



鼎尖系列丛书之五

科学的难度梯度，让每一次提升，都轻松自如
在不经意间，获得成功，享受攀登的乐趣

攀登的乐趣



英语

人教版·选修8

一
课

3

练



鼎尖系列丛书之五(人教版)

一课

英语 选修⑧



学校 _____

班级 _____

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前言

PREFACE

人生就像是一次攀登！

当清晨的初阳跃出云海放射出第一抹光，
当春日的小禾吸足雨水拔出第一节新苗，
当脱离父母怀抱的你迈出蹒跚的第一脚，
攀登，便开始了！

著名作家大仲马曾经说过：“人生就是在登山，只有不断攀登的人，才能领略到无限风光。”

是的，人生无处不攀登，人生的意义和乐趣，原本就在不断攀登的途中。

攀登的路是漫长的，需要你无数次的努力，一步一个脚印，一步一串汗水，一步一个阶梯。而每一步，都是人生的一次提升。

攀登的路是艰辛的。但是，无论起点在哪里，只要坚守自己的信念与追求，以积极的心态和昂扬的斗志，向前，一直向前，就一定能够到达理想的顶峰。

攀登需要勇气，懦弱的人永远只会站在缓坡遥望山巅的方

向。

攀登需要智慧，每一次的岔路都需要智慧冷静的指引迷

茫。

攀登需要坚持，最难的就是精疲力竭时那最后一步的坚

强。

而攀登的魅力，正是在那一次次挑战、搏击和磨砺中极致绽放。

人生如山，攀登无限。

在这永不停歇的攀登中，

让今天的我们比昨天更智慧、更坚强。

在这永不停歇的攀登中，

让我们去征服一个又一个意志、品德、情操、知识的高峰！

我有凌云志，一跃冲云霄！

年轻的心灵满怀梦想，沸腾的青春向往高度。

跌倒又何妨，困难又何惧，

在这征服高度、战胜胆怯、体验艰辛的过程中，所有的力，所有的汗，所有的坚持和意志的磨练，无不注解着人生的步步精彩！

来吧，朋友，让我们一起去享受攀登的乐趣，一起攀登！

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参答案与点拨 (另附单本)

Unit 1 A land of diversity

语言基础训练

词汇整理

I. 词汇拓展

- majority → _____ (n. 反义词) 少数
- immigration → _____ (n.) (从外国移入的) 移民
- percentage → _____ (n.) 百分之……
- nationality → _____ (n.) → _____ (adj.)
- indicate → _____ (n.) → _____ (n.) 指示器; 指针
- mix → _____ (adj.) → _____ (n.) → _____ (n.) 搅拌机
- react → _____ (n.)
- socialist → _____ (n.) 社会主义 → _____ (adj.) 社会的, 群居的, 社交的 → _____ (n.)

II. 根据句意及首字母提示完成单词

- Thoughts are expressed by m _____ of words.
- What p _____ of the students have passed the examination in your school?
- The m _____ of the population live in the countryside in our country.
- To make a cake, we m _____ flour, eggs, sugar and milk together.
- China is a great family of many n _____.
- A _____ he wants you to help him.
- The book will be improved by i _____ another chapter.
- The black clouds i _____ that it will rain soon.
- It won't be convenient if you take much l _____ with you on a journey.
- A man s _____ and hurt leg just now.

III. 词组或短语互译

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. by means of _____ | 2. make a life _____ |
| 3. (某人)想到 _____ | 4. 与……合作或一起工作 _____ |
| 5. mark out _____ | 6. a good/great many _____ |
| 7. 包括; 吸收 _____ | 8. 至少; 最少 _____ |
| 9. to one's surprise _____ | 10. in addition to _____ |
| 11. 打算做…… _____ | 12. 与……对比 _____ |
| 12. a variety of _____ | 14. be likely to do _____ |

IV. 词组活用

by means of, occur to, team up with, take in, a great many

- _____ of the students in our school are from Japan.
- The two companies _____ each other to develop a new racing car.
- Much electricity is produced _____ water.
- Fish _____ oxygen through their gills (鳃).
- Did it ever _____ you to study abroad?

V. 单项选择

- Great progress in the computer industry _____ in recent decades.
A. have been made B. has been made C. has made D. have made

2. He suggested that we _____ the plan later, which suggested that he _____ against it.
A. discussed; was B. would discuss; should be
C. discuss; was D. should discuss; should be
3. The black clouds _____ that it will rain soon.
A. tell B. indicate C. is indicated D. indicated
4. He has no money. _____, he will give us.
A. If ever B. If any C. If necessary D. If so
5. Sometimes we are asked _____ the likely result of an action will be.
A. that we think B. what we think
C. what do we think D. that what we think
6. _____ with the size of the whole earth, the biggest ocean doesn't seem big at all.
A. Compare B. When comparing
C. Comparing D. When compared

句型转换

I. 句型转换

1. A. When you receive this letter, I will have left this country.
B. _____ this letter reaches you, I will be abroad already.
2. A. Day by day, thousands of birds started flying over to his garden and settled there.
B. Gradually, the garden _____ to thousands of birds.
3. A. They played many songs and some of my favourites were among them.
B. They played many songs _____ some of _____.
4. A. People used to think that the earth was flat.
B. It was _____ that the earth was flat.
5. A. Would you like to go out to take a walk?
B. Do you _____ out for a walk?

II. 单项选择

1. New York, _____ last year, is a nice old city.
A. that I visited B. which I visited
C. where I visited D. in which I visited
2. We really cannot figure out _____ quite a number of insects, birds, and animals are dying out in this area.
A. how B. whether C. why D. when
3. _____ is known to us all is that the old scientist, for _____ life was hard in the past, still works very hard in his eighties.
A. As; whom B. What; whom C. It; whose D. As; whose
4. It is _____ he often fails in exams _____ makes his parents worried about him.
A. what; that B. that; what C. that; that D. /; that
5. —What do you think of the book?
—Oh, excellent. It's worth _____ a second time.
A. to read B. to be read C. reading D. being read
6. You have no idea what great difficulty I had _____ the work.
A. to finish B. finished
C. finishing D. on finishing

7. There is a new problem involved in the popularity of private cars _____ road conditions need _____.
 A. that; to be improved B. which; to be improved
 C. where; improving D. when; improving
8. _____ from heart trouble for years, Professor White has to take some medicine with him wherever he goes.
 A. Suffered B. Suffering
 C. Having suffered D. Being, suffered

语 法 专 练

I. 单项选择

1. Elephants have their own way to tell the shape of one object and _____ it is rough or smooth.
 A. / B. whether C. how D. what
2. _____ in the regulations is that you should not tell other people the password of your e-mail account.
 A. What is required B. What requires
 C. It is required D. It requires
3. The poor young man is ready to accept _____ help he can get.
 A. whichever B. however C. whatever D. whenever
4. As soon as he comes back, I'll tell him when _____ and see him.
 A. you will come B. will you come C. you come D. do you come
5. Dandy left word with my secretary _____ he would call again in the afternoon.
 A. who B. that C. as D. which
6. Mum is coming. What present _____ for your birthday?
 A. you expect she has got B. you expect has she got
 C. do you expect she has got D. do you expect has she got
7. —Don't you believe me?
 —_____. I will believe _____ you say.
 A. No; whatever B. Yes; no matter what
 C. No; no matter what D. Yes; whatever
8. —I rang you at about nine, but there was no reply.
 —Oh, that was probable _____ I was seeing the doctor.
 A. why B. when C. what D. that
9. They have no idea at all _____.
 A. what he is working on B. what is he working on
 C. what did he work on D. what he is working
10. Word comes _____ a group of New Zealand guests will come to visit our school next Tuesday.
 A. that B. which C. / D. about which

II. 语法填空

The reasons 1 people keep a dog have changed. In the old days people used to train dogs to protect 2 against other beasts. Later they came to 3 that a dog was not only useful for protection but also 4 (will) to please its master. But now people in the city need not protect themselves against other animals. Then, 5 what reasons do they keep dogs? Some people keep dogs to protect themselves from 6 (rob). But the most important reason is 7 companionship. For a child, a dog is his best friend 8 he has no friends to play with. For old couples, dogs are also their 9 when

their real children have grown up, 10 why people keep dogs has changed from protection to friendship.

交际功能

I. 单项选择

1. — _____?

— He's tall, and brave.

A. What does he like

B. How do you like him

C. What is he like

D. Do you like him

2. — _____?

— Fine, thank you. And you?

A. How are you

B. How are you doing

C. How are you getting along

D. How are you feeling

3. — Could you spell that, please?

— _____.

A. Certainly

B. Of course

C. No problem

D. A, B or C

4. — I have painted all the fence.

— _____.

A. Well done

B. I'll be OK

C. I'll be all right

D. It's all right

5. — I'd like to invite you to dinner this Saturday, Mr Smith.

— _____.

A. Oh, no. Let's not

B. I'd rather stay at home.

C. I'm sorry, but I have other plans

D. Oh, no. That's be too much trouble

II. 完成对话

A: Hi, Sandy, 1 (你认为这部电影怎么样?)

B: Marvelous. I was greatly struck by its originality.

A: Well, what about the Characters?

B: They are impressive indeed. 2 (你认为怎样呢?)

A: On the whole, I enjoyed it very much. I'm a fan of the leading Character.

B: So, that's why you asked me to see this film with you?

A: Actually 3 (我想观看) the Star Wars.

B: It's a pity that we were not able to see it last weekend.

A: I've always wanted to see it. Everyone says it's really a great film.

B: By the way, Micheal, 4 (你最喜欢什么样的电影?)

A: Horror films and science-fiction. 5 (你呢?)

B: Historical film and comedies.

阅读能力训练

I. 完形填空

Not so long ago, if you avoided drinking water during a workout (高度紧张锻炼期间), you were considered tough. Today, most experts agree you would be considered unintelligent.

Even if you don't sweat much or feel thirsty, and even if there is a nice wind, exercise experts say drinking water—or something 1—is necessary before, during and after all warmer weather 2.

Only a few years ago, many coaches 3 players from drinking anything during the game—they

thought it was 4 for them to rinse(漱口) their mouths. 5 swallowing anything might slow them down.

Now, there's 6 plenty of water on the sidelines for athletes to drink. The National Hockey League even 7 goal keepers to put water bottles on top of their nets.

These new practices 8 be lost on the recreational(娱乐) athletes. Some 9 advise you to drink about two cups of water 15 minutes or so after you 10 exercising and the same amount every 15 minutes. In some types of exercise—running, for example—others encourage drinking a cup or two cups of water 11 the workout.

Don't drink any more, experts say too much fluid(液体) makes 12 and exercise uncomfortable. In 13 continuous hot-weather exercise, 14 can sweat and breathe away 1.8 kilograms of 15 an hour.

Drinking water does two things; restore some weight and allows you to keep sweating, so the skin can be kept cool. Doctors say drinking six or eight cups a day help digestion(消化).

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. else | B. instead | C. fresh | D. tasteful |
| 2. A. seasons | B. lessons | C. days | D. activities |
| 3. A. excused | B. discouraged | C. encouraged | D. saved |
| 4. A. possible | B. unnecessary | C. difficult | D. right |
| 5. A. but | B. then | C. therefore | D. though |
| 6. A. seldom | B. forever | C. usually | D. sometimes |
| 7. A. allows | B. promises | C. forbids | D. guides |
| 8. A. couldn't | B. wouldn't | C. shouldn't | D. mustn't |
| 9. A. teachers | B. parents | C. players | D. doctors |
| 10. A. stop | B. start | C. give up | D. begin with |
| 11. A. after | B. before | C. with | D. from |
| 12. A. walking | B. breathing | C. swallowing | D. drinking |
| 13. A. heavy | B. easy | C. pleasant | D. everyday |
| 14. A. a patient | B. a drinker | C. an athlete | D. an expert |
| 15. A. air | B. atmosphere | C. oxygen | D. water |

II. 阅读理解

A

Popeye the Sailor first became a popular cartoon in the 1930s. The sailor in that cartoon ate lots of spinach(菠菜) to make him strong. People watched him, and they began to buy and eat a lot more spinach. Popeye helped sell 33 percent more spinach than before! Spinach became a necessary part of many people's diets. Even some children who hated the taste began to eat the vegetable.

Many people thought that the iron in spinach made Popeye strong, but this is not true. Spinach does not have any more iron than any other green vegetables. People only thought spinach had a lot of iron because the people who studied the food made a mistake. In the 1890s, a group of people studied what was inside vegetables. This group said that spinach had ten times more iron than it did. The group wrote the number wrong, and everyone accepted it.

Today, we know that the little iron that is in spinach cannot make a difference in how strong a person is. However, spinach does have something else which the body needs—folic acid.

It is interesting to point out that folic acid can help make a person strong. Maybe it was really the folic acid that made Popeye strong all along.

- A good title for this reading passage is _____.
 A. Popeye the Sailor
 B. The Truth About Spinach
 C. A Mistake with Numbers
 D. Folic Acid Makes You Strong
- Why did many people eat spinach after they saw Popeye the Sailor?
 A. They thought spinach made them strong.
 B. They thought Popeye was funny.
 C. Spinach had a lot of iron.
 D. People liked folic acid.
- A research group told people that spinach _____.
 A. made Popeye strong
 B. was a green vegetable
 C. had less iron than other green vegetables
 D. had more iron than other green vegetables
- The reading passage says that perhaps Popeye got his strength from _____.
 A. iron
 B. folic acid
 C. spinach
 D. exercise
- Folic acid is _____.
 A. something in food
 B. a vegetable
 C. dangerous
 D. a kind of spinach

B

Children have their own rules in playing games. They seldom need a referee(裁判) and rarely trouble to keep scores. They don't care much about who wins or loses, and it doesn't seem to worry them if the game is not finished. Yet, they like games that depend a lot on luck, so that their personal abilities cannot be directly compared. They also enjoy games that move in stages, in which each stage, the choosing of leaders, the picking-up of sides, or the determining of which side shall start, is almost a game in itself.

Grown-ups can hardly find children's games exciting, and they often feel puzzled at why their kids play such simple games again and again. However, it is found that a child plays games for very important reasons. He can be a good player without having to think whether he is a popular person, and he can find himself being a useful partner to someone of whom he is ordinarily afraid. He becomes a leader when it comes to his turn. He can be confident, too, in particular games, that it is his place to give orders, to pretend to be dead, to throw a ball actually at someone, or to kiss someone he has caught.

It appears to us that when children play a game they imagine situation under their control. Everyone knows the rules, and more importantly, everyone plays according to the rules. Those rules may be childish, but they make sure that every child has a chance to win.

- What is TRUE about children when they play games?
 A. They can stop playing any time they like.
 B. They can test their personal abilities.
 C. They want to pick a better team.
 D. They don't need rules.
- To become a leader in a game the child has to _____.
 A. play well
 B. wait for his turn
 C. be confident in himself
 D. be popular among his playmates
- What do we know about grown-ups?
 A. They are not interested in games.
 B. They find children's games too easy.
 C. They don't need a reason to play games.
 D. They don't understand children's games.



9. Why does a child like playing games?
- Because he can be someone other than himself.
 - Because he can become popular among friends.
 - Because he finds he is always lucky in games.
 - Because he likes the place where he plays a game.
10. The writer believes that _____.
- children should make better rules for their games
 - children should invite grown-ups to play with them
 - children's games can do them a lot of good
 - children play games without reasons

III. 信息匹配

A. A Spelling text If you want to be a good English writer, you have to be a good speller. This spelling text is easy to take, but some of the words may be difficult. These are the 50 words that are the most difficult for native speakers. To take the text, just click on the correct spelling. For example, which is correct: broccoli or broccoli? After you finish the text, check out the tips on how to improve your spelling.

B. The Open Diary A diary is a journal that you write every day. You can write about what you did that day, or you can write about your thoughts and feelings. It's even a great place to write down new vocabulary or notes from class! At this site, you can make your own diary, and write in it whenever you want. You can make a private (only you can read it) or a public (anybody can read it) diary. Your identity will always be completely anonymous (nobody will know who you are). You can even make your own special design for your diary!

C. Sendomatic.com Are you planning to have a party or some kind of special event? This is a fun site where you can send out very nice online invitations to your friends or colleagues. This site is easy to use. Just choose the kind of party or event that you're having, and write what you want to say. You can choose from their designs or put your own picture or graphic on the invitation. Click on VIEW SAMPLE to see what you can do. If you want to use this free site, you must register first.

D. The Unofficial Smiley Dictionary What's a smiley? A smiley is something you can type in your email or a chat room to show what your feeling is.

You've probably seen this smiley before: :-). It means I'm happy. And of course, :(means I'm sad. But do you know what 8-) means? How about: -&?

At this site, you'll find lots of different smiles. Some are useful, and some are a bit silly.

E. The Electric Postcard Email is great, but sometimes it's fun to send a special postcard to someone. This site has lots of cool postcards to choose from. To send an electric postcard, first choose a category. Then choose the postcard you want to send. Fill in the information and write your message. Choose preview the postcard if you want to see what it will look like before you send it. If you want to change anything, just go back and make your changes. Then send your postcard.

F. A Picture is Worth a Thousand Words It's true that sometimes pictures can communicate more than words! Here's a fun site where you can show everyone your sense of humor!

请阅读以下五个人的需求信息, 然后匹配人物和适合他们的网站信息:

- Nick wants to read some of the public diaries to get some ideas for his diary. (If he finds something interesting, he can leave a message in that diary.) If he doesn't want to write a diary on the Internet, he can try writing in an old-fashioned paper diary. He finds it a really fun way to practice his English

every day!

2. Jack wants to show his feelings. He tries to make some of his own smiles. Then show them to a friend or classmate and ask them to guess the meanings.
3. Laura wants to challenge her teacher to see if he/she is a good speller. She makes a bet that her teacher will make at least 5 mistakes on the text. If she wins the bet, the teacher has to buy ice cream for the whole class!
4. Donald tries designing his own paper invitations for his next party. He is trying to decide what the most important information is, and what kind of graphics or pictures he wants to use?
5. Lynn will find a lot of funny pictures at this site. It's her job to write a funny caption for the picture. She will, first, get some ideas by taking a look at past photos to see what other people have written, which ones she thinks are funny. Then look at the new photos and try to think of funny captions. When she has one that she likes, she can send it in an email with her name and address.

写作能力训练

I. 阅读表达

Some 50 years ago, I was studying in a middle school in New York. One day, Mrs O'Neil gave a maths text to our class. When the papers were marked, she found that 12 boys had made the same mistakes in the text.

There is nothing really new about cheating (作弊) in exams. Perhaps that was why Mrs O'Neil didn't even say one word about it. She only asked the 12 boys to stay after class. I was one of the 12.

Mrs O'Neil asked no questions, and she didn't scold us either. Instead she wrote the following words on the blackboard: On your way home you find some money and you're sure that you will never be found out. Later someone comes to ask you if you have found some money he lost. What will you do?

She then ordered us to write down the question, and asked us to take our whole lives to try to find out our own answer to it.

I don't know about the other 11 children. Speaking for myself I can say: it was the most important single thing of my life. From then on, I have been asking this question to myself when I have to make a decision. Because of this, Mrs O'Neil has become the most unforgettable teacher for me in my whole life. I often think of this: if Mrs O'Neil had scolded us as many other teachers often did, would I go on cheating every day?

1. Who wrote this story?

2. How old was the writer when the story was written?

3. In the sentence "... she didn't scold us either", what could "scold" may mean in Chinese?

4. When Mrs O'Neil found that 12 boys made exactly the same mistakes in the maths text, what did she want to do?

5. Why did the writer think Mrs O'Neil unforgettable?



II. 基础写作

请根据以下要点,使用5个规范的英语句子描述全部所给的信息内容。

[写作内容]

1. 大熊猫被称为中国的“国宝”;
2. 由于种种原因,大熊猫大量地死亡,数量急剧下降;
3. 人们努力拯救大熊猫,给它们找一个自己的家;
4. 在四川省建成一所自然公园,叫做“大熊猫之家”,让大熊猫受到良好的保护;
5. 大熊猫是人类的好朋友,人类应该保护它们,让它们过上舒适的生活。

[写作要求]

1. 标题:Protecting Pandas;
2. 只能使用5个句子表达全部的内容。

III. 读写任务

阅读下面的短文,然后按照要求写一篇150词左右的英语短文。

Money is a blessing when it is used rightly. The same is true of all other good things. They bless if used well; they curse when abused. Many people do not seem to know what money is for. They want it above all, other things. But they want it to spend chiefly on themselves.

Some boys appear to think that money is to buy good clothes and foods, toys and amusements with. Some also seem to think that money is to buy leisure with. They consider that the highest happiness is to live without work. But that is not at all what money is for. We should get nearer the truth than that.

Money is our circulating medium in trade. Families need it to buy things they must have. In this way society exists, and the world of traffic prospers. Money means food, clothing, dwelling, schools, books, wise recreation, and the means of doing good.

[写作内容]

1. 概括短文的内容要点,该部分的词数大约30左右;
2. 就“金钱价值观”这个主题发表你的看法,至少包含以下的内容要点,该部分词数大约为120:
 - 1)你身边的朋友或同学的金钱价值观是怎样的;
 - 2)你是如何看待部分青少年追求名牌、好攀比,几百元买件衣服或买双鞋子的现象;
 - 3)你自己的金钱价值观是怎样的,平时如何体现?

[写作要求]

可以使用实例或其他论述方法支持你的论点,也可以参照阅读材料,但不要抄袭阅读材料中的句子。

Unit 2 Cloning

语言基础训练

词汇聚焦

I. 词汇拓展

1. differ → _____ (adj). → _____ (n).
2. commercial → _____ (n). 商业, 贸易
3. disturbing → disturbed (adj). 困扰的 → _____ (v). → disturbance (n). 打扰, 弄乱
4. medium → _____ (pl).
5. forbid → _____ (反义词)
6. accumulate → _____ (n). 堆积
7. assumption → _____ (vt). 假定, 假设
8. regulation → _____ (vt). 管理, 控制 → _____ (adj). 有规律的, 规则的
9. resist → _____ (n). 抵制, 反抗, 抵抗力 → _____ (adj) 抵抗的, 抗……的
10. decoration → _____ (v). 装饰

II. 单词拼写

1. The brothers d _____ widely in their tastes.
2. This question is quite s _____, while that one is much more complicated.
3. It is quite d _____ to hear the bad news.
4. Smoking is f _____ in public places.
5. His suggestion sounds quite r _____ to most of us.
6. The film was a _____ (商业的) success.
7. I'd like to come, too, if you have no _____ (反对).
8. He _____ (仅仅) asked us our names.
9. There were strong _____ (争论) for and against the plan.
10. He always managed to _____ (得到) what he wanted.

III. 重点短语

1. cast _____ 使沮丧, 使下降, 毁灭
2. object _____ 反对
3. in favor _____ 赞成, 同意
4. be bound _____ 一定
5. pass on... _____ ... 将……传给……, 从一个活动阶段进入另一活动阶段
6. pay _____ 成功奏效, 得到回报
7. agree _____ sth 同意(计划、条件、建议、安排等)
8. look _____ on 回顾
9. bring _____ to life 复活
10. take _____ to do sth 轮流干某事
11. be cautious _____ ... 对……谨慎小心
12. _____ a matter of fact 事实上

IV. 词组活用

cast down pay off in favour of from time to time be bound to

II. 单项选择

- _____ we'll go camping tomorrow depends on the weather.
A. If B. Whether C. That D. Where
- _____ made the school proud was _____ more than 90% of the students had been admitted to key universities.
A. What; because B. What; that C. That; what D. That; because
- _____ makes her different from the other students?
—Honesty, I think.
A. How is it that B. How is that
C. What is it that D. What is that
- They are just college graduates and don't realize _____ to start and run a company.
A. what takes it B. what they take
C. what takes them D. what it takes
- He made another wonderful discovery; _____ of great importance to science.
A. which I think is B. which I think it is
C. which I think it D. I think which is
- Information has been put forward _____ more middle school graduates will be admitted into universities.
A. while B. that C. when D. as

语法专练

I. 单项选择

- It was the order that all the soldiers _____ to the front.
A. should send B. must be sent C. be sent D. must go
- _____ I can't understand is _____ she is so interested in such matters.
A. What; why B. What; that C. That; why D. That; how
- It is often suggested that one _____ put off till tomorrow _____ he can do today.
A. shouldn't; once B. not; when C. shouldn't; if D. not; what
- Word came _____ our football team won the match, which delighted us.
A. what B. where C. as D. that
- When I came in, they were talking about _____ we would hold a debate next week.
A. if B. when C. how D. whether
- _____ do you think he will invite to the evening party to be held tomorrow?
A. Who B. How C. When D. Where
- Since researchers believe that there is no doubt _____ a cure for AIDS will be found.
A. which B. what C. that D. whether
- Would you like to do it at all?
— I'd love to, but the question is _____ it is worth doing.
A. if B. whether C. when D. that
- What do you think of China?
_____ different it is today from _____ it used to be!
A. How; what B. What; what C. How; that D. What; that
- _____ is well known _____ much progress has been made in China in the past twenty years.
A. What; what B. It; that C. As; that D. That; that