears, and she merely glances at the photo of her father displayed on the page next to his article each morning. And all three are probably the only kids at their school who can find Iraq on a map.

In the end, when friends ask, "Is it worth it?" I can answer yes. He, like other reporters from other countries, is presenting us with the truth.

So when my friends ask, I tell them it wasn't a matter of letting him go or making him stay. My husband just does what his career asks him to do.

记述一位战地记者的妻子的的心声, 丈夫舍弃家庭, 冒着生命危险到伊拉克采访, 这值得吗?

17. Who cares for the mother most?

- A. Her friends.  
 B. Her son.  
 C. Her nine-year-old daughter.  
 D. Her five-year-old daughter.

18. Which of the following has the similar meaning of the word "schedule"?

- A. way of doing things.  
 B. place where something happens.  
 C. time when some activity is to be held.  
 D. rule to do something to follow.

19. The nine-year-old daughter worried the mother most because she \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. doesn't care about her father very much  
 B. hasn't asked any questions about her father  
 C. isn't as lively as the other children in the family  
 D. acts strangely and her mother doesn't know her attitude

20. The writer thinks her husband \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. is doing a worthwhile job in Iraq  
 B. considers his career more important than his family  
 C. should follow her friends' advice  
 D. should pay more attention to their children

## 写作训练

## 短文改错

The zoo of our city is one of the large zoos 1. \_\_\_\_\_ in our country. There are hundred of kinds of animals 2. \_\_\_\_\_ in it. We could see dozens of yellow, green, orange and 3. \_\_\_\_\_ brown birds, that can sing nice songs. We can also see 4. \_\_\_\_\_ big and little monkeys running and jump very actively just 5. \_\_\_\_\_ like naughty children. The elephants, each with a long 6. \_\_\_\_\_ trunk and big ears, is very kind to people. Our pandas, 7. \_\_\_\_\_ which are rare animals, will always interest in the visitors very 8. \_\_\_\_\_ much. They have good manners and are politely and friendly 9. \_\_\_\_\_ to all the visitors. We'll certainly have good time there. 10. \_\_\_\_\_

## 书面表达

中国首次载人航天成功, 杨利伟的名字家喻户晓。成为航天英雄, 国人为之自豪, 激励我们刻苦学习, 建设富强国家。请根据下表所列内容, 用英文写一篇 100 词左右的短文, 刊登在学校自办的英文刊物上。

宇航员 (astronaut)	杨利伟
发射时间	2003 年 10 月 15 日 9 时
返回时间	2003 年 10 月 16 日 6 时
停留时间	21 小时多
运载工具	"神舟五号"飞船
飞行方式	环绕地球飞行



## 高考接轨车

### 2004 年北京春季高考题

该阅读理解题与本单元的共同之处是科学话题:宇宙探测,寻找生命。

When Geoff Marcy was 14, his parents bought him a telescope. Every night, he would go onto the roof outside his window to see the wonders of the sky.

"What excited me most was whether there were planets in other solar (太阳的) systems where life might exist," he says. "I decided to try to find planets orbiting (沿……轨道运行) other stars like our Sun."

And he did. "My fellow researcher, Paul Butler, and I found our first planet in 1995," Dr. Marcy says. "We worked for ten years without finding anything! But we stuck with it, and our patience paid off."

Since then, the two scientists have discovered 65 of the more than 100 planets found orbiting other stars. Dr. Marcy and Dr. Butler also spotted the first "family" of three planets. In June 2002 they announced another discovery: a Jupiter-like (像木星一样的) planet orbiting star 55 Cancri.

At first, the two researchers found only planets that orbit close to stars. Recently, the scientists found planets farther out. The planet orbiting 55 Cancri is a major breakthrough: it is the first sighting of a large gas planet about the same distance from the star as Jupiter is from the Sun.

Why is this important? Scientists think that life on Earth may exist because of two special feature (特征) in our solar system. The first is Jupiter.

"Because it's so big, Jupiter pulls comets and asteroids (小行星), or they all come and hit the Earth," Dr. Marcy explains. "Without Jupiter, life on Earth would likely have been destroyed."

A second feature is that Earth is a rocky planet where liquid water, which is necessary for life, can exist. Unlike gas planets, rocky planets like Earth have surfaces where water can gather in pools and seas, which may support life. A huge space exists between the Jupiter-like planets that lie to 55 Cancri. Is there an Earth-like planet in the space, too small for us to notice? If so, says Dr. Marcy, "We would have two striking similarities to our solar system: a Jupiter-like planet and an Earth-like planet. And there may be life!"

1. What can we learn about Dr. Marcy from the passage?

- A. He is fond of watching Jupiter.
- B. He is from a scientist family.
- C. He dislikes working with Paul Butler.
- D. He is interested in finding life in outer space.

2. Which of the following is TRUE of the recent discovery?

- A. The planet is not as protective as Jupiter.
- B. The planet is close to star 55 Cancri.
- C. The planet proves to be a gas planet.
- D. The planet is as large as Jupiter.

3. Dr. Marcy thinks that life may exist in the 55 Cancri system because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. he has found the system similar to the solar system
- B. he has discovered an Earth-like planet there
- C. he has discovered a rocky planet there
- D. he has found signs of life in the system

4. "But we stuck with it" (in Paragraph 3) means "\_\_\_\_\_".

- A. they felt discouraged
- B. they carried on with it
- C. they failed in their attempt
- D. they made some progress

### 2003 年高考题

该阅读理解题与本单元的共同之处是科学话题:科技发展与环境保护的关系。

At one time, computers were expected largely to remove the need for paper copies of documents (文件) because they could be stored electronically. But for all the texts that are written, stored and sent electronically, a lot of them are still ending up on paper.

It is difficult to measure the quantity of paper used as a result of use of Internet-connected computers, although just about anyone who works in an office can tell you that when e-mail is introduced, the printers start working overtime. "I feel in my bones this revolution is causing more trees to be cut down," said Ted Smith of the Earth Village Organization.

Perhaps the best sign of how computer and Internet use pushes up demand for paper comes from the high-tech industry itself, which sees printing as one of its most promising markets. Several Internet companies have been set up to help small businesses print quality documents from a computer. Earlier this week Hewlett-Packard Co. announced a plan to develop new technologies that will enable people to print even more so they can get a hard copy of a business document, a medical record or just one-line e-mail, even if they are nowhere near a computer. As the company sees it, the more use of the Internet the greater demand for printers.

Does all this mean environmental concerns (环境问题) have been forgotten? Some activists suggest people have been led to believe that a lot of dangers to the environment have gone away. "I guess people believe that the problem is taken care of, because of recycling (回收利用)," said Kelly Quirke, director of the Rainforest Action Network in San Francisco. Yet,