



Lanse Xinguanxian

学科指导与能力渗透

主编：王后雄

主审：万尔遐

蓝色新干线 黄冈总复习

系列

高中英语

湖北教育出版社

内 容 简 介

蓝色新干线由名师联袂推出总复习系列,主编王后雄是黄冈著名特级教师,主审万尔遐是湖北著名的特级教师。该系列面向高中学生,展示“黄冈教育”全新风貌,体现“黄冈教育”教育特色,揭示黄冈教育成功秘密。每册书的作者均为特级教师和教学第一线的骨干教师,总复习系列由语文、数学、英语、物理、化学、历史、政治、生物和地理组成。

总复习系列综合了近年来教育改革的发展思路及导向,顾及了由应试教育向素质教育的转化进程,着重于当前最新教改精神,与现行中学《教学大纲》及教材配套,注重对学生能力和素质的考查,注重于学科内综合能力的提高,立意于知识,立意于能力,知识与能力相辅相成,互为渗透。

总复习系列 2001 年修订版按专题分类,有讲有练,讲练结合,书末配有大量的最新时效特色的综合训练题及适应性样题,并附详细解题提示及答案。供高中二、三年级学生使用。

新干线简介:当第 18 届奥运会的火炬在日本东京点燃之时,世界铁路第一块高速金牌——日本东海道新干线正式投入运营(高速铁路时速在 200~400 千米,超高速铁路时速在 400 千米以上)。由于新干线速度快、准时、安全舒适、票价适中,吸引了大量旅客,竟致使东京至名古屋间的飞机航班不得不停运。

法国后来居上,在 TGV 大西洋线创造出 515.3 千米/小时的世界最高实验速度,高速铁路像一条彩带,把法国的主要城市同欧洲其他大城市串联起来。在巴黎到里昂的新干线上,“蓝色高速列车”成了新兴风景线,游客可尽情观赏中部高原和罗纳河谷的美丽景色,致使蓝色列车人满为患。

此后,世界各国都掀起了建设高速铁路的热潮。意大利、德国、英国、俄罗斯、西班牙等国也先后新建或改建了高速铁路,就连“汽车王国”——美国也着手高速铁路的建设,韩国和中国的台湾也都在建高速铁路,中国广深准高速铁路(时速 160 千米)已建成通车,目前北京——上海的高速铁路建设计划正在拟议中。

在 21 世纪,由高速铁路编织成的四通八达的铁路网将出现在世界各地,一条条的“蓝色新干线”将把世界编织得更加绚丽多姿。



扬起**知识**与**能力**的

风帆，远航

为《蓝色新干线》书系代序

(一)

1.教育是时代的产物，什么样的时代就产生什么样的教育。我们正处在一个知识经济和科技信息的竞争时代，我们迫切需要经济型、科技型、信息型、应变型的竞争人才。

2.在这个时代，文盲的概念已经不是从前那种不识字或没有文化的人，而是不会学习、不懂学法、不知用法、不会更新和创新的人。

3.传统教育把学生当成被动的“知识接受器”，教育的功能只体现在重复和模仿那些被前人证明了的惟一正确的答案，学习的目的就是企图将这些现成的答案套用到今后的生活或工作中去。

4.从根本上讲，写进了书本的东西“都在过时”。学习的概念由昨天的“学会”正在变成今天的“会学”，由昨天的“结果学习”正在变成今天的“过程学习”，由昨天的被动“接受”正在变成今天的主动“探索”，由昨天的知识储存正在变成今天的能力开发。

5.时代要求人们由知识获得如下的本领：

①时时处处准备面对新问题进行思考；②检验已学过的知识，并在运用中判定其真伪；③独立自主地处理信息，作出筛选；④遇到不能解决的问题，能研究、分析而发现新学问，并经过自身的再学习能迅速掌握这门新学问。

以上本领，我们称作“能力”。

AAA08/02

(二)

1.我们把知识比作刀，把能力比作刃，知识是能力的载体，能力是知识的功用，我们为了能力而要知识。没有刃的刀只是玩具，不讲能力的知识只是谈料！

2.刀在静态中观察，刃在动态中展现；知识可用背诵检查，能力须在应用中鉴定。知识可以是能力的猎物，而能力却是知识的飞跃！知识是人对事物的认识、观察和理解，而能力是人对知识的运用、检验和发展。

3.知识对人是一种输入，而能力对人是一种输出。知识输入，可以培养能力；能力输出，可以获得新知。刀刃的锋利不仅依赖于刀刃的本身，还依赖于操作刀刃的人；知识的作用也不仅依赖知识本身，更依赖于运用知识的人！

4.知识可从书本上学得，而能力只能在实践中渗透；知识可由老师传授，而能力只能靠自身修炼。知识可由他人说清，而能力却靠自己。知识可与个人分离而被剽窃，而能力却与人形神不离，谁都盗不走！

5.能力来源于知识，但可“离开”知识而“独立”存在。有能力的人可能会忘了所学过的具体知识，但却能自觉和不自觉地运用那些已经“隐化”和“神化”了的知识来指导行动和解决问题。

6.思想方法，产生之时属能力，产生之后属知识。即，探索和确定的过程属能力，而理顺了程序条文之后属知识。学生能力的检查，有一个科学的检验方法：在完成了几个旧问题的研究后，看其能否独立地提出另一个新问题来，哪怕暂时还没有找到答案！

7.知识是核材料，能力是核反应。核材料只有当聚集到临界值时才能发生反应，知识只有当综合到一定层次时才能升华为能力。单独孤立的、静止的知识点不能形成能力，这就是为什么现今学科教学特别强调综合运用，能力考试要通过综合考试进行的原因。

8.“知识就是力量”这句话在文化不发达的时代有一定的正确性，但在知识爆炸和知识更新加快的今天，这句话已不成立。用数学术语来说，“有知识是有能力的必要条件，但不是充分条件”，虽然“无知一定无能”，但“有知未必有能”。

9.衡量一个人素质的高低，已由过去的“知识度量”变成今天的“能力度量”，早为人们关注的高考命题也由过去的“知识立意”变成今天的“能力立意”，当今的教育转轨，一场学习上的革命，其核心内容就是由过去单一追求知识变成今天的“在知识的基础上追求能力”！

以上是我们编写该书系的指导思想。

万尔遐

目 录

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|
| 第一篇 经典背诵 | 1 |
| 第一部分 Unit1—14 (Senior I) | 1 |
| 第二部分 Unit15—26 (Senior I) | 4 |
| 第三部分 Unit1—12 (Senior II) | 7 |
| 第四部分 Unit13—24 (Senior II) | 11 |
| 第五部分 Unit1—12 (Senior III) | 14 |
| 第六部分 Unit13—24 (Senior III) | 18 |
| 第二篇 语法训练 | 21 |
| 第一部分 名词和冠词 | 21 |
| 第二部分 代词和数词 | 24 |
| 第三部分 形容词和副词 | 27 |
| 第四部分 介词和连词 | 30 |
| 第五部分 情态动词 | 33 |
| 第六部分 动词时态 | 37 |
| 第七部分 动词语态 | 41 |
| 第八部分 虚拟语气 | 45 |
| 第九部分 非谓语动词 | 49 |
| 第十部分 主谓一致 | 54 |
| 第十一部分 状语从句 | 57 |
| 第十二部分 定语从句 | 60 |
| 第十三部分 名词性从句 | 63 |
| 第十四部分 词语辨异 | 66 |
| 第十五部分 情景交际 | 71 |
| 第三篇 语篇精编 | 75 |
| 第一部分 完形填空 | 75 |
| 第二部分 阅读理解 | 103 |
| 第三部分 短文改错 | 136 |
| 第四部分 书面表达 | 147 |
| 第四篇 模拟试题 | 161 |
| 模拟试题(一) | 161 |
| 模拟试题(二) | 169 |

| | |
|--------------|-----|
| 模拟试题(三)..... | 178 |
| 模拟试题(四)..... | 186 |
| 模拟试题(五)..... | 196 |
| 答案..... | 205 |

第一篇 经典背诵

第一部分 Unit 1—14 (Senior I)

I. 词组

1. agree on 商定
2. be about to (do) 即将
3. be tired of (doing) 厌烦(做)
4. beat (sb.) to death 打死
5. begin...with 从……开始
6. break away from 脱离
7. (fire, war) break out 爆发
8. break the rule 违反规定
9. bring down (the price) 降低
10. bring in (words) 引进
11. call for (freedom) 要求
12. (difference) come about 产生
13. eat up 吃光
14. fall off (wall) 跌落
15. get along/on (well) with 与……相处
16. get back 回来
17. (price) go up 上涨
18. hand in 上交
19. help oneself to (food) 自用
20. join up 联接/合起来
21. make a decision 作出决定
22. make a plan for 作计划
23. make a record 录制唱片
24. pick up (programs) 接收
25. put up (a notice) 贴(通告等)
26. say "Hi" to... 向××问好
27. see...off 为某人送行
28. set...free 释放
29. set up (a centre) 建立(中心)
30. (buildings) stay up 挺住
31. take a look at 看一下

32. take a taxi 坐出租车
33. take up (space) 占据
34. take part in 参加
35. tell lies 说谎
36. thanks to 幸亏
37. think of 认为
38. try one's best (to do) 竭尽所能
39. turn off (electricity, etc) 关掉
40. used to (do) 过去常常
41. wash away (the soil) 冲走
42. worry about 担心

II. 句型

1. So was my friend Bob. 我的朋友鲍勃也在那所学校里。(L1)
2. What was the nicest part of your holiday in your opinion? 在你看来, 你的假期哪段时间过得最好?(L1)
3. It doesn't often rain in the summer here. As a result, we have to water the vegetable garden. 这儿夏天不常下雨, 因此, 我们不得不给菜园浇水。(L2)
4. Don't touch anything unless your teacher tells you to. 除非老师叫你动, (否则) 就不要动任何东西。(L5)
5. What about when we leave? 我们离开(实验室)时又该做些什么?(L5)
6. Remember, you must do everything as I do. 记住, 你们都要照我这样做。(L6)
7. Instead of smiling, each of them made a face. (他们)没有笑, 而是每个人都做了个苦脸。(L6)
8. And when do you take your next exams? 你什

么时候参加下次考试? (L9)

9. I have some difficulty in pronouncing some of the words in English. 我发某些英语单词的音有一些困难。(L9)

10. But Americans still talk about "fall" just as people do in some parts of western England. (L10)

但是,美国人还是说“fall”,就像英格兰西部有些地区的人说“fall”一样。(L10)

11. Sometimes the language spoken in these places stayed the same, while the language in England changed. 有时候,这些地方所说的语言保持不变,而在英国却发生了变化。(L10)

12. Do give her my regards. 请一定代我问她好。(L13)

13. It is dangerous to swim in the river. 在河里游泳很危险。(L14)

14. I was just about to go swimming when luckily our guide saw me and shouted at me. 我刚要去游泳,幸好那时我们的向导看到了我,向我喊叫。(L14)

15. They can eat a person in two minutes, leaving only the bones. 它们可以在两分钟内吃掉一个人,只留下一堆骨头。(L14)

16. Do you have to feed plants like you feed chickens? 你是否必须给植物喂东西吃,就像你给小鸡喂食那样呢?(L17)

17. I'll keep the box in the shade so that the sun doesn't burn the little plants. 我会把这个盒子放在阴凉地方,这样太阳就不会把幼苗晒枯。(L17)

18. People had to walk many kilometres in order to fetch wood. 为了砍柴,村民们要走许多公里的路程。(L18)

19. They knew they had to save the trees. If not, they would have no wood at all. 他们知道必须拯救树木,如果不(拯救树木),他们就根本不会有木材了。(L18)

20. Everyone obeys the rules; anybody who breaks

the rules is punished. 每个人都遵守规矩,任何破坏了规矩的人都要受到惩罚。(L18)

21. Wear strong shoes as we shall do a lot of walking. 请穿结实的鞋子,因为我们要走许多的路。(L21)

22. Not all the parts of the car will be made in the factory. 并不是所有的汽车部件都在这家工厂制造。(L22)

23. Next week we're going to clean the school as follows: Classroom Building I on Monday. 下周学校卫生工作拟作如下安排:一号教室楼星期一打扫。(L24)

24. What does "quake" mean, as in the word "earthquake"? 像 earthquake 这个词中的“quake”是什么意思?(L25)

25. It was like being on a boat. 就像坐在一条船上。(L25)

26. At 5:13 on the morning of April 18th, 1906, the city of San Francisco was shaken by a terrible earthquake. 1906年4月18日早晨5点13分,旧金山市受到一阵可怕的地震的震撼。(L26)

27. The number of people who lost homes reached as many as 250,000. 无家可归的人数多达25万人。(L26)

28. Luckily the 1989 earthquake did not happen in the centre of town but about 50 kilometres away. 1989年的地震幸亏不是发生在市中心,而是在离市中心50公里的地方。(L26)

29. It is better to build houses on rock not on sand. 最好把房屋建在岩石上,而不要建在沙地上。(L27)

30. The population in and around San Francisco is now ten times more than it was in 1906. 现在旧金山市区和郊区的人口已是1906年的10倍以上了。(L27)

31. The potato can be grown in places where it is too cold to grow rice. 在有些因气候太冷而

- 不能种稻米的地方,可以种马铃薯。
(L30)
32. I don't think it's necessary to buy the bigger one. 我认为没有必要买容量大的电子计算机。(L33)
33. We must decide which one to buy. 我们必须决定买哪种。(L33)
34. Thanks to the new computer, passengers at the offices of the CAAC can now buy their tickets much faster. 由于有了这台新的电子计算机,现在旅客在中国民航售票处买机票比以前快多了。(L34)
35. Although it was expensive, we decided to buy the computer. 虽然价钱昂贵,我们还是决定买这台计算机。(L34)
36. Which do you prefer, horse-riding or shooting? 你喜欢什么,骑马还是射击?(L37)
37. Would you please let me know when you have a race? 你们有比赛的时候,请告诉我好吗?(L37)
38. In Barcelona the Chinese team got 16 gold medals, of which 12 were won by women. 在巴塞罗那,中国队获得了16块金牌,其中12块是女子夺得的。(L38)
39. Singers do not just come from the States but from all over the world. 乡村音乐的歌手不仅来自美国,而且来自世界各地。(L42)
40. The more you listen to English, the easier it becomes. 英语你听得越多,就越容易听懂。(L45)
41. Sometimes listening is just impossible to understand. 有时候,听,是不可能听懂的。(L45)
42. If you do have difficulties, it is better to try again another day. 如果你的确有困难,最好改天再收听。(L46)
43. Those programmes are of great help to learners of English. 那些节目对于英语学习者是很有帮助的。(L46)
44. As a child he used to work hard and help his father on the small farm where they lived. 他童年的时候就常在他们住的小农场辛勤劳动,帮父亲干活。(L50)
45. Happily for him, his father's second wife was kind to him. 所幸的是,他父亲的第二个妻子对他也很好。(L50)
46. When she saw that Abraham liked reading, she did all she could to help him. 当她看到亚伯拉罕喜欢读书,就尽一切努力来帮助他。(L50)
47. That's why you need the lab. 那就是为什么你需要实验室的原因。(L53)
48. I suggest you (should) ask Mr Wu. 我建议你去问问吴先生。(L53)
49. I also thought that I would make lots of new friends. 我还以为我会交上许多新朋友。(L54)
50. It is wrong of the other children to make fun of you. 别的孩子取笑你,这是错误的。(L54)

第二部分 Unit 15—26 (Senior I)

I. 词组

1. at present 目前
2. after all 毕竟
3. be fond of 喜爱
4. be made up of 由……组成
5. be rich in 在……充足
6. call at (a place) 访问(某地)
7. call back 回电话
8. call on (sb.) 拜访
9. catch fire 着火
10. come across (sb.) (偶然)遇到
11. (printing) come out 出来
12. come to (99 million) 共计
13. cut up (the tree) 剁碎
14. date from 始于
15. die of 死于
16. fire alarm 火警
17. fire escape 安全梯
18. fishing net 渔网
19. for free 免费
20. (get) close to 接近
21. get through 拨通(电话)
22. go against (nature) 违背
23. (potato) go bad 坏掉
24. have a talk with 与……谈话
25. (be) in danger 在危险中
26. in (the) future 以后
27. in that case 假若那样的话
28. keep in touch with 与××保持联系
29. knock (seeds) out of 从……敲出来
30. lead a simple life 过着俭朴的生活
31. live on (potato) 以……为生
32. look down upon (sb.) 看不起

33. lose one's life 死
34. lose weight 减肥
35. make a good effort 作很大的努力
36. make progress 取得进步
37. move on 继续移动
38. now and then 不时地
39. (be) on fire 着火
40. one after another 接连地
41. (be) out of breath 上气不接下气
42. pay back 偿还(借款等)
43. play a part in 在……方面起作用
44. point out 指出
45. put on performances 演出
46. put on weight 增加体重
47. put out (fire) 扑灭
48. ring back 回电话
49. ring off 挂断电话
50. scores of 许多
51. send out 发出
52. stand for 代表
53. throw away 扔掉
54. to one's surprise 令人惊奇的是
55. turn down (music) 调低
56. turn over (soil) 耕翻

II. 句型

1. There's something wrong with my back. 我背上出了什么毛病。(L57)
2. On Sports Day, during the relay race, you will use, most of all, perhaps as much as 650 calories an hour. 开运动会的时候,在接力赛跑中,你消耗的热量最多,每小时可能多达 650 卡。(L58)
3. The result is that many of them become fat. 结

果是许多人都成了胖子。(L58)

4. Which food do you think is healthy and which is unhealthy? 你认为哪种食物是健康的,哪种是不健康的呢?(L59)

5. Never try to carry the pan out of the kitchen. 别试图把锅拿出厨房。(L61)

6. The building was finished only a few months before the fire. 这座大楼在大火前仅仅几个月才竣工。(L62)

7. There were so many people in the street watching the fire that firefighters could not get close to the building. 街上围观大火的人太多了,(以致于)消防队员无法靠近大楼。(L62)

8. When they reached the burning building they found that their ladders were not long enough to reach the people who were trapped. 当他们靠近了烈焰熊熊的大楼时,又发现梯子不够长,够不着那些被火围困的人。(L62)

9. At all these centres it is hoped that one day they will have enough animals to set them free and let them live in the wild again. 在这些研究中心,人们希望有一天他们会有足够多的麋鹿可以放出去,让他们重新回到野外生活。(L66)

10. That's because of hard work — ten years of hard work. 那是由于劳累——10年劳累的缘故。(L69)

11. And then I saw a lovely diamond necklace with a big blue stone in the centre. 后来我看中了一条美丽的钻石项链,中间还嵌着一颗大蓝宝石呀。(L69)

12. That necklace was worth five hundred francs at the most. 那条项链最多值500法郎。(L69)

13. It seems that it's more difficult for women to get to the top of a company. 妇女似乎更难提升到公司的最高职位。(L73)

14. His job was to design new machines. 他的工作是设计新机器。(L74)

15. The boss in whose department Mr King worked

had heard about the accident. 金先生工作部门的头头听到出了事故。(L74)

16. It is believed that before writing was developed, people in China used to keep records by putting a number of stones together. 人们认为,在出现书写之前,中国人常把石块放在一起记事。(L78)

17. Bamboo books were still difficult to read and were very heavy to carry. 竹片书读起来还是很费劲,拿起来又很重。(L78)

18. The problem was that the silk book was too valuable for everyday use. 问题是这种丝织品太贵重了,不好作日常书写之用。(L78)

19. How are you getting on with your English lessons? 你的英语学习怎么样?(L81)

20. He made such rapid progress that before long he began to write articles in English for American newspaper. 他进步得非常快,不多久他就开始用英文给一家美国报纸写文章了。(L82)

21. In fact, his English in one of these articles was so good that Engels wrote him a letter and praised for it. 事实上,在那些文章中有一篇他的英文写得很好,恩格斯为此曾写信赞扬他。(L82)

22. On the right is a map of the islands of Britain and Ireland. 右边有一张不列颠和爱尔兰两个岛屿的地图。(L86)

23. There used to be a lot of coal mines in the south, but many of them have been closed, or are about to be closed. (威尔士)南部曾经有许多煤矿,但是不少煤矿现在已经关闭了,或濒临关闭。(L86)

24. They are now at breakfast, talking about the plan for their trip. 他们正在吃早饭,一边谈论着旅游计划。(L89)

25. Then we can see Aswan without walking too much. 那么,我们用不着走许多路就能看到阿斯旺。(L89)

26. Then anyone who wants to can go for a walk round Aswan after the boat trip. 乘船游览以后, 凡是想去的人就可以去阿斯旺各处走一走。(L89)
27. It was carved in the rock and had on the outside four large stone figures, each of which was 20 metres high. 座寺庙凿雕在岩石中, 外边有四尊大型石雕像, 每个高 20 米。(L90)
28. He advised farmers to choose the best seed-heads, the ones that had the best color. 他劝告农民要挑选最好的谷穗, 也就是那些颜色最好的谷穗。(L94)
29. The soil should also be turned over with a fork so that the weeds would be destroyed. 还应当用耙子翻地, 以除掉杂草。(L94)
30. It includes advice on the following subjects: growing green vegetables and fruit trees, keeping cows and sheep, and keeping fish in lakes. (这本书) 还就蔬菜和果树的栽培、牛羊的饲养、湖泊养鱼等课题提出了意见。(L94)
31. Dr Baker replied to the invitation, accepting it. 贝克博士还是答复了请柬, 接受了邀请。(L98)
32. One or two of them were surprised to see him. (其中有) 一两个人见到他时感到惊奇。(L98)
33. Would you mind giving a talk today about DNA? 能不能请你今天作一个关于 DNA 的报告? (L98)
34. You must be joking! 你准是在开玩笑吧! (L98)
35. His greatest success has not been in singing but in organizing other singers to sing for him — for free! 他的最大成功不在于他个人的演唱, 而在于组织别的歌手为他演唱, 而且是免费演唱! (L102)
36. He rang up all his friends in the pop world, including the most famous pop stars. 他打电话给歌坛上的所有朋友, 包括最有名的流行歌星。(L102)
37. By the end of the year, the total money collected had come to over 92 million dollars, all of which were sent to Africa. 到年底为止, 筹集到的全部款项达到 9200 多万美元, 所有这些钱全部都送往非洲了。(L103)

第三部分 Unit 1—12(Senior II)

I. 词组

1. add...to 把……加到……上
2. first aid 急救
3. be anxious about 为……而忧虑
4. as well 也;又
5. be used to (doing) 习惯于
6. shop assistant 店员
7. be famous for 因……而著名
8. body language 身体语言
9. blow away 刮走;吹走
10. at the bottom 在底端
11. hold one's breath 屏住呼吸
12. by mistake 由疏忽所致
13. bring down 使倒下
14. bring on 使前进
15. bring up 教育;培养
16. burn down 把……烧成灰烬
17. call in (army) 召来
18. care for 喜欢
19. carry off (baby) 夺走
20. change...for... 用……换……
21. clear away 把……清除掉
22. clear up 整理
23. (button) come off 脱落
24. (be) compared to 喻为
25. compare...with... 把……和……进行比较
26. cut off (supply) 切断
27. cut through (tree) 剪断
28. deal with (injury) 处理
29. depend on (sb.) 依靠
30. die out 消失
31. do sb. a favor 帮某人一个忙
32. drop in (on sb.) 顺便走访
33. fall over 跌倒
34. be fit for 适合于
35. from time to time 有时
36. get away 逃跑
37. get down to (sth.) 认真处理
38. get off (clothes) 脱下
39. get into the habit of 染上习惯
40. give back (money) 归还
41. give up (smoking) 放弃
42. go ahead 用吧
43. go off 走开
44. hand out (text) 分发
45. have (a hat) on 戴着
46. hear about (sth./sb.) 听说
47. here and there 各处
48. hold up 阻挡
49. (hold sth.) in place 在适当的位置
50. in the hope of 怀着……的期望
51. to one's joy 令人高兴的是
52. keep (sth.) back 留下
53. look round/around 仔细查看
54. lose heart 失去信心
55. make use of 利用
56. make...to one's own measure 依照某人的尺寸做……
57. medical care 医疗护理
58. natural gas 天然气
59. nuclear waste 核废弃物
60. official language 官方语言
61. once upon a time 从前
62. one another 互相
63. or else 否则
64. or so 大约……

65. (be) out of one's reach 够不着
66. pay attention to (sth./sb.) 注意
67. play the piano 弹钢琴
68. pick out (mistakes) 挑出
69. pick up (stamps) 用较少的钱买到
70. point to (plant) 指着
71. power station 发电站
72. push over (trees) (风)刮倒
73. put down (address) 记下
74. refer to (sth./sb.) 谈到;涉及
75. standing room 立足之地
76. run out of (food) 用完
77. in one's search for 寻找
78. set off 启程
79. show sb. out 领……出去
80. lose one's sight 丧失视力
81. sooner or later 迟早
82. speed up (work) 加快速度
83. square kilometres 平方公里
84. stare at 凝视
85. struggle against 同……作斗争
86. struggle to one's feet 挣扎着站起来
87. take a photograph (of) 照一张相
88. take along (pictures) 随身带着
89. take it easy 不着急
90. (sth.) take place 发生
91. take the place of 代替
92. the other day 不久前某一天
93. throw at 向……扔去
94. throw up 吐出(食物)
95. turn (land) into (desert) 把……变成
96. be uncertain about 对……不确定
97. wake up 醒来

II. 句型

1. Go down this street till you get to the clock tower. Then you'll see the sign for the rest rooms. 从这条街一直走到钟楼,你就可以看到厕所的牌子。 (L1)
2. Disney's greatest wish was to be a famous artist. 迪斯尼最大的愿望是成为一个著名的艺术家。 (L2)
3. Disney's success as a cartoon-maker had begun. 作为一个动画制片家迪斯尼的成功已经开始了。 (L2)
4. But the studios which he started are still busy today, producing more and more interesting films. 但是他所创办的制片厂至今仍然很繁忙,还在生产越来越多的有趣的影片。 (L2)
5. The chance is that one smoker in four will die from smoking. 每4个烟民中就有一个可能因吸烟而死去。 (L6)
6. In the 16—19 age group, 32% of women smoke, compared to 28% of men. 在 16—19 岁这个年龄组里,有 32% 的妇女吸烟,而吸烟的男子为 28%。 (L6)
7. Cigarette sellers do not seem to worry as they are quite sure that the ban will hardly cut the number of cigarette buyers. 香烟销售商似乎并不担心,因为他非常确信禁令几乎减少不了买香烟的人的数目。 (L6)
8. When smokers who are used to nicotine go without it for an hour or two, they begin to feel bad. 那些对尼古丁上了瘾的烟民,一两个小时缺少尼古丁就会感到难受。 (L7)
9. Nodding the head means agreement, while shaking it means disagreement. 点头表示同意,而摇头则表示不同意。 (L10)
10. These gestures are accepted both by Chinese and English speakers as having the same meanings. 这些姿势对说汉语的人和说英语的人来说,都具有同样的意思。 (L10)
11. In parts of Asia you must not sit with your feet pointing at another person. 在亚洲的某些地区,你不可以坐着把脚跷起对着别人。 (L10)
12. They must find out the new information as quickly as possible. 他们必须尽快地查明新情况。 (L14)

13. China Daily has plenty of advertisements, which helps to cut the costs of making the newspaper.《中国日报》刊登大量的广告, 这有助于降低报纸的生产成本。(L15)
14. I can see how English is used in everyday life as well. Besides, I enjoy learning about new things from politics to sports and music. 我也可以看到在日常生活是怎样使用英语的。此外,我还喜欢了解从政治到体育、音乐的新动态。(L15)
15. As early as his second film, Chaplin had developed his own manner of acting, the one that was to become worldfamous. 早在他演第2部电影时,卓别林就形成了他自己的表演风格, 这就是他后来闻名于世的表演风格。(L18)
16. Even his way of walking down the street and turning a corner could be recognized as his own. 甚至他在街上走路和在拐角处转弯的那种姿态,都可以认为是他特有的动作。(L18)
17. Two of his greatest films, "City Lights" and "Modern Times", were of this kind. 他的两部最伟大的影片“城市之光”和“摩登时代”就是这种影片。(L18)
18. Later, another type of coin was used, with holes in it, and these were used for the next 2,000 years, that is, from 221 BC until 1916. 后来使用另外一种中间有孔的硬币,这种硬币以后用了2,000年,即从公元前221年开始到1916年为止。(L22)
19. Coins may be of different sizes, weights, shapes and of different metals. 硬币可能大小、重量、形状不同,铸造的金属可能不一样。(L22)
20. It is possible that one of them kept a kind of bank where the workers could keep their money safe. 可能其中有一个保管一种钱库,工人们可以把钱存放在那里。(L22)
21. Possibly this person died without anyone knowing where the coins were hidden. 可能这个人去世后,没有人知道这批硬币藏在什么地方了。(L22)
22. Go to stamp sales and buy whatever you can afford. 到邮票销售点去,把你能够买得起的邮票买下来。(L23)
23. Canada is the second largest country in the world. 加拿大是世界上第二大的国家。(L26)
24. The distance from east to west is over 5,500 kilometres and the country covers six of the world's 24 time areas. 从东到西的距离为5,500多千米。加拿大的国土跨过全世界24个时区中的6个。(L26)
25. Keep them on a high shelf out of the reach of children. 把它们(毒物)放在小孩够不着的高架架上。(L30)
26. Don't reach sideways while standing on a ladder. 站在梯子上的时候,不要侧着身子伸手去拿东西。(L30)
27. Dunhuang in China, deep in the heart of the Gobi Desert, was once a great city. 中国的敦煌, 现在深深陷入戈壁滩的腹地,曾经是一个大城市。(L34)
28. Many of the injured lost their sight. 受伤人中有许多双目失明。(L34)
29. There are many reasons for animals dying out. 动物的灭绝有许多原因。(L35)
30. The purpose of the trip was to record all the wild life and plants that we could find in the forest. 这次旅行的目的是记录下我们在森林里所发现的野生动植物。(L35)
31. No matter what he's wearing, Tod, just show him the cheapest. 托德,无论他穿着什么,给他最便宜的看看就得了。(L38)
32. She did up the buttons in such a way that one at the bottom was not done up. 她把扣子这样扣着,以致最后一颗扣子没有扣上。(L39)
33. What was worse, this wine was not at all suitable.

able for drinking with a meal. 更糟糕的是, 这种酒根本就不适合在进餐时饮用。(L39)

34. He ate so much as if he hadn't had a meal for days. 他吃得那么多, 好像几天没有吃饭了。(L39)

35. Between the hours of midnight and 6 a. m. the hurricane crossed the southeast corner of England with winds of up to 160kph. 从午夜时分到凌晨 6 点之间, 飓风横扫英格兰的东南角, 风速高达每小时 160 公里。(L42)

36. One woman was lying in bed, awake, listening to the rushing winds. 有位妇女醒着躺在床上, 听着那疾驰而过的大风。(L42)

37. They worked long hours for several weeks be-

fore everything returned to normal. 他们长时间地工作了好几个星期, 才使一切恢复正常。(L42)

38. Surprisingly, the weather report on the evening before the storm said there would be strong winds, but not a hurricane. 令人惊奇的是, 风暴发生之前的那个晚上, 天气预报说, 将有强风, 而没有飓风。(L43)

39. Worse still, it could even carry off the baby in its mouth. 更糟的是, 狮子甚至可能把婴儿叼走。(L46)

40. For a moment she just stood there, unable to believe what had just happened. 她在那儿呆呆地站了一会儿, 不能相信刚才发生的事情。(L47)

第四部分 Unit 13—24(Senior II)

I. 词组

1. again and again 反复
2. all the best 万事如意
3. as a matter of fact 事实上
4. at a time 一次
5. at the latest 最迟
6. (find sth.) by accident 偶然
7. burn (castle) to the ground 把……烧成平地
8. carry out (experiment) 开展
9. (dream) come true (梦)实现
10. (head) come up 抬头,上来
11. connect...to... 相连
12. connect...with... 与……相连
13. cubic metre 立方米
14. do a good deed 做件好事
15. do well (in) 做得好
16. do wrong 做坏事
17. dozens of 一打
18. dream of 梦想
19. earn one's living 谋生
20. further education 深造
21. end up 结束
22. fall in love with 爱上……
23. be familiar with 对……熟悉
24. free of charge 免费
25. get in touch with 与……联系
26. get married 结婚
27. get together 聚会
28. give in 屈服
29. go on with 继续
30. have a seat 坐下
31. have a test 参加测试
32. have a word with 和……说句话
33. have...on 有事
34. help...out 帮助解决困难
35. in common 共同
36. (be) in need of 需要
37. in other words 换句话说
38. in peace 平静地
39. in praise of 歌颂
40. in public 当众
41. in silence 沉默地
42. in space 在宇宙空间
43. insist on 坚持要求
44. join in (march) 加入
45. keep fit 保持健康
46. lay the table 摆设餐具
47. lead to (discovery) 导致
48. learn sth. by heart 记住
49. let...in 让……进来
50. look forward to 盼望
51. make sure of 确定
52. on average 平均
53. on one's own 独自地
54. out of work 失业
55. pay...a visit 访问
56. prevent...from 防止
57. put...in prison 把某人投入监狱
58. human right 人权
59. rush hour 车辆拥挤时间
60. sentence...to death 判处死刑
61. set an example 树立榜样
62. set fire to 点火
63. shout at 对某人高声叫嚷
64. side by side 肩并肩地
65. make a speech 发表演讲
66. stick to (opinion) 坚持