

根据教育部推行的最新全日制普通中学教材编写



英语

高三

# 同步新课堂

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素质型  
创新型



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## 领你走进《同步新课堂》

社会发展到今天,已经越来越突出地呈现出现代性。对教育而言,表现为对人的要求愈来愈高。正如对未来研究极富权威的“罗马俱乐部”总裁奥雷列奥·佩西在他的报告《未来一百年》中所说:“无论从哪个角度去提示未来,有一点必须首肯——未来是以个人素质全面发展为基础的社会。”在人民教育走过五十几个年头的时候,有识之士已经传来呼声:社会主义市场经济体制的建立和现代化的实现,最终取决于国民素质的提高和人才的培养;并且为之付诸实践。的确,一个国家的前途,不取决于它的国库之殷实,不取决于它的城堡之坚固,也不取决于它的公共设施之华丽,而在于它的公民的文明素养,即在于人们所受的教育,在于人们的远见卓识和品格的高下,简言之,在于人的素质。人的素质是国家、集体乃至个人在发展竞争中能否获得持久优势的关键。素质来自于教育,可以这样说:素质教育,是现代化的基石。

中学教育正在朝着素质教育方向不断发展,我们想,优秀素质的培养必须建立在对过去的积累温习,对现实的认识和对未来的设想上;必须通过一定形式来检测验证。所以必要的应试,恐怕是不能缺少的,但是必须科学规范,符合教育规律,符合社会需求,有利于社会发展。新大纲的颁发,新教材的使用,课堂新思路的探觅,尤其是 $3+x$  高考模式的出现,都是这一改革形势的具体表现。我们理当充分重视这一切,迎着浪潮,做一个弄潮志士吧!《同步新课堂》就是见证。

《同步新课堂》是一套教师教学、学生自学、家长辅导的高质量的助学丛书。在通往大学殿堂的路上,有春致秋景的招引,但也留存崎岖坎坷。它需要有暴霜露、斩荆棘的胆与识,但好风凭借力,有成就的人无不是善假于物的智者。所以,选择科学有效的助学书籍,是中学生将理想变为现实的阶梯,是由此岸抵达彼岸的船桨。但是,这需要有一双慧眼。我们应以培养创新精神和综合素质的观念来挑选帮助自己解惑答疑、巩固强化

的教学资料,具体地说,选择助学书籍着眼点在于它写什么,即材料内容;写得怎样,即编写艺术;怎么写的,即编写方法。留心这三个方面,精心揣摩,才能明白其真谛,从而作出正确评价,选择到上乘的助学书。

### 《同步新课堂》编写了什么?

依据素质教育的要求,近年来中学教育有两件大事:一是新高考,一是新教材。新高考这根指挥棒在导向综合素质和创新精神,新教材则在提供综合素质和创新精神的途径手段。《同步新课堂》将新高考和新教材交融一块,产生了这个兼济彼此的产品。它涉及到初中和高中的语文、数学、英语、物理、化学、生物六个学科。它以基础和能力为主线,以新考纲和新教材为背景,编写了教学目标、点拨方法、疑难释解、名题讲析、学科文化视角、厚实新颖的练习和创新能力检测,真正做到了内容夯实、材料新颖、合纲合本、形神兼备。

### 《同步新课堂》编写得怎样?

一言以蔽之,既科学又艺术。这套丛书以独创电脑视窗模式为纵轴,以课堂节奏的律谱为横轴,将多媒体的流水线与课堂的学习节拍结合,纵横交错,网络密集,延伸得有条不紊。它循纲而发,依本而行,同步教材而又不拘纲本;源于文本而又高于文本。它比较同类的“同步辅导书”,方法性、新颖性、可读性、效果性更强。它突出同种异类的比较,解题思路的激活,推理过程的活化,思维品质的提高。它选择启发性强又有新意的各类练习题进行思路方法训练,并按“基础、提高、创新”的梯度进行合理安排。在名题讲析中,它强调分析问题的思路及推理过程,注意典型错误的化解,帮助学生学会运用知识、掌握正确的学习方法和解题技巧,提高分析问题、解决问题的能力。它注意了不同的阅读方法和解题方法,多文比较,一题多解,题目变形、扩展和引申。它重视学生视野的开拓,学习兴趣的培养,学习原动力的激发。它以特别的栏目来作艺术的表现,像各学科在“导学点拨窗口”这个大纲目中,分别设有【风景剪辑】、【漫游物理世界】、【新视角揽胜】、【视野聚焦】等,显现出了新颖、有趣、可读的优势。

### 《同步新课堂》怎么编写?

“惟楚有材,于斯为盛。”湖湘文化的阳光是充足的,水分是充沛的,土

壤是肥沃的。她哺育的学子,从来就有一股不屈和奋进,流淌的血液里永远都活跃着争一流的基因。她的兴盛从来就潜在地向世人透着一种文化的智慧。这种智慧呈现于教育的长廊里,熠熠闪亮。《同步新课堂》就是这种智慧的最直接表现。它的撰写者是三湘名校——长郡中学、长沙市一中、湖南师大附中、雅礼中学、岳阳市一中、常德市一中、衡阳市八中、益阳市一中、石门县一中、株洲南方中学和省市教育科学研究所的一批特级高级教师、优秀教研员。它汇集了他们处理新教材的新理念,设计新课堂的新思路,以及训练测试的新模式;它是仰仗他们多年在教育一线上的教学科研能力,重新构建、整合而成的新生代。《同步新课堂》历经过严密的教育教学的观察实验和严格的逻辑推理;对其材料与方法、讲析与训练都做过去伪存真、去粗取精、由此及彼、由表及里的筛选工作;它准确地找到了素质与创新之间的相互关系和作用,对教与学的互化思路、因果变化,形成了规律性的教育认识。它的材料运用丰富全面,事例解说客观求实,训练实践举一反三,结论重复可比、逻辑严密。

《同步新课堂》的“导标显示屏幕”,是一张知识网络的交通图。通过屏幕告诉你学什么,考什么,这就是你教或学的一本谱。“导学点拨窗口”,各学科设栏同中有异,相当一位资深的导游——知识渊博,能力极强,可以领你进入知识宝库,获取知识的滋润。“能力演练题库”按“跟踪试题”、“提高试题”、“创新试题”三个档次拉开梯度,起点基础,路线正确,目标高远,为你提供了一个科学的训练基地。你从基础起步,尽最快的速度攀升,可直达能力发展的高峰。“创新能力检测”是为你设置的、以一个章节或单元为基本单位的、以高考或中考的试卷分值和新颖精典厚实的试题为手段的检验室。走过这个检验室,让你心中有数,胸有成竹。

读《同步新课堂》,可以让你尽情吸吮“新课堂”中的缤纷景致、甘泉琼浆,你一定会满载而归。请认准向你招手的丛书“卡通同龄”符号。祝愿你书到功成。

《同步新课堂》丛书编写组

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## Unit 1 Madame Curie

## Unit 1 导学案

## 【学习目标】

## 1. 重要词语

disappoint, disappointing, willing, devote, succeed, graduation, industrial, motherland, endless, false, disadvantage, effect, shock, post, admire, determination, courage, debt, devote to, go over, have...to do with, succeed in, give off, in honour of, from then on, go by, above all, believe in, work hard at, set off, heart and soul, pay off

## 2. 其他要求

① 掌握表示可能性及不太肯定的日常交际用语:

Perhaps I'll go to that one.

Maybe it was useful for some people.

I'm not sure if/whether...

I doubt if he'll be asked to speak again next year.

I'm not sure that...

I'm sure...

② 复习定语从句、短语、句型等知识要点。

③ 运用本单元的重要单词、词组与句型,以时间为线索将 Lesson 2 和 Lesson 3 缩写为一篇短文。

## 【学法领航】

Lesson 2 和 Lesson 3 介绍了著名的物理学家、化学家居里夫人的一生,特别着重写了居里夫人与丈夫共同研究发现镭元素以及她献身科学事业,成为世界上第一位获得两项诺贝尔奖的女科学家。同学们在学习过程中,可以时间为线索进行理解,例如: 1. What happened to Marie Curie in 1867? 2. What happened in 1895? 3. What happened in 1898? 4. What happened in 1902? 5. What happened in 1904? 6. What happened in 1906? 7. What happened in 1911?

8. What happened in 1933? 然后着重讨论 What should we learn from Madame Curie? 另外注意归纳定语从句,如:定语从句的种类;引导定语从句的关系词;以及怎样确定关系词,等等;另外还要记住 Checkpoint 中的词组并灵活使用。

## 【词语学习】

1. Has it got anything to do with your present research?

① have sth. to do with 与……有关, 相当于 have some connection with, 如:

Her cancer has something to do with her heavy smoking.

② present *adj.* 目前的, 当前的 (置于被修饰词之前)。如: our present job  
当 present 放在被修饰词后面时, 表示 be present “出席的, 来了的”, 如: The women present are from Hunan and Beijing. 今天到会的妇女来自湖南和北京。

2. I'm not sure whether to go to the one about accidents.

在不定式前面的词表示“是否”只能用 whether, 不能用 if。如: She didn't know whether to leave him or not.

3. I doubt if we can devote much time to this subject.

① doubt + whether (if) 用 if 引导是较通俗的说法; 较严谨的语言常用 whether。  
如: I doubt whether (if) she will keep her promise. 注意: 在否定句中, doubt 后只用 that 引导从句。如: I don't doubt that she will marry my brother.

另外几个与 doubt (n.) 相关的表达方式:

be in doubt 不确定的, 值得怀疑的      no doubt 必定地, 确实地

beyond (out of) doubt 毫无疑问地, 确实地      without (a) doubt 无疑地

② devote...to + n. (*pron./v.-ing*) 奉献 (人生、时间、劳力等) 于……; 把……专用于……; 致力于…… 如: The old teacher has devoted her life to the cause of education. 这位老教师 (把自己的毕生精力) 献身于教育事业。

4. I'm not sure whether she will go over the answers.

go over 检查, 温习。如: She went over the lines time and again. 她反复练习那台词。 Go over your answers before handing your test paper. 交试卷前, 把答案检查一下。

5. At that time women were not admitted to universities in Poland, so Marie was determined to go to Paris and study there.

① be admitted to + n. 允许加入; 接受。如: They were not admitted to the opening ceremony. 他们没能得到允许参加开幕式。 They admitted her to (into) their organization. 他们接受她参加了他们的组织。

② be determined to do “决心”, 相当于 make up one's mind to do, 如: The girl is determined to catch up with others. 比较: determine to do “决定”, 相当于 decide to do, 如: He determined to give up the marriage.

6. Not long before another scientist had found that uranium gave off rays, so Marie

decided to study this area for her doctor's degree. 在此之前不久, 另外有位科学家发现过铀元素放出射线的现象, 于是玛丽便决定在这方面进行研究, 以获取博士学位。

① not long before 不久前 (在句中作状语, 不是起连词作用。后半句由 so 引导一个从句。)

② give off 散发出, 排放出 (气体、气味、液体、烟等)。如: The flowers are giving off a sweet smell. 这些花散发出一种宜人的香味。give off 有时也相当于 give out。如: The fish gives out (off) an unpleasant smell. give out 还可作“分发、耗尽, 筋疲力尽”解。如: Having held up for some time, Jack found his hands gave out. 双手高高托起了一阵子后, 杰克感到两手已是毫无力气了。

7. In 1898 she discovered..., which she named "polonium" in honour of her motherland—Poland.

in honour of 为纪念……; 为向……表示敬意。如: A party will be held tomorrow in honour of our new language teacher.

8. From then on, Marie and Pierre worked together on their research.

① from then on 从那时起, 从那以后

② work on sth. 忙于做…… (相当于 be busy with sth.) 如: He set out to work on the trees, trying to make a boat with them. 比较: work at 努力学习 (常接学科名词)。如: She is working harder than ever at maths.

9. As months went by, the work seemed endless.

as...go by 随着……的消逝 (过去)。如: As time goes by, we know better about the language. go by 相当于 pass (by), 如: Ten years went by (passed), but he was still a single man (unmarried) .

10. Marie described her thoughts in words much like this...

① describe 描述, 描绘

② thoughts *n.* 思想 (常用复数形式)

③ in words 用语言 (words 复数形式常表示“话, 语言”)

11. It was nine o'clock and they had been there only two hours before.

before *adv.* 用来修饰一般完成时态或过去完成时态。如: I haven't been there before. 比较: ago 仅用在过去时态句中。

12. It was what they had been working so hard to find: pure radium.

to find 是表示结果, 不是表示目的。如: He opened the door, only to see the dog lying on the floor, dead.

13. Marie Curie never made money out of her research.

此句相当于 Marie Curie never made money by (doing) her research. 玛丽·居里决 not 通过她的研究来赚钱。



14. Polonium is used to set off a nuclear bomb.

set off 发射, 引爆; 动身, 出发。如: The first atom bomb was set off over Hiroshima. 第一颗原子弹是在广岛上空爆炸的。He usually sets off for his factory at 6:45.

15. Radioactive matter is dangerous to work with because it has a bad effect on the blood.

① to work with 的逻辑宾语是句子前部的 matter (与镭打交道)。

② have a bad (good) effect on 对……有不良(好)的影响。如: What parents say and do has great effect on the growth of their children. 父母亲的言行对小孩的成长有很大的影响。

16. There were soon two..., one in Paris and one in Warsaw.

句中的两个 one 均作代词; 第二个 one 可用 the other 代替。

17. Today she is remembered and admired as a scientist. But she is also remembered for her determination...

be remembered as 被作为……人而怀念; be remembered for 因……被人怀念

as 与 for 在此的用法可与 be known as, be known for 进行比较。(as 后接表示客观事实概念的名词, 常是某种身份、职业; for 后常接表示原因的名词。)

### 【语法学习】

复习定语从句

1. 用 when, (which/that) 修饰时间名词的区别:

I will never forget the day when I first came to the country. (when 相当于 on which) 根据从句中谓语动词 came to 可以看出 the day 作状语, 是特指在某一天所发生的动作。

October is the day (which/that) we will always remember.

which/that 修饰 day, 作从句谓语动词 remember 的宾语, 常可省去。

2. 由“介词 + wh-”结构引导的定语从句, 其介词的选定往往是与从句中的谓语动词相搭配。如: This is the room in which she did the experiment. There is the library, in front of which stand two stone lions.

注意: 当一个介词是与从句中的谓语动词构成一个成语时(即拆开后意义发生变化), 这个介词不能提前。如: This is the blindman (whom) they were looking for. 此句不能改为...for whom they were looking, 因为 look for “寻找”是一个成语, 被拆开后的 look 已没有“寻找”的意义了。

3. 限制性定语从句与非限制性定语从句的意义差别:

① Her brother who is 19 years old is in the army. 她的那个 19 岁的兄弟在部队。(她极可能还有其他兄弟。)

Her brother, who is 19 now, is in the army. 她的兄弟在部队; 他今年 19 岁了。(有可能她只有这么一个兄弟。)

非限制性定语的内容不是句子的主要部分，翻译时通常是另作一个分句或另作一个句子译出。

非限制性定语从句的连接词前面的逗号有时也可省略，但是从逻辑上仍可看出是对主句的一种补充说明，而不是限定。如：He got to the station in time where he met his father. 他及时赶到了车站，接走了他的父亲。

此句绝不可能作为限制性定语从句译为：他及时赶到那个他接走了他父亲的车站。

② as 与 which 引导非限制性定语时，as 的意义较丰富，常译为“像……一样”，而 which 则译为“这，这一点”。如：The earth is round, which was taught in class. 地球是圆的，这一点在课堂上已讲过。As you know, the earth goes round the sun. 正如你所知道的那样，地球绕太阳运转。

这种由 as 引导的从句可以置于句首或句尾；由 which 引导的定语从句则只能置于句尾。

#### 4. 几种只用 that, 不用 which, who 引导的定语从句。

① 当先行词有最高级语气修饰时：

He is the very (just, only) boy (that) I'm looking for.

② 先行词受序数词修饰时：

That was the third meeting (that) we had this week.

③ 先行词有 any, few, little, no, all, one of... 修饰时：

We couldn't find any machine that could think by itself.

There is no computer that designs everything without your operation.

④ 当先行词是 little, few, none, much, all, the one, nothing, anything, everything, something 等不定代词时：

I mean the one that is moving over there.

⑤ 当先行词是数词时：

You can see the two that grow in the corner. They were bought from the flower shop.

⑥ 当先行词中既有人又有其他物时：

Do you see the boy and his ducks that are crossing the road over there?

⑦ 当先行词是疑问代词或由疑问代词 who 构成的问句时：

Who that you think right is here? 你认为正确的人中有谁在这里吗？

Who is the girl that you were talking to?

#### 5. 几个用 as 引导定语的词：

such...as, the same...as, as many/much as...

Such a boy as you see always makes trouble.

#### 6. whose + 名词 → the + n. + of which/whom:

The tall building, whose walls are red, is our school library. → The tall building, the

walls of which are red, is our school library.

7. one of + 复数名词后定语从句的谓语用复数; 如果 one 前有词修饰, 则用单数。

This is one of the books that/which are to be sent to the farmers.

This is the one (the very/only one) of the books that is to be given to the farmer.

### 【疑难指津】

1. whether 与 if 的区别:

① 当引起一个主语从句或是表语从句时, 用 whether, 不能用 if。如: Whether they will go fishing tomorrow is not decided. The problem is whether they will accept our suggestion.

② 在不定式符号 to 前用 whether。如: I don't know whether to go or not.

2. admit 的用法意义:

① admit + n./doing/that-clause 承认。如: He had to admit his guilt. 他只好承认自己所犯的罪。Tom admitted having broken the window. Tom admitted that he had broken the window.

② admit to be + n. (adj.) 认为, 承认。如: We all admit her to be honest/an honest girl.

③ admit + number 容纳 (相当于 hold)。如: The hall admits 600 people. 这礼堂能容纳 600 人。

④ admit to (into) + n. 让……进入; 接收。如: She opened the gate and admitted the guests (into the house). Children under 18 are not admitted to the film. 未满 18 周岁小孩不得入场 (看电影)。

3. word, words 的区别:

① word 作不可数名词, 表示“消息”或“诺言”。如: Word came that no language but German might be taught in this area. 消息传来, 在该区域只允许学校教德语。Are you sure that she will keep her word? 你能确信她会守诺吗?

② words 常表示“话”、“语言”。如: These are her words, which are all against you. 这些就是她当时说的话, 全是说你的不是。She described her thoughts in her own words at the meeting. 会上她用自己的话表述了自己的思想。

4. pay...for, pay back, pay off

How much did she pay for the dress? (pay 后接 money 概念词, for 后接所买的商品。) After ten years of hard work, they finally paid off all their debts. (pay off 还清债务) He paid back half of his debts. 他已偿还一半债务。I'll pay you back the money tomorrow.

5. effect, affect, afford

effect n. & v. 效果, 作用

I don't think your words will have any effect on her. 我认为你的话对她不会起作用

用。come into effect 生效, 开始实行。The medicine didn't effect at all. 这药没起一点作用。

affect *vt.* 对……影响, 发生作用; 使感动

You know, the amount of rain affects the growth of crops. What the teacher said affected our studies. The film affected us deeply.

afford *vt.* 有足够的(金钱、时间等)做……

I'm quite able to afford the new house. 我完全买得起这幢新房子。How can you afford so much time for the play of internet? 你怎么能够花得起那么多时间去上网呢?

### 【名题讲析】

1. Carol said the work would be done by October, \_\_\_\_\_ personally I doubt very much.

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

(1999 年全国高考)

解析 答案 D。which 引导一个非限制性定语从句, 指前面整个句子的意义; 同时 which 又是 doubt 的逻辑宾语。一般情况下, that 不引导非限制性定语从句。

2. After living in Paris for fifty years he returned to the small town \_\_\_\_\_ he grew up as a child.

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

(1996 年全国高考)

解析 答案 B。where 引导一个定语从句。从 grew up 可以推断出, where 在此相当于 in which (指 in the town)。

3. He was very rude to the Customs officer, \_\_\_\_\_ of course made things even worse.

A. who                      B. whom                      C. what                      D. which

(1999 年上海市高考)

解析 答案 D。这是一个由 which 引导的非限制性定语从句。关系代词 which 在从句中作主语, 指代 He was very rude to the Customs officer 这个句意。of course 是一个插入语。遇到有插入语难看懂时, 先去掉它, 这样句子就显得容易了许多。

### 【跟踪试题】

I. 阅读 Lesson 2, 做下面的题目

1. What was Curie interested in when she was young?

A. All subjects.              B. Physics.              C. Medicine.              D. Chemistry.

2. Why did Curie leave her country for Paris?  
 A. Her country had no universities then.  
 B. She was too poor to study in Poland.  
 C. Universities in Poland refused to take in women students.  
 D. She liked the busy and beautiful city.
3. How many years did it take her to get a first-class degree in physics?  
 A. One year.                      B. Two years.                      C. Three years.                      D. Four years.
4. What name did Curie give to the rays?  
 A. Radium.                      B. Uranium.                      C. Polonium.                      D. Radioactive.
5. When did Curie first see pure radium?  
 A. At about 4:00 p.m.                      B. At about 7:00 p.m.  
 C. At about 9:00 p.m.                      D. At about 11:00 p.m.

II. 阅读 Lesson 3, 确认以下句意是否正确 (True or False)

1. Nuclear bomb is set off by Polonium. ( )  
 2. Radium can be used as a cure for lung cancer only. ( )  
 3. The Curies' notebooks were covered with too much dust and radioactive. ( )  
 4. Marie Curie was the second person that received two Nobel prizes. ( )  
 5. It was the radium she worked with that caused a disease of the blood. ( )

III. 单项填空

1. How do you \_\_\_\_\_ the lecture by Professor Lee?  
 A. find                      B. think                      C. enjoy                      D. feel
2. It's certain that the conference will be as good as \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. last year                      B. last year's  
 C. in last year                      D. that of last year's
3. I wonder if she's \_\_\_\_\_ to make friends with me.  
 A. like                      B. agree                      C. willing                      D. already
4. The scientist devoted his life \_\_\_\_\_ the research of cancer.  
 A. in                      B. on                      C. for                      D. to
5. Poor Tom had little food to live \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. by                      B. in                      C. with                      D. on
6. You may \_\_\_\_\_ the table with her.  
 A. use                      B. share                      C. sit                      D. seat
7. The prizes \_\_\_\_\_ her are kept in there.  
 A. belonging to                      B. belonged to                      C. were belonged                      D. are belonged
8. On the bench was a glass container \_\_\_\_\_ came a tiny soft light.  
 A. in which                      B. from where                      C. from which                      D. where

9. Even though she had very \_\_\_\_\_, she went on with her experiments.  
 A. few equipments                      B. little equipment  
 C. a few equipments                    D. a little equipment
10. Madame Curie was once \_\_\_\_\_ by the President and \_\_\_\_\_ a gram of radium for her future work.  
 A. received; given                      B. met; gave  
 C. received; give                        D. met; to give

**【提高试题】**

**单项选择**

1. Don't you think it \_\_\_\_\_ much to do \_\_\_\_\_ his carelessness?  
 A. gets; with      B. has; for      C. has; with      D. gets; for
2. Since you don't \_\_\_\_\_ him, why do you \_\_\_\_\_ what he said?  
 A. believe; believe                      B. believe in; believe in  
 C. believe in; believe                    D. believe; believe in
3. The chemical can be a \_\_\_\_\_ of his cancer.  
 A. treatment      B. cure      C. way      D. point
4. After years of trying hard, she \_\_\_\_\_ finding the cause of the accident.  
 A. succeeded on                            B. was successful at  
 C. succeeded in                            D. was successful for
5. \_\_\_\_\_, no one has seen the animal come out at night.  
 A. By and by                              B. Time and again  
 C. As time goes by                        D. From then on
6. —Why are you preparing such a grand celebration?  
 —\_\_\_\_\_ our manager, who has done a lot for the company.  
 A. To celebrate      B. In honour of      C. This is      D. Thanks to
7. The earth doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ light itself.  
 A. give up      B. give in      C. give to      D. give off
8. Being a public servant, you should serve the people \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. more and more                        B. heart and soul  
 C. from now on                            D. as good as possible
9. The moment they got the order, they \_\_\_\_\_ the island.  
 A. set off for      B. set off to      C. set away for      D. set up to
10. Learning something from our books is necessary, but \_\_\_\_\_, we should learn how to be a useful person.  
 A. after all      B. in all      C. above all      D. at all
11. Sorry, the medicine had \_\_\_\_\_ his headache.

- 【创新试题】

It is a 1 day in June. The sun is hot. The strawberries (草莓) are ripe, and the 2 fields are full of people. These people are 3 strawberries. They are not farmers 4 farm workers, and they 5 the fruit for money. They are picking fruit 6. They can 7 strawberries in a supermarket, but it is 8 to pick 9 own fruit. Strawberries from the 10 are also fresh. Most people also like to 11 their own fruit because it is a 12 way to spend an afternoon.

One little boy is crawling 13 the rows of plants. He is picking the berries and eating them 14 he can. Two young women 15 pretty dresses and high-heeled shoes are 16 their car. Now they 17 their shoes. These 18 are taking a break from their 19 . They want to pick fruit and 20 .

- |                       |                |                   |                |
|-----------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. beautiful       | B. holiday     | C. great          | D. rainy       |
| 2. A. potato          | B. strawberry  | C. vegetable      | D. rice        |
| 3. A. watering        | B. eating      | C. picking        | D. buying      |
| 4. A. but             | B. nor         | C. and            | D. or          |
| 5. A. are not picking | B. have grown  | C. are getting in | D. have stored |
| 6. A. to eat          | B. to sell     | C. for fun        | D. for others  |
| 7. A. see             | B. take        | C. buy            | D. sell        |
| 8. A. no good         | B. lucky       | C. hard           | D. cheaper     |
| 9. A. its             | B. their       | C. his            | D. her         |
| 10. A. farm           | B. supermarket | C. basket         | D. people      |
| 11. A. plant          | B. enjoy       | C. pick           | D. keep        |
| 12. A. different      | B. pleasant    | C. better         | D. interesting |

13. A. between      B. among      C. in      D. under  
 14. A. as fast as      B. so slow that      C. when possible      D. if necessary  
 15. A. with      B. without      C. for      D. in  
 16. A. driving      B. repairing      C. getting into      D. getting out of  
 17. A. are taking off      B. want to change for  
     C. have got      D. have lost  
 18. A. women      B. people      C. men      D. students  
 19. A. job      B. home      C. work      D. husband  
 20. A. sell them for more money      B. talk them to the relative  
     C. keep them for the coming winter      D. enjoy the sunshine

## II. 阅读理解

Priscilla Brown is a very good child. She is only six years old but is responsible and obedient (尽责且顺从). She takes excellent care of her four younger brothers and never disobeys her mother. Since yesterday, however, Mrs. Mary Brown, her mother, thinks she is a little too obedient.

The Browns live on the third floor of an apartment house in Brooklyn. Roderick Thompson, four years old, lives in a next-door apartment. At 9 a.m. yesterday, Roderick noticed smoke curling from under the Browns' door. He called his mother, Mrs Sophie Thompson, who rang the doorbell and struck repeatedly on the door until Priscilla replied.

"Who's that?" the girl called through the locked door.

"This is Mrs. Thompson. Open the door, honey." Mrs. Thompson was careful not to alarm the child.

"No. My mommy says I mustn't open the door to anybody."

"But Priscilla, I think there's a fire in your house."

"I know there is. My brother Tommy set the fire."

"Priscilla! Call your mother quickly!"

"She's not here."

"Where is she?"

"In the cellar (地下室) washing clothes."

After endless ten minutes, Priscilla was talked into opening the door. Mrs. Thompson and her neighbors rushed into the smoky apartment and carried out six children: Priscilla and her brothers, Tommy, five; Donald, four; Louis, three; and Theodore, eight months; and two-year-old Ronald Lewis, a neighbor's boy. The children were crying and coughing, but unhurt.

1. Which can be the best title for the passage?



- A. A Narrow Escape                      B. Obedience Carried Too Far  
C. What a Disobedient Girl!              D. A Quick-spreading Fire
2. Priscilla did not open the door because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. her mother told her not to              B. she didn't know there was a fire  
C. she was afraid of Mrs. Thompson      D. her sister need her good care
3. The fire was started by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a neighbour      B. her mother      C. her brother      D. Roderick
4. What can best describe Priscilla?  
A. Calm.              B. Careless.              C. Lazy.              D. Obedient.
5. The neighbors were \_\_\_\_\_ when they were waiting.  
A. angry              B. calm              C. nervous              D. disappointed

### 参考答案

#### 【跟踪试题】

I. 1~5 B C B D C

II. 1~5 ✓ × × × ✓

III. 1~5 A B C D D 6~10 B A C B A

#### 【提高试题】

1. C 2. C believe in 相当于 trust (信任)。3. B cure 指“治愈”，表示结果；treatment 一般指“治疗”，表示行为过程。4. C 5. D 6. B in honour of 表示“以某人的荣誉”；选项 D 中的 thanks to 表示“由于，幸亏”。7. D 8. B 9. A 10. C above all 是“最重要的是”；after all 是“毕竟”；in all 是“总计”；at all 只是加强语气的词。11. C 12. B 13. C 14. C as 引导一个非限制性定语从句，表示“正如……一样”。15. A by...表示“紧靠……旁边”。

#### 【创新试题】

- I. 1. A 阳光明媚的天气自然是 beautiful day。2. B 3. C 4. D 否定式的递进用 or, 不用 and。5. A 6. C 从第一段最后一个句子 a pleasant way to spend an afternoon 可以确定摘草莓只是消遣罢了。7. C 8. D 9. B 10. B 11. C 12. B 13. A 小孩在草莓地爬着玩耍时，是在行距中爬行。14. A 15. D in + n. (衣物) 等，表示“穿着……”。16. D 从小车里出来，因为是刚赶到草莓地来摘草莓。17. A 18. B people 包括了其他几个词的含意。19. C 从繁忙的工作中抽身出来调剂一下生活。20. D
- II. 1. B 过度听从大人的话，导致火灾惨剧发生。2. A 3. C 4. D 5. B 从 Mrs. Thompson was careful not to alarm the child 可以得出结论 calm。