

王后雄学案

教材完全解读

选修·专题



高中英语 选修9

配译林牛津版

丛书主编：王后雄
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ISBN 978-7-80732-916-9

定价:13.30元

ISBN 978-7-80732-916-9



9 787807 329169

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丛书策划：熊 辉
责任编辑：李朝晖
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教材完全解读

高中英语 选修9 配译林牛津版

丛书主编：王后雄 本册主编：朱晓萍

*

社 长：黄 俭 总编辑：白 冰

接力出版社出版发行

广西南宁市园湖南路9号 邮编：530022

E-mail: jielipub@public.nn.gx.cn

湖北省咸宁市鄂南新华印务有限公司印刷 全国新华书店经销

*

开本：889毫米×1194毫米 1/16 印张：7.5 字数：207千

2008年10月第2版 2008年10月第2次印刷

ISBN 978-7-80732-916-9

定价：13.30元

如有印装质量问题，可直接与本社调换。如发现画面模糊，字迹不清，断笔缺画，严重重影等疑似盗版图书，请拨打举报电话。

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教材完全解读

本书特点

- 1、以《课程标准》、《考试大纲》为编写依据，完全解读知识、方法、能力、考试题型，全面提高学习成绩。
- 2、采用国际流行的双栏对照案例编写方式，左栏对教材全解全析，在学科层次上力求讲深、讲透、讲出特色；右栏用案例诠释考点，对各个考点各个击破。

分层完全解读

从知识、方法、思维诠释教材知识点和方法点、帮您形成答题要点、解题思维，理清解题思路、揭示考点实质和内涵。

Unit 1 Other countries, other cultures

课标单元知识

类别	课程标准要求掌握的项目
Topic	Other countries, other cultures
Functions	1. Describing the geography of Canada On the eastern and western boundaries, the country borders the two great oceans—the Atlantic and the Pacific. Toronto, the largest city in Canada, is often said to be the most multicultural city in the world.

高考命题趋向

1. 形容词和副词的用法是英语学习中的一个重点，也是历届高考试题中的热点。高考对此点的考查要求考生能结合特定的语境掌握形容词、副词的基本语法特征及它们之间的语义差异，具备在特定语境中选择恰当的形容词、副词的能力。例如本单元的形容词：abundant, multicultural, concrete, flexible, conservative, ambiguous, compulsory, absolute, worthy, 以及副词：approximately, religiously, relatively 等都是高考考查的热点词汇。

背景知识导读

加拿大概况 Overview of Canada

加拿大(CANADA)国土面积约990万平方公里，仅次于俄罗斯，是世界国土面积第二大国。加拿大人口约3 000多万，其中58%都集中居住在大湖三角洲及魁北克城一带。民族构成以英裔和法裔为主，英裔占42%，法裔居民占27%。

Reading

1 课文英汉对译

Canada—land of the maple tree

Canada is one of the largest countries in the world, second only to Russia, and has always been famous for its fantastic natural scenery. Canada has vast areas of wilderness, from the Arctic north, where average winter temperatures are usually minus 20 degrees centigrade, to the 8,892-kilometre-long border with the USA in the south, which is said to be the longest border in the world not defended by an army or the police. On the eastern and western boundaries, the country borders the two great oceans—the Atlantic and the Pacific.

加拿大——枫树之国

加拿大是世界上最大的国家之一，在面积上仅次于俄罗斯，素来以其绚丽的自然风光闻名于世。加拿大有辽阔的荒原，北起北极寒地——那里的冬季平均气温通常是零下20摄氏度，南与美国毗邻——边境线长达8 892千米，据说是世界上最长的没有军队或警察设防的边境线。在东部和西部边界，加拿大濒临两大洋，即大西洋和太平洋。

2 语言知识精讲

1. Canada is one of the largest countries in the world, second only to Russia, and has always been famous for its fantastic natural scenery. 加拿大是世界上最大的国家之一，在面积上仅次于俄罗斯，素来以其绚丽的自然风光闻名于世。

second only to... 意为“仅次于……”，用来强调某事物接近最大或最重要的。

The spreadsheet application is second only to word processing in terms of popularity. 就受欢迎程度而言，电子制表软件仅次于文字处理软件。

相关链接：

second to none 意为“最佳的，不亚于任何人的”。

As a football player John is second to none.

◆ [考题1] As a dancer, he is _____ to none.
A. first B. second
C. secondly D. next

【解析】 second to none 意思是“最佳的，不亚于任何人的”，为固定短语。next to 意思是“紧邻，次于，紧接，几乎”。

【答案】 B

◆ [考题2] Next _____ the Yangtze River, the Yellow River is the second longest river in China.

A. for B. to C. about D. by

双栏对照学习

左栏全面剖析考点知识，凸现“解题依据”和答题要点。

右栏用典型案例诠释左栏考点。左右栏讲解·案例一一对照，形成高效学习的范式。

教辅大师王后雄教授、特级教师科学超前的体例设置,帮您赢得了学习起点,成就您人生的夙愿。

—— 题记

整体训练方法

针对本节重点、难点、考点及考试能力达标所设计的题目。题目难度适中,是形成能力、考试取得高分的必经阶梯。

解题错因导引

“点击考点”栏目导引每一道试题的“测试要点”。当您解题出错时,建议您通过“测试要点”的指向,弄清致错原因,形成正确答案。

单元知识整合

单元知识与方法网络化,帮助您将本单元所学教材内容系统化,形成对考点知识二次提炼与升华,全面提高单元学习效率。

同步体验高考

结合本章节知识及考纲要求,精心选编最新五年高考试题,体现“高考在平时”的学习理念,同步触摸、感知高考,点拨到位,破解高考答题规律与技巧。

考试高分保障

精心选编涵盖本章节或阶段性知识和能力要求的检测试题,梯度合理、层次分明,与同步考试接轨,利于您同步自我测评,查缺补漏。

点拨解题思路

试题皆提供详细的解题步骤和思路点拨,鼓励一题多解。不但知其然,且知其所以然。能使您养成良好规范的答题习惯。

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能力·题型设计

1A Some pre-school children go to a day care center _____ they learn simple games and songs.

A. then B. there C. while D. where

2A Australia is _____ many species of wild animals.

A. the home to B. the home of
C. a home to D. home of

点击考点

测试要点2
2007·全国高考题
测试要点4
作者自拟题
测试要点9
作者自拟题
测试要点5
作者自拟题

3A My hometown has beautiful scenery, _____ in Autumn when the trees yellow or red.

A. specially B. especially
C. extremely D. particular

4B Many college graduates find it difficult to get a high-paid job _____ working experience.
A. for short B. for short of

教材课后习题解答

Reading

A 1. About 30 million people.

2. Toronto, Montreal, Vancouver, Edmonton.

3. 670 metres wide.

C1 I. M 2. M 3. T 4. T 5. M 6. F 7. T 8. T

C2 1. Montreal 2. Montreal 3. Toronto

单元知识梳理与能力整合

归纳·总结·专题

一、词汇拓展

1. defend (vt.) _____ (n.) _____ (adj.) _____ (adv.)

2. abundant (adj.) _____ (n.) _____ (adv.)

3. locate (v.) _____ (n.)

4. approximately (adv.) _____ (adj.)

5. settlement (n.) _____ (n.)

6. immigration (n.) _____ (v.)

最新5年高考名题论解

1. (2005·江西高考题) On May 5, 2005, at _____ World Table Tennis Championship, Kong Linghui and Wang Hao won the gold medal in men's doubles win _____ score of 4:1.

A. a; a B. /; the C. a; / D. the; a

【解析】考查冠词用法。“在2005年5月5日的那场乒乓球世锦赛中”为特指,故排除A、B、C三项,又因 a score of... 意为“……分数”,故答案为D。

【答案】D

知识与能力同步测控题

(满分:120分 测试时间:120分钟)

第一部分 英语知识应用(共两节,满分45分)

第一节 单项选择(共15小题;每小题1分,满分15分)

1. First, it is important to recognize what kind of person you are and which special qualities make you different from _____.

A. everyone else B. the other
C. someone else D. the rest

2. Today, we will discuss a number of cases _____ beginners of English fail to use the language properly.

答案与提示

Unit 1 Other countries, other cultures

Reading

1. D where 引导非限制性定语从句,代替 a day care center.

2. B the home of 意为“是……的所在地”,相当于 home to.

3. B especially 意为“特别地,尤其”符合题意, specially 则表示专为一目的而进行的特定行为。

4. D for being short of 意为“因为缺少……”,此时 short 为表语形容词,being 不可少。

5. C their eyes looking 为独立主格结构,在句中作伴随状语。

X导航丛书系列最新教辅

讲 《中考完全解读》 复习讲解—紧扼中考的脉搏

练 《中考完全学案》 难点突破—挑战思维的极限



《中考完全学案》

讲 《高考完全解读》 精湛解析—把握高考的方向

练 《高考完全学案》 阶段测试—进入实战的演练



《高考完全学案》

讲 《教材完全解读》 细致讲解—汲取教材的精髓

例 《课标导航基础知识手册》 透析题型—掌握知识的法宝

练 《教材完全学案》 夯实基础—奠定能力的基石



伴随着新的课程标准问世及新版教材的推广，经过多年的锤炼与优化，数次的修订与改版，如今的“X导航”丛书系列以精益求精的质量、独具匠心的创意，已成为备受广大读者青睐的品牌图书。今天，我们已形成了高效、实用的同步练习与应试复习丛书体系，如果您能结合自身的实际情况配套使用，一定能取得立竿见影的效果。

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模块学习指南

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Unit 1 Other countries, other cultures

课标单元知识

类别	课程标准要求掌握的项目
Topic	Other countries, other cultures
Functions	<p>1. Describing the geography of Canada On the eastern and western boundaries, the country borders the two great oceans—the Atlantic and the Pacific. Toronto, the largest city in Canada, is often said to be the most multicultural city in the world.</p> <p>2. Describing the history of Canada Quebec, which was originally colonized by France, was lost to the British in 1763, but the population of Quebec is still over 70 percent French. Canada has a very interesting history. In 1896, gold was discovered in the Klondike area north of Alaska.</p>
Vocabulary	<p>maple, minus, centigrade, defend, waste, mountain range, countless, seemingly, freezing, ice-covered, abundant, snowmobile, hunter, multicultural, ancestor, locate, mix, alley, concrete, skyscraper, upwards, nightlife, cuisine, pitch, semicircle, awesome, sheet, approximately, settlement, pancake, enthusiast, permanent, frost, recreation, immigration, vertical, platform, bounce, compromise, bound, flexible, unexpected, acute, observer, preference, monument, conservative, sidewalk, liberty, security, occupy, jungle, paperwork, register, ambiguous, absolute, compulsory, canteen, pub, pint, barbecue, devotion, content, armchair, unfit, climate, seaside, equip, dusk, after-school, export, religiously, patience, criterion, grasp, scholar, participant, cycling, percentage, competitor, relatively, impressive</p> <p>be located in, for short, be home to, cater to, owing to, aside from, be bound to, fill out, be equipped with, be worthy of, as far as... is/are concerned, in total</p>
Grammar	<p>Overview of subordinate clauses Because the population of Quebec is still over 70 per cent French, Montreal has a wonderful mix of Old World and New World architecture and culture. Montreal has a colourful nightlife to ensure (that) no visitor is ever bored.</p>
Skills and strategies	<p>By the end of this unit, students will be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. read a travel brochure about Canada and a magazine article about an aspect of Australian culture 2. listen to a conversation about travel plans 3. talk about issues related to travel and phone up a travel agent 4. plan and write a travel itinerary 5. make a flip chart about an aspect of Chinese culture
Culture	<p>1. Information about Canada 2. The symbols of different countries 3. Australia and sports</p>

高考命题趋向

1. 形容词和副词的用法是英语学习中的一个重点,也是历届高考试题中的热点。高考对此点的考查要求考生能结合特定的语境掌握形容词、副词的基本语法特征及它们之间的语义差异,具备在特定语境中选择恰当的形容词、副词的能力。例如本单元的形容词: abundant, multicultural, concrete, flexible, conservative, ambiguous, compulsory, absolute, worthy, 以及副词: approximately, religiously, relatively 等都是高考考查的热点词汇。

2. 纵观历年高考题,不难看出对动词和动词短语的考查特别注重对动词和动词短语语义的辨析。例如: defend 会结合 prevent, protect, save 来考查; waste 与 spend, take, cost 相比较; owe 会与 contribute, devote, adapt 等搭配上相同的词来设置语境。动词短语: put aside 会与 put away, put up, put off, put out 相结合来设置语境,旨在考查学生在特定的语境中对于动词和动词短语的语义准确理解的能力。

3. when, as, while, because, though, although, as soon as 等连接词引导的状语从句; that 引导的名词性从句; as, which, when, where 引导的定语从句等都是高考考查语法项目的重点。



背景知识导读

加拿大概况 Overview of Canada

加拿大(CANADA)国土面积约990万平方公里,仅次于俄罗斯,是世界上国土面积第二大国。加拿大人口约3 000多万,其中58%都集中居住在大湖三角洲及魁北克城一带。民族构成以英裔和法裔为主,英裔占42%,法裔居民占27%。其他民族群体有德裔、意裔、乌克兰裔、荷兰裔、波兰裔、华裔,华裔占目前加拿大总人口的5%。加拿大最早的居民是印第安人、因纽特人和米提人,他们大约占当前加拿大人口的2%。信仰罗马天主教的人占46.5%,基督新教占41.2%,东正教占1.5%,犹太教占1.2%,伊斯兰教占0.4%,其他占1.8%。加拿大是双语国家,官方语言是英语和法语,但是很多加拿大人的母语不是英语或法语,而是意大利语、汉语、德语、葡萄牙语、波兰语、乌克兰语、荷兰语、希腊语等等。加拿大的首都渥太华是全国的政治、经济、文化和交通中心,它位于加拿大的东南部。加拿大的三大城市分别是多伦多、蒙特利尔和温哥华。

地理位置

加拿大位于北美洲北半部,约在北纬41°~83°,西经52°~141°之间。它东濒大西洋,西临太平洋,西北部与美国阿拉斯加州接壤,南接美国本土,北临北冰洋达北极圈。全国地貌呈西高东低状。位于西部的落基山脉,有许多海拔4 000米以上的高峰,最高峰洛根峰海拔5 951米。中部为大平原。加拿大主要的河流有马更些河、育空河和圣劳伦斯河等。其中马更些河最长,全长4 241公里。著名的湖泊有大熊湖、大奴湖、休伦湖和安大略湖等。加拿大是世界上湖泊最多的国家之一。

气候特征

加拿大属于北欧型的大陆性气候,冬季期长(12月至3月)气候寒冷,夏季期短(7、8月),而雨量集中在春季(4、5、6月)。以华人最多的温哥华为例,它是全加拿大冬季最暖和的城市,最冷的1月平均气温为3℃,7月的平均气温为17℃,基本上四季如春;多伦多1月的平均气温为-6.7℃,7月为20.5℃;渥太华年平均气温为5.7℃,居于世界平均气温最低的首都第五位,年绝对最低气温为-36℃,是世界第三位绝对气温最低的首都。但由于天气干燥,并不感觉特别冷,而且愈往北温度愈低。

Reading



课文英汉对译

Canada—land of the maple tree

Canada is one of the largest countries in the world, second only to Russia, and has always been famous for its fantastic natural scenery. Canada has vast areas of wilderness, from the Arctic north, where average winter temperatures are usually minus 20 degrees centigrade, to the 8,892-kilometre-long border with the USA in the south, which is said to be the longest border in the world not defended by an army or the police. On the eastern and western boundaries, the country borders the two great oceans—the Atlantic and the Pacific.

Within this huge country, there are frozen wastes, vast mountain ranges, enormous open plains, countless rivers and seemingly endless forests. There are many wild animals in the forests and on the freezing, ice-covered lands in the north, and fish are abundant in the seas and rivers. For those who love outdoor activities, it is possible to hike, sail, cross-country ski or travel by snowmobile for hours—or even days—without meeting another person. Canadians, especially wildlife photographers and hunters, are quite fond of this wilderness, and you will be too!

Beautiful scenery is just one of the treasures Canada has to offer. The vast majority of Canada's population of about 30 million people is urban. You will be thrilled by Toronto, Montreal, Vancouver and Edmonton—all known internationally for their metropolitan lifestyle, beautiful architecture and unique culture.

加拿大——枫树之国

加拿大是世界上最大的国家之一,在面积上仅次于俄罗斯,素来以其绚丽的自然风光闻名于世。加拿大有辽阔的荒原,北起北极寒地——那里的冬季平均气温通常是零下20摄氏度,南与美国毗邻——边境线长达8 892千米,据说是世界上最长的没有军队或警察设防的边境线。在东部和西部边界,加拿大濒临两大洋,即大西洋和太平洋。

在这片广袤的国土上,有冰封的荒原、巍峨的山脉、辽阔的平原、无数的河流以及似乎无边无际的森林。在森林里,在北方的冰封之地有着许多野生动物,海洋和河流中有着大量的鱼类。对于热爱户外活动的人来说,在远足、帆船运动、越野滑雪或雪上汽车旅行中,他们可能好几个小时甚至好几天都碰不到一个人。加拿大人,特别是野生生物摄影师和猎人非常喜欢这片荒原。相信你会也喜欢!

加拿大奉献给世人的宝藏不仅是秀丽的风光。加拿大总人口约三千万,其中绝大部分是城市人口。你会为多伦多、蒙特利尔、温哥华和埃德蒙顿而兴奋不已——这些城市均以大都市的生活方式、美丽的建筑和独特的文化而闻名世界。



Toronto, the largest city in Canada, is often said to be the most multicultural city in the world. People there have ancestors from Ireland, Portugal, China, Lebanon, Italy and Vietnam, as well as from many other places. Located in the heart of Toronto is the Canadian National Tower, which is often called the CN Tower for short. Rising 553 metres into the sky, it is the tallest tower in the world!

Montreal, a port in the province of Quebec, is the second largest city in Canada, and also the second largest French-speaking city in the world, Paris being the largest. Quebec, which was originally colonized by France, was lost to the British in 1763, but its population is still over 70 per cent French. Because of this, Montreal has a wonderful mix of Old World (European) and New World (North American) architecture and culture. There are old buildings, churches, narrow streets and alleys, all alongside glass and steel and concrete skyscrapers reaching upwards. As a modern city, Montreal has colourful nightlife, with many restaurants and clubs, as well as cultural and street festivals to ensure that no visitor is ever bored.

Smaller in size, but equally famous, is the city of Vancouver in the province of British Columbia on the Pacific coast. Another multicultural city, it has one of the largest Chinese populations in North America. Vancouver has superb scenery, a beautiful harbour, and all the comforts of modern life and international cuisine, in addition to being close to the most popular wilderness and ski areas.

Edmonton, a city in British Columbia's neighbouring province of Alberta, is home to the West Edmonton Mall. The mall is said to be the largest pedestrian mall in the world. It is like an underground city, covering an area of more than 20 football pitches. The mall consists of eight kilometres of tunnels, filled with shops, art galleries and even a water park. It attracts over 55,000 customers every day!

Nearer to the Atlantic coast is Niagara Falls. It is perhaps the most widely recognized natural phenomenon in Canada. The waterfalls, the largest of which is shaped like a semicircle, are 670 metres wide, and fall 56 metres in an awesome white sheet of water. Millions of visitors from all over the world come here every year.

Canada has a very interesting history. In 1896, gold was discovered in the Klondike area north of Alaska. Historians say that approximately one million people left their homes from different areas all over North America to seek their fortunes in the "gold rush". Although only a handful of people were successful, many stayed and established settlements in the area, and there are now many museums showing what life was like back then.

Finally, if you visit during the autumn, you can see Canada's national symbol—the maple leaf! There are many maple trees in Canada and a maple leaf is featured on the Canadian flag. In autumn, maple leaves turn a beautiful red and the tree itself supplies Canada's most famous food—maple syrup—which goes perfectly with pancakes.

With all of these attractions, you can see why, in 1996, the UN named Canada the best country in the world to live in!

多伦多是加拿大最大的城市,常被称为世界上文化最多元化的城市。多伦多人的祖先来自于爱尔兰、葡萄牙、中国、黎巴嫩、意大利、越南以及其他许多地方。加拿大国家电视塔坐落于多伦多市中心,通常简称为CN塔。它高达553米,直耸云霄,是世界上最高的塔!

魁北克省内的港口城市蒙特利尔是加拿大第二大城市,也是世界上仅次于巴黎的第二大法语城市。魁北克原是法国殖民地,1763年被英国人接管,但其人口仍有70%以上的是法国血统。因此蒙特利尔的建筑和文化是旧世界(欧洲)和新世界(北美)的奇妙融合体。这里有古老的建筑、教堂和狭窄的巷道,而一旁则矗立着用玻璃和钢筋混凝土盖成的摩天大楼。作为一座现代化的城市,蒙特利尔的夜生活丰富多彩,有许多饭店和俱乐部,还有文化性的和街头性的节庆活动,绝对不会让任何游客感到无聊。

不列颠哥伦比亚省首府温哥华位于太平洋海岸,它面积虽小,但同样闻名遐迩。温哥华也是一座多元文化城市,是北美洲华裔人口最多的城市之一。温哥华附近有最受欢迎的荒原和滑雪胜地。此外它还有绝佳的风光、美丽的港口,各种现代生活所需的舒适设施以及各国的美食。

阿尔伯塔省与不列颠哥伦比亚省毗邻,该省的埃德蒙顿市是西埃德蒙顿购物中心所在地。据说该中心是世界上最大的步行购物中心。它就像一个地下城市,面积比20个足球场还要大。购物中心由八千米长的隧道构成,到处都是商店、艺术画廊,甚至还有一个水上公园。购物中心每天都吸引着55 000多名顾客。

更靠近大西洋海岸的是尼亚加拉瀑布群。这可能是加拿大最为人知的自然景观。尼亚加拉瀑布群宽670米,白色水幕飞流直下56米,令人叹为观止,其中最大的瀑布形似一个半圆。每年都有数百万游客从世界各地来此游玩。

加拿大的历史非常有趣。1896年有人在阿拉斯加北部的克朗代克发现了黄金(因此出现了“淘金热”)。历史学家称,在“淘金热”中整个北美大约有一百万人为了发财而背井离乡。尽管只有少数人获得了成功,但许多人都留了下来并在当地定居,如今有许多博物馆就是展示那时的生活情况的。

最后,如果你在秋季来观光,你还可以看到加拿大的国家象征——枫叶!加拿大生长着许多枫树,国旗上就有一片枫叶作标志。枫叶在秋天变为美丽的红色,枫树产出枫树糖浆,这是加拿大最出名的食物,配上薄煎饼一起吃那就再完美不过了。

了解了加拿大的这些吸引人之处,你就能明白为何联合国于1996年将加拿大称为“世界上最适宜居住的国家”了!



2 语言知识精讲

1. Canada is one of the largest countries in the world, second only to Russia, and has always been famous for its fantastic natural scenery. 加拿大是世界上最大的国家之一,在面积上仅次于俄罗斯,素来以其绚丽的自然风光闻名于世。

second only to... 意为“仅次于……”,用来强调某事物接近最大或最重要的。

The spreadsheet application is second only to word processing in terms of popularity. 就受欢迎程度而言,电子制表软件仅次于文字处理软件。

相关链接:

second to none 意为“最佳的,不亚于任何人的”。

As a football player John is second to none.

说到踢足球,约翰并不亚于任何人。

2. Canada has vast areas of wilderness, from the Arctic north, where average winter temperatures are usually minus 20 degrees centigrade, to the 8,892-kilometre-long border with the USA in the south, which is said to be the longest border in the world not defended by an army or the police. 加拿大有辽阔的荒原,北起北极寒地——那里的冬季平均气温通常是零下 20 摄氏度,南与美国毗邻——边境线长达 8 892 千米,据说是世界上最长的没有军队或警察设防的边境线。

(1) where 引导的是非限制性定语从句,且在从句中充当地点状语,代替 in the Arctic north.

We are going to spend the Spring Festival in Guangzhou, where live my grandparents and some relatives.

我们将去广州过春节,那儿有我的爷爷、奶奶和一些亲戚朋友。

This is the house, where I spent my childhood.

就是这所房子,我在这儿度过了我的童年。

(2) minus prep. “(温度)零下”; adj. “(数字)小于零的,负的”。

The temperature dropped to minus 28 degrees centigrade (-28℃).

气温降到零下 28 摄氏度。

The answer to the problem is a minus figure.

这道题的答案是负数。

(3) which 引导的是非限制性定语从句,修饰先行词 border。此句中含有一个常用结构:

sb./sth. is said/thought/believed/considered/supposed to do/be... 某人或某物被认为……

The new film directed by Feng Xiaogang is said to be very interesting.

据说冯小刚执导的这部电影很有趣。

Bell was considered to have invented the telephone.

人们认为贝尔发明了电话。

3. There are many wild animals in the forests and on the freezing, ice-covered lands in the north, and fish are abundant in the seas and rivers. 在森林里,在北方的冰封之地有着许多野生动物,海洋和河流中有着大量的鱼类。

abundant adj. 意为“丰富的,充裕的”。

We have abundant evidence to prove his guilt.

我们有充分的证据证明他有罪。

The mountain is abundant in mineral deposits.

这座山蕴藏着丰富的矿藏。

相关链接:

abundant 的名词为 abundance, 常与介词 in 连用, 构成短语: in abundance, 意为“大量的, 丰富的”。

At the feast there was food and drink in abundance.

在盛宴上有很丰富的食物和饮料。

4. Canadians, especially wildlife photographers and hunters, are quite fond of this wilderness, and you will be too! 加拿大人, 特别是野生生物摄影师和猎人非常喜欢这片荒原。相信你会喜欢的!

(1) especially 和 specially 用法比较:

两者都是副词, 词义接近。especially 意为“特别地, 尤其是”, 含有超

◆ [考题 1] As a dancer, he is _____ to none.

A. first B. second

C. secondly D. next

[解析] second to none 意思是“最佳的, 不亚于任何人的”, 为固定短语。next to 意思是“紧邻, 次于, 紧接, 几乎”。

[答案] B

◆ [考题 2] Next _____ the Yangtze River, the Yellow River is the second longest river in China.

A. for B. to C. about D. by

[解析] next to “次于”。句意: 在中国, 黄河是仅次于长江的第二条大河流。

[答案] B

◆ [考题 3] Once more I'm in Shanghai, _____ I have not been for years.

A. that B. when C. which D. where

[解析] where 在从句中相当于 in Shanghai, 引导一个非限制性定语从句。

[答案] D

◆ [考题 4] There are several research centers in China _____ a certain disease called Bird Flu is being studied.

A. which B. where C. when D. what

[解析] where 引导限制性定语从句, 在句中相当于 in several research centers.

[答案] B

◆ [考题 5] (1) Many old people like to live _____ there are many trees and flowers.

A. in which B. in that

C. which D. where

(2) Canada is said _____ the best country in the world to live in by the UN in 1996.

A. to be named B. being named

C. to have been named D. to have named

[解析] (1) where 引导地点状语从句。

(2) sth. is said to do/be 为惯用结构, 此时 to do 应用其完成被动式, 表示动作先于句中谓语动词的动作被完成。

[答案] (1) D (2) C

◆ [考题 6] There are _____ supplies of firewood in the forest so that the people nearby often collect them.

A. abundant B. abundance

C. plenty D. short

[解析] abundant 意思是“充裕的, 充足的”, B、C 两项都是名词形式不能作定语; D 项不符合题意, 故 A 项为最佳答案。

[答案] A

◆ [考题 7] In my opinion, you'd better make preparations for the meeting _____, working out the plan.

A. in particular B. in advance

C. in abundance D. in order

[解析] in advance 意为“事先, 在前, 预



出其他之意,用来加强语气,常用于所强调的主语、介词短语、形容词及 when 引导的从句之前。specially 意为“特意地,专门地”,强调是专为某一特定目的而进行的特定行为。

Noise is unpleasant, especially when you are trying to sleep.

噪声很讨厌,尤其在你想睡觉时。

The cake is specially made for your birthday.

这蛋糕是专门为你生日而做的。

(2) be fond of 意思是“喜欢,爱好”,后接名词或动名词,其中的 of 不可用动词不定式代替。be 动词可换成 become 或 get,表示“逐渐(变得)喜欢……”。

Most children are fond of toys. 大多数孩子都喜欢玩具。

My cousin is fond of singing and dancing. 我堂妹喜欢唱歌跳舞。

The girl has become fond of her stepfather.

这女孩逐渐(变得)喜欢她继父了。

5. Located in the heart of Toronto is the Canadian National Tower, which is often called the CN Tower for short.

加拿大国家电视塔坐落于多伦多市中心,通常简称为 CN 塔。

(1) Located in the heart of Toronto 在句中作表语置于句首,引起主谓倒装。在英语中,有时为强调表语的内容而将其置于句首,引起完全倒装。

Present at the meeting were 20 people, who are from the village.

有 20 个人出席了这次会议,他们全都是来自这个村庄。

Such are the facts, no one can deny them.

事实如此,没有人能否定。

(2) be located in 意思是“位于……,坐落于……”。

The small town is located 50 miles south of Chicago.

这个小镇位于芝加哥以南 50 英里处。

The camp is located at the foot of the mountain.

营地设置在山脚下。

(3) for short 意思是“简称,缩略”,为介词短语。

My name is Alexander. “AL” for short.

我的名字叫亚历山大,简称“AL”。

相关链接:

short for 意为“……的缩写”,为形容词短语,通常作表语。

short of 意为“缺乏”,为形容词短语,作表语,也可作介词短语,但其意为“除了……之外”。

The PLA is short for the People's Liberation Army.

“PLA”是中国人民解放军英文名称的缩写。

We are short of cash. 我们缺少现金。

Short of swimming, there is no way to cross the river.

除游泳之外,没有办法过河。

6. Montreal, a port in the province of Quebec, is the second largest city in Canada, and also the second largest French-speaking city in the world, Paris being the largest. 魁北克省内的港口城市蒙特利尔是加拿大第二大城市,也是世界上仅次于巴黎的第二大法语城市。

句中 Paris being the largest 为独立主格结构。所谓独立主格结构,即“逻辑主语+分词短语”。当分词的逻辑主语与句子的主语一致时,则省略之。反之,则要带上逻辑主语。

试比较:

{ 由于生病,我没上学。Being ill, I didn't go to school.

{ 由于妈妈生病,我没上学。Mother being ill, I didn't go to school.

更多例句:

There being no bus, we had to go home on foot.

因为没有公交车,所以我们只好步行回家。

Marvin lay at full length upon his stomach, his head resting upon his left forearm.

马文脊背朝天,四肢伸展,头枕着左臂,直挺挺地躺着。

7. There are old buildings, churches, narrow streets and alleys, all alongside glass and steel and concrete skyscrapers reaching upwards.

这里有古老的建筑,教堂和狭窄的巷道,而一旁则矗立着用玻璃和钢筋混凝土盖成的摩天大楼。

先”;in particular 意为“特别是”;in abundance 意为“充足的”;in order “有秩序的”,故 B 项为最佳答案。

[答案] B

◆ [考题 8] It's always difficult being in a foreign country, _____ if you don't speak the language.

A. extremely

B. naturally

C. basically

D. especially

(NMET 2000)

[解析] extremely 意为“极度地,极端地”;naturally 意为“自然地”;basically 意为“基本上”;especially 意为“特别地”。从句意可以看出,应填 especially,强调不会说那个国家的语言会感到更加难。

[答案] D

◆ [考题 9] More and more young people are fond _____ playing tennis nowadays.

A. on

B. to

C. in

D. of

(2006·上海春招)

[解析] 句意:如今越来越多的年轻人喜欢打网球。be fond of 意为“喜欢……”,为固定结构,其他介词均不能构成搭配,故 D 项为最佳答案。

[答案] D

◆ [考题 10] (1) Such _____ the results of the experiments.

A. is

B. was

C. are

D. do

(2) _____ was Albert Einstein, a simple man and the 20th century's greatest scientist.

A. This

B. Such

C. As

D. So

[解析] (1) such 作表语,置于句首时, such 后的 be 动词应与其后的“真正主语”保持一致。

(2) 句意:这就是爱因斯坦,一个 20 世纪最伟大的简朴的科学家。such 放在句首时,强调程度,意为“这样,如此程度”。

[答案] (1) C (2) B

◆ [考题 11] _____ in the centre of the city, the factory will be moved somewhere else.

A. Locating

B. To be located

C. Being located

D. Located

[解析] located 为过去分词,在句中 with the factory 之间是逻辑上的动宾关系而不是逻辑上的主谓关系;B 项中的 to be located 意为“将要被安置在……”,不符合题意,故 D 项为最佳选项。

[答案] D

◆ [考题 12] The girl seems to be _____ experience as far as I am concerned.

A. short of

B. for short

C. in short

D. short for

[解析] 句意:就我而言,这个女孩似乎缺少经验。short of 意为“缺乏”;for short 意为“简称”;in short 意为“简而言之”;short for 意为“……的缩写”,故 A 项为最佳答案。

[答案] A

◆ [考题 13] (1) _____, we will go on an outing to the beach tomorrow.



alongside prep. 意为“横靠,在……旁边”“沿着……的边”“与……一起”“与……同时”。

In this city, traditional beliefs go alongside a modern urban lifestyle. 在这个城市里,传统信念与现代都市生活方式并存。

A police car pulled up alongside us.

一辆警车在我们旁边停下来。

8. Vancouver has superb scenery, a beautiful harbour, and all the comforts of modern life and international cuisine, in addition to being close to the most popular wilderness and ski areas. 温哥华附近有最受欢迎的荒原和滑雪胜地,此外它还有着绝佳的风光、美丽的港口,各种现代生活所需的舒适设施以及各国的美食。

in addition to 意思是“加之……,除……之外(还)”,后接名词、代词或动名词作宾语。

In addition to such subjects, the department also taught maths and geography.

除了这样的科目之外,这个系也教授数学和地理。

in addition 单独使用时,可置于句首、句中或句末,表示“加之,又,此外(还)”。

There is, in addition, one further point to make.

另外(此外),还有一点要说。

9. Edmonton, a city in British Columbia's neighbouring province of Alberta, is home to the West Edmonton Mall. 阿尔伯达省与不列颠哥伦比亚省毗邻,该省的埃德蒙顿市是西埃德蒙顿购物中心所在地。

be home to 意思是“为……所在地”。

Zhongguancun is home to the Chinese Academy of Sciences and more than ten famous universities, including Peking University and Tsinghua University.

中关村是中国科学院和北京大学、清华大学等10多所著名大学的所在地。

10. The mall consists of eight kilometres of tunnels, filled with shops, art galleries and even a water park. 购物中心由八千米长的隧道构成,到处都是商店、艺术画廊,甚至还有一个水上公园。

(1) 短语 consist of 意为“由……组成,由……构成”,相当于 be made up of 或 be composed of。

A cricket team consists of eleven players.

曲棍球队由11名选手组成。

Our class consists of 25 girl students and 40 boy students.

我们班由25名女生和40名男生组成。

(2) be filled with 意为“装满,充满”,强调状态。

The room was filled with smoke. 房间里烟雾弥漫。

The bucket is filled with water. 水桶装满了水。

相关链接:

be filled with 的同义词组是 be full of (意为“充满……的”)。

The box is filled with gifts.

(= The box is full of gifts.) 盒子里装满了礼物。

11. The waterfalls, the largest of which is shaped like a semicircle, are 670 metres wide, and fall 56 metres in an awesome white sheet of water. 尼亚加拉瀑布群宽670米,白色

A. Weather being permitted

B. Weather permitted

C. Weather permitting

D. Weather to permit

(2) More time _____, we could do it better.

A. giving B. being given C. given D. to give

[解析] (1) weather permitting 为独立主格结构,在句中充当状语,表示条件。permit 与 weather 之间是逻辑上的主谓关系,故应用现在分词形式。

(2) more time given 为独立主格结构,在句中充当条件状语, time 与 give 之间为动宾关系,应用过去分词表示被动含义。

[答案] (1) C (2) C

◆ [考题 14] Just at the moment another car drew up _____ ours.

A. side by side

B. hand in hand

C. alongside

D. along

[解析] alongside 意为“横靠,在……旁边”“与……一起”“与……同时”,是介词,后接名词或代词作宾语。A、B、D 三项中,一定要加介词 with 才可带宾语。

[答案] C

◆ [考题 15] _____ being admitted to a key university, the boy was given an award of \$ 5,000.

A. In addition to

B. Beside

C. Except for

D. Except

[解析] in addition to 意为“……加之,除……之外(还)”;beside 意为“在……旁边”,如改为 besides 则正确。except 意为“除……之外(不包括)”;except for 意为“除……之外(不包括)”。故 A 为正确选择。

[答案] A

◆ [考题 16] Aunt Mary gave us sandwiches for our picnic and a bag of cookie _____.

A. apart from

B. beside

C. in addition to

D. in addition

[解析] in addition 意为“此外(还)”,可放在句末。

[答案] D

◆ [考题 17] The Rockies are home _____ bears and mountain lions.

A. in

B. of

C. to

D. about

[解析] be home to 意为“为……所在地”,是固定短语。

[答案] C

◆ [考题 18] A university _____ teachers, administrators and students.

A. consists of

B. makes up

C. is consisted of

D. composes of

[解析] consist of 意为“由……构成,由……组成”;若选 B 项,应用“is made up of”;若选 D 项,应用“is composed of”,意为“由……组成”,故 A 项为最佳答案。

[答案] A

◆ [考题 19] _____ extraordinary strength, the boy stood up.

A. Being filled with

B. Filled with

C. Being full with

D. Filled of

[解析] filled with extraordinary strength 是过去分词短语作原因状语,意为“充满着非凡的力量”,可换成“full of extraordinary strength”。

[答案] B

水幕飞流直下 56 米,令人叹为观止,其中最大的瀑布形似一个半圆。

短语 be shaped like 意为“具有(或呈)……形状的”。

The Sydney Opera House's roof is shaped like a ship's sails.

悉尼歌剧院的顶部形似一艘船的风帆。

The cake is shaped like a heart.

这块蛋糕呈心形。

12. Although only a handful of people were successful, many stayed and established settlements in the area, and there are now many museums showing what life was like back then.

尽管只有少数人获得了成功,但许多人都留了下来并在当地定居,如今有许多博物馆展示的就是那时的生活情况。

短语 a handful of 意思是“一把(的量),少数(人或事物)”。

Please feed a handful of rice to the chickens.

请抓一把米去喂鸡。

Only a handful of students understood what I said.

只有少数学生听懂了我刚才所说的。

13. There are many maple trees in Canada and a maple leaf is featured on the Canadian flag. 加拿大生长着许多枫树,国旗上就有一片枫叶作标志。

(1) feature vt. 意为“以……为特征,给……以显著地位”。

This is a gallery that features African art.

这是一个突出介绍非洲艺术的艺术馆。

We're featuring bedroom furniture this week.

本周我们特别宣传卧室家具。

(2) feature n. 意为“特点,特色,特别报道(节目)”。

Wet weather is a feature of life in Scotland.

潮湿的天气是苏格兰的特色。

14. With all of these attractions, you can see why, in 1996, the UN named Canada the best country in the world to live in.

了解了加拿大的这些吸引人之处,你就能明白为何联合国于 1996 年将加拿大称为“世界上最适宜居住的国家”了。

不定式 to live in 在句中作定语,修饰其前的名词 the world,不定式中的介词 in 不宜省略。注意,如果不定式是不及物动词,作定语表动宾关系时其后应有必要的介词。修饰的名词是 time, place, way 时,其后习惯上常省略介词。

Please give me a pen to write with.

请给我一支写字的钢笔。

This is the best way to make friends (with).

这是交朋友的最好方法。

◆ [考题 20] A huge balloon _____ a giant cow.

A. is looked like

B. is shaping like

C. is shaped like

D. is looking like

[解析] be shaped like 意为“具有(或呈)……形状的”。若用动词短语 look like,意为“看起来像”,不能用于被动语态和进行时态中,故 C 项为正确答案。

[答案] C

◆ [考题 21] —How many people of you have been to the Great Wall?

—Only _____ people.

A. a handful of

B. a great number of

C. a little

D. a great deal of

[解析] 根据答语中的副词 only 可知“去长城的人只有少数”,故排除 B 项, C、D 两项后接不可数名词,因此 A 项为最佳答案。

[答案] A

◆ [考题 22] Fish _____ very largely in the food of these islanders.

A. features

B. characters

C. figures

D. images

[解析] 句意:这些岛民在食物方面的特色是以鱼为主。feature 意为“以……为特色”。

[答案] A

◆ [考题 23] I'd like to advertise someone to share my rent, but my new roommate should be a person easy to _____.

A. get along

B. get on

C. get along with

D. get through

[解析] 句意:希望新室友为一个容易相处的人。get on/along (well) with sb. “同……相处得(好)”, with 与 a person 构成介宾关系,不可省略,而 get through 意为“完成,通过;用完;耗尽”,故 C 为正确答案。

[答案] C

◆ [考题 24] They couldn't afford a comfortable apartment to _____.

A. live

B. live in

C. live on

D. live with

[解析] to live in 作定语,其中的介词 in 不能省掉。live on... 意为“以……为生”;live with 意为“接受,忍受(不快之事)”,故 B 项为最佳答案。

[答案] B

3 能力·题型设计

1A Some pre-school children go to a day care center _____ they learn simple games and songs.

A. then B. there C. while D. where

2A Australia is _____ many species of wild animals.

A. the home to B. the home of
C. a home to D. home of

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3A My hometown has beautiful scenery, _____ in Autumn when the trees yellow or red.

A. specially B. especially
C. extremely D. particular

4B Many college graduates find it difficult to get a high-paid job _____ working experience.

A. for short B. for short of