

# 高 考

G 高考复习新三轮丛书  
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# 一轮复习

江苏省重点中学名师教学研究会

丛书主编 张嘉瑾 本册主编 董艳芝

# 新 设 计

# 英语

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高考复习新三轮丛书

高考一轮复习新设计

# 英 语

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# “新三轮”题释

在一和二之外，出三。三是人类早期所能认识的最高数字。

三最早在中国代表多。三水为淼，三木为森，三火为焱，三日为晶，三石为磊，三人为众，……。

逐步发展，三变成多的数量虚化。转到文学语言之后，仍不能满足，于是就加了一个更大的量词：千。然后便有了众多的三千：女乐三千人，白发三千丈，水击三千里，飞流直下三千尺，三千宠爱于一身……，这等诗象妙语，就不必解真了。

世界上有大量三位一体的东西：中国古代的三皇、儒佛道三家、天地水三元、黄红蓝三色；道家三圣，佛家三乘、三世、三界；希腊神话中有命运三女神、机遇三女神。如此种种，无不钟情于三，定数于三。这无形中便增添了三的一种神秘色彩。

本系列丛书取名“新三轮”，决非眉头一皱计上心来，更不是因为对“三”情有独钟，所以就牵强附会。这是对这一圣吉数字的不谋而合，是一种必然和策略的和谐统一。

高三一年的复习，分三个不同层次，写三轮复习资料，既科学、高效，又扎实、细腻。这是长期实践的经验总结，这是多年尝试的最佳方略。

第一层，夯实双基，拓宽思路。

第二层，串讲方法，突破难点。

第三层，创新思维，激活能力。

三个层次三部曲，三轮丛书三个阶梯。“新三轮”力求轮轮有特色，“新三轮”旨在轮轮有创新。它们既独立成书，又相互联系。一气呵成，完整而统一。

“新三轮”希望在高三总复习中闯出一条新路，在精编精选教材的同时，努力减轻学生负担。轻负担、高质量是我们追求的最高境界。

三人行则必有我师，“新三轮”将是你的良师益友，它们将陪伴你走完高三，引导你走向成功。

相信这吉祥的“三”能给你带来好运与温馨。

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## 高中英语第一册

## Unit 1 ~ 2

<p>摘要提炼</p>
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## I. 短语归纳

in one's opinion 依照某人的看法

give regards to sb. 代向某人致意

send one's best wishes/love to sb. 代向某人致意

what about...? 怎么样?

turn down 拒绝

follow one's instruction 遵从某人的建议

dip...into 浏览

as a result 结果

prefer...to... 喜欢……胜过……

instead of sb/ sth. 代替某物(某人)

on holiday 度假

fill...with...; be full of 充满

first of all 首先

## II. 交际用语

1. Nice to meet you/Nice meeting you.

2. I must be off/leaving now.

3. See you (soon).

4. Best wishes (to you).

5. Here are some dos and don'ts

## III. 重点句型

1. so 引导的倒装句

2. ask (order/tell) sb. to do sth. 请求(命令/告诉)某人做……

3. Have sb. do (doing) sth. 让(使)某人做某事

4. Once 引导的时间状语从句

5. unless 引导的条件状语从句

## IV. 思路拓展

1. prefer to do prefer sb. to do prefer to do...rather than do

2. (1) go on doing sth. (接着做同一件事)

(2) stop doing sth. (停止做某件事)

(3) remember doing sth. (记得做过某件事)

(4) forget doing sth. (忘记做过某件事)

(5) mean doing sth. (意谓某事)

(6) try doing sth. (试着做某件事)

(7) regret doing sth. (后悔做过某件事)

(8) need doing sth. (某事需要被做)

(9) can't help doing sth. (禁不住做某事)

go on to do sth. (接着做另一件事)

stop to do sth. (停下来去做某件事)

remember to do sth. (记得要去某件事)

forget to do sth. (忘记去做某件事)

mean to do sth. (打算做某事)

try to do sth. (尽力去做某件事)

regret to do sth. (遗憾要说/告诉)

need to do sth. (需要做某事)

can't help to do sth. (不能帮忙做某事)

(10) keep sb/ sth from doing sth. (使某人/事不做某事)

keep sb/ sth doing sth. (使某人/事做某事)

### 范例精讲

例 1 — \_\_\_\_\_ do you \_\_\_\_\_, fish or meat?

— Fish.

A. What; like

B. Which; prefer

C. What; introduce

D. Which; think

分析 本题考察特殊疑问词的选择。

what 询问内容、职业。which 表示选择, 故选 B。

总结 用疑问代词或疑问副词引导的疑问句叫特殊疑问句。

一般用倒装语序即: 系动词 (be) / 助动词 (do, does, did, will, shall, have, has) 情态动词 (must, can, could) + 主语 + 表语 / 动词 + 其它。此时特殊疑问词用作表语、宾语、状语或用作修饰非主语成分的定语。

如: Who is your English teacher? (表语)

What are you doing now? (宾语)

When do you go to school every day? (状语)

Whose cap is yours? (定语)

但是: 当疑问词用做主语或用作修饰主语或定语时, 特殊疑问句用陈述语序。

如: Who is going to teach us physics? (主语)

Whose is better? (主语)

Which bike is yours? (定语)

Whose book is on the desk? (定语)

常用的疑问代词: who, whom, whose, what, which

常用的疑问副词: how much, how often, how soon, how long, how old, how far

学习特殊疑问句的重点应放在疑问词的恰当选择和语序上, 这两点是考察的重点。

例 2 \_\_\_\_\_, let me say how glad I am to be here today.

A. First of all

B. After all

C. At all

D. In all

分析 此题考察代词 all 的固定搭配。

first of all “第一, 首先”, 含有条件和顺序的意味, 具有强调作用。

after all “虽然, 尽管”, 表示转折, 如:

After all my care, it was broken. “尽管我已尽量小心, 但它仍然破了”。

at all “根本, 全然”, 往往与否定词连用, 如:

I don't know him at all. “我根本就不认识它”。

in all “总计, 总共”与 altogether 同义, 如:

There are nineteen students here in all. “这儿一共有十九名学生。”

此题意为“首先我要说的是今天我很高兴能到这里来”。因此选 A。

### 考点精析

1. water 既可用作名词, 意为“水”, 又可用作动词, 意为“浇水; 灌溉; 加水; 泪水流出; 流口水”,

如:

It's very dry, and we must water the garden. 天很早, 我们应该浇花园了。

They were watering the streets. 他们正在街上洒水。

Our ship watered at every port we visited. 我们的船每到一个港口, 就加水一次。

2. (1) vacation(n.) 时间可长可短的假期。无冠词 the, 无复数形势(the summer vacations 除外)  
 holiday(n.) 多指短期的假日, 尤其无固定假日, 若指时间长可说 a holiday or holidays(= vacation)

leave(n.) 多指政府部分机关, 尤其部队休假, 也可以用指病(事)假。

Further examples:

The soldier asked for leave. 这个战士请假了。

He went home on sick leave of three days. 她回家休了三天病假。

We have a holiday next Wednesday for the Spring Festival. 下周三我们过春节。

- (2) a. holiday clothes 节日衣服(特别指漂亮的衣服)不说 vacation clothes。

b. holidays 一般不表示假期具体时间多少。

误: We had three weeks' holidays in winter.

正: We had a three-week holiday in winter.

c. holiday 被数词修饰, 不表示时间的长短, 而表示休多少次假。

如: We have had four holidays since the beginning of the year.

误: 自年初以来, 我们放了四天假。

正: 自年初以来, 我们放了四次假。

“自年初以来, 我们放了四天假。”应说: We have had 4 days off since the beginning of the year.

3. (1) 英语中, 一般不具有复数形式的词, 在书写时加 s, 有时加 's。例如:

It seems an interesting idea, but there are a lot of if's. 这看起来是个有趣的主意, 但却有不少“假如”。

Don't use too many oh's in your talk.

你在谈话中不要用太多的“啊”字。

- (2) 数字的复数形式也可加 s 或 's。例如:

The story happened in the early 1920's(1920s). 这个故事发生在二十世纪二十年代初。

- (3) 字母的复数形式通常加 's。例如:

He writes b's instead of d's. 他在该写 d 的地方老写 b。

You must mind your P's and Q's. 你应该注意你的字母 P 和 Q。

4. 副词的位置经常是使学生感到困惑的问题。如副词可放在句末, 也可以放在句首或句中(动词或部分动词之前)。例如:

The students watched him quietly. (句末)

Quietly the students watched him. (句首)

The students quietly watched him. (句中)

句首、句中、句末是副词的三个正常位置。但是, 并非所有的副词都可以放在这三个位置上, 只有少数的副词可以如此, 比如上面句子中的方式副词 quietly, 以及下面句子中的频度副词 often:

Very often it rains here in April. (句首)

It very often rains here in April. (句中)

It rains here in April very often. (句末)

有一些副词通常只用于句首或句末,而不用在句中,如表示地址和方向的副词和表示确切时间的副词等。例如:

Down came the rain./The rain came down.

Yesterday I met him./I met him yesterday.

大多数副词既可以用在句中,也可以用在句末,这主要是那些方式副词和有些表示不确定时间的副词,如:

I don't completely agree./I don't agree completely.

I recently saw him there./I saw him there recently.

He was never happy in the past two years.

一般来说,用于句中的副词要放在行为动词前:如遇到 be 动词(am, is, are, was, were),则要放在动词之后。例如:

He never forgot his first lesson./He was never happy in the past two years.

如果句子的谓语动词是由几个部分组成的(如 will be finished, has been started 等),副词通常是放在第一个助动词之后。例如:

The project will never be finished./The project has already been started.

5. You must do everything as I do. 你们都要照我这样做。

Do you have to feed plants like you feed chickens!

你是否必须像喂小鸡那样给植物喂东西呢?

前句中的 as 与后句的 like 都做连词,后接方式状语从句,都作“如、像”,“同……一样”解,但有的专家说,后句中的 like 用作连词,以代替 as,这是一种非正式的美国英语,举例如下:

Nobody loves you like I do, baby. 孩子,谁也没有像我这样疼你。

一般来说,如果要说明人与人、物与物,动作与动作,状态与状态之间有相似之处,可以用 as,也可以用 like,但 as 是连词,后跟从句;而 like 是介词,后跟名词或代词,例如:

Jane is a fine dancer, as her sister is.

Jane isn't much like her sister.

as 也可用作介词,后跟名词,构成介词短语,其作用同 like 的介词短语一样,意思也接近,但又有区别,as 有“作为”的意思,like 作“如、像”解。例如:

Let me speak to you as a teacher. 我是教师,并以此身份来跟你谈话。

Let me speak to you like your father. 我并非你的父亲,但以父亲的口吻同你谈话。

6. 英语中常以 one 及其复数形式 ones 代替上文中出现的名词以避免重复,使用 one 和 ones 时,应注意以下几点:

one/ones 用来代替上文提到过的可数名词时,可以指人也可以指物,具有泛指性质。如:

Can you tell true friends from false ones? 真假朋友你分得清吗?

This book is one that is needed by every student of English.

这是一本每个学英语的人都需要的书。

当 one 和 ones 有前置定语修饰时,可以和不定冠词、数词或物主代词连用。如:

I met three men in the forest, a short one and two tall ones.

我在森林中遇到三个人,一个矮个子和两个高个子。

Your car isn't fast enough, let's take my new one. 你的车子不算快,咱们开我那辆新的吧。

当前置定语为 own 或基数词时,不能用 one(s);如:

I can't write properly with your pen; I'd rather use my own.

你的钢笔我写起来不顺手,我宁愿用我自己的。

You have three dictionaries; I have only two. 你有三本词典,我只有两本。

7. lively 是由形容词 live 加 ly 构成的形容词,不是副词。后缀 ly 通常改变词性。一般地说,名词加 ly 构成形容词,形容词加 ly 构成副词。例如:

time(n.) 时间 → timely(adj.) 及时的 / friend(n.) 朋友 → friendly(adj.) 友好的

clear(adj.) 清楚的 → clearly(adv.) 清楚地 / quiet(adj.) 安静的 → quietly(adv.) 安静地

但少数形容词加 ly 仍然是形容词。如:

live(adj.) 有活力的 → lively(adj.) 生动的 / dead(adj.) 死的 → deadly(adj.) 致命的

sick(adj.) 有病的 → sickly(adj.) 多病的

#### 8. rather(adv.)

- (1)“相当地,多少有些地”与副词连用;放在不定冠词之前或之后,放在定冠词之后;与比较级的形容词或副词连用;与 too 连用;与名词连用。如:

He put a finger in his mouth, tasted it and smiled, looking rather pleased.

他把手指放在嘴里尝了尝,又相当满意地笑了。

a rather surprising result = rather a surprising result. 一个相当惊人的结果。

My brother is rather better today. 我的兄弟今天好多了。

This book is rather too difficult for the juniors and rather too easy for the seniors.

这本书对低年级的学生太难,而对高年级的学生又太容易。

It's rather a pity. (= rather regrettable) 实在令人相当惋惜。

- (2)“更为情愿地;宁愿”;通常用 would(had)rather;也可倒装为 rather than...would.

She would rather have the small one than the large one. 她宁愿要小的而不要大的。

A: Will you join us in a game of cards? 你愿和我们打牌吗?

B: Thank you, but I'd rather not. 谢谢,但我不想参加。

Rather than refuse to help you, I would borrow money from my bank.

我宁愿从银行借款,也不肯拒绝帮助你。

- (3)rather 与 fairly 的区别:两者均可用作程度副词,用来修饰形容词或副词,表示“相当”之意,可以从下面几个方面区分。

a. fairly 所表示的程度比 rather 要弱一些。例如:

He is a fairly good player. 他是个相当不错的运动员。

He is rather a good player. 他是个相当优秀的运动员。

b. fairly 表示的是积极的或令人满意的概念,多用来修饰带有褒义色彩的形容词或副词。

如: brave(ly), bright(ly), warm(ly), 而 rather 则可与有贬义色彩的词,如: dirty, bad(ly), stupid(ly), ugly 等连用。例如:

This case is rather heavy, but that one is fairly light. 这个箱子相当沉,而那个不算轻。

c. rather 可修饰比较级的形容词或副词, fairly 则不可。

d. 如果被修饰的形容词后有一个可数的单数名词, rather 还可置于不定冠词之前, fairly 则不可以。例:

It's a rather (rather a) hot day. 这是一个相当热的天。

It's a fairly warm day. 这不算是一个温暖的天。

## 语法归纳

介绍几种不同场合的英语表达方式

1. 如何表达担忧之情?

I'm afraid that... / I'm worried/nervous/concerned about

2. 如何劝慰别人?

Don't worry./ Relax./ Calm down.

3. 如何向别人打听情况?

Excuse me, could you tell me...? / Excuse me, do you know...? / Pardon me, where is...?

Would you mind telling me...? / Could you do me a favor to tell me...?

4. 如何欢迎别人的光临?

Hi, Bill, I'm so glad to see you./ Bill, I'm glad you're here./ Hello, Bill, welcome to...

Welcome to...

5. 如何向别人寻求帮助?

I'm sorry to bother you, but can you...? / I need to ask a favor of you.

I'm afraid I need to ask you... / Would it be too much trouble for you if I...?

Could you possibly...? / Do you think I could...? / Could I ask a favor...?

6. 如何向别人提供帮助?

I'd be glad to... / You could use my... / Would you like to use my...? / Why don't you use my...?

7. 如何进一步向别人表示谢意?

Are you sure it isn't too much trouble for you? / Are you sure you're not too busy?

8. 如何向别人表示歉意?

I'm sorry/I'm terribly sorry./ I'm sorry about... / Will you forgive me...?

Please let me apologize... / Please, accept my apology.

9. 如何接受或回答别人的致歉语?

That's OK/all right./ No problem./ It doesn't matter./ I didn't even notice.

Please don't worry about a little thing like that./ Don't mention it again.

10. 如何邀请别人?

I'd like to invite, you... / Are you free tomorrow/on Sunday? / Let's go, to...

I was wondering if you could... / How about...? / We'd love for you to come to our...

11. 如何接受邀请?

That would be wonderful./ Yes, thank you. I'd love to./ That sounds great.

Yes, thank you. What time/When?

12. 如何谢绝别人对自己发出的邀请?

That's wonderful, but... / I wish I could, but... / Sorry, perhaps next time I'll...

Sorry, I've already made another plan.

13. 如何征求别人的意见?

What do you think of...? / What's your opinion of...? / How do you like...?

How do you feel about...? / Do you like/care for...?

14. 如何表明自己的观点/看法?

In my opinion... / If you ask me... / I agree/disagree. / If you want my opinion...

15. 如何恳求别人重复他说的话?

Could you repeat that, please? / I'm sorry, I didn't get it. / I beg your pardon.

Would you mind saying that more slowly?

16. 如何向别人提出自己的建议?

You'd better... / Maybe you should... / If I were you, I...

17. 如何向别人告辞?

See you next week/ later / So long / Have a nice day/ weekend / Bye for now.

18. 如何结束与别人的交谈?

Oh, look at the time. / It's nice talking with you. / Well, I'd better be going now.

I'm afraid I have to be going.

## 巩固提高

### I. 课内训练

#### (一) 易混词语专练

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ teacher told us to do \_\_\_\_\_ homework after the experiment.

- A. chemistry, chemical                      B. chemistry, chemistry  
C. chemical, chemical                      D. chemical, chemistry

2. I don't like the milk. There is \_\_\_\_\_ fat in it.

- A. much too                      B. very much                      C. too much                      D. much more

3. He wants to \_\_\_\_\_ how things work.

- A. see                      B. find out                      C. find                      D. look for

4. The book is quite interesting, but I'm not \_\_\_\_\_ enough to enjoy it.

- A. good                      B. nice                      C. kind                      D. well

5. After he finished writing his diary, he \_\_\_\_\_ his homework.

- A. went to doing                      B. went on to do                      C. went doing                      D. went on doing

#### (二) 情景交际用语

1. —How about going to play football now?

- \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. I'd love to                      B. I like                      C. I'd like                      D. I would like

2. —Will you lend me your bike?

- \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Certain                      B. Right                      C. Sure                      D. Really

3. —Lucy, this is my friend Jim.

—Hi, Jim. It's very \_\_\_\_\_ to meet you.

- A. glad                      B. happy                      C. pleased                      D. nice

4. —A: Good afternoon. I'm looking for a birthday present for my wife, but I have no \_\_\_\_\_ on it.

—B: \_\_\_\_\_ a coat?

A. opinion, What

B. idea, How about

C. opinion, How

D. idea, How

5. —Do you know our town at all?

—No, this is the first time I \_\_\_\_\_ here.

A. was

B. have been

C. came

D. am coming

## (三) 综合与提高

1. —My brother works in a shoe factory.

—\_\_\_\_\_ my sister.

A. So does

B. So is

C. So do

D. So works

2. —Hello. May I speak to John?

—Sorry, he is \_\_\_\_\_ vacation now.

A. to

B. at

C. for

D. on

3. It is very kind \_\_\_\_\_ you to help me a lot.

A. for

B. to

C. of

D. about

4. —They could hardly believe what he said.

—\_\_\_\_\_.

A. So could I

B. Neither could I

C. Neither couldn't I

D. Neither I could

5. They are going to practice \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow.

A. swimming

B. swim

C. to swim

D. swimming

6. Mother told me \_\_\_\_\_ read in bed.

A. don't

B. to not

C. not to

D. not

7. Don't forget \_\_\_\_\_ the door when you leave.

A. to lock

B. locking

C. lock

D. to be locking

8. \_\_\_\_\_ the end of last year, Jim had collected 3 000 stamps.

A. At

B. In

C. On

D. By

9. —Can I have an apple, Mum?

—You can't \_\_\_\_\_ you do what I wish you to do.

A. if

B. when

C. unless

D. until

10. \_\_\_\_\_ you are old, you will have a worse memory than you have now.

A. Before

B. Once

C. While

D. For

11. I have three brothers, \_\_\_\_\_ of them has ever learned English.

A. both

B. neither

C. none

D. either

12. My neighbor was standing there \_\_\_\_\_ a book \_\_\_\_\_ his hand.

A. with, on

B. with, in

C. in, with

D. by, to

13. Yesterday I didn't go to my aunt's house. I went to my friend's home \_\_\_\_\_.

A. instead of

B. instead

C. but

D. however

14. You must do everything \_\_\_\_\_ I do.

A. like

B. as

C. seem

D. with

15. The bottle full \_\_\_\_\_ petrol \_\_\_\_\_.

A. of, tastes terrible

B. with, tastes terribly

C. of, is tasted terrible

D. with, tastes terrible

16. The story happened in \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 A. the 1980s      B. 1980s      C. 1980's      D. the 1980
17. You like sports \_\_\_\_\_ I like music.  
 A. as      B. when      C. since      D. while
18. My brother \_\_\_\_\_ the interesting book \_\_\_\_\_ his friend yesterday.  
 A. lend, to      B. borrowed, to      C. lent, from      D. borrowed, from
19. My teacher has a way \_\_\_\_\_ his class interesting.  
 A. of make      B. of making      C. making      D. to making
20. There was only one TV set left in the shop. I wanted to buy \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 A. it      B. one      C. that      D. this

## II . 课外拓展

### (一)完形填空

The United States is full of automobiles(汽车). There are   1   many families without cars. But some families have two or   2   more. However, cars are used for   3   than pleasure. They are   4   parts of life.

Cars are   5   for business. They are driven to offices and factories by workers who have no   6   way to get to their jobs. When salesmen are sent to   7   parts of the cities, they have to drive in order to   8   their products. Farmers have to drive into the city in order to get   9   .

Sometimes small children must be driven to   10   . In some school buses are used   11   when children live more than a mile from the school. When the children are   12   young to walk   13   far, their mothers take   14   driving them to school. One   15   drives on Mondays, taking her own children and the neighbors' children   16   well. Another mother drives on Tuesdays,   17   on Wednesdays, and so on. This is called forming a car pool. Men also form car pools,   18   three or four men taking turns   19   to the place   20   they all work.

More car pools should be formed in order to put   21   automobiles on the road and to use less   22   . Parking is a great problem, and   23   is the traffic in and around cities.   24   many cars are being driven. Something will have to be done   25   the use of cars.

- |               |              |             |              |
|---------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. A. not     | B. so        | C. still    | D. such      |
| 2. A. even    | B. no        | C. little   | D. many      |
| 3. A. better  | B. less      | C. more     | D. farther   |
| 4. A. great   | B. necessary | C. proper   | D. possible  |
| 5. A. bought  | B. used      | C. produced | D. sold      |
| 6. A. other   | B. the       | C. short    | D. easy      |
| 7. A. busy    | B. some      | C. many     | D. different |
| 8. A. get     | B. buy       | C. carry    | D. hold      |
| 9. A. food    | B. home      | C. markets  | D. supplies  |
| 10. A. cities | B. school    | C. outside  | D. gardens   |
| 11. A. even   | B. alone     | C. only     | D. often     |
| 12. A. not    | B. hardly    | C. too      | D. so        |
| 13. A. so     | B. this      | C. very     | D. that      |

- |               |            |           |           |
|---------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| 14. A. risks  | B. time    | C. pride  | D. turns  |
| 15. A. mother | B. child   | C. way    | D. car    |
| 16. A. pretty | B. much    | C. as     | D. just   |
| 17. A. others | B. another | C. some   | D. one    |
| 18. A. unless | B. until   | C. after  | D. with   |
| 19. A. drive  | B. driving | C. drove  | D. driven |
| 20. A. where  | B. that    | C. while  | D. when   |
| 21. A. more   | B. fewer   | C. many   | D. less   |
| 22. A. time   | B. space   | C. energy | D. oil    |
| 23. A. it     | B. this    | C. so     | D. which  |
| 24. A. So     | B. Too     | C. Very   | D. Such   |
| 25. A. on     | B. for     | C. from   | D. about  |

## (二) 阅读理解

## A

Want to save money when you are traveling by train? Here are some ways.

## Day Returns:

This ticket can save you up to 45% on the fare(车费). You have to travel after the rush hour period Mon. - Fri., but can travel at any time on Sat. Or Sun.

## Big City Savers:

These are special low-priced tickets on certain trains. You have to book in advance(预定) —— at the least by 16:00 the day before you travel. It is first come, first served.

## Weekend Returns:

Weekend Returns are available(有售) for most journeys over 60 miles. Go on Fri. Or Sun. And return the same weekend on Sat. Or Sun. And save up to 35% on the fare.

## Monthly Returns:

These are available for most journeys over 65 miles. Go any day and return within a month. Monthly returns save you up to 25% on the fare.

## Family Railcard:

For 20 pounds this rail-card allows you to take a second adult(成年人) and up to 4 children for only 3 pounds each when you buy single or return tickets. You can travel as often as you like until the card becomes out of date.

- Which is the best ticket to buy if you live in London and want to go to a small town 80 miles away for 4 days?
 

A. Big City Savers.	B. Monthly Returns.
C. Weekend Returns.	D. Day Returns.
- A man bought himself a ticket of 15 pounds and 3 tickets for his family with a family rail-card. How much money in pounds did he pay?
 

A. 44	B. 29	C. 24	D. 15
-------	-------	-------	-------
- If you want to take day returns on Monday and save 45 pounds, how much money in pounds will you spend?

- A.45                      B.20                      C.100                      D.90
4. If you want to leave London for small town on Fri. and return on Sun. How much money will you save in pounds when you spend 100 pounds on the train?
- A.25                      B.45                      C.35                      D.60
5. If you and your child plan to go to a place and return on the same day, which do you prefer? (ticket price each = 10 pounds)
- A. Big City Savers                                      B. Monthly returns  
C. Family Rail - card                                      D. Day Returns

## B

It's clear that sleep is necessary to everyone. If we don't sleep well enough, we feel tired.

Each night we have 2 kinds of sleep: active sleep and passive(not active) sleep. The passive sleep gives our body the rest that needs, and prepares us for active sleep, in which dreaming appears. In passive sleep, the body is at rest. The heart slows down. We move very little. And the brain becomes inactive. If a person continues to sleep, the brain temperature rises, the amount of blood in the brain increases, the body becomes very, very quite, and the brain goes from being inactive to being active. And as the brain becomes more active, the eyes begin to move quickly. When the eyes begin to move, this is a sign of another change \_\_\_\_\_ the change is that a person is dreaming.

All over the night, a person usually dreams for about one and a half hours. Many people say that they don't dream, or that they hardly ever dream. Doctors have studied the sleep and have found that everyone dreams—in fact, that everyone needs to dream in order to keep healthy. It seems that we need passive sleep in order to rest our bodies. We need active sleep in order to rest our minds.

6. Sleep is necessary to us because it is of great important to \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A. our minds                      B. our bodies                      C. the brain                      D. our health
7. When dreaming appears, we are in \_\_\_\_\_ sleep.  
A. active                      B. inactive                      C. passive                      D. neither active nor passive
8. The eyes will not move when a person sleeps unless \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A. he wants to open his eyes                      B. he is looking at something  
C. he is dreaming                      D. he is about to wake up
9. Dreaming helps to make \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A. our bodies move                      B. our minds rest  
C. our hearts beat slows                      D. us sleep well
10. Scientists found that \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A. a person needs one and a half hours' sleep every day  
B. those who dream a lot in their sleep can never keep healthy  
C. only active sleep is necessary to every one of us  
D. it necessary for one to have sleep.

## (三)短文改错

John could run fast indeed and everybody else in his town could run fast than he. So John was proud of this and always ready to show people how fast he can run.

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
3. \_\_\_\_\_