

心动 / 分 系列之二

高三英语

# 五项全能突破

完形填空  
阅读理解  
补全对话  
短文改错  
写作训练

符合高考改革新趋势  
满足能力培养新要求

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“心动 100 分” 系列之二

《中学英语五项全能突破》

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## 策划者寄语

中学英语教学的主要目的是要“培养学生口头和书面运用英语进行交际的能力，侧重培养阅读能力，为进一步学习和运用英语打好基础”。近年来，在对中学生进行英语综合素质训练和测试中，普遍地采用了“完形填空、阅读理解、补全对话、短文改错和书面表达”五大功能模块，实践证明，这不仅有利于学生英语综合素质的培养和提高，而且表明了“有效地提高学生的知识和能力”是中学阶段英语学习的主要目的。

为了有针对性地帮助中学生克服“偏项”的习惯，实现英语学习者的全面发展，策划者通过大量的

市场调查和走访教学一线的老师，策划了两套旨在提高全面素质的英语读物——“心动 100 分”丛书，一套是《中学英语听力突破》（共 5 本），一套是《中学英语五项全能突破》（共 6 本）。

《中学英语五项全能突破》（共 6 本）是按照大纲的教学难度和教学进度编写的，但不拘泥于教材的内容，把提高素质与应战高考结合起来。内容按“完形填空、阅读理解、补全对话、短文改错、书面表达”五种题型设计。每本书选取的阅读短文语言通俗、地道，题材多样，内容广泛，内涵丰富，可读性强。每本书均突出重点，突破语言难关，有利于巩固学生课堂学习的知识，有利于启迪学生的思维，有利于培养学生的素质和综合运用英语知识的能力。

突破“五项全能”，必将使你的英语水平得到有效提高。

“心动 100 分”丛书的作者，有的来自全国著名的湖南师范大学附中，有的来自富有英语教学传统特色的长沙市雅礼中学，有的来自素质教育饮誉三湘的长沙市宁乡一中、桃源一中和常德市一中。这些作者在教学上都是“能手或精英”，教学业绩交口称誉，在他们“特级教师、高级教师”的头衔里凝聚着昔日辛勤耕耘的汗水，映射出他们工作业绩的辉煌。

“心动 100 分”丛书是他们为切实减轻学生负担而精心准备的一道可口“海鲜”，相信能给众多中学生一份意外的惊喜。

“心动”就要“行动”！

“行动”更让你“心动”！！

心动一百，先睹为快！！！！

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## Unit 1

### I. 完形填空

#### A

In the 18th century New York was smaller than Philadelphia and Boston. Today it is the 1 city in America. How can the 2 in its size and importance 3 ?

4 this question we must 5 certain facts about geography, 6 and economics. Together these three 7 explain the huge 8 of America's most famous city.

The 9 of the Northeast shows that the four 10 with the largest 11 in the region (地区) are around 12. At these points materials 13 the sea enter the United States, 14 the products of the land are sent 15 for export (出口) across the sea.

We know that 16 where transportation (运输) lines meet are good places for 17 raw materials into 18 goods. That is 19 seaports often have cities 20. But cities 21 New York needed more 22 their geographical location in order to become 23 industrial centers. 24 development did not happen simply 25.

1. A. famous      B. largest      C. smaller      D. richest
2. A. change      B. reason      C. cause      D. success
3. A. be answered      B. be discovered      C. be explained      D. be shown

- |                    |               |                 |               |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 4. A. Answer       |               | B. To answer    |               |
| C. Answering       |               | D. By answering |               |
| 5. A. search for   | B. look for   | C. find         | D. consider   |
| 6. A. history      | B. population | C. area         | D. location   |
| 7. A. have to      | B. must       | C. should       | D. will       |
| 8. A. speed        | B. change     | C. growth       | D. size       |
| 9. A. weather      | B. map        | C. climate      | D. area       |
| 10. A. seaports    | B. people     | C. nations      | D. areas      |
| 11. A. populations | B. lakes      | C. industries   | D. population |
| 12. A. mountains   | B. rivers     | C. seaports     | D. oceans     |
| 13. A. across      | B. from       | C. from across  | D. beyond     |
| 14. A. still       | B. then       | C. and          | D. but        |
| 15. A. there       | B. that       | C. this way     | D. in the way |
| 16. A. roads       | B. places     | C. bridges      | D. cities     |
| 17. A. producing   | B. making     | C. supplying    | D. offering   |
| 18. A. finished    | B. whole      | C. new          | D. expensive  |
| 19. A. where       | B. why        | C. when         | D. how        |
| 20. A. alone       | B. lonely     | C. nearby       | D. beside     |
| 21. A. like        | B. as         | C. of           | D. to         |
| 22. A. over        | B. than       | C. for          | D. as         |
| 23. A. great       | B. busy       | C. modernly     | D. newly      |
| 24. A. Its         | B. His        | C. Whose        | D. Their      |
| 25. A. at all      | B. by chance  | C. on purpose   | D. rapidly    |

## B

Marie was born in Poland. She was very 26 in physics and she read many books 27 the subject. In 1891 she went to Paris 28 physics because at that time women were not 29 to



universities in Poland.

She had very little money 30 and worked very hard when she was in Paris. She lived in a small 31 and she had to 32 an overcoat in her room to keep warm in 33. Two years later she 34 in taking a first-class degree in physics. And 35 graduation she took another degree in maths.

In 1895 she 36 Pierre Curie, who was then teaching at the school of Physics and Industrial Chemistry in Paris. In 1898 she 37 a new radio active mineral which she 38 "polonium" in 39 of Poland. From then on, she and Pierre worked together 40 their research. They 41 all their time to working in their laboratory. She said they must work 42 they succeeded.

One evening in 1902 the 43 went to have a look at something in the laboratory. It was really 44 for them to see a tiny soft light from a glass container. The matter that the Curies had discovered was radium. It 45 ordinary salt, but was one million 46 more radioactive 47 uranium. In 1903 Marie 48 her 49 degree for her study 50 radioactive matter.

26. A. interested    B. interest    C. interests    D. interesting  
27. A. in    B. on    C. at    D. over  
28. A. study    B. to study    C. studied    D. studies  
29. A. admitting    B. to admit  
    C. admitted    D. have admitted  
30. A. to live    B. to living    C. living    D. be lived  
31. A. rooms    B. room    C. places    D. space  
32. A. wear    B. wore    C. wears    D. worn  
33. A. autumn    B. summer    C. winter    D. spring  
34. A. succeeded    B. to succeed    C. succeeding    D. successful

- |                    |               |              |                |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| 35. A. before      | B. after      | C. on        | D. at          |
| 36. A. married     | B. marries    | C. marry     | D. marry to    |
| 37. A. found out   | B. discovered | C. finding   | D. invented    |
| 38. A. calls       | B. naming     | C. calling   | D. named       |
| 39. A. honor       | B. honours    | C. of honour | D. honoured    |
| 40. A. in          | B. on         | C. at        | D. of          |
| 41. A. devoted     | B. took       | C. got       | D. had         |
| 42. A. to          | B. at         | C. until     | D. on          |
| 43. A. Curies      | B. Curie      | C. Marie     | D. Pierres     |
| 44. A. surprise    | B. a surprise | C. surprised | D. surprises   |
| 45. A. looked like | B. seemed as  | C. looked as | D. seemed like |
| 46. A. time        | B. times      | C. second    | D. seconds     |
| 47. A. than        | B. then       | C. as        | D. like        |
| 48. A. receive     | B. received   | C. receives  | D. receiving   |
| 49. A. doctors     | B. doctors'   | C. doctor's  | D. doctor      |
| 50. A. over        | B. in         | C. at        | D. on          |

## II. 阅读理解

### A

Einstein had a rich sense of humour, though his mind was always busy thinking about problems of nature and working out new theories. He would sometimes crack (讲) a joke or two even when he might be speaking about some complicated (难懂的) theory of physics to a learned group of scientists. For example, he once gave a talk on his theory of time. He discussed dozens of different ideas about time. But after an hour or so he suddenly stopped, and with a look that seemed to say "I'm sorry". He asked, "Does anyone

know what time it is? I'm afraid, it is getting late."

Another time towards the end of his life, when he was with a group of young students, mostly young men, he was asked to explain his law of relativity. He smiled, then said, "When you sit with a nice girl for two hours, you think it's only a minute. But when you sit on a hot stove (火炉) for a minute, you think two hours. That is relativity."

1. This passage mainly tells us that Einstein \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. was always busy working out new theories
  - B. was always busy thinking about problems of nature
  - C. always gave lectures on his theories
  - D. was a man of humour
2. Einstein would sometimes crack a joke or two to make \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. use of the very situation
  - B. his theories easy to understand
  - C. his students laugh
  - D. his talk interesting
3. Once Einstein discussed dozens of different ideas in his talk on his theory of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. time
  - B. relativity
  - C. space
  - D. energy
4. The example to explain the theory of relativity was given by Einstein when he was \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. young
  - B. near the end of his life
  - C. in his house
  - D. with a group of scientists
5. Simply speaking relativity means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. one feels time is short when one is with a nice girl
  - B. measures of motion (运动), space and time are relative
  - C. one feels time is long when one sits on a hot stove

D. Both A and C

## B

Scientists have always wanted to know more about the other worlds in space. They have looked at them through telescopes and in this way they have found out a great deal. They know many facts about the moon, for example. They know how big it is and how far away. But they wanted to know more about it. The only way to find out more was to send men to the moon. Then they would know all about it.

The moon is about 184,000 kilometres away from the earth. An aeroplane cannot fly to the moon because the air reaches only 240 kilometres. Then there is no air. But there is something that can fly even where there is no air. This is a rocket.

I'm sure that you are asking, "How does a rocket fly?" If you want to know, get a balloon and then blow it up, until it is quite big. Do not tie up the neck of the balloon. Let it go. The balloon will fly off through the air very quickly. The air inside the balloon tries to get out. It rushes out through the neck of the balloon and this pushes the balloon through the air. It doesn't need wings like an aeroplane.

This is how a rocket works. It is not made of rubber like a balloon, of course. It is made of metal. The metal must not be heavy but it must be very strong. There is a gas inside the rocket, which is made very hot. When it rushes out of the end of the rocket, the rocket is pushed up into the air.

Rockets can fly far out into space. Rockets with men inside them have been sent to other worlds much farther away. One day

rockets may be able to go anywhere in space.

6. Scientists have found out a great deal about the other worlds in space \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. with their own eyes.
- B. through telescopes
- C. by telescopes
- D. with sending men to the moon

7. If scientists wanted to know more and all about the moon, the only way was \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. to send a rocket
- B. to send a plane
- C. to send a rocket with men
- D. to study it

8. \_\_\_\_\_ can fly to the moon where there is no air.

- A. An aeroplane
- B. Something
- C. A balloon
- D. A rocket

9. The rocket is made \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. of light and strong metal
- B. from light and strong metal
- C. of rubber
- D. of from rubber

10. Several rockets \_\_\_\_\_ inside them, have been sent to other worlds much farther away from the earth.

- A. with men
- B. without men
- C. with animals
- D. no any men

## C

Many people go to school for an education. They learn languages, history, geography, physics, chemistry and mathematics. Others go to school to learn a skill so that they can

make a living. School education is very important and useful. Yet no one can learn everything from school. A teacher, no matter how much he knows, can not teach his students everything they want to know. The teacher's job is to show his students how to learn. He teaches them how to read and how to think. So much more is to be learned outside school by the students themselves.

It is always more important to study by oneself than to memorize some facts or a formula (公式). It is actually quite easy to learn a certain fact in history or a formula in mathematics, but it is very difficult to use a formula in working out a maths problem. Great scientists, such as Einstein, Newton and Galileo, didn't get everything from school. But they were all so successful. They invented so many things for mankind. The reason for their success is that they knew how to study. They read books that were not taught at school. They worked hard all their lives, not wasting a single moment. They would ask many questions as they read and they did thousands of experiments.

Above all, they knew how to use their brains.

11. What do people go to school for?

- |                       |                 |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| A. Teaching           | B. Books        |
| C. Learning Languages | D. An education |

12. The subject is not spoken of in the article is \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                |            |
|----------------|------------|
| A. mathematics | B. history |
| C. physiology  | D. physics |

13. The teacher's job is to teach \_\_\_\_\_.

- |   |
|---|
| A. everything the students want to know   |
| B. the students everything that they know |
| C. the students some facts or formulas    |

- D. the students how to learn
14. Einstein, Newton and Galileo did so many things for mankind because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they learn a lot at school  
B. they knew how to learn new things outside class by themselves  
C. they were so successful  
D. they went to college and learned from professors
15. Who does the article say didn't waste a single moment?  
A. Great people.  
B. Persons who work as teachers.  
C. The great scientist — Newton.  
D. Great scientists.

### Ⅲ. 补全对话

#### A

- A: What's the matter, Bill? Why are you sitting on the ground?  
B: 1  
A: I'm sorry to hear that. Is there anything I can do for you?  
B: 2  
A: Is he in the office or at home?  
B: 3, I've got it down. No, I'll run to the nearest public phone. Wait for me here.  
A: 4  
B: That's a good idea. I'll be back soon.  
A: 5  
A. I fell off my bike and hurt my legs.

- B. Don't worry. I won't.
- C. OK. You may use my bike.
- D. In the office, and the telephone number is 553246.
- E. Would you please call my father and tell him about it?
- F. You must not ride too fast.
- G. My mother is at work.

## B

A: Look! There is a traffic jam (堵塞) in front of us.

B: 6

A: God knows.

B: 7

A: It all depends on what parts of London. It's the busiest part of London round here, so there are jams nearly everyday, and some jams last even hours.

B: 8

A: Don't worry, sir. It's not rush hours yet. I don't think this jam will last very long.

B: 9

A: Oh, no! You can't knock down all those tall buildings along these streets. They belong to the biggest firms in England.

B: 10

A: Good! Let's go!

A. Look! The traffic has begun to move again.

B. What can I do?

C. So that is Too bad! Do you think we will be jammed for long?

D. Excuse me.



E. I hope not. Obviously, the streets here are not wide enough for all this traffic. It's high time they were widened.

F. Well, we have to be patient. Are there any traffic jams in London?

G. Good heavens! I've got to get to the registry (登记处) before they knock off.

### C

A: Summer holidays will begin next month. 11

B: Dad will take me to our hometown in Jiangxi. We'll visit our grandparents there.

A: 12

B: 13 What are you going to do, Mary?

A: Maybe my parents will take Dick and me to a few cities in the south.

B: 14 What cities are you going to visit?

A: Maybe Shanghai, Nanjing, Wuxi and Hangzhou.

B: Oh! They're all places of great interest in China. I think you'll have a good time.

B: 15

A. I'm sure we will.

B. That'll be very interesting.

C. That's all right.

D. Sure.

E. Let's have a good time together.

F. Oh, they'll be very happy to see you again.

G. What are you going to do?