

根据普通高中课程标准实验教科书编写

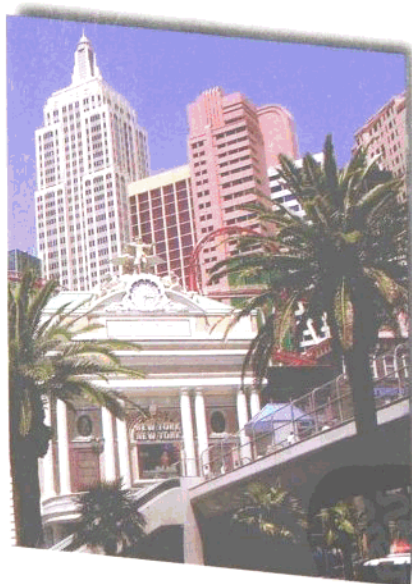
新课标高中 同步导学

XinKeBiao GaoZhong TongBu DaoXue

人教版

英语

必修 1



编审 周文景

主编 马广生 潘富昌



开明出版社

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必修1
必修2

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人教版 必修1 必修2

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编写说明

2007年,38.4%的高考本科上线率,创河南省各辖市历史最高水平,37名同学被北大、清华录取,人数居全省第一;2008年,本科上线率达41.9%,以高于全省平均上线率(20.56%)一倍以上的成绩,再次刷新河南省各省辖市本科上线率最高记录,又有37名同学被北大、清华录取,这就是位于豫北一隅的濮阳市创造的教育奇迹。她虽然位置偏僻,经济并不发达,但这里的基础教育却异军突起,成了该市的一张靓丽名片,出现了全省瞩目的“濮阳现象”。是什么让他们取得了如此骄人的成绩?是先进的教育理念,是科学的教学模式,是大批业务精湛的教学名师和骨干。多年来,他们一直倡导“到位教学”的原则,广泛推行“单元过关教学模式”,严格落实“堂堂清”“课课清”“单元清”,力求夯实基础,避免知识转嫁,稳步提高能力。尤其是他们的“三清”要求,与洋思中学的“三清”相比,更符合学科自身逻辑,更符合学生认知规律。多年的探索与实践,他们不仅创造了让家长放心、让社会满意的高考辉煌,也积累了让同仁便于借鉴、让学子乐于接受的教学经验和训练体系。

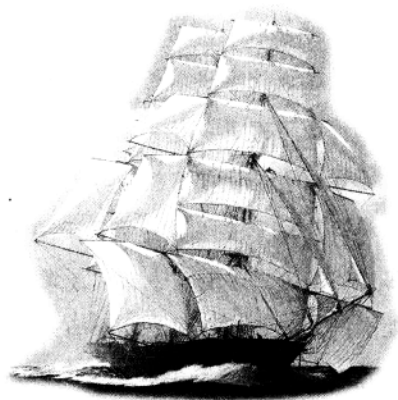
适逢河南省今年实施高中新课程改革,为了顺利推进新课改,为了扎实学好新课程,为了让濮阳经验与大家共享,我们将课改精神与濮阳经验有机整合,组织濮阳市众多名师和教学骨干编写了这套《新课标高中同步导学》。这套教辅,在内容上力求渗透高中课程改革的最新理念,体现高考命题改革的最新方向,贴近生产、生活、社会、科技的发展实际,大力拓宽学生的知识视野,全面提升学生的学科素养。在编写体例上广泛吸纳了市场上各种教辅之优点,果断摒弃了诸多资料中栏目繁杂之弊端,本着实用、精要的原则,紧紧围绕教材主体知识和重点内容进行辅导与训练,充分诠释了教辅的核心功能。在辅导部分,针对教材的重点、难点、疑点、考点、知识的生长点等,本教辅注重深入挖掘其内涵和外延,注重弥合教材叙述与学生学习能力、理解能力之间的距离,注重弥合教材内容与课标要求、高考要求之间的空档,着力帮助学生解决学习上的困惑和疑难。在训练部分,各个题目的选编力求做到同步性、递进性、新颖性、原创性、基础

性、针对性、典型性、规范性的高度统一，重在不断提高学生的各种学科能力。这套教辅，根据新课程编排结构，按照“三清”标准科学划分学时，并细化到了每学时的起始页行，牵前不挂后，循序而渐进，真正做到了与教材同步，与教师、学生同行。这是本教辅区别于其他同类教辅的最大特色。

为了编好这套资料，策划部制定了严格的工作程序，采用了讨论建构式编写模式。要求每个编委必须通览本学科高中三年全部内容，精心研读本人编写部分的教材，找准需要辅导的重难点，精辟解读，精编训练。编写中，策划部多次召开编委会议，听取编委汇报，阐述编写意图，每一个环节都经过集体讨论，主编把关。尽管如此，由于时间仓促，错误和不当之处仍在所难免，希望广大读者多提宝贵意见，以便再版时修订。

《新课标高中同步导学》策划部

二〇〇八年八月于河南濮阳





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英语

必修1

人教版

卷之六

目錄



Unit 1 · Friendship

Part I. Warming Up, Pre-reading and Reading



学习目标要求

1. 掌握本课时重点单词和短语，提高学生口语训练的参与能力。
2. 真正理解和把握友谊的含义及友谊的重要性。
3. 运用“二十四”字教学法之“整体掌握”来背诵 Reading 部分。



重难点点解析

1. Add up your score and see how many points you get.

将你所有的分数加起来，看看你得多少分。

(1) add *v.* 加；补充说；又说

常用词组：

add sth. up/ together 把……加起来，合计

add sth. to sth. 把……加到（进）……

add to 增加

add up to 总计（达），加起来等于；等于说

I should like to add that we are pleased with the test result.

我还要补充一下，我们对测试结果表示满意。

Would you like to add some milk to your coffee?

你的咖啡里要加些牛奶吗？

What he had done added to our difficulty.

他的所作所为给我们增添了难度。

The bill adds up to \$100.

账单总计 100 美元。

(2) point ① *n.* 点；尖端；分数；要点 ② *v.* （常与 to, at 连用）指向；使对准

point out 指出

point to 常用来表示指向远处

point at 指向近处的人或物

We won by 5 points. 我们赢了 5 分。

I don't see your point. 我不懂你的意思。

the point of a nail 钉尖



I don't see the point of waiting for her; she is probably not coming. 我不知道等她还有什么意义, 她可能不会来了。

He pointed out that it was important to learn the words by heart. 他指出熟记单词很重要。

2. Your friend comes to school very upset. 你的朋友来上学时心情很不好。

(1) upset 此处是形容词充当主补, 意思是“心烦意乱的”, 表示 your friend 来上学时的心理状态。形容词也可用做宾补表示宾语的状态。

(2) v. (upset, upset, upsetting) 打翻; 弄翻; 使倾覆; 打乱, 搅乱 如: Our plans were upset by the sudden change in the weather. 我们的计划由于天气的突然变化被打乱了。

3. You will ignore the bell and go somewhere quietly to calm your friend down. 你将不顾上课铃声, 到一个安静的地方让你的朋友镇静下来。

(1) ignore vt. (ignored, ignoring) 不理睬; 忽视 ignorance n. 无知; 愚昧

ignorant adj. 愚昧的; 无知的; 不知道的 (常与 of, in 连用)

He completely ignored all these facts as though they never existed.

他完全无视这些事实, 好像它们根本不存在似的。

His ignorance is surprising. 他的无知令人吃惊。

To say you were ignorant of the rules is no excuse. 说自己不知道规则不能算是借口。

He is ignorant in science and technology. 在科技方面他是很无知的。

(2) calm ①adj. (天气) 无风的, 水面平静的; 镇静的, 沉着的 ②v. (使) 平静; (使) 镇定

常见词组: calm down

The sea was calm after the storm. 经过这场暴风雨之后, 海面平静下来了。

It was difficult to calm down the football fans. 要使球迷们平静下来是很困难的。

The mother calmed her child. 母亲使孩子安静下来。

(3) 词义辨析: calm, quiet, still 和 silent

①calm 主要用于气候、海洋“风平浪静的”, 也可指人的情绪, 表示“安静的”“镇静的”

The sky is blue, and the sea is calm. 天空碧蓝, 海上风平浪静。

Although she was frightened, she answered with a calm voice. 虽然她害怕, 但还是用平静的声音作出了回答。

②quiet 指“没有吵闹声的”“没有噪音的”, 它强调“声音很低、很小”或“全然无声”

He had a quiet life. 他过着宁静的生活。

③still 指“完全无声音或无行动”

Keep still and I will take a photo of you. 别动, 我要给你们拍照。

④silent 指“沉默, 没有声音”

She kept silent about the matter. 她对此事保持沉默。

4. You will tell your friend that you are concerned about him/her and you will meet after class and talk then. 你可以告诉你的朋友你非常关心他(她), 将会在下课时和他(她)在一起谈论。



concern

(1) *n.* 关心; 关怀; 关照; 担心; 担忧

(2) *vt.* 与……有关系

be concerned about/for sth. /that-clause 为……担心; 挂念

be concerned with 与……有关系

concern oneself with/in 参与, 干涉

as far as... be concerned 就……而言

a nurse's concern for a sick man 护士对病人的关心

She showed great concern about you. 她很为你担心。

This concerns the healthy growth of the children deeply.

这事对孩子们的健康成长关系极大。

We're rather concerned about our father's health. 我们相当担心父亲的健康。

He seemed to be concerned with the case. 他似乎与此案有关。

As far as I am concerned, the plan is perfect. 就我而言, 我认为这个计划很完美。

5. While walking the dog, you were careless and it got loose and was hit by a car. 遛狗时你不小心把狗松开了, 结果狗被汽车撞了。

while walking... 等同于 while you were walking..., 当时间或条件、让步状语从句中的主语同主句主语一致时从句的谓语动词有 be (am/is/are/was/were) 时, 从句的主语与系动词 be 常可省略。

Be careful while crossing the street. 过马路时要小心。

While (he was) in Beijing he studied art. 在北京时他学习艺术。

I won't attend his wedding party even if (I am) invited. 即使被邀请我也不会参加他的婚礼。

6. Make a list of reasons why friends are important to you. 列出一个表, 说明朋友对你重要的原因。

(1) reason ①*n.* 原因; 理由。一般同 for 或不定式连用, for the reason 后接 of 意为“由于……的原因”。cause 作为名词意为“导致某事发生的动机、理由”, 常与介词 of 搭配 ②*vi. & vt.* 推理; 推究; (与 into, out of 连用) 说服 (某人) 做 (不做)

The reason for this is that this plane is also a bicycle.

其原因是, 这架飞机又是一辆自行车。

He is leaving our school for the reason of his health.

因为健康原因, 他要辍学了。

He reasoned me into/out of accepting that proposal.

他说服我接受了/拒绝了那个建议。

(2) list ①*v.* 列出名单; 列举 ②*n.* 表; 名单, 清单

I must make a list of things to buy. 我得列个购物单。

I list the things I want to buy. 我把要买的东西列了个清单。

7. ...or would not understand what you are going through? 不理解你目前的困境吗?

go through (1) 经历, 经受, 遭受 (2) 仔细检查 (3) 完成; 做完 (4) 通过, 穿过

look through 粗略地看 get through 通过



词义辨析: through 与 across

across “横过”, 侧重从物体表面的一边到另一边; through “穿过”, 着重指从空间的一头到另一头。

These countries have gone/been through too many wars. 这些国家饱经战火。

They went through our luggage at the customs. 在海关他们仔细检查了我们的行李。

The law has gone through Parliament. 议会已经通过了这项法案。

How long will it take you to go through the book? 看完这本书你要用多少时间?

8. She and her family hid away for nearly twenty-five months before they were discovered. 她和她的家人躲藏了两年多之后才被发现。

hide away 躲藏; 隐藏。如:

The toys were hidden away under the bed, where the children would not find them. 玩具藏在床下, 孩子们是找不到那个地方的。

How have they hidden away for so long a time? 他们怎么隐藏了这么长时间?

Teddy hid himself away in a big mailbox so as not to be found in a hide-and-seek. 在捉迷藏游戏中泰迪把自己藏在一个大邮箱中, 这样就不会被发现了。

before they were discovered 是时间状语从句, 直译成汉语是“在他们被发现前”。before 引导时间状语从句构成的惯用句型很多, 考查点也很灵活, 下面我们对它作为从属连词的用法进行一下重点归纳:

(1) 表示“在……之前就……”。如:

Mary had finished her homework before her mother returned. 玛丽在她妈妈回来之前就完成作业了。

(2) 表示“过了多久后才……; 动作进行到什么程度才……”。如:

The man almost knocked me down before he saw me.

这个人几乎要撞倒我时, 他才看见我。

They walked about 30 miles to the west before they saw a village. 他们往西走了 30 英里才看到一个村庄。

They worked day and night about three days before everything returned to normal. 他们夜以继日地工作了三天, 才使得一切恢复正常。

(3) 表示“来不及; 尚未……就……”。时常与情态动词 can/could 连用。如:

Before I could get in a word, he had measured me. 我还没来得及插话, 他就给我量了身。

She had left the company before I could have a word with her. 我还没有来得及与她谈话, 她就离开了公司。

(4) 表示“不知不觉就……; 还没弄清就……”。如:

Time passed quickly and three months went by before I knew it. 时间过得真快, 不知不觉三个月已过去了。

(5) 用于句型“it was + 时间段 + before...”, 表示“过了多久才……”。如:

It was three days before he came back. 过了三天他才回来。

(6) 用于句型“it was not long + 时间段 + before...”, 意为“不久就……”。如:

It was not long before he got a rise in the company. 不久他在公司获得了提升。



(7) 用于句型 “it will be (not) + 时间段 + before...”, 表示 “要过多久/不久……就……”。如:

It will not be long before we get used to the new school life. 不久我们就会习惯新的学校生活。

It will not be half a year before a Disneyland is set up here. 不到半年, 这儿就会建一个迪斯尼乐园。

(8) 表示 “否则; 以免”。如:

I will write it down before I forget it. 我要把它写下来, 否则就会忘记。

9. I don't want to set down a series of facts in a diary as most people do... 我不愿像大多数人那样在日记中记流水账……

series 既是单数形式又是复数形式。当它具有 “一套” 的单数意思时, 其后使用动词单数, 即使当 series 紧接着 of 和一个复数名词时也是如此, 当它有 “一套或多套” 的复数意思时, 其后用动词复数。如:

A series of lectures is scheduled. 一套演讲已安排好了。

Two series of lectures are scheduled. 两套演讲已安排好了。

10. I wonder if it's because I haven't been able to be outdoors for so long that I've grown so crazy about everything to do with nature. 我不知道这是因为长久不能出门的缘故, 我变得对一切与大自然有关的事物都无比狂热。

(1) 该句中 it's because... that I've grown... 是强调句型, 强调了原因状语从句 because...。强调句型的基本结构是: “it is/was + 被强调部分 + that/who...”。此句型可强调句子的主语、宾语或状语。强调的部分是人, 可用 who, 也可用 that; 强调其他成分与内容用 that。

(2) crazy *adj.* 疯狂的; 精神错乱的; 着迷的; 狂热的

be crazy about 喜欢, 对……着迷

like crazy “发狂似地”, 在句子中作状语

He's crazy about dancing. 他热衷于跳舞。

They were running around like crazy. 他们拼命地跑着。

(3) nature [U] 自然, 自然界, 大自然, 前面一般不加冠词, 当 nature 有定语修饰时则须带冠词。[C] “本性, 天性, 种类”, 可与冠词连用。 如:

It's important for us to keep the balance of nature. 对我们来说, 保持生态平衡很重要。

Man must obey the law of nature. 人类必须遵循自然法则。

Tigers and sheep have quite different natures. 老虎和羊有完全不同的天性。

Books of that nature are popular these days. 现在那类书很受欢迎。

11. I can well remember that there was a time when a deep blue sky... could never have kept me spellbound. 我记得非常清楚, 以前, 湛蓝的天空……, 从未令我着迷神往过。

此句中 when a deep blue sky... kept me spellbound 为定语从句, 修饰限定先行词 a time, 可理解为 “曾经一度, 或有时候”; that 从句作 remember 的宾语。could never/not + have + done 意为 “一定不”, 是对过去事情的 (有把握地) 否定推测。

There was a time when we lived a hard life. 我们曾经很艰难地生活过一段时间。

There was a time when this kind of music was quite popular. 曾经有段时间这种音乐很



流行。

Look! The ground is dry. So it couldn't have rained last night. 瞧! 地面很干, 昨天晚上一定没下雨。

12. I stayed awake on purpose until half past eleven one evening in order to have a good look at the moon for once by myself. 有一天晚上我故意熬到 11 点半不睡觉, 为的是能够独自好好看看月亮。

(1) on purpose 故意地

by design 故意地

by accident/chance 偶然地

for/with the purpose of 持有……的目的

Sorry, but I didn't break the vase on purpose. 对不起, 我不是故意打破花瓶的。

He went to the south for the purpose of making more money. 为了多挣钱他去了南方。

For what purpose did the actress go to America? 那个女演员为何目的去了美国?

(2) in order to + 动词原形, 可置于句首或句尾。

in order that + 从句, 表目的。

so as to + 动词原形, 表目的, 不能用于句首。

so that 既可引导目的状语从句, 从句中的谓语动词前有 may, might, can, could 等情态动词。有时候, 也可引导结果状语从句。

so... that... 只引导结果状语从句。如:

In order to catch an early bus, I got up early.

我起得很早以便能赶上一趟早车。

The speaker raised his voice so as to be heard by all.

演讲者提高了嗓门以便让大家都听见。

The baby cried loudly so that he woke up his mother.

= The baby cried so loudly that he woke up his mother.

婴儿哭声很大, 惊醒了他的妈妈。

13. But as the moon gave far too much light, I didn't dare open a window. 但是因为月光太亮了, 我不敢打开窗户。

(1) far 为副词, 用来加强语气, 如: far too warm 太热; 另外 far, much, (a) little,

(a) bit 等可用来修饰比较级。如:

This room is far too warm. 这个房间太热了。

The garden becomes a little more beautiful than before. 这个花园变得比以前美丽了点。

(2) much too 与 too much

too much “太多”, 修饰不可数名词 (若修饰可数名词用 too many)。它可做状语修饰不及物动词, 也可单独使用, 在句中作主语、宾语或表语。much too “实在太……”, 中心词是 too, 用来修饰形容词和副词, much 起加强语气的作用。如:

The other one is much too expensive. 另一个太贵了。

You worry too much. 你过于担心了。

He drank too much wine and brought it up. 他喝了太多的酒, 吐了。

(3) dare 作情态动词, 过去式为 dared, 主要用于疑问句、否定句、条件状语从句中;



作实义动词，在 does 或 do 构成的否定句和疑问句中，可用 to 也可省略 to。如：

If you dare speak to me like that again, you'll be sorry.

如果你再敢那样对我说话，那么你会后悔的。

The children don't dare (to) make a sound while their parents are sleeping.

父母睡觉时，孩子们不敢发出声音。

14. Another time five months ago, I happened to be upstairs at dusk when the window was open. 还有一次，就在5个月以前的黄昏，我碰巧在楼上，窗户是开着的。

happen vi.

(1) to have the good or bad luck (to) “碰巧”，不能用于进行时态，常用于结构：

It so (just) happened that... / ... happened to do... 如：

It so happened that the famous actor was her brother.

= The famous actor happened to be her brother.

那位著名的演员碰巧是她哥哥。

It so happened that I was out when he came.

= I happened to be out when he came.

他来时我碰巧不在。

(2) There be 句型中用 there happen to be ... 如：

There happened to be nobody in the house on fire. 碰巧那失火的房中没有人。

(3) as it happens 意为“碰巧，说来也巧”。如：

I saw him yesterday, as it happens.

= It so happened that I saw him yesterday.

= I happened to see him yesterday.

碰巧，我昨天看见了他。

15. I didn't go downstairs until the window had to be shut. 我一直在等到非关窗不可的时候才下楼去。

until prep. & conj. “直到……为止”，多用于 not... until... 结构中，其中的动词为短暂性动词；肯定句中多用 till 且动词应为持续性动词。not until 引导的状语位于句首时，主句要部分倒装。相关语法：否定副词位于句首时谓语要部分倒装，即：将有关助动词或情态动词提前到主语的前面。如：

We can't go until Thursday. 我们要到星期四才能去。

I couldn't sew until I was six. 我直到六岁时才会用针缝东西。

Not until mid-night did he come back yesterday.

= It was not until mid-night that he came back yesterday.

昨天直到午夜他才回来。

16. The dark, rainy evening, the wind, the thundering clouds held me entirely in their power; it was the first time in a year and a half that I'd seen the night face to face. ... 漆黑的夜晚，风吹雨打，雷电交加，我全然被这种力量镇住了；这是我一年半以来第一次直面夜晚……

(1) power 能力，力量，势力，影响力，权力；force “力”，指活动的力，是 strength 所展示出来的力，外部的力，常作“势力，武力”用；strength “体力”，是身体组织内存的体力。



如: I will do everything in my power to help you. 我将尽全力帮助你。

Some animals have the power to see at night. 有些动物晚上能看清楚东西。

Knowledge is power. 知识就是力量。

He had to use force to get the lid off the tin. 他使劲才能把罐头的盖子打开。

He hasn't got enough strength to get out of the bed. 他没有足够的力气下床。

(2) It (This) is /was the first /second /third (...) time that... 表示某人第一(二、三、……)次做某事, that 可省略, 时态必须用现在完成时或过去完成时。如:

It is the first time that I have been to Beijing. 这是我第一次来北京。

It was the third time that he had taken part in the Olympic Games.

那是他第三次参加奥运会了。

(3) face to face 在句中作状语, face-to-face 为一合成词, 多作定语。

heart to heart 贴心地, 坦诚地

shoulder to shoulder 肩并肩地

hand in hand 手拉手地

arm in arm 臂挽臂地

step by step 逐步地

side by side 并排地

back to back 背靠背地

one by one 一个一个地

The teacher wanted to have a face-to-face talk with us. = The teacher wanted to have a talk with us face to face. 老师打算和我们进行面对面地交谈。



同步跟踪练习 (I)

I. 单项选择: 从每题所给的四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的正确答案。

- () 1. The visitors expressed their satisfaction with the talks, _____ that they had enjoyed their stay here.
A. added B. adding C. added to D. added up
- () 2. _____ and happy, Tony stood up and accepted the prize.
A. Surprising B. Surprised
C. Being surprised D. To be surprising
- () 3. It is not easy for a person to keep _____ in an emergency(紧急情况).
A. quiet B. still C. silent D. calm
- () 4. The meeting was concerned _____ reforms and everyone present was concerned _____ their own interests.
A. with; for B. with; with C. for; about D. about; with
- () 5. He fell asleep while _____ his homework.
A. did B. do C. doing D. does
- () 6. The sunlight came in _____ the windows in the roof and lit up the whole room.
A. through B. across C. on D. over