

志鸿优化设计丛书

THE BEST DESIGN



# 高中同步测控 优化设计

丛书主编 任志鸿

试验修订教材版

学生用书

高一英语

上



南方出版社

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# 优化 设计

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# 来自策划部的报告

●问：呼叫着改革的2002~2003学年正在到来，在新一轮教学和考试方式的巨大变革中，优化设计还仍然是广大师生学习和备考的锐利武器吗？

答：可以负责任地说，优化设计作为广大师生学习和备考的武器，在新一轮教育改革中将变得更加锋利，更加有力。因为优化设计是教育改革打造出来的图书品牌，越是在改革的环境中越能显示她的身手和价值。

2002~2003学年的教育改革将在更深层次更大范围内进行。高三年级使用新教材的省份由原来的两省一市扩大到10个省市，继2002年全国普遍推行3+X考试之后，预计2003年实行大综合考试和3+X+1考试的省份会进一步增加，部分省份还在酝酿3+1+1的高考新模式。为适应新学年教学和考试方式改革的需要，优化设计在保持“宏观优化，微观设计”这一科学编写体系前提下，广泛吸收国内外先进教育理论和最新科研成果，进行了大尺度修订和创新探索。其中最显著的特点是，素质备考的思想在编写实践中更加系统化和具体化。

●问：素质教育是中国教育改革的核心，它带动了教材体系和考试模式的重大变化。如何提高学生的综合素质，让学生在以素质为核心的选拔考试中获胜，是教辅图书编写的重大课题。优化设计在这方面有哪些具体的尝试？

答：为完成这一光荣而艰巨的使命，优化设计课题组与北京、上海、广东的教育科研机构开展了广泛深入的合作，把最先进的学习理论和备考理论融进优化设计的编写中。去年12月至今年4月，策划人员先后在北京、大连、沈阳、长春、太原、石家庄、济南、南京、合肥、郑州、兰州、南昌等十几个城市进行了大范围市场调研，几乎了解和掌握了各地师生在教学和考试改革中遇到的所有问题。这些问题经过科学的分析和归类后，在即将面世的新版优化设计各系列丛中一一给出了解决方案。

●问：优化设计作为一种品牌已经被广泛认可，但也有人反映你们船大掉头难，变化比较少。这会不会成为制约你们发展的因素？

答：优化设计经过多年的锤炼和沉淀形成了许多有着丰富内涵、且又禁得起推敲的东西，比如“宏观优化，微观设计”的编写体系，是不会轻易改变的。但优化设计作为大家认可的品牌，一直不敢脱离时代的步伐，每年都要根据教材和考试的变化调整自己。本次修订之后的优化设计各系列就有了非常大的变化，与优化设计配套使用的优化训练从原来的1+2模式（一本学生用书+一本教师用书+一本优化训练）中独立出来，形成一套科学完备的备考训练体系，从而打破了旧版本在训练方法上的思维局限和视野局限。为方便教师对学生的训练指导，自成体系的优化训练还配备了教师用书。

此外，《高中新教材同步测控优化训练》也构建了独立的训练体系，并配有教师用书；初中系列优化设计原来没有训练用书，此次修订也增加了《初中总复习优化训练》和《初中同步测控优化训练》，形成了初中各阶段同步学习和中考备考的完整训练体系。

●问：自成体系的优化训练和优化设计是一种什么关系？

答：经过重新策划和设计的优化训练完全继承了优化设计“宏观优化，微观设计”的科学体系，并且吸纳了备考训练的最新科研成果，把高考复习的内容要素、方法要素、时间要素和非智力要素凝聚一体。

●问：2003年高三年级使用新教材的省份扩大到10个，但仍然有20个省份在使用统编教材。请问优化设计和优化训练是如何解决这一问题的？

答：优化设计和优化训练绝不会把教材使用上的这一重要差别疏忽掉。为使不同教材区的考生都能用上与教材配套的优化设计和优化训练，重新修订的优化设计和优化训练分别按试验修订教材版和统编教材版两种版本编写。其中语文、英语和政治3个学科因两种版本的教材差异很小，采取以试验修订教材为依据兼顾统编教材的编写模式，只出一种版本。

●问：《高中新教材同步测控优化设计》系列丛书修订之后有哪些大的变化？

答：比较大的变化有三个。

第一个变化是，在保持“宏观优化，微观设计”科学编写体系前提下，引入“学案教辅理论”，使这套书的理论含量和科学含量大为提高。学案教辅即以学为主的教辅方案。传统教辅模式存在重教轻学的弊端，栏目设置常常忽视对学生学习积极性的培养和学习方法的研究。学案教辅体现了以下创新：一是学习目标一改过去对大纲要求的简单陈述，而是设置一些思考性、探索性、实用性的课前问题。二是知识梳理要求将要点内容以框架形式列出，把重要概念、规律和方法设计成填空或填表，由学生在预习课本、复习教材基础上完成。旨在充分调动学生学习积极性，发挥学生的主体作用，培养学生自觉、主动的学习习惯，挖掘学生的学习潜能。

第二个变化是，《高中新教材同步测控优化训练》自成体系。前面已经讲过，不再赘述。

第三个变化是，《高中新教材同步测控优化训练》采用AB卷的设计形式。这种设计的主要目的是让训练功能更加分明。A卷关注基础



巩固,以检测基础知识是否过关为目的,适用于中等以下学生或学习初期的检测。B卷以考查学生对知识的准确理解和运用能力为主要功能,强调知识的联系与迁移训练,适用于中等以上学生或学习后期的考试和自测。

●问:有读者反映,《高中新教材同步测控优化设计》在习题难度和容量上有些偏高,修订之后有没有改变?

答:应该承认,以前在长期的“3+2”高考模式影响下,有些科目在难度上、容量上过于强调高考要求,而忽视了同步教学的客观实际,造成使用上的不便。不过我可以告诉大家,这已经是过去的事情了。

我们的全套策划时,我们已经充分重视和考虑到这一点,并已经在丛书的上册中得到落实和体现。我们的做法是:明确丛书的正确定位,即以指导同步教学,帮助师生完成正常教学任务为主要功能,战略性地把握高考目标,在要求对基础知识理解和掌握的前提下,适度体现能力要求,减缓内容变化梯度。落实办法是,要求在方法归纳、例题剖析、疑难解释、习题编排等方面都要切实考虑到学生的实际,并充分尊重学生的认知规律。《优化训练》均以“100总分90分钟”的容量设计,改变过去“120分钟(或150分钟)”的老模式。增加了基础题和中档题的比例,一句话“决不机械模仿高考模式”。

●问:在你们的同步产品中有一个《志鸿提高作业》系列,这套书的特色是什么?

答:该系列特色如下:1. 恰当的定位:是作业,但更注重在课本作业之上的再巩固与逐步提高,是运用性练习,是不断向考试要求靠近的反复训练。2. 明确的功能:《志鸿提高作业》的目的就是要解决为什么“听懂了课却不会考试”的普遍问题。3. 真正的同步作业:切实以授课为根据,细化了作业单元,做到“有课必有练”,后节作业设置前节内容,以致“学后不会忘前”,防止“替代性学习”现象。4. 适度的“3+X”习题:对于综合考试,在每单元或章后作业中编制一定量的综合题(以科内为主),其难度不大,但知识联系性强,一题多角,一题多问,对训练学生综合运用能力是很有帮助的。我们有理由相信《志鸿提高作业》以其恰当定位和使用功能一定会给教学产生积极的影响。

●问:在学海导航和临考磨枪两个大系列中,哪些图书作了较大幅度的修订和改编?

答:在这两个大系列中修订力度较大的还有《高考排雷》《高考语文学典》《高考能力测试步步高》和《高考难点与方法》四个子系列丛书。其中《高考排雷》系列彻底克服了老版本栏目繁多、重点不突出、排雷目标不集中的弊端,借鉴优化设计“宏观优化,微观设计”的科学体系,贯彻案例探究式解决方案,大胆取舍,把注意力聚焦于近几年高考容易失分的知识点和能力点上。导致考试失分的因素很多,但不外乎知识缺陷、思路缺陷、技能缺陷和心理障碍等几种情况。本丛书通过【雷区探测】总结出近几年高考中最容易失分的知识点、能力点,再通过高考真题的解析,让考生对近年来高考考查的重点以及常见的失分点了然于胸。【雷区诊断】则细致分析【雷区探测】中所列真题的题干、干扰题支,寻找问题的症结所在。【排雷演习】、【排雷技巧】、【实战排雷】是从不同层面训练考生消除失分点的能力。应该说,这套经过认真打磨的丛书对参加2003年高考的学生来说是不可多得的。

●问:这次集中面世的图书中有哪些新策划的图书面世,可以简要谈谈你们的新产品开发计划吗?

答:这次推出的新产品都是围绕品牌图书开发出来的,目的是把精品图书作充分、作完善,让师生用起来更方便顺手。比如初中优化设计系列原来没有相配套的优化训练,这次增加了《初中总复习优化训练》系列和《初中同步测控优化训练》系列;《志鸿提高作业》系列增加了高一上册;《高中全程复习优化设计》系列和《高中全程复习优化训练》系列原来都只有7个学科,此次增加地理、生物两学科,配齐了这两套书的所有学科;《2003年高考仿真试题》增加了物理、化学、生物、政治、历史、地理6个学科的单科试卷;《高考排雷》《高中新教材优秀教案》《高考能力测试步步高》等系列丛书原来所缺学科,本次也都一并补齐。

此外,我们还有一批优秀图书正在开发当中,预计在今年年底面世。

●问:有一点我们不太明白,全国已经普遍实行3+X考试了,你们的《2003年高考仿真试题》为什么反而增加了物理、化学、生物、政治、历史、地理6个学科的单科试卷?

答:这看起来的确有点与综合考试的大趋势背道而驰,但仔细分析之后就会发现这样做是非常有道理的。教育部的有关官员多次表示,跨学科综合还在探索阶段,今后相当长时间里仍然是以学科内综合为主。从率先实行3+X考试的几个省的试题看,也都以学科内综合为主。既然是以学科内综合为主,加强学科内的研究就显得十分必要了。另外,从训练的层次看,学科内综合是跨学科的基础,学科内综合搞扎实了,跨学科综合便水到渠成。这就是我们在设计《2003年高考仿真试题》时增加后6个单科试卷的原因。

当然,6个单科试卷肯定不会和以前3+2考试时的试卷一样,设计的重点是训练和考查学生学科内综合能力。

我们有一个真诚的愿望,就是当全国各地的师生用过我们的书之后,在面对新高考,面对新教材,面对所有考试的时候能够从容、自信。我们希望我们的书是千百万莘莘学子实现人生伟大梦想的一级坚实稳固的台阶,一片平坦顺畅的铺路石。

# 前言

有位大学校长曾说过：“我们教育学生就象猎人学打猎一样，要教会他们如何使用猎枪，而不是老让他们带‘干粮’”。教学的根本目的是让学生掌握知识，将知识转化为一种工具，并最终运用这个工具去解决实际问题。如果说“熟练使用猎枪”是猎人生存的基本保证，那么“灵活运用知识”一定是学习成功的必然要求。

修订后的《课程标准》和《考试说明》要求，教学应以教会学生如何学、学会如何用为主要任务，高考以考查学生能力为目标。提高素质，训练能力是新世纪人才培养的基本要求。

“学案”即是以“学”为主的学习辅导方案。它的科学之处在于以学生为本，充分调动学生的学习积极性，发挥学生的主体作用，全面培养学生的学习兴趣，挖掘学生的学习潜能。让学生在主动研究、思考和探索的情境中学习，使学生能准确理解和牢固掌握理论知识，并最终形成灵活运用知识的能力。

《高中同步测控优化设计》系列丛书以其独到的设计理念、对新教材的准确把握和高效实用的性能受到广大师生的厚爱，品牌地位已经确立。策编人员与时俱进，开拓创新，经过共同努力，新版丛书又将呈现出更高的品位和全新的面貌。新版《高中同步测控优化设计》丛书，以“学案”式理论为指导，推广和实施科学、高效的最新学习辅导方略。学习的关键是学生如何学，“教会学生如何学、如何用”是教学的最终要求，也是本丛书策划设计的基本点。

本次修订有以下创新：第一、对原[学习目标]栏目进行改造，由过去对大纲要求的简单陈述，改之以问题的方式设置一些思考性、探索性、实用性的课前问题。第二、“知识梳理”要求将要点内容以框架形式列出，对其重要概念、规律和方法设计成填空或填表，由学生在预习课本，复习教材的基础上完成。第三、根据各学科特点，分别增设“问题探索”、“研究性学习”、“导学诱思”、“自学导引”、“创新训练”、“语篇领悟”、“提纲优化”、“要点扫描”、“学后反思”等自学性、研究性、开放性栏目。

本次修订凸显以下特色：

**吸引新成果 创设新模型** 传统教辅模式存在“重教轻学”的弊端，栏目设置往往忽视对学生的积极性的培养，缺乏学习方法的研究与指导。本次修订力求保留成熟而稳定的“优化设计”特色，在广泛听取读者建议，吸纳最新教研成果的基础上，成功地将“学案”式教辅理论用于指导丛书的策划和设计，旨在为广大师生提供一套实用、创新、科学和高效的教学辅导精品。

**尊重学习规律 精心设置梯度** 本丛书力求遵照同步教学的客观规律，在体例设置、内容安排、方法应用、训练考查等方面都充分考虑学生的实际，由浅入深，循序渐进，逐步提高；并适度、战略性地把握高考动向和要求，在同步教学中逐步渗透高考意识。

**着眼教学实际 力求科学实用** 本丛书紧密结合新教材实际，内容设计、章节划分均符合教学使用习惯，充分体现“同步”意义。各科均增加了课后或章后训练习题，并严格控制各种试题的难度和深度，力求更大程度地满足不同层次学生的训练需求。同时，“1+1”（《学生用书》+《教师用书》）设计模式，为广大教师的课堂教学及课后辅导都提供了有益的参考和帮助。



本书为高一英语上册。本书以单元为编写单位,设置以下主要栏目:

**[语篇领悟]**要求学生反复阅读课文,并设置充分数量的问题,由学生阅后单独完成。旨在让学生反复领悟整篇语意,正确了解语境,培养语感。

**[知识记忆]**从词汇积累、知识网络、思维发散等层次全面指导学生的学习,力求系统、高效地掌握各类知识点。

**[基础巩固]**分汉英翻译、单项填空、介词和副词用法及句型转换等环节加强对课文基础性内容的巩固与训练。

**[思路开拓]**以基础知识点为线索,展开实际应用性的举例,使学生能将课本知识延伸课外,拓展学习视野。

**[能力提升]**结合本单元内容,精心编制完整一套练习题,全面检查和训练基础知识,同时更注重对学生应用能力的考查与提升。

全体策编人员殷切期待广大读者对丛书提出宝贵意见。无边的学海仍然警示着我们,只有不懈努力,才会不断前进。

编者

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## Unit 1 The summer holidays



### 语篇领悟

阅读本单元对话与课文,完成下列各题:

#### § 1.1 细枝末节

- 1. Which is wrong according to the 1st part of the dialogue?
- A. Bob is Bill's friend.  
B. Both Harry and Bill were at Centre School last year.  
C. Both Harry and Bill know Bob.  
D. The three of them knew one another before.
- 2. From the 2nd part of the dialogue we know \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. how to introduce oneself  
B. how to meet somebody  
C. how to introduce a person to another  
D. how to begin a talk
- 3. Why is Charlie so tired?  
A. Because he has lots of homework to do.  
B. Because there are too many parties.  
C. Because he works long time on the farm every day.  
D. Because he has to drive the car.
- 4. Charlie's father doesn't employ many people to take care of his large farm because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he is strong and hardworking  
B. he has a lot of machines  
C. the whole family help work on it  
D. Charlie's friends help on the farm
- 5. At weekends they usually \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. have evening parties  
B. work on the farm  
C. stay at home  
D. go out for a drive
- 6. Which of the following is NOT true?  
A. Charlie's family grow rice and vegetables on the farm.  
B. August is the hottest month in the south of the States.  
C. They sometimes work after dark with the help of the moonlight.  
D. Water from wells runs to different parts of their garden.

#### § 1.2 主旨大意

- 7. In his letter, Charlie tells mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. his father's farm  
B. his school life  
C. time areas in the U. S. A.  
D. his life in the summer vacation

#### § 1.3 推理判断

- 8. From the letter we know \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Charlie is a city boy

- B. Charlie is a country boy  
C. Charlie is the only boy of the family  
D. Charlie knows something about the time areas in China

- 9. When it's 6 o'clock on Sunday morning in Beijing, it's \_\_\_\_\_ in Charlie's state.  
A. 8 o'clock on Sunday evening  
B. 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon  
C. 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon  
D. 11 o'clock on Monday morning
- 10. At what time of the day did Charlie write the letter?  
A. In the morning.                      B. At noon.  
C. In the afternoon.                    D. At night.



### 知识记忆

#### § 2.1 知识网络

- 1. introduce *vt.* 介绍,向某人作介绍;  
introduction *n.*  
She introduced herself before she began her speech.  
introduce sb. to sb.  
Mary introduced me to her parents.  
I wish to be introduced to that famous scientist.
- 2. practise *vt.* 练习,实践  
practise doing sth.  
practise sth.  
Practise playing the piano a lot, and you'll play it well.  
He began to practise singing the song.
- 3. well *adj.* 健康的,治愈的  
You don't look well. I hope you will get well soon.  
I'm quite well, thank you.  
*adv.* 好,妥善地,令人满意地,称赞地,颇,甚  
Well done.  
I'm sorry to say that you didn't do your homework well.  
In the old days people thought well of one another.  
*n.* 井  
In this area we have to dig very deep wells to reach water.  
well water / an oil well  
*int.* 表示各种语气,译为“好吧”“唉”。  
Well, you may be right.  
Well, here we are at last.
- 4. general *adj.* 总的,大概的;  
generally *adv.*  
a general idea  
do a general cleaning  
in general 总之  
generally speaking 总而言之

▶ 5. go on doing sth. 继续干某事, 连续不断地干某事

Sometimes we go on working after dark by the lights of our tractors.

We all got bored(厌烦) but he went on telling us the same story.

[比较] go on doing sth. / go on to do sth. / go on with sth. go on doing sth. 和 go on with sth. 都表示继续做前面所做的事, 不同的是 go on doing 表示自始至终做同一件事, 而 go on with 表示中途因某事停止, 之后继续做刚才做的那件事. go on to do 表示做完一件事后接着去做另一件事. Seeing that we all got bored, he went on to tell us something different.

May I go on with my work now?

[实例]

Go on \_\_\_\_\_ the other exercise after you have finished this one.

- A. to do                      B. doing  
C. with                        D. to be doing

答案: A

▶ 6. as a result (由于……的)结果, 因此; 常用在上文有原因的情况下(结果是).

He was caught in the rain; as a result, he had a bad cold. He had some bad fish. As a result, he felt ill this morning. as (the) a result of... 近似于 because of...; thanks to... 由于……的结果.

As a result of the fire, thousands of people lost their homes.

As the result of his hard work, he got a pay rise.

He was late for school because of (as a result of) a heavy rain.

▶ 7. in one's opinion 在……看来, 依……的看法

In my opinion, he is wasting time.

They didn't take it seriously. In their opinion, it was a small matter.

in one's opinion = in one's view/mind

= in the opinion of sb.

In the opinion of most people, there will be a good harvest.

▶ 8. So was my friend Bob White.

"so + be(do, have, can) + 主语"表示前句话所述的情况, 也适用于另一个(些)人或物, so 后面的谓语动词的选择要根据前面句子的谓语形式而定, 时态要一致, 同时此结构中的主语人称和数也要保持一致. 其否定式为 "nor/neither + be(do, have, can) + 主语".

He has read the book. So have I.

If you go to the cinema tonight, so will I.

Tom speaks Chinese, and so does his sister.

You can speak English, and so can Tom.

You can't speak English, nor can Tom.

▶ 9. give one's regards to... 表示问候, (向某人)致以最美好的祝愿. 此外表示问候的同义语还有:

say "Hi" or "Hello" to sb. from sb.

give one's best wishes/love to...

remember sb. to sb.

\* Please remember me to your parents.

§ 2.2 发散思维

1. 副词 so 在句中可起替代作用. 请注意以下用法:

① "so + 助动词/情态动词/连系动词 + 主语"中 so 意为"也", 表示前面的人或物的情况也适于后者. 意为"某某也这样".

— I've been to Moscow.

— So have I.

② So it is/was with sb./sth. 表示"……也这样".

[实例]

— Mary is bright and studies very hard.

— \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. So is Jane                      B. So does Jane  
C. So it is with Jane            D. So it was with Jane

答案: C

③ "So + 主语 + 情态动词/助动词/连系动词"用来表示同意或认可前面所述内容. 此结构意义为"可不是吗, 可真是" "确实如此, 的确如此".

— You were invited to that party, weren't you?

— So I was, I'd forgotten.

[实例]

— David has made great progress recently.

— \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. So he has; so he has  
B. So he has; so have you  
C. So has he; so have you  
D. So have you; so he has

答案: B

④ 用来替代上文的某些内容, 以避免重复. 尤用于 believe, hope, suppose, think, tell, say, do, afraid, fear 等之后.

I'm not sure if I'll succeed, but I certainly hope so.

"She's leaving." "It seems so/So it seems."

Tom asked me to stop the car, and I did so (= stopped the car).

He said he would tell me the truth, but he didn't do so.

Harry is hard-working, or basically so.

They think she may try to phone. If so, someone must stay here.



基础巩固

§ 3.1 汉英翻译

- ▶ 1. 因此 \_\_\_\_\_  
▶ 2. 依某人的意见 \_\_\_\_\_  
▶ 3. 离开 \_\_\_\_\_  
▶ 4. 发现, 弄清 \_\_\_\_\_  
▶ 5. 向某人表达问候 \_\_\_\_\_  
▶ 6. 快, 加油 \_\_\_\_\_  
▶ 7. 继续做某事 \_\_\_\_\_  
▶ 8. 就在现在 \_\_\_\_\_  
▶ 9. 照料 \_\_\_\_\_  
▶ 10. 询问 \_\_\_\_\_

- ▶ 11. 在上周的这个时候 \_\_\_\_\_
- ▶ 12. 对……有兴趣 \_\_\_\_\_
- ▶ 13. 轮到某人做某事 \_\_\_\_\_
- ▶ 14. 休假 \_\_\_\_\_
- § 3.2 单项填空
- ▶ 1. As your spoken English gets better, \_\_\_\_\_ your written English.  
A. so does                      B. so will  
C. such does                    D. such will
- ▶ 2. Please \_\_\_\_\_ me to your father.  
A. forget                        B. remember  
C. regard                        D. wish
- ▶ 3. —By the way, Mary sends her best wishes to you.  
— \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. It's great  
B. All right  
C. Thank you  
D. That's nice of her
- ▶ 4. She has been \_\_\_\_\_ as a taxi driver for six months.  
A. used                         B. worked  
C. acted                         D. employed
- ▶ 5. "We'll soon have you \_\_\_\_\_ again," said the doctor.  
A. walked about  
B. walking here and there  
C. will walk about  
D. to walk here and there
- ▶ 6. The skirt cost her \_\_\_\_\_ money. What's more, the colour is \_\_\_\_\_ dark for her.  
A. so much; too much  
B. so much; very much  
C. much too; too much  
D. too much; much too
- ▶ 7. —Something is wrong with my computer. I'll have it \_\_\_\_\_.  
—Don't worry. I'll soon have it \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. repair; go  
B. repairing; going  
C. repaired; going  
D. repaired; gone
- ▶ 8. After he finished \_\_\_\_\_ his homework, he \_\_\_\_\_ his mother do some housework.  
A. to do; kept on helping  
B. doing; went on to help  
C. done; kept helping  
D. doing; went on helping
- ▶ 9. Come \_\_\_\_\_, Jack, you have not told me the result of the story.  
A. from      B. into      C. about      D. on
- ▶ 10. Swimming is always \_\_\_\_\_ to Bob. I always find him \_\_\_\_\_ in it.  
A. interested; interested  
B. interesting; interesting

- C. interested; interesting  
D. interesting; interested
- ▶ 11. It was twelve o'clock at midnight \_\_\_\_\_ he returned home.  
A. since                        B. until  
C. that                         D. when
- ▶ 12. Look at the dark clouds. \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. It'll rain                      B. It's going to rain  
C. It'll be raining              D. It is to rain
- ▶ 13. The idea would never work in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. fact                         B. reality  
C. practice                      D. action
- ▶ 14. There are a lot of students in our class— \_\_\_\_\_ in my opinion.  
A. too much                    B. too little  
C. too lot                        D. too many
- ▶ 15. We're \_\_\_\_\_ for a few days.  
A. going away                B. going out  
C. going off                    D. going back
- § 3.3 介词、副词填空
- ▶ 1. What \_\_\_\_\_ going \_\_\_\_\_ a walk?
- ▶ 2. Potatoes were introduced \_\_\_\_\_ China \_\_\_\_\_ America.
- ▶ 3. While he was \_\_\_\_\_ the office, he preferred doing something \_\_\_\_\_ doing nothing.
- ▶ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ the opinion \_\_\_\_\_ most people, you are wrong this time.
- ▶ 5. What's the difference \_\_\_\_\_ the two phrases?
- ▶ 6. New term started \_\_\_\_\_ the beginning \_\_\_\_\_ September.
- ▶ 7. We cooked our meal \_\_\_\_\_ a fire \_\_\_\_\_ the moon light.
- ▶ 8. My sister enjoyed listening \_\_\_\_\_ music but she is not very good \_\_\_\_\_ playing the piano.
- ▶ 9. She had to lie \_\_\_\_\_ bed \_\_\_\_\_ a result \_\_\_\_\_ her illness.
- ▶ 10. We'll take care \_\_\_\_\_ your cat when you are \_\_\_\_\_ on holiday.
- § 3.4 单词拼写
- ▶ 1. I wish to be \_\_\_\_\_ (介绍) to the world-famous scientist.
- ▶ 2. The \_\_\_\_\_ (开始) of the book is very interesting.
- ▶ 3. He is \_\_\_\_\_ (雇用) as a part-time teacher in a middle school.
- ▶ 4. We water our garden by \_\_\_\_\_ (用泵抽水) from the well.
- ▶ 5. \_\_\_\_\_ (大体地) speaking, girls are better at languages than boys.
- ▶ 6. P \_\_\_\_\_ makes perfect.
- ▶ 7. It's too bad that teachers and students cannot enjoy their winter and summer v \_\_\_\_\_.
- ▶ 8. The English C \_\_\_\_\_ is the narrow area of water between England and France.
- ▶ 9. From the e \_\_\_\_\_ on her face, I knew she did very well in the exam.
- ▶ 10. B \_\_\_\_\_ is considered (认为) to be the most active (活跃的) science in the 21st century.

## § 3.5 用本单元内适当的词填空(每空一词)

- ▶ 1. My brother is 17 and \_\_\_\_\_ I. We are twins.
- ▶ 2. My mother is waiting for me. I must be \_\_\_\_\_ now. \_\_\_\_\_ talking with you.
- ▶ 3. Night fell, but we went \_\_\_\_\_ working \_\_\_\_\_ the moon light.
- ▶ 4. — \_\_\_\_\_ the way, Li Hua \_\_\_\_\_ his best wishes to you.  
— Oh, that's nice \_\_\_\_\_ him.
- ▶ 5. Please \_\_\_\_\_ my best regards to your sister.

## § 3.6 句型转换

完成 B 句,使其与 A 句意思相同或相近。(每空一词)

- ▶ 1. A. My father is very busy. My mother is very busy, too.  
B. My father is very busy. \_\_\_\_\_ my mother.
- ▶ 2. A. Both Americans and Canadians eat a lot of meat.  
B. Americans eat a lot of meat. \_\_\_\_\_.
- ▶ 3. A. It's getting late. I must go now.  
B. It's getting late. I must \_\_\_\_\_ now.
- ▶ 4. A. Which do you think is better?  
B. Which is better \_\_\_\_\_?

## § 3.7 单句改错

下列句子均有一处错误(或多一词;或缺一词;或错一词),请找出并加以改正。

- ▶ 1. "I went to the park yesterday." "Oh, did you? So went I."
- ▶ 2. Tom and Jane went on do their homework till midnight.
- ▶ 3. In our opinions these books are well written.
- ▶ 4. I'll have the car wait at the gate. Will that be all right?
- ▶ 5. I had to drive to home because my friend Bob had drunk too much beer.
- ▶ 6. They will very happy when I tell them the news.
- ▶ 7. Whenever I have free time, I go a long walk.
- ▶ 8. Some people read the books and watch television while others have sports.
- ▶ 9. Today I visited the Smiths—my first time visit to an American family.
- ▶ 10. It was very kind for them to meet me at the railway station.



## 思路开拓

## 实战类例

- ▶ 1. The boy wanted to ride his bicycle in the street, but his

mother told him \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. not to                      B. not to do  
C. not do it                  D. do not to

[解析] 本题考查不定式的省略形式。当不定式被省略时,其符号"to"常被保留,尤其是在 tell/warn/advise sb. to do sth. 或 would like to, plan to, mean to, be happy to 等结构中。本句完整句子应为"…told him not to ride his bicycle in the street",可简略为"…told him not to do so",也可简略得只剩不定式的符号"…told him not to"。

答案:A

- ▶ 2. — Let me introduce myself. I'm Albert.

- \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. What a pleasure  
B. It' my pleasure  
C. I'm very pleased  
D. Pleased to meet you

[解析] 本题考查的是交际用语。在初次把一人介绍给另一人时,常说:"This is Mr. Green." "I want to introduce my friend Jane." "I'd like you to meet my friend Jane." 等。自我介绍时常说:"My name is Li Ning." "Let me introduce myself. I'm David." 等。而对方应答时常说:"Nice to meet/see you." "Pleased/Glad to meet/see you." 等,表示乐意与对方相识。告别时常用"Nice meeting you"。故选 D。

- ▶ 3. Go on \_\_\_\_\_ the other exercise after you have finished this one.

- A. to do                      B. doing  
C. with                      D. to be doing

[解析] 本题考查 go on doing 与 go on to do 的区别。go on doing 表示继续做同一件事;go on to do 表示做完一件事情后接着做另一件事情。go on with 与 go on doing 同义。本题题意是"做完这道题后,接着做另外一道题。"故答案选 A。又如:

① He felt too sleepy, but he still went on \_\_\_\_\_ his homework.

- A. to do                      B. doing  
C. with doing              D. to be doing              (答案:B)

② After the professor had explained the theory, he went on \_\_\_\_\_ us a lot of examples.

- A. giving                    B. to give  
C. with giving              D. given                      (答案:B)

- ▶ 4. — Mum, I think I'm \_\_\_\_\_ to get back to school.

— Not really, my dear. You'd better stay at home for another day or two.

- A. so well  
B. so good  
C. well enough  
D. good enough

[解析] 本题考查 good 和 well 的区别。汉语中的"好"译成英语时常用 good 或 well。good 是形容词,well 一般作副词。但 well 作"身体好,健康的"意思时是形容词,通常只作表语,不作定语;good 则不能表示"身体好"。另外,enough 修饰形容词或副词时,只能后置。本题意为"我想我已恢复健康。"



可以回去上学了”。故答案选 C。

答案:C

►5. —John won the first prize in the contest.

- \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. So he did
  - B. So did he
  - C. So he did, too
  - D. So did he, too

[解析] 本题考查“so+助动词+主语”与“so+主语+助动词”的意义区别。“so+助动词+主语”表示“某人做某事, 某人也做某事”, 而“so+主语+助动词”则表示说话人赞同对方所讲的话, 或对前面所发生的事情表示确定。本题上下句中的主语指的是同一人, 故助动词不能放在主语前面。答案应选 A, 意为“他确实得了第一名。”

答案:A



### 能力提升

#### § 5.1 听力测试

##### 第一节

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题。从题后所给的 A、B、C 选项中选出最佳的选项, 并标在试卷的相应位置上。每段对话只读一遍。

- 1. Who was at Centre School?
  - A. Bill.
  - B. Harry.
  - C. Somebody else.
- 2. Where did Tom spend his holidays?
  - A. New York.
  - B. Washington.
  - C. Paris.
- 3. How much is the coat?
  - A. \$ 90.
  - B. \$ 19. 5.
  - C. \$ 95.
- 4. At what time does the shop open?
  - A. 7:30.
  - B. 8:30.
  - C. 8:00.
- 5. What's Bob's job?
  - A. A worker.
  - B. A doctor.
  - C. It's hard to tell.

##### 第二节

听下面 2 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题, 从题后所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项, 并标在试题的相应位置上。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段对话, 回答 6~7 题:

- 6. Where did they learn the news?
  - A. Radio news.
  - B. TV news.
  - C. Newspaper.

►7. Who went to see the children?

- A. The president.
- B. The First Lady.
- C. The speaker's wife.

听第 7 段独白, 回答 8~10 题:

►8. Where did the speaker live?

- A. In a corner.
- B. In a city.
- C. In a village.

►9. Who is the man speaking to?

- A. A man of the same age.
- B. An English beginner.
- C. His wife.

►10. What does the speaker suggest?

- A. Keeping on reading aloud.
- B. Speaking to each other.
- C. Getting up early.

#### § 5.2 单项填空

- 1. Playing the piano well requires a lot of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. exercise
  - B. training
  - C. practice
  - D. drill
- 2. It is important to learn to \_\_\_\_\_ a word according to the situation in language studies.
  - A. find
  - B. employ
  - C. choose
  - D. have
- 3. — You seem to like beer.
 

— \_\_\_\_\_.

  - A. So I do
  - B. So do I
  - C. So am I
  - D. So I am
- 4. The factory is \_\_\_\_\_ new techniques from abroad this year.
  - A. bringing
  - B. borrowing
  - C. introducing
  - D. buying
- 5. “Shut up”(meaning “stop talking”) is not a polite \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. introduction
  - B. expression
  - C. explanation
  - D. sentence
- 6. They say that \_\_\_\_\_ Japanese language is especially difficult for \_\_\_\_\_ European.
  - A. the; an
  - B. 不填; the
  - C. the; a
  - D. 不填; a
- 7. I was late, \_\_\_\_\_ that I missed the train.
  - A. as a result
  - B. as a result of
  - C. with the result
  - D. with a result
- 8. — How was your summer vacation?
 

— \_\_\_\_\_.

  - A. I had a good holiday
  - B. It's all right
  - C. It is great
  - D. It was great
- 9. He went to bed \_\_\_\_\_ late last night.
  - A. too much
  - B. much
  - C. very much
  - D. much too
- 10. Many believe the \_\_\_\_\_ should provide schools, homes and hospitals for everyone.

- A. country                      B. nation  
C. state                          D. land

▶11. — May I introduce myself?

- A. Pleased to meet you.  
B. May I, too?  
C. That's OK.  
D. Please do.

▶12. Please \_\_\_\_\_ when the train leaves.

- A. look for                      B. think of  
C. find out                      D. get ready

▶13. Go on \_\_\_\_\_ the other exercise after you have finished this one.

- A. to do                          B. doing  
C. with doing                  D. to doing

▶14. Even on holidays, he preferred \_\_\_\_\_ something \_\_\_\_\_ nothing.

- A. to do; to do                  B. doing; to doing  
C. doing; to do                  D. to do; to doing

▶15. Hurry up. Don't have the driver \_\_\_\_\_ outside.

- A. waiting                      B. to wait  
C. waiting for                  D. wait for

### § 5.3 完形填空

I really enjoy going away for my holiday. 1 summer I went to Guangzhou. But it was always raining 2 during the days. 3 I had to go to some famous places 4 the help of my umbrella. To my disappointment I lost my umbrella 5 in my hotel. I telephoned 6. They said they 7 my umbrella in the dining-room. I was very 8 with what they did. 9, when I went to fetch it, I found the umbrella was a 10 one, not mine!

- ▶1. A. A                              B. The  
C. Another                      D. This  
▶2. A. big    B. heavy    C. heavily    D. hardly  
▶3. A. Instead                      B. As a result  
C. However                      D. In fact  
▶4. A. with    B. by            C. for            D. under  
▶5. A. no place                      B. somewhere  
C. some place                      D. not place  
▶6. A. the police                      B. the service centre  
C. the manager                      D. the waiter  
▶7. A. found out                      B. had found  
C. looked for                      D. had  
▶8. A. glad                              B. happy  
C. pleased                              D. thanks  
▶9. A. However                      B. So  
C. Therefore                      D. Of course  
▶10. A. wrong                      B. different  
C. untrue                              D. good

### § 5.4 阅读理解

A

Long before the end of the school year, American students

begin to look for their jobs during the summer vacation (June, July, August). They send letters to businesses, talk to employers and ask friends for help. By June the students have usually found the jobs and been ready to leave their books to come into the business world.

Reasons for wanting a summer job are different from student to student. Some work to help to pay their school cost; others work to get knowledge in the jobs; still others work just to enjoy themselves.

▶1. When do the students begin to look for their jobs?

- A. During the summer vacation.  
B. At the beginning of the summer holidays.  
C. At the end of the school year.  
D. Long before the summer vacation begins.

▶2. By June the students are going to leave their books \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. for their hometowns or villages  
B. to look for their summer jobs  
C. to work for a business  
D. to ask their friends for help

▶3. During the summer vacation American students \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. are employed in the business world  
B. have a hard time  
C. have enough time to do their homework  
D. can go everywhere to enjoy themselves

▶4. Which of the following is NOT true?

- A. The reasons for looking for jobs are different.  
B. In order to find jobs, American students try all possible ways.  
C. American students have a three-month-long vacation in summer.  
D. All the students work for money.

▶5. Which of the following titles (标题) best gives the general idea of the passage?

- A. The Summer Vacation in the USA  
B. Summer Jobs  
C. During the Summer Vacation  
D. How to Spend the Summer Vacation

B

I feel very excited at the thought that in another week I'll be with you again on holiday. I enjoy my stay in England very much indeed. My host and my fellow-students are all very nice to me, but as they say in England, "There's no place like home", and I think you will feel this above all at Christmas time.

I'm leaving here early on Thursday, the 23rd, and I'll be arriving in Paris on Friday morning. So I'll be home about lunch time. Please meet me at the station. In some of my earlier letters I have told you all about the other students here. Well, I want to ask my Canadian friend, Jan, to come and spend Christmas, and he has no friends in England except me. He is a very nice boy. I know you will like him and I feel sure he will enjoy Christmas with us. But I haven't invited him yet. Please let me

know soon if that's all right. I've got some Christmas presents for you all, but I'm not going to tell you what they are, so it will be a surprise.

How are you all at home? I hope you are all keeping well. See that father always puts on his big coat when he goes out so that he will not catch cold. We don't want him ill for Christmas.

- 1. The passage is part of a \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. short story                      B. novel  
 C. letter                              D. report
- 2. The writer is probably \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. an English woman      B. a French woman  
 C. a Canadian                  D. an American
- 3. The writer feels very excited because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. she enjoys her stay in England very much  
 B. she will have her friend spend Christmas with her family  
 C. she will soon be with her family  
 D. she has got some Christmas presents for her people
- 4. The saying "There's no place like home" means "\_\_\_\_\_".  
 A. There's no place in the world which looks like home  
 B. One feels best when one is at home with one's own people  
 C. Things at home are much better than things in other places  
 D. Our own home is in every way better than anyone else's home
- 5. The word "they" in the first paragraph means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. my host and my fellow-students  
 B. the English people  
 C. people I met in England  
 D. some people in England

C

Strange things happen to time when you travel, because the earth is divided into twenty-four time zones (时区), one hour separate. You can have days with more or fewer than twenty-four hours, and weeks with more or fewer than seven days.

If you make a five-day trip across the Atlantic Ocean, your ship enters a different time zone every day. As you enter each zone, the time changes one hour. Traveling west, you set your clock back; traveling east, you set it ahead. Each day of your trip has either twenty-five or twenty-three hours.

If you travel by ship across the Pacific, you cross the international date line. By agreement, this is the point where a new day begins. When you cross the line, you change your calendar (日历) one full day, backward or forward. Traveling east, today becomes yesterday; traveling west, it is tomorrow.

- 1. The difference in time between zones is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. seven days  
 B. twenty-four hours  
 C. one hour  
 D. more than one hour
- 2. From this passage it seems true that the Atlantic Ocean \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. is in one time zone  
 B. is divided into less than five time zones  
 C. is divided into five time zones  
 D. cannot be crossed in five days

- 3. If you cross the ocean going east, you set clock ahead \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. one hour in each new time zone  
 B. one hour for the whole trip  
 C. one full day for each time zone  
 D. by twenty-three hours
- 4. The international date line is the name for \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the beginning of any new time zone  
 B. any point where time changes by one hour  
 C. the point where a new day begins  
 D. any time zone in the Pacific Ocean
- 5. The passage mainly tells us \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. a trip across the Atlantic  
 B. a travel around the world  
 C. crossing the international date line  
 D. how time changes around the world

D

Robert had just moved into the street and he felt strange that he was not wanted. He knew that perhaps the other boys were trying to get an idea of what kind of a boy he was. This did not help to make him less lonely. He was new and he had to be tested. Still, proving (证明) himself would not be all that easy. He did not want to run with bad boys or get into something against the law to prove that he was strong. No! He must show what he was made of in a more helpful way. That was when he got the idea. The next day was Saturday. He knew that most of the boys would be down on the playground and choose up sides for the Saturday game. Robert knew he could play well and that just might be enough to prove he was strong and to make friends with them.

He arrived early and did his step exercises. He shot (投掷) the ball several times and did some other exercises—the most difficult and most wonderful in basketball. Then the boys came. Robert went through what he had done before the game and showed what he could do.

No one said a word. The boys just looked at each other, and thought about it. In the end, when it was all over, the biggest of the group just smiled and shook (摇) his head. Robert knew he had made it.

- 1. What does "This did not help to make him less lonely" mean?  
 A. Robert felt more lonely because the other boys wanted to test him.  
 B. Robert did not want himself to be less lonely.  
 C. Robert felt as lonely as before when the other boys tried to find out what kind of a boy he was.  
 D. The other boys did not want to make Robert feel less lonely.





- ▶ 2. Why would not it be easy for Robert to prove himself?
- A. Because he was not sure if he was really strong.
  - B. Because he was new and was not wanted in the street.
  - C. Because the other boys had found out what kind of a boy he was.
  - D. Because he must choose the best one among different ways.
- ▶ 3. When did Robert decide to prove himself by playing basketball?
- A. After he had thought about the two wrong ways.
  - B. Long before he moved into the street.
  - C. When the other boys came down to the playground.
  - D. As soon as he showed what he was made of in front of the other boys.
- ▶ 4. What did the biggest of the group mean by shaking his head?
- A. He did not want to say anything about what Robert had done.
  - B. He had not thought Robert could play so wonderfully.
  - C. He did want to make friends with Robert.
  - D. He did not think Robert played basketball well.
- ▶ 5. The title of the story should be \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. Three Ways to Prove Oneself
  - B. Robert Is Lonely
  - C. Just One of the Boys

## D. A Saturday Basketball Game

## § 5.5 短文改错

I have arrived in Britain three months now. I find

1. \_\_\_\_\_
- some customs(习惯) new and interested. 2. \_\_\_\_\_
- People here do not shake hands as more as 3. \_\_\_\_\_
- we do in China. During the first a few weeks, 4. \_\_\_\_\_
- I was often surprising because people didn't 5. \_\_\_\_\_
- put out their hand when I met them. Men 6. \_\_\_\_\_
- raise their hats to women but do not to 7. \_\_\_\_\_
- each other. When you go to a friends' house 8. \_\_\_\_\_
- for a meal, it's not the custom say 9. \_\_\_\_\_
- "Thank you" at end of the meal like in China. 10. \_\_\_\_\_

## § 5.6 书面表达

山东济宁育才中学的迟拯打算去英国学习,但他不知道英国中学的情况及入学条件。因此他想给英国一所中学去信咨询。请以迟拯的名义用英语写一封咨询信。英国中学地址: South High School, 66 Cambridge Street, London W38 England. 咨询内容: 能否得到在英入学的指导; 像他这样的 17 岁中学生能否赴英就读; 若能去, 入哪种学校最合适; 在英中学毕业后能否继续上大学。

1. 书信格式规范, 语句流畅, 语法正确, 不要逐句将内容要点译为英语。

2. 80 词左右, 写信日期: 2002 年 5 月 4 日。

