

名师精心策划·突破重点难点
点拨考试误区·提高运用能力

黄冈英语

全程学习系列

中学 英语

重点·难点·考点·误区与对策

主编 孙 锋 庄 力

高二年级·上



西安交通大学出版社
西安交通大学音像出版社

—黄冈英语全程学习系列—

中学英语重点·难点·考点· 误区与对策

(高二年级·上)

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内容提要

本书严格按照最新修订的中学英语教学大纲及高考词汇要求,与高二年级英语教科书同步编排,可供高二年级学生学习使用,也可供高三年级学生复习及英语教师参考使用。

全书随课本分为12个单元,每个单元分为4个部分:(1) 单元知识重点,包括单词联想记忆(即常用词和考点词汇的变形词、同义词、反义词),日常交际用语和句型以及语法要求;(2) 单元重点、难点讲解,旨在解决一些语言难点问题,并加以讲解、引申,以拓宽知识面;(3) 考点、误区与对策,结合单元知识重点,精选适当的高考题加以解析,讲思路,讲方法,以达到举一反三的效果;(4) 能力训练,紧扣该单元所学知识,按照最新会考、高考题型,精心设计、编排,以期达到复习、巩固、提高能力之目的。随书配有听力测试的录音磁带,并按照高考模式,邀请外籍专家及中方资深教师朗读、录音。

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《中学英语重点·难点·考点·误区与对策》

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前言

英语是当今世界上主要的国际通用语言之一,也是我国中学外语课的主要语种。根据国家教委颁布的《九年义务教育全日制中学英语教学大纲》的规定,中学英语教学的目的是对学生进行听、说、读、写的基本训练,培养学生在口语和书写方面初步运用英语的能力,侧重培养阅读能力,切实为进一步学习和运用英语打好基础。

但是,英语属印欧语系西日耳曼语分支,而汉语则属于汉藏语系;英语是拼音文字,汉语为象形文字。二者相差甚远,在语法、语言习惯、句子构造等方面差别较大。中学生想要仅仅依靠课堂听讲、训练的手段真正理解和掌握这门语言并非易事。因此,在校学生手中有一本能够同步指导所学内容的重点、难点,分析英、汉语言区别,帮助学生克服学习困难、回避误区,扩展视野、补充课外知识,训练提高学生的语言素质及学习能力的“自学良友”或“课外高参”就显得十分必要。

为此,我们尝试编写了此套丛书。本丛书分初中段和高中段共计10册,另配初中升学及高中升学英语复习精要及训练专册2册。为使学生便于使用,全书以最新修订的人教版教材(JEFC)SEFC)单元为编写单位,以期达到与学校教学同步,并以一个优秀“家庭教员”的身份帮助、指导读者学习英语。

这套丛书严格按照最新修订的中学英语教学大纲,与教科书同步编排。各册的单元划分与教科书相同,每一单元包括四个部分:一、单元知识重点,包括单词联想记忆(常用词和考点词汇的变形词、同义词、反义词),日常交际用语和句型以及语法要求。二、单元重点、难点讲解,旨在解决一些语言难点问题,并加以讲解、引申,以拓宽学生的知识面。三、考点、误区与对策,结合单元知识重点,精选适当的高考题加以解析,讲思路,讲方法,以达到举一反三的效果。四、能力训练,紧扣该单元所学知识,按照最新会考、高考题型,精心设计、编排,以期达到复习、巩固、提高能力之目的。

本丛书由湖北黄冈、武汉、襄樊,湖南株洲,江苏泰州,辽宁凤城,陕西西安等多名全国各地的中学骨干教师组成编委会,借鉴黄冈地区的成功学习经验及训练模式,同时吸收了西安交通大学出版社此前出版的“中学英语全程学习系列”丛书的成功之处,并由这些资深教师亲自主笔编写,以确保本书的精品质量。

目前面世的大部分教辅读物没有声、像媒介配套,只通过书面形式训练学生的笔头能力,这势必造成学生语言能力(指“听”、“说”、“读”、“写”四个方面)的不均衡发展。本丛书打破这一格局,特配有录音带,并按照高考模式,特邀外籍专家及资深中方教师朗读录音,从而对学生的指导和训练更加直观、真实,更加全面。

最后,我们衷心期望广大的中学生读者能从此书中获得有益的指导,使得自己的学生成绩不断提高。

编者
2002年6月

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Unit 1

Disneyland

一、知识重点

1. 单词联想记忆

- (1) operate *vt.* 操作
[变形] operation *n.* 操作, 手术
- (2) imagine *vt.* 想象
[变形] imagination *n.* 想象
- (3) success *n.* 成功
[变形] successful *adj.* 成功的 successfully *adv.* 成功地 succeed *vi.* 成功
[反义] unsuccessful *adj.* 不成功的 unsuccessfully *adv.* 不成功地
- (4) heat *vt.* 使热 *n.* 热
[变形] hot *adj.* 热的
- (5) sign *n.* 符号 *v.* 签(名)
[变形] signable *adj.* 可签名的 signature *n.* 签名

2. 日常交际用语

- (1) Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to...?
- (2) Go straight ahead till you see...
- (3) It's about...yards/meters down this street.
- (4) Excuse me. How can I get to...?
- (5) Go through the gate and you'll find the entrance to...on the other side.
- (6) Excuse me, please. Where is the nearest men's room?

3. 句型和语法

- Can you tell me what your parents do?
- May I ask when and where you were born?

二、难点讲解

1. 复合形容词的构成

- (1) 名词 + 过去分词 例如:

a horse-drawn cart 马拉车

a man-made lake 人工湖

some hand-written letters 手写的信件

- (2) 名词 + 形容词 例如:

some snow-white paper 一些雪白的纸

world-wide struggle 世界范围的斗争

- (3) 形容词 + 分词 例如:

funny-looking man 样子好笑的人

ready-made clothes 现成的衣服

- (4) 数词 + 名词 例如:

a five-year-old child 一个五岁的孩子

a ten-storey building 一座十层的楼房

2. free

形容词,意思如下:

- (1) “免费的”。例如:

Children in this village enjoy free education and free medical care. 这个村的孩子享受免费教育与医疗。

- (2) “空闲的”。例如:

She is usually free in the evening. 她通常晚上有空。

“Is this seat free?” “Yes, no one is using it.” “这个位子空着吗?” “对,没人坐。”

- (3) “自由的,随意的”。例如:

You are free to choose whatever you like. 你可以随意选你所喜欢的任何东西。

- (4) “无;没有”,这一用法常为后置定语。例如:

There is a note on the wall, which says “Smoke Free Zone”. 墙上有个牌子,上面写着“禁烟区”。

This milk is sugar free. 这牛奶是无糖的。

3. 名词 wish

- (1) 做主语时,常用不定式做表语,意为“愿望是……”,表示将来要发生的某一动作。例如:

Disney's greatest wish was to be a famous artist. 迪斯尼的最大愿望是成为著名的艺术家。

The boy's wish is to become a pilot. 这孩子的愿望是成为一个飞行员。

注意:不定式与动名词做表语的意义不同。例如:

Today his job is to look after the baby. 他今天的工作是看孩子。(不定式表示某时要做的具体动作)

My job is teaching. 我的工作教书。(动名词说明主语的性质)

(2) wish 后可跟介词 for + n. 或动词不定式做定语。例如:

Our wish for world peace is sure to come true. 我们希望世界和平的愿望一定会实现。

Disney's wish to be a famous artist was strong. 迪斯尼要成为著名艺术家的愿望很强烈。

4. in the hope of

in the hope of / in hopes of + n. / doing sth. 意为“抱有……的希望”。例如:

He went there in the hope of meeting his old friends. 他在那里希望见到他的老朋友们。

People sent their children abroad in hopes of giving them a good education. 人们把孩子送到国外希望他们受到良好教育。

5. known

known 是过去分词,意为“为人所知的”,可构成词组。

(1) be known as + n. (表示身份、职业的名词) 作为……而著名。例如:

We are sure you'll be well-known as an artist before long. 我们坚信不久你就会成为一位著名的艺术家。(以艺术家的身份而著名)

(2) be known for + n. (表示特征的名词) 因……而著名。例如:

Xi'an is known for its long history. 西安以历史悠久而著名。

(3) be known to + sb. 为某人所知。例如:

It is known to all that the earth is round. 众所周知地球是圆的。

(4) be known to do 以……为人所知。例如:

He has never been known to behave badly. 他的如此恶行从未被人知道。

(5) be known by + n. / doing 通过……(手段或判断标准)认识、了解。例如:

A man is known by the company he keeps. 从他同周围人们的交往中了解他的为人。

A wine is known by tasting. 通过品尝辨别酒的质量。

6. 几个与 day 有关的词组

(1) day after day 日复一日,天天,意味着时间之久,强调重复同样的事或动作。例如:

The workers in that factory did the same thing day after day. 那家工厂的工人天天做同样的事。

(2) day by day 天天,强调情况逐渐变化。例如:

The child is growing up day by day. 那孩子一天天长大。

(3) from day to day 天天,从一天到另一天,强调情况继续没有间断地变化。例如:

With constant use, his spoken English improves from day to day. 由于经常地运用,他的英语口语一天天进步。

(4) 类似的词组: n. + after + n. 表示“一个接一个”。例如:

year after year, month after month, week after week,
experiment after experiment, failure after failure,
defeat after defeat, achievement after achievement,
victory after victory, bus after bus, ...

7. 几个与 way 有关的词组

(in) this way 这样,以这种方式,用这种方法

(in) that way 那样,以那种方式,用那种方法

on the way 在路上

in the way 挡路,碍事

in one's way 碍事,妨碍

in a/one way 在某种意义上说,在某种程度上

by the way 顺便说(问)一句

in any way 在哪方面,在任何方面

in every way 在各方面,无论从哪方面说,以各种方式

in one's own way 按自己的方式,以其特有的方式

例如:

Please move this chair. It is in the way. 请移开这把椅子,它挡路。

Do you work in the way I have shown you? 你用我给你示范的方式工作吗?

On the way to the station, I bought some newspapers. 在去车站的路上,我买了些报纸。

He saved old envelopes. In this way, he has collected many stamps. 他积攒旧信封。用这样的方式,他收集了很多邮票。

By the way, have you seen Tom recently? 顺便问一下,你最近见到汤姆了吗?

In a way, it is an important book. 在某种程度上,这是一本很重要的书。

He is always doing things in his own way. 他总是以他自己的方式做事。

8. operate

可用作及物动词或不及物动词。例如:

(1) manage; run 经营;管理

All the Disney parks are operated by the same company. 所有的迪斯尼乐园都由同一家公司经营。

The factories and mines are operated by the local people. 那些厂矿由当地人经营。

(2) make sth. work 操纵

The new type of machine is easy to operate. 这台新型机器容易操纵。

Can you operate a sewing machine? 你会使用缝纫机吗?

(3) (cause) to work; be in action 起作用;运转

How does this new machine operate? 这台新机器运转得怎样?

The lift is operated by electricity. 这台电梯是电动的。

(4) 动手术;开刀

The doctors are operating on the eyes of the patient. 医生们正在给病人做眼部手术。

9. imagine

做动词时 = have a picture of sth. in your mind 想象, 设想

= think that sth. will probably happen 料想, 预想, 估计

(1) imagine + *n.* / *pron.*

Can you imagine life on a desert island? 你能想象在荒岛上如何生活吗?

I have never imagine anything like that. 我从没想象过那样的事。

(2) imagine + doing ...

Can you imagine her becoming a pilot? 你能想象她当上了飞行员吗?

Can you imagine swimming with a crocodile in a lake? 你能想象和一条鳄鱼在湖里游泳吗?

(3) imagine + sb. + to be ...

Don't imagine yourself to be always correct. 不要以为自己总是对的。

(4) imagine + 宾语从句

You can't imagine how worried I was then. 你想象不出我当时多么着急。

I can't imagine what he looks like. 我想象不出他的模样。

10. heat

(1) 做名词: hotness 热, 热量

The sun gives us light and heat. 太阳给我们光和热。

Children can't walk about in this heat. 孩子们不能在这酷热下走动。

(2) 做动词: *vi* become hot 变热; *vt.* make sth. hot 加热

If you press one button, your meal will be heated for you. 如果你按一个按钮, 你的饭就会给你热好。

Turn off the gas. The milk has heated. 关掉煤气, 牛奶热了。

11. bring on 和 bring in

bring on 的意思是: (1) = cause sb. / sth. to appear 带来; (2) = cause sth. such as illness 引起(疾病)。例如:

The first dish that was brought on was potato crisps. 端上来的第一道菜是油炸土豆片。

Water pollution often brings on diseases. 水污染常引起疾病。

bring in 的意思是: (1) = introduce 引进; (2) = yield as income or profit 获得(收入或利润)。例如:

They have brought in a good wheat harvest. 他们获得了小麦丰收。

The new comers brought in new customs and new habits. 新来者带来了新风俗习惯。

The new computer brought in a lot of money. 那台新电脑带来很多钱。

12. as (so) far as

- (1) = to the place mentioned 至某一指定的地点。例如：
He walked as far as the river. 他走到河边。
- (2) = the same distance 同样的距离。例如：
They didn't go so far as the others. 他们不如其他人走得那样远。
- (3) = to the extent that 就……程度；在……范围内。例如：
So far as I know, he has been to the Great Wall. 就我所知，他曾去过长城。
I will help you as far as I can. 我会尽力帮你。

13. ...don't think (that) ...

句中的否定词在主句而否定定义在从句，这种现象叫作否定转移，能做否定转移的主句谓语动词按意义分为两类。

- (1) 表示看法的动词：think, believe, suppose, expect, imagine。当它们后接一个有否定意义的宾语从句时，通常把主句中的谓语动词变成否定式，而从句中的谓语动词用肯定式。例如：

He doesn't imagine we have cleaned that empty house yet. 他认为我们还没打扫那个空房子。

I don't expect he will telephone me. 我认为他不会给我打电话。

We don't think there is anything of interest in your pictures. 我们认为你的画没有什么有趣的地方。

- (2) 表示感觉的动词：appear, seem, feel as if, look as if, sound as if 等。当它们后接不定式时，否定谓语动词或不定式的意义相同。例如：

He doesn't seem to have understood the instruction. (= He seems not to have understood the instruction.) 他似乎还没明白那个说明。

It doesn't sound as if they know what to do. 听起来好像他们不知道该干什么。

It doesn't look as if it's going to rain. 看起来天不像要下雨。

I don't wish to be true. (= I wish not to be true.) 我希望不是真的。

注意：动词 wish 仅在不定式做宾语的情况下可否定转移，如果接宾语从句则不可以。

- (3) 动词 hope 是个例外，不能作否定转移。例如：

I hope it won't snow. 我希望天到时别下雪。(简略否定回答只能说：I hope not.)

三、考点、误区与对策

1. It is generally considered unwise to give a child _____ he or she wants.

- A. however B. whatever C. whichever D. whenever

[解析] 正确答案是 B。此题考查宾语从句。连接代词 whatever 在宾语从句中做 wants 的宾语，又引导宾语从句。句意为：无论孩子要什么都给孩子被普遍认为是不明智的。however, whenever 是连接副词，不符合题意；whichever 是连接代词，意为“无论哪一个”，

不符合句意,只在有一定前提的情况下用。例如:

Here are some beautiful coats. You may take whichever you like. 这儿有些漂亮的外衣。你喜欢哪件就拿哪件。

2. Dr. Black comes from either Oxford or Cambridge. I can't remember _____.

- A. where B. there C. which D. that

[解析] 正确答案是 C。此题考查宾语从句。连接代词 which 引导宾语从句,并在从句中做介词的宾语,补充完整应该是 which university he comes from。连接副词 where 不符合题意;there 不引导从句;that 引导从句时不做成分,也没有意义。该句意为:“布莱克博士不是来自于牛津就是剑桥,我想不起来是哪一所大学。”

3. No one can be sure _____ in a million years.

- A. what will man look like B. what man will look like
C. man will look like what D. what look will man like

[解析] 正确答案是 B。该题考查宾语从句及其语序。what 引导宾语从句并在从句中做 look like 的宾语,man 做从句中的主语。宾语从句应用陈述语序,因此只有 B 项符合要求。A 项是疑问语序;C, D 语序均错。

四、能力训练

I. 选择填空

1. Could you tell me _____ the railway station?
A. how to get to B. how can I get to
C. where to get to D. where can I get to
2. The young tree is growing taller _____.
A. day after day B. day by day
C. day and day D. day in day
3. Kate's uncle suggested _____ Mr Brown that evening.
A. that she would visit B. to her to visit
C. she visit D. for her to visit
4. Lily rushed out to see _____.
A. that what wrong was B. if there was wrong
C. whether was wrong D. what was wrong
5. Your phone number again? I _____ quite catch it.
A. didn't B. couldn't C. don't D. can't
6. Shortly after the accident, two _____ police were sent to the spot to keep order.
A. dozens of B. scores of C. dozens D. dozen
7. _____ the other side of the street, there is a bank.

- A. To B. Over C. By D. On
8. I'll take you in my car _____ the bus station.
A. along B. until C. as far as D. as long as
9. _____ what way would we finish the task _____?
A. In; successfully B. By; successfully
C. With; successful D. On; successful
10. He couldn't pay _____ as the salesman asked for.
A. as a high price B. as high as a price
C. as high a price D. as high price
11. I suppose that Jim dislikes fish, _____?
A. does he B. doesn't he C. do I D. don't I
12. You can freely choose the food _____ in a handtruck in the restaurant.
A. is brought on B. is brought C. brought on D. brought to
13. —Do you mind turning down the TV? I can't fall asleep.
— _____
A. Yes, please. B. Of course, go ahead.
C. Of course not. D. No, please.
14. My letter will tell you _____.
A. what the Great Wall looks like
B. how does the Great Wall look like
C. what does the Great Wall look like
D. how the Great Wall look like
15. It's going to rain. Remember to take _____ an umbrella _____ you when you go out.
A. along; on B. away; for C. over; from D. along; with

II. 完形填空

I have been teaching English for nearly twenty years and one thing has troubled me in my mind for a long time. We may be very 1 with the rapid progress we 2 in every field of study, but the way to test a student's knowledge and ability remains 3 poor as it was. We have 4 done nothing to improve our examination system(制度).

5 well known that the examination system we are now using may be a good way of testing your 6, but it can tell you nothing about a student's ability. It 7 no good to both teachers and students. As soon as a child goes to school, he enters 8 of examinations that will 9 his future or job.

It doesn't matter 10 you are very ill or not; examinations 11.

I think a good examination system should train you to think 12. However, students are now still encouraged to remember what 13. It cannot 14 them gain more and more knowledge. The students who 15 first in the examination 16 not be the best in their studies.

What's more, the examinations often drive teachers to cram (填鸭式教育) 17. They can not teach freely. They are forced to train their students 18 to do with coming examination from time to time.

There must be 19 simpler and better way to test a student's true ability 20 knowledge. And that is what we should do at once.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. disappointed | B. nervous | C. interesting | D. pleased |
| 2. A. have made | B. have done | C. have caught | D. have mastered |
| 3. A. too | B. so | C. as | D. very |
| 4. A. nearly | B. almost | C. hardly | D. never |
| 5. A. It is | B. There is | C. They are | D. We are |
| 6. A. ability | B. memory | C. strength | D. speed |
| 7. A. gives | B. offers | C. has | D. does |
| 8. A. a country | B. a space | C. a world | D. an earth |
| 9. A. decide | B. form | C. improve | D. organize |
| 10. A. that | B. whether | C. when | D. since |
| 11. A. go away | B. go over | C. go on | D. go out |
| 12. A. to yourself | B. about yourself | C. with yourself | D. for yourself |
| 13. A. he learns | B. he is taught | C. is taught | D. they are learned |
| 14. A. get | B. make | C. force | D. allow |
| 15. A. win | B. take | C. get | D. come out |
| 16. A. must | B. can | C. may | D. need |
| 17. A. at the same time | B. all the time | C. at a time | D. at one time |
| 18. A. what | B. which | C. how | D. whether |
| 19. A. the | B. another | C. some | D. other |
| 20. A. except | B. including | C. beside | D. besides |

III. 阅读理解

A

"A cup of tea" is certainly one of the most commonly heard phrases. But most of us give little thought to anything about tea.

To make a cup of tea, we must use the water with temperature near boiling point, or else, the tea would not give its good colour and will affect its pleasant taste. Thus, to make a pot of tea will always a few minutes to be ready for drink. It is difficult for people to make instant tea. That is to say, we can't get a cup of tea ready instantly (即刻) as we want to have it. This is also because of being too hot for some people to drink until it gets a bit cooler. Of course some of the

old people have already been used to drinking hot tea that some of young people can not enjoy.

Scientists are trying to find ways of making a faster cup of tea. In these fastmoving times people expect not only instant coffee, but instant tea.

1. A cup of instant coffee can be _____.
 - A. ready a little slower than a cup of tea
 - B. ready faster than a cup of tea
 - C. ready as fast as a cup of tea
 - D. ready in the way which scientists are looking for
2. If you make a cup of tea using the water with temperature far below boiling point, _____.
 - A. the tea will still be tasteful
 - B. the tea will not give its good colour
 - C. you may get a cup of instant tea
 - D. the tea will neither give its good colour nor be tasteful
3. Young people _____.
 - A. like to have hot tea better than old people
 - B. like to have hot tea less than old people
 - C. would rather have a cup pf coffee
 - D. are generally not used to drinking hot tea
4. Tea _____.
 - A. can give its necessary substances(成分) to us in water with temperature either high enough or rather low
 - B. is a kind of drink better than coffee
 - C. is the most common kind of drink
 - D. is always drunk by old people
5. This passage says _____.
 - A. something important contains in the tea leaves
 - B. scientists are interested in ways not to spend so much time before having a cup of tea
 - C. about making tea with water hot enough
 - D. we can't have a cup of tea as soon as it has just been poured in nearly boiling water

B

This incident happened in 1621.

Everything was ready for the first Thanksgiving Day feast(庆典). The men had been out hunting and there was much deer meat and turkey. The fields had produced their rich harvest of corn and pumpkin(南瓜). The housewives were busy cooking and baking bread, and an invited Indian guest seemed to be eating white flowers at which the new settlers, The Europeans, who had left their homeland to make their new homes in America, greatly wondered. When the Indian saw the puzzled expression on the white men's faces, he smiled and drew some corn seeds from a

deerskin bag which he carried with him, he placed the corn seeds on the hot stones near the fire. Then he waited and suddenly the seeds began to hop about and to burst with a loud noise: Pop! Pop! Pop!

The Indian laughed as the new settlers expressed their surprise. The corn seeds jumped off the hot rock as they popped with a great noise, turning into white things that looked like little flowers.

The new settlers tasted the new food and found it tasty. That's how the new settlers first learned about popcorn which can be bought in Beijing, Shanghai, and many other big cities and most people, especially children, enjoy it even now.

6. What probably took place according to this passage?
 - A. The European countries sent away troops to conquer America
 - B. The European people left their countries to build the New Continent
 - C. Many European people left their countries for the New Continent
 - D. A terrible war happened in Europe and Europeans fled their homeland for America
7. From this passage, we can suggest that _____.
 - A. the new settlers had a good relationship with the Indian natives
 - B. the Indian natives hated the white settlers
 - C. the white settlers were busy preparing to conquer the Indians
 - D. the Indian natives looked down upon the white people for their ignorance
8. When the white settlers saw the Indian guest eating the white flowers, they _____.
 - A. asked the Indian guest for some
 - B. had great difficulty in understanding what they noticed
 - C. admired the Indian guest for eating strange things
 - D. wanted to learn some skills from the Indian guest
9. From this passage, we can infer that in the 17th century the men settlers _____ while their wives _____.
 - A. were engaged in outer productive activities; were in charge of housework
 - B. hunted deer and turkeys; enjoyed themselves at home
 - C. shared the outdoor labor with their wives; supported their husbands in their work
 - D. were superior (高级的) to women; took their fate lying down
10. Popcorn is _____.
 - A. corn grain that is burst by heat
 - B. corn seed that is able to make great noise
 - C. corn seed that likes to jump off the cooker
 - D. food that can be bought in many big cities

IV. 单词拼写

1. Have you even been to the famous place — the Bell T_____ in Xi'an?