

题海航标

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高考总复习

基础能力过关演练

丛书主编：任恩刚

英语



教学光盘

 浦东电子出版社
PeP Pudong ePress

题海航标系列丛书

高考英语总复习基础能力过关演练

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编写说明

一、本书的读者对象是谁?

本书的主要对象是 2003 年参加高考的高三学生,高一、高二的师生也可将本书作为参考资料。

二、本书的编写思路是什么?

本书编者均为有多年高考指导经验的一线教师,了解学生,熟悉教材和大纲,并能把握高考动向。本书为高三英语总复习用书,包括系统复习、语法专项复习和听力训练三部分。本书的编写除遵循《题海航标》系列丛书的整体思路外还有下列想法:复习不同于常规教学,也不同于考试,而是连接两者的桥梁。复习要完成的任务是知识的再现和知识系统化,形成科学完整的知识网络,并活化为解决实际问题的能力,即在具体的语境中进行交际的能力。本书在体例设置与习题选编上都力图体现这一思路。

三、本书的内容和体例是如何安排的?

本书含系统复习、语法专项复习和听力训练三部分。体例安排力求实用科学,符合认知规律。

系统复习部分按单元划分,每单元两大栏目,每 6(或 8)单元设含听力的阶段训练一套。

〔单元知识归纳〕:下设三个子栏目:考纲词汇、交际用语、要点归纳(词汇及句型等)。

〔对应能力培养〕:下设句型转换(或填空填表等)、单项填空、完型填空、阅读理解、短文改错(或书面表达)五种题型。

语法专项复习部分每项设“要点归纳”和“对应能力培养”两个栏目。

〔要点归纳〕:将各语法项目所掌握的要点有序列出,简要讲解。力求科学点拨,使学生把握规律,由浅入深,全面系统地掌握语法知识。

〔对应能力培养〕:根据语法项目在交际和高考中的比例,设计题量 20~70 不等。为了解语法内在联系,从根本上解决问题,题型除单项填空外,还设计了句型转换、句子合并与分解、填词、填表,词性与成分辨认、改错等虽非高考题型,却有利于能力形成的题型。通过这些训练提高题,可把语法知识转化为交际能力。

四、本书特点是什么？

本书的创作参考了部分高考研究和高考教辅材料,依据最新教学大纲和考试说明,作者多年来对教材、高考的理解,对学生学习过程中所遇到的问题的了解以及高考指导经验,面对大多数面临高考的学生编写的。与其他教辅材料相比,本书具有下列特点:

1. **注重基础。**高考主要考的是交际能力。能力的形成离不开基础知识和基本技能。因此本书设计了知识再现的栏目和题型。

2. **注重能力形成的过程。**几年来的《高考分析·英语》都在对教学上复习的建议中指出:“英语教学目标应当不仅以终结性目标为主要内容,而且应当引入过程性目标。”“让学生大量地做所谓同步模拟题(实际上是 NMET 的表面形式),这绝不是好的教学方法。这样做,实质上是用总结和终结性评价代替形成性评价。”教学大纲也对此做了相似的强调。本书作者在教学及高考指导中也有相同的感受。因此本书根据单元或语法项目的特点,设计了填表、填词、句型转换、词性与成分的辨认等题型,使备考的同学能“知其然”,又“知其所以然”,同时也降低了知识向能力过渡的难度。

3. **题量和难度适当。**2003 年高考比往年提前一个月,势必造成复习时间紧张。因此我们精选典型习题,力求举一反三,把握规律,由易到难,使不同层次的学生都有最大程度的提高。

4. **栏目设置注重实效。**栏目名称朴实无华,内容注重语言知识向交际能力的过渡,夯实基础,并把握高考动向,强化语境能力训练。将高考要求、复习目标、要点归纳、方法指导、高考经典、思维方式训练和高考强化训练有机地融为一体,具有实用性、综合性和预测性。

由于高考改革在不断深入,作者们学术风格不同,时间又紧,本书疏漏之处在所难免,欢迎专家、同仁及同学们批评指正,以便再版时修正。

编 者

2002 年 10 月

题海无边任遨游·航标指路泛轻舟

代序

《题海航标》系列丛书根据2002年高考最新动向,由国家级重点中学一线特级、高级教师精心编写而成。

这套大型试卷系列丛书包括高一、高二、高三及高考总复习4个系列,包含高中全部9个学科。全套书的内容既有课内基础知识,又有课外能力延伸;既有利于培养基础学年学生的素质,又为高三师生搞好高考复习提供了一套高水平、高质量的精美资料。因此我们说,此套大型试卷系列丛书,是我们真诚奉献给高中师生朋友们的一份营养价值极高的综合套餐。

这套丛书的特点是:把握高考命题的脉搏,瞄准高考新热点,注重应用能力、应变能力、创新能力、综合能力的培养与渗透;思路新、角度新、信息新、题型新,亮点突出、实用性强;基础、发展、创新、评价并举,答案精确、精细、精辟、精密,全面阐释,堪称课堂以外的良师益友。

“忽如一夜春风来,千树万树梨花开”。当今的教辅丛书如风吹梨花,似雨后春笋,尤其茫茫题海无边,莘莘学子苦于挣扎其中,他们常常望“书山”面却步,望“题海”面生畏。那么,汪洋题海之中,真的没有通往成功彼岸的捷径可行吗?青年朋友们,当你手握《题海航标》系列丛书之时,你会顿生:“众里寻她千百度,蓦然回首,好题就在航标灯火处”的永不言悔的感觉。

本丛书在编写过程中,承蒙教育界各位同仁、朋友们的支持与垂爱,在此一并表示衷心的感谢!此外,尽管我们本着精益求精的宗旨,但仍难免有挂一漏万之处,敬请广大师生批评指正。

丛书主编 任恩刚

2002年10月于北京



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(SB I) Unit 1 The Summer holidays

单元知识归纳

考纲词汇:

introduce, practice, go away, well(n.), dark(n.), go on doing, result, as a result, state, the States, physics, chemistry, biology, geography, opinion, in one's opinion, vacation general, dawn wheat, employ, area, pump, beer, expression

交际用语:

Hello/Hi. Nice to meet you. I'll introduce you. Bye. See you soon. I must go/be off/be leaving now. Give one's regards/best wishes/love to...

要点归纳:

1. So + be 动词/助动词/情态动词 + 主语
2. go on doing go on to do go on with
3. at the beginning(of) in the beginning
4. in one's opinion
5. give one's regards/best wishes/love to...
6. introduce sb. (to sb.)
7. have + 复合宾语
 - ① have sb. /sth. done
 - ② have + sb. + do
 - ③ have + sb. /sth. + doing
8. as a result as a result of
9. It's one's turn to do...
10. prefer + n. /doing + to + n. /doing
prefer to do + rather than do

对应能力培养

I. 就划线部分提问:

1. That boy is my brother over there.
2. His mother is cooking in the kitchen.
3. She has learnt twenty English songs.
4. He went to Shanghai last year.
5. They will go camping next week.

II. 单项选择:

1. _____, so we had to stay at home.

A. Because the cold day	B. It was a cold day
C. Being a cold day	D. The day being cold



2. After she watched TV, she _____ the newspaper.
A. went on working B. went on reading C. went on to look D. went on to read
3. This pair of shoes is _____ large for the boy.
A. little B. much C. much too D. too much
4. —John doesn't like football but he likes music very much.
—_____.
A. So do I B. Neither do I C. So it is with me D. So will I
5. It's to be made sure _____ Mr. Green stole your wallet yesterday.
A. what B. whether C. what D. /
6. Could you tell me the way you thought of _____ the problem.
A. to work out B. working out
C. which you worked out D. in which you work on
7. —_____ does Tom prefer _____ bananas?
—Apples, I think.
A. How; to B. What; rather C. Which; to D. What; to
8. People often shake hands when _____ each other.
A. introducing to B. introduced C. introduced to D. introducing with
9. Who do you think he would _____ a letter of congratulation to the teacher?
A. have write B. have written C. have to write D. have writing
10. —How was your holiday in Shanghai?
—_____.
A. By bus B. Well, thank you
C. Great, thanks D. Why don't you know?

III. 完形填空:

Nobody likes staying at home on a public 1 especially if the weather is 2. Last August we decided to spend the day in the country. The only 3 was that millions of other people had the same 4. We moved out of the city slowly 5 a long line of cars, but at last we came to a quiet country road and, after some time, stopped at a farm 6 the town. We had brought 7 of food with us and we got it out of the 8. Now everything was 9 so we sat down near a path(小路) at the foot of a hill. It was very 10 in the cool grass 11 we heard bells 12 at the top of the hill. What we saw 13 us pick up our things and run back to the car as quickly as we 14. There were about two hundred sheep coming towards us 15 the path.

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. A. park | B. holiday | C. place | D. school |
| 2. A. rainy | B. wet | C. cold | D. fine |
| 3. A. difficulty | B. thing | C. mistake | D. matter |
| 4. A. plan | B. journey | C. problem | D. interest |
| 5. A. ahead | B. behind | C. among | D. beside |
| 6. A. far from | B. near | C. in | D. around |
| 7. A. many | B. lot | C. plenty | D. much |
| 8. A. truck | B. tractor | C. car | D. motorbike |
| 9. A. funny | B. ready | C. strange | D. satisfied |
| 10. A. tiring | B. trouble | C. quiet | D. angry |
| 11. A. until | B. after | C. since | D. even if |



- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 12. A. sounding | B. shaking | C. ringing | D. striking |
| 13. A. got | B. made | C. caused | D. forced |
| 14. A. could | B. can | C. might | D. possible |
| 15. A. up | B. by | C. on | D. along |

IV. 阅读理解

A

Today the children of this country have at last returned to work. After two months' holiday pupils have started a new term. How many adults get such long holidays? Two or four weeks in the summer and public holidays—that's all the working men get. As for the most women, they are lucky to have a holiday at all. Children don't need such a long holiday. In term time they start work later and finish earlier than anyone else. In the holidays most of them get bored, and some get into trouble. What a waste! If their parents were given more free time instead, everyone would be happier. This isn't just a national problem either—it is worldwide. Dates may be different from country to country, but the pattern is the same. Why should children do half as much work and get twice as much holiday as their parents?

- According to the passage, children _____ today.
 - start their holiday
 - start their new term
 - work with their parents
 - get bored of their holiday
- From the passage we know that _____.
 - Most men don't have holidays
 - Most women have holidays
 - No woman gets holidays
 - It's not easy for a woman to get a holiday
- The writer thinks children _____.
 - must have such a long holiday
 - should have a long holiday
 - should get into trouble in holidays
 - don't need such a long holiday
- How long do children have for their holidays?
 - Two weeks.
 - Two days.
 - Half of their parents' holiday.
 - Twice of their parents' holiday.
- Children in _____ have long holidays.
 - few countries
 - many countries
 - just this country
 - a few countries

B

In the USA both radio and TV are privately controlled and are run by commercial (商业) companies. The three main national TV networks are ABC, CBS and NBC, and there are also many local (地方性的) TV stations. There are as many TV sets in the US as in all the rest of the world; over 60 million. 95 percent of all households have at least one TV receiver, which is on for an average of four hours daily. Americans also continue to buy more radios. There are over 300 million in the USA, many of them in motor cars. Most American TV and radio programmes are light, popular entertainment (娱乐), but broadcasting is also an important way of education. TV developed quickly after the Second World War; the first colour TV programmes were broadcasted in 1954. TV has now replaced newspapers as the most important immediate source of news: the big daily news programmes are watched every evening by 30 million people.

- Which title is the most suitable for the passage?
 - Radio and TV in US.
 - The importance of radio and TV.



- C. The number of radios and TV sets in US.
D. Broadcasting and newspapers in US.
2. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
A. The States owns the radio and TV net works.
B. Radios placed at home are less than those equipped in motor car.
C. News on TV spreads more quickly than that in the newspaper.
D. Color TV programmes have been broadcasting over 46 year.
3. According to the passage, the States has _____ TV sets.
A. 60,000,000 B. 30,000,000 C. 300,000,000 D. 9,500
4. Both radio and TV are used for _____.
A. entertainment B. education C. news D. ABC
5. "... and are run by commercial companies." The word "run" in this sentence means _____.
A. operated B. founded C. set up D. broadcast
- V. 单句改错:
1. uncle Wang, my father sent his regard to you.
 2. Sometimes we go on working in the lights of our tractor.
 3. If you don't go to the cinema this evening, she won't go. Neither do I.
 4. I hope you to go there earlier.
 5. How long did you leave your hometown?

(SB I) Unit 2 In the lab

单元知识归纳

考纲词汇:

first of all, once, unless, cupboard, electricity, turn off, shut, by the side of, soap, taste oil, mix, mixture rather, finger, instead of, second(n.), on holiday, message, proper, allow, basin experiment, finally, lively sadly, request

日常用语: 要求

Here are some dos and don'ts.

Follow... instructions.

What about...?

Make sure that.....

Do what he or she tells you to do?

要点归纳:

1. allow sb. to do/allow doing/allow sb. sth.
2. first of all
3. make sb. /sth. + adj.
4. taste/feel/smell/look/sound/seem
5. What about.../How about...?



6. be filled with/be full of
7. be on holiday
8. unless/if...not
9. make sure+ 从句
10. instead/instead of
11. at the end/in the end
12. make a face/make faces
13. turn off

对应能力培养

I. 句型转换:

1. The teacher said, "Be careful with your pronunciation, Tom."
The teacher _____ Tom _____ careful with his pronunciation.
2. "Don't do that again, my child!" she said.
She told _____ child _____ that again.
3. She said, "Let me do it for you."
She _____ to do it for _____.
4. "Why don't you go there by plane?"
He _____ me to go there by plane.
5. "Please be quiet and don't disturb me."
He asked us _____ quiet and _____ disturb him.

II. 单项选择:

1. _____ you understand the rule, it's easy for you to work out this problem.
A. As B. While C. Once D. Whether
2. This kind of medicine tastes _____ but works _____.
A. bitter; goed B. bitter; well C. bitterly; good D. bitterly; well
3. He is said to _____ to his country because a new president comes into power.
A. be allowed to return B. allow to return C. allow returning D. be allowed returning
4. I will go to Beijing by bus _____ a train.
A. instead of B. in place of C. instead of in D. in place of by
5. _____ it with me and I'll see what I can do.
A. When left B. Leaving C. If you leave D. Leave
6. Mrs. Green wants to buy that kind of cloth because she _____ that the cloth _____ very well.
A. has been told; washes B. has told; washes
C. has been told; is washed D. is told; is washed
7. He took his seat, asked for a cup of coffee and smoked, _____ rather pleased.
A. to look B. looking C. looked D. was looking
8. _____ late for the lecture. It is very important.
A. Never be B. Not be C. No being D. Don't
9. It is _____ he is worth loving.
A. to be made sure whether B. to find out whether
C. to make sure of if D. to be found out if



10. I'm unhappy because _____ my friends come to see me.

A. every of

B. not of

C. none of

D. each of

III. 完形填空:

Can you guess the last line of this story?

Charles Dupont was an unknown French artist. He was an extremely talented artist but he painted very 1. In twenty years Charles had only 2 forty paintings. Most people agreed that the 3 of his paintings was excellent, but 4 offered Charles much money for them in his studio.

One day Charles was feeling 5 so he took a long look at his life. After some time he came to the 6 that it was time to 7 his life as an artist and do something 8. He decided to sell all of his paintings.

Charles' father was a 9 in a small village. He was getting old and he needed 10. As the only child, Charles thought that he would return home and help his father run the bakery. People might not buy his paintings but 11 they would buy his bread. Charles took his forty paintings to a friend who had an art gallery. His friend 12 to help Charles sell his paintings by exhibiting them in the gallery. 13, if they had not been sold in three weeks, Charles would have to take them 14.

15 day Charles went to the gallery after it closed, but each day he was disappointed. 16 of his paintings has been sold. On the twenty-first day he met his friend at the gallery door. His friend said, "Do you want the good news or the bad news first?" Charles was 17 and asked for the good news.

Earlier today a man came into the gallery and asked if your paintings would 18 in value when you were dead. When I told him that they would probably be worth ten or twenty times as 19 as they are now, he bought them all.

"20!" Charles cried in delight. "Now what's the bad news?"

(Guess yourself!)

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. carefully | B. slowly | C. fast | D. carelessly |
| 2. A. sold | B. made | C. produced | D. gave away |
| 3. A. color | B. quality | C. design | D. technique |
| 4. A. somebody | B. nobody | C. everybody | D. anybody |
| 5. A. ill | B. sad | C. happy | D. pleased |
| 6. A. decision | B. fast | C. end | D. conclusion |
| 7. A. give up | B. give in | C. give off | D. give out |
| 8. A. important | B. different | C. strange | D. unusual |
| 9. A. banker | B. tailor | C. baker | D. farmer |
| 10. A. money | B. help | C. paintings | D. his son |
| 11. A. surely | B. maybe | C. perhaps | D. really |
| 12. A. wanted | B. agreed | C. refused | D. offered |
| 13. A. Therefore | B. However | C. What's more | D. Instead |
| 14. A. down | B. up | C. back | D. off |
| 15. A. One | B. Each | C. Another | D. The other |
| 16. A. Some | B. None | C. All | D. One |
| 17. A. disappointed | B. excited | C. sad | D. puzzled |
| 18. A. increase | B. remain | C. much | D. big |
| 19. A. many | B. great | C. much | D. big |
| 20. A. Godness | B. Wonderful | C. Dear me | D. Sorry |



IV. 阅读理解:

When you buy a T-shirt, or a fur coat in a store, it often carries a label (标签) telling who made it or from what store it was bought. Indeed, some labels show the dress is famous and it is very expensive, so buyers secretly wish they might be carried forever. On the other hand, buyers who deal with the cheapest products (产品) would be pleased to do away with labels entirely.

However, there is another label more important than the one showing from which store the dress was bought. When a person buys a fur coat, or a jacket, from a store, a label telling what the product is made of should be carried to it.

The label is required by law. Besides telling what the product on show is made of, the label should be in clear English and be where one can find it easily. The information on the label must be the truth.

The reason for this label is that most buyers today aren't expert enough to know exactly what kind of fur or material they are buying. The buyer must believe in the store that sells the products or in what the labels say.

1. The law requires that furs carry a _____.
A. clean label B. clear label C. white label D. secret label
2. In the article, the author says a little about _____.
A. back-market furs B. managers' office
C. chemical laboratories D. clothing stores
3. This article mainly refers to _____.
A. making furs and clothes B. protecting buyers with law
C. keeping the buyer informed D. businessmen and sellers
4. The author doesn't agree that _____.
A. buyers buy the clothes without labels B. clothing stores sell cheap dresses
C. all the products have labels D. labels are not true
5. Which of the following is true?
A. A T-shirt seldom carries a label.
B. A fur coat with a high price often carries a false label.
C. A label only says what material the product is made of.
D. Not all buyers know the materials they are buying.

V. 书面表达:

请根据以下内容拟一份书面通知, 注意文章的连贯性, 词数为 80~100。

主讲人: 北大教授。Professor Smith

内容: 有关知识经济

时间: 10月8日下午 1:30

地点: 演讲大厅

对象: 高二学生, 欢迎其他年级学生参加

要求: 不迟到, 做好笔记, 便于讨论。

(SB I) Unit 3 American English

单元知识归纳

考纲词汇:

difficulty, pronounce, fall (n.), ask... for, medicine, British, however, store, a great many and so on, more or



less, reason, Europe, European, cent, Indian, cook, book, change... into, explain, plan, wheel, lone about, western, mail, bring in, tape, pronunciation, movie, gas, Spanish

交际用语: 语言难点

Would you please say that again more slowly?

Pardon?

I'm sorry I know only a little English/I don't quite follow you.

How do you pronounce/spell...?

I have some difficulties in doing...

What do/does... mean?

要点归纳:

1. take/have an exam
2. have difficulty/trouble (in) doing sth.
have difficulty with sth.
3. should/would like to do sth.
4. There are some differences between A and B
A is different from B
5. more or less
6. come about
7. stay the same as
8. and so on
9. a great many
10. change... into
11. ask sb. for sth. ask for sb. (sth.) ask sb. to do sth.
12. bring in
13. practise doing sth.

对应能力培养**I. 把下列直接引语变为间接引语:**

1. He said, "I bought the jacket three days ago."
2. John said, "I am going to help you with your English."
3. The teacher told us, "The sun rises in the east and sets in the west."
4. Please tell me, "Where do you come from?"
5. The driver said, "I will pick up a passenger at west street."

II. 单项选择:

1. I should like _____ chemistry and became a chemist.
A. studying B. study C. to study D. studied
2. —What's your reason _____ being late?