

决胜高考丛书

高中英语名师 全译全解

第二册(上)

主编 姜继为(特级教师 文学博士)

课文译注

教材练习题详解

重点、难点剖析

综合能力训练

中国社会科学出版社

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主 编 姜继为(特级教师 文学博士)

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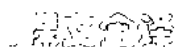
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目 录

第一单元 迪斯尼乐园	(1)
一、课文全译	(1)
二、重点、难点、疑点指要	(5)
三、综合能力训练	(6)
四、教材课后练习题答案	(10)
第二单元 请勿吸烟	(13)
一、课文全译	(13)
二、重点、难点、疑点指要	(17)
三、综合能力训练	(19)
四、教材课后练习题答案	(23)
第三单元 形体语言	(25)
一、课文全译	(25)
二、重点、难点、疑点指要	(29)
三、综合能力训练	(31)
四、教材课后练习题答案	(36)
第四单元 报纸	(38)
一、课文全译	(38)
二、重点、难点、疑点指要	(42)
三、综合能力训练	(44)
四、教材课后练习题答案	(48)
第五单元 查理·卓别林	(51)
一、课文全译	(51)
二、重点、难点、疑点指要	(55)
三、综合能力训练	(57)
四、教材课后练习题答案	(61)
第六单元 重点复习	(64)
一、课文全译	(64)
二、重点、难点、疑点指要	(68)
三、综合能力训练	(69)

四、教材课后练习题答案	(74)
第七单元 加拿大	(76)
一、课文全译	(76)
二、重点、难点、疑点指要	(80)
三、综合能力训练	(82)
四、教材课后练习题答案	(87)
第八单元 急救	(89)
一、课文全译	(89)
二、重点、难点、疑点指要	(93)
三、综合能力训练	(95)
四、教材课后练习题答案	(100)
第九单元 拯救地球	(102)
一、课文全译	(102)
二、重点、难点、疑点指要	(106)
三、综合能力训练	(108)
四、教材课后练习题答案	(113)
第十单元 在商店里	(116)
一、课文全译	(116)
二、重点、难点、疑点指要	(120)
三、综合能力训练	(123)
四、教材课后练习题答案	(127)
第十一单元 飓风	(129)
一、课文全译	(129)
二、重点、难点、疑点指要	(133)
三、综合能力训练	(135)
四、教材课后练习题答案	(140)
第十二单元 重点复习	(142)
一、课文全译	(142)
二、重点、难点、疑点指要	(147)
三、综合能力训练	(148)
四、教材课后练习题答案	(153)
完型测验答案	(155)

第一单元 迪斯尼乐园



第1课

1. 对话

卡尔已经离开了旧金山,现在在迪斯尼乐园工作。他正在回答游客的问题。

A:对不起。你能告诉我去睡美人城堡的路吗?

C:可以。一直向前走直到你看见入口处,沿这条街走去大约有 400 码

B:对不起。去熊国怎么走?

C:你看见那边的大门了吗?

B:看见了。

C:穿过大门,你就会发现另一侧到熊国去的入口。

B:非常感谢。

D:对不起。这些马车是免费的吗?

C:是的,它们是免费的。但通常要排长队。你可以加入钟楼后面的队列。

D:未来国大厦在哪儿?

C:未来国大厦?在睡美人城堡的后面,就走这条街拐到城堡的右侧。离这儿大约 400 码。

E:对不起。最近的男厕所在哪儿?

C:沿着这条街往下走直到钟楼。然后你将看见厕所的标志。

分组练习对话

2. 听力 翻到第 145 页

第2课

1. 阅读理解

阅读短文,回答下面的问题:迪斯尼是怎样想到他的第一个卡通人物的?

沃尔特·迪斯尼

伟大的影片制作人沃尔特·迪斯尼于 1901 年出生在芝加哥。迪斯尼最大的愿望是成为一名著名的艺术家。年轻的时候,他去过他所居住过的堪萨斯城的一家报社。他带了一些他的画希望能在那儿找到一份工作。然而,他不走运。他们看了他的画,说道:“对不起,年轻人。我们认为你的画一点趣儿也没有。”

迪斯尼的朋友尽力鼓励他:“不要着急,沃尔特。我们喜欢你的画,它们很好。我们相信

不久后你就会成为一名众所周知的艺术家。

迪斯尼没有失去信心。他继续画了很多画,一天,一只老鼠走进了汽车间并在地板上玩耍。迪斯尼停止绘画,看着那只老鼠。老鼠朝他走来,于是他给了老鼠一片面包。然后老鼠走过来坐在了他的桌子上。老鼠天天回来并被给予了更多的面包。这样几天后,这位艺术家和他的老鼠成为了好朋友。

多年以后,迪斯尼搬到了美国的西海岸。他试图找到一份艺术家的工作,但他仍然没成功。一天,他记起了过去常常走进他父亲的汽车间的那只老鼠。他拿起铅笔画起来。日复一日,他试画了他所知道的关于那只老鼠的不同图画。最后,他对他的老鼠画的其中一幅感到非常满意。他将其称之为“米老鼠”。

迪斯尼作为一个卡通制作者的成功开始了。很快,他画了很多诸如唐老鸭之类的卡通人物。20世纪20年代至30年代之间,他画了许多关于唐老鸭和米老鼠的卡通画。这些卡通片都是短片。在电视机出现之前,这些卡通片常常在全国各大影院主映片放映之前放映。后来,沃尔特·迪斯尼制作了较长的影片。它们都深受孩子们的喜爱。迪斯尼逝世于1966年。但是他始创的电影制片厂今天仍然忙着制作更多的有趣的影片。

2. 作笔记

请对沃尔特·迪斯尼的生活作记录

Born: 1901

Died: 1966

Wish: to be a famous artist.

Work: cartoon-maker.

Cartoon characters: Mickey Mouse, Donald Duck

Became well-known: 1920s

Successes: Cartoons and films

3. 练习

A 扮演新闻报导者。B 扮演著名的卡通制作者——沃尔特·迪斯尼。A 问下面的问题:

1. 迪斯尼先生,我可以问一下你出生的时间和地点吗?
2. 你能告诉我你出生在什么样的家庭吗?你父亲是做什么的?你母亲是做什么的?
3. 年轻的时候,你对什么最感兴趣?
4. 年青时,你认为你将会成为一名著名的艺术家吗?
5. 你是什么时候作为一名卡通制作者而闻名的?
6. 你对未来有什么计划?

4. 练习

两人一组谈论下面的图片

第3课

1. 听力理解

迪斯尼乐园

沃尔特·迪斯尼创办的公司并不仅仅制作电影。1955年,沃尔特·迪斯尼亲自开了第一个迪斯尼公园。这就是位于美国西海岸洛杉矶的迪斯尼乐园。后来,迪斯尼世界于1971年在东海岸的佛罗里达开放。修建它花了5到6亿美元。1983年,东京迪斯尼乐园在日本开

放,1992年,欧洲迪斯尼乐园在法国开放。

所有的迪斯尼公园都由同一家公司经营。工人要遵守非常严格的规章制度。他们必须穿干净的鞋和干净的裤子。男工作人员不许留胡须。如果工作人员留了长头发,长头发必须被挽在脑后。他们总是面带微笑,对游客总是非常友好和礼貌。迪斯尼公园是你能想到的最洁净的公园。

在迪斯尼乐园,你能看到来自于沃尔特·迪斯尼电影的所有的形象。睡美人城堡是游客最爱去的地方。在塔顶,你能拥有美妙的视觉感受。你能一直看到海岸边。迪斯尼乐园里的许多街道都修得看起来像19世纪90年代的美国街道。人们穿着19世纪的衣服四处游走。

未来世界非常有趣,你可以走进一艘宇宙飞船并且可以驾驶飞船。在未来住宅里,一切都由电脑控制。如果你按下一个按钮,机器就会在花园里割草。如果你按下另一个按钮,你的饭菜就被准备好了并为你加热了。然后,饭菜就沿着一条非常小的铁路送到了你的电视机前的座位上,这样你甚至不必站起来就可以拿到你需要的东西。

2. 做笔记

1955: The first Disney park was opened in Los Angeles.

1971: Disney world was opened on the east coast, in Florida.

1983: Tokyo Disneyland opened in Japan.

1992: Euro Disney opened in France.

Rules the workers must follow: They must wear clean shoes and clean trousers. The men are not allowed to have beards. If the workers have long hair, it must be tied back.

The Sleeping Beauty Castle: It is a favourite place for visitors.

The Tomorrow Land Building: It is very interesting.

3. 练习 用给出的短语改变句子

1. I found out the film studios were not in the same park. 我发现电影制片厂不在同一个公园。

2. I considered the park was of good value for the money. 我认为这个公园值得投入那些钱。

3. I believe Walt Disney made the first cartoons. 我认为是沃尔特·迪斯尼制作了第一部卡通片。

4. I noticed all the workers in the park were cleanly dressed and very polite. 我注意到公园里的所有工作人员都穿戴整齐且很礼貌。

5. I discovered their hotel was only 15 kilometres from the coast. 我发现他们的旅馆离海岸只有15公里。

6. I knew our organizer had been to Disneyland before. 我知道我们的组织人员曾去过迪斯尼乐园。

7. I hoped we were going to spend a whole week near Disneyland. 我希望我们将在迪斯尼乐园附近度过整整一周。

8. I was sure we would not be able to see everything in the park? 我敢肯定在公园里我们看不到任何东西。

9. I found the bus would be the easiest way to get to the park. 我发现乘公共汽车是去公园最

容易的方法。

4. 学习语言点

你能告诉我你父母是干什么工作的吗？我可以问一下你是什么时候何地出生的吗？

5. 练习,用给出的短语变换句子

1. Do you know how many travellers have been to Disneyland so far? 你知道到目前为止有多少人去过迪斯尼乐园吗？

2. Who knows how long it takes to look around the park. 谁知道游览公园需花多长时间？

3. Tell me how much it costs to visit Disneyland. 告诉我参观迪斯尼乐园要花多少钱。

4. Tell me what characters can be found in Disney parks? 告诉我在迪斯尼乐园能看见哪些人物？

5. Everyone knows who produced cartoon characters such as Mickey Mouse and Donald Duck. 每个人都知道是谁创作了如米老鼠和唐老鸭这样的卡通人物。

6. Can you tell me whose company operates Tokyo Disneyland? 你能告诉我是谁的公司在经营东京迪斯尼乐园吗？

7. She knows when Euro Disney was opened. 她知道欧洲迪斯尼乐园是何时开放的。

8. We all know where Euro Disney is. 我们都知道欧洲迪斯尼在哪儿。

9. I don't know how Euro Disney is getting on. 我不知道欧洲迪斯尼乐园近况如何。

10. Can you tell me which Disney park is the most welcome. 你能告诉我哪个迪斯尼乐园最受欢迎吗？

第4课

1. 使用给出的单词填空 有些单词可用多次

on, but, to, into, of, through, over, on, in, of, more, about, through, but, who, through, of, to, in.

上周,我们去参观了东京迪斯尼乐园。第一天我们去了神秘城堡。我原以为会非常有趣,但事实并非如此。我并不是非常喜欢卡通人物。相对于卡通,我更喜欢真正的电影。尽管有许多有趣的乘车游览。在一次乘车游览中,我们上了一列火车的小车厢。我们穿过石洞,跨过小桥,在坝上和水里行驶。真是太棒了!

旅行的第二天,组织者将我们带到了电影制片厂。这里更有趣。制片厂是十年前开办的,他们雇用了大约350人。我们穿过他们曾为一部影片修建的小城镇。那些房子只有正面,没有背面。然后,我们观看两个人打斗。其中的一个人被推向了橱窗,但他没受伤。窗户是用糖做的。

我们不允许携带食物,所以我们得在公园里买午餐。我没想到会这么贵。

2. 写作

写对当地的一处名胜古迹的一次参观,分组进行并写成三部分:

1. 关于那个地方的一些事实。

2. 我们做了什么。

3. 那次参观怎么样?(观后感)

复习要点1

语法:复习宾语从句

我认为这座公园值得花钱。

能告诉我你是什么时候何地出生的吗？

有用表达法

随身携带 怀着……的希望 失去信心 日复一日用这种方法传送过来

二、重点、难点、疑点讲解

1. the way to 通向……的路,“to”为介词,表方向。

2. down this street“down”为介词,表“沿……往下走”。

3. go through 穿过

4. the entrance to. 意为“通往……的入口处”,entrance 后的介词,可用“to”,也可用“of”。下列短语中必须用介词 to。

例: a foreigner to China. 到中国的外国人

a key to the question. 问题的答案

pay a visit to Shanghai 到上海访问

a road to success 通向成功的路

5. on the other side 在另一边。

6. be free 此处“free”为免费讲。

7. take this street 中的“take”为“走……路”之义。

8. film-maker, cartoon-maker 是合成词,它是英语中常见的构词现象,即“名词 + 及物动词 + er”构词法。其它例子如: decision-maker(决策者)、automobile-producer(汽车制造商)。

9. be born in“出生于……”,后接表时间、地点、家庭成分的名词。

例: He was born in a worker's family in San Francisco in 1901. 他于1901年出生于旧金山一个工人家庭。

10. take along“随身携带”

例: When he has a walk, he often takes his dog along. 他散步时常带着狗。

11. In the hope of 意思为“怀有……的希望”“of”为介词,后接动名词。

例: He got on the train to his home in the hope of seeing his little daughter early. 他踏上了开往家乡的火车,希望能早点见到他的小女儿。

12. be well-known as 意思是“作为……而闻名”。

be well-known for 意思是:“因为……而闻名”。

be well-known to 意思是:对……来说是闻名的。”

例: She is well-known as a pop-singer. 她作为一个流行歌曲歌手而闻名。

The Great wall is well-known for its grand. 长城因雄伟而著名。

It is well-known to us that Walt Disney was a great film-maker. 我们都知道沃尔特·迪斯尼是一位伟大的电影制片人。

13. have no luck 意思是“不走运”,have luck 意思为“走运”。

14. before long 意思是“不久以后”,一般作时间状语放句尾。

例:He'll go to America before long.不久以后,他就要去美国了。

15. used to 意为“过去常常……”。

例:My grandfather used to read newspapers in the early evening.我祖父过去常在傍晚看报。

16. day after day,意为“日复一日”、“一天又一天”,比较 day by day“一天天,逐日”。

例:Day after day she comes to take care of the old man.她日复一日地来照顾那位老人。

The trees grows up day by day.树一天天长大了。

17. in this way 意为:“通过这种方式”,可放句首,也可放句尾。

例:In this way, he was able to solve the mystery.这样,他就能解开这个谜了。

He has often risked his life in this way.他常用这种方法拿他的生命去冒险。

18. scores of = a lot of, a great many of,意为“许多”

19. be busy(in) doing sth 意为“忙于做……”

例:She was busy eating.她正忙于吃。

20. start 可作“开始”、“开办”讲。

例:He has just started a company.他刚开了一家公司。

21. It cost between \$ 500 and \$ 600 million to build 中的 it 为形式主语,真正的主语为动词不定式“to build”。该句意思是修建(迪斯尼乐园)花了 5~6 亿美元。

22. be(not) allowed to 意为:“(不)许……”。

例:We are not allowed to touch it.我们不许碰它。

23. You can see as far as the sea.你可以一直看到海边。句中的 as far as 意为“远到、到……为止”

例:He walked as far as the end of the road.他走到了路的尽头。

24. People walk around wearing nineteenth-century clothes.句中“wearing nineteenth century……”是现在分词短语作状语,表伴随状态,全句意为“人们穿着十九世纪的服装四处走动。”

25. work 可作“操作”讲,相当于“operate”。

26. bring on 意为“使前进”。

27. 宾语从句。在句中起宾语的作用。例:

We don't think there is anything of interest in your picture.我们认为你的画中没有趣味,其中 there……是宾语从句,做 think 的宾语。

Can you tell me what your parents do? 你能告诉我你父母是做什么的吗? 其中 what……是宾语从句,做 tell 的宾语。

综合能力训练

I. 请找出划线部分读音与所给单词相同的一项

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. actually | A. Austria | B. contrary |
| | C. picture | D. turn |
| 2. ugly | A. universe | B. uncle |
| | C. unless | D. usually |

- | | | |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| 3. vase | A. servant | B. rose |
| | C. roadside | D. purpose |
| 4. pupil | A. pulse | B. pull |
| | C. pure | D. push |
| 5. poison | A. possibly | B. noise |
| | C. mile | D. kindness |

II. 请根据解释拼写出正确的单词

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------|
| 1. P _____ | a step in walking |
| 2. pe _____ | allow |
| 3. s _____ | ill |
| 4. an _____ | say or tell |
| 5. bl _____ | be in flower |

III. 选择填空

- There are _____ animals in the Zoo near my home.
A. different types of B. different pieces of
C. different piles of D. different kinds of
- Could you tell me _____ from?
A. where are you B. where you are
C. where you D. what you
- I just can't imagine _____ he could have done such a thing.
A. how B. why
C. that D. what
- I'm wondering _____ the letter is overweight.
A. that B. what
C. which D. if
- He was angry _____ she had criticized him for his Laziness.
A. for B. that
C. that D. what
- We must find out _____ did all this.
A. whom B. who C. what D. that
- I waited _____, but he didn't come back.
A. a day after a day B. day by day
C. day after day D. the day after the day
- The coach often encourages them not to lose _____ when they sometimes fail in their matches.
A. their heart B. their mind C. hearts D. heart
- We don't think there is _____ of interest.
A. something B. nothing
C. everything D. anything

10. If you go through the gate, you'll find _____ Bear Country.
A. the entrance of B. the entrance to
C. entrance at D. entrance to
11. Work hard, _____ you'll succeed.
A. if B. that C. and D. so
12. The Great wall is _____ the longest wall in the world.
A. well-known as B. well-known for
C. well-known to D. well-known of
13. _____ I know, he hasn't finished his composition.
A. So far B. As far as
C. Far as D. So far as
14. _____ he was ill, he went to school.
A. If B. As C. Though D. Because
15. I don't think he will come, _____?
A. do I B. will he
C. won't he D. don't I
16. Mary _____ much happier than she is now.
A. is used to be B. used to be
C. is used to being D. was used to be
17. Tom came to Beijing in the hope _____ the Great wall.
A. that see B. of seeing
C. to see D. saw
18. _____ this _____ you can make friends with those boys.
A. On, way B. In, kind C. In, way D. Of, so
19. Please _____ your camera, we want to take some photos.
A. take on B. take of
C. take along D. take with
20. Jack was busy _____ his Chemical paper.
A. write B. wrote C. writing D. writes

IV. 阅读理解

One hot day a big stag(雄鹿) that had a pair of very large antlers(鹿角) stood on the bank of a river. He was thirsty and went down to the river to drink. Suddenly he saw his reflection(反射) in the water. He was very pleased with what he saw. "Oh," he said. "What a beautiful pair of antlers I've got! How fine my head is! How proud I look! Nobody has such beautiful antlers as I have. Perhaps some people will say that my antlers are too big, but I don't think so. I like them very much." And the vain(自负的) stag looked again at his reflection in the water. Suddenly he heard the barking of dogs. Three hunters and their dogs came out of the forest. The stag ran across the field into the forest. He was already far from the dogs, but he caught his antlers in the branches(树枝) of some low trees and could not get away.

The dogs ran up to him and pulled him to the ground. Then the hunters came up and killed him.

Questions

1. It was a _____ day.
A. cool B. hot C. cold D. warm
2. What did the stag think of his big antlers?
A. He thought they were too big.
B. He thought they were not big enough.
C. He thought they were beautiful.
D. He hated very much.
3. Why did the stag went to the bank of a river?
A. Because he wanted to see his reflection
B. Because he wanted to swim.
C. Because he was dirty.
D. Because he was thirsty.
4. The stag ran _____ when the hunters came out of forest.
A. to the river B. into the forest
C. along the river D. out of the forest.
5. Didn't the stag run faster than the dogs?
A. No, he did B. Yes, he did
C. No, he didn't D. Yes, he didn't

V. 完型填空

Charles Dickens(1812—1870), was one _____ 1 _____ the greatest _____ 2 _____ all English writers. His books are still widely read today.

Dickens was born _____ 3 _____ a poor family. He had little education _____ 4 _____ his childhood. He had to work _____ 5 _____ a factory to help his family. He worked _____ 6 _____ morning _____ 7 _____ night, _____ 8 _____ little to eat and only a tiny place to live in. When he was twelve his father was put _____ 9 _____ prison _____ 10 _____ debt.

Dicken's first important job was _____ 11 _____ a newspaper reporter. While working there he wrote his first storybook, "Pickwick Papers". It was a great _____ 12 _____. "Oliver Twist", his second storybook, followed. He became very famous _____ 13 _____ his writings.

Dickens wrote a great many books. As a writer, he succeeded _____ 14 _____ calling attention _____ 15 _____ many _____ 16 _____ the terrible wrongs that existed _____ 17 _____ that time.

Charles Dickens had to work very hard and it did great harm _____ 18 _____ his _____ 19 _____. In 1870 he died suddenly while he was _____ 20 _____ his work.

1. A. of B. in C. with D. On
2. A. in B. of C. out D. as
3. A. as B. of C. in D. with
4. A. of B. during C. among D. while
5. A. at B. in C. with D. of

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|---------------|------------------|
| 6. A. at | B. on | C. till | D. from |
| 7. A. unless | B. till | C. at | D. in |
| 8. A. with | B. to | C. of | D. and |
| 9. A. in | B. at | C. into | D. of |
| 10. A. because | B. that | C. for | D. of |
| 11. A. like | B. as | C. of | D. that |
| 12. A. success | B. succeed | C. successful | D. of successful |
| 13. A. of | B. for | C. why | D. in |
| 14. A. of | B. in | C. to | D. at |
| 15. A. for | B. at | C. to | D. that |
| 16. A. in | B. for | C. to | D. of |
| 17. A. in | B. of | C. at | D. on |
| 18. A. for | B. at | C. of | D. to |
| 19. A. health | B. healthy | C. healthless | D. strong |
| 20. A. in | B. at | C. of | D. with |

答案:

I: 1—5 C B B C B

II: 1. pace 2. permit 3. sick 4. announce 5. bloom

III: 1—5 D B A D C

6—10 B C A D B

11—15 C A B C B

16—20 B B C C C

IV: 1—5 B C D B B

V: 1—5 A B C B B

6—10 D B A C C

11—15 B A B B C

16—20 D C D A B

15. 教材课后练习题答案

第1课

1. A can go straight ahead till he sees the entrance. It's about four hundred yards down this street.
2. Go through the gate and B'll find the entrance to Bear country on the other side.
3. D can join the line behind the clock tower.
4. It's behind the sleeping Beauty Castle.
5. Go down this street till E get to the clock tower.

2.	the clock Tower	Bear Country	Big Thunder Mountain
	Tomorrow Land building	Sleeping Beauty Castle	Cinderella's Castle

第2课

1. A great film - maker.
 2. He was born in Chicago in 1901.
 3. He was in the hope of getting a job there.
 4. His friends said "Don't worry, Walt, We like your pictures, They're very good. we're sure you'll be well - known as an artist before long."
 5. Because his family was poor.
 6. A mouse came into the garage and played on the floor.
 7. He moved to the west coast of the USA.
 8. Yes, he did. But still he was unsuccessful.
 9. He began to draw different pictures of the mouse that he had known.
 10. Donald Duck.
2. 1. D 2. D 3. A 4. C 5. B
3. (9)(5)(3)(8)(But) (2)(6)(one day) (7)(some years later) (4)(1)(10)

第3课

1. took, went, getting, interested, encourage, lose, continued, stay, draw, Came, played, stopped, watched, came, gave, sat, came, given; became.
2. (1) All Walt Disney's company does is not only to make films and cartoons. It also opens parks.
 (2) The first Disneyland in the world was opened in Los Angeles on the west coast of the USA.
 (3) Only the Disney world opened on the east coast, in Florida in 1971 costs between \$ 500 and \$ 600 million to build.
 (4) The workers in Disney parks are not allowed to have beards.
 (5) Mickey Mouse and some of the other characters from Walt Disney's films can still be seen in Disney land.
 (6) In the parks you can see streets built to look like in the USA in the 1890s and people wearing eighteen century clothes.
 (7) In the Tomorrow Land, you can go inside a spaceship and drive one too.
3. (1) I thought there was only one Disney park in the world.
 (2) I believed he had been to Florida Disneyland in the USA.
 (3) I noticed the workers in the Disney parks always smiled.
 (4) I found the Sleeping Beauty Castle was a favourite place for visitors.
 (5) I discovered everything in the Future House was worked by the computer.
 (6) I knew he was a little angry with you.

(7)I am sure the studios which Disney started are still busy today.

(8)I considered it was good for children to watch cartoons.

第4课

1.played, think, remembered, told, loved, disliked, sounded, has been, discovered, listening, heard, gave, draw.

2.A9 B7 C5 D4 E3 F8 G2 H6 I1

3.(1)They don't think these pictures were interesting.

(2)I believe she will be strict with herself.

(3)She found that everything here is controlled by the computer.

(4)We don't know whether she can come or not.

(5)He thinks that you'd better go to Guangzhou by train.

(6)He asked me to tell you that he was too busy to see you off at the airport.

第一单元 复习

1.(1)C (2)B (3)A (4)B (5)A

2.(1)where I can buy this dictionary

(2)How she is getting on.

(3)Why Japan wanted to build Tokyo Disneyland

(4)You shouldn't do it.

(5)What I can do for you.

(6)When we first met each other.

(7)Who sent me to the hospital.

(8)whose watch it is.

3.(1)as (2)with (3)in (4)up, into (5)along (6)for (7)by (8)through, to (9)to