

普通高中课程标准实验教科书

新
课标

夯实基础

提高能力

拓展知识

发展智力

基础训练

· 英语

必修 2

山东省教学研究室 编

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使用指南

Unit

单元目标锁定

课前预览，使您做到胸中有数，有的放矢；课后回眸，助您评估学习效果。

求知全程设计

从细节到整体理解课文，由感性到理性感悟知识，边学边练，即时运用——你的每单元的学习过程都将成为自主探索、自觉实践、自我发展的过程。

● **课文理解** 快速阅读，把握主旨；潜心研读，明了细节；推理判断，洞察意图——用心去做，每篇课文都会是您培养阅读技能的好工具！

● **知识探索** 观察范例→动脑思考→归纳规则→即时运用——本书编者遵循学习规律，为您提供了语言知识学案，尝试一下，看看是否学得快、记得牢、用得活？

* **词汇学习** 观察重点单词和短语的经典例句，归纳其用法，即时巩固运用，动脑、动手、动手，练就词汇运用基本功。

* **句型研究** 教材中的固定句式、长句难句均为您呈现出来，先由您观察思考，再为您分析讲解。积累句型知识，为您的写作添彩；学会分析复杂句型，为您的阅读铺就坦途。

* **语法专攻** 为每单元语法项目提供专门的讲解与练习，并通过“高考链接”栏目，让您提炼考点，总结规律。

学习效果评估

通过灵活多样的题型让您自查评估各单元知识目标和技能目标的落实。

● **知识目标** 通过单词拼写、词组活用、句型翻译（或句型转换）、课文重组等题型使您将基础知识落到实处。

● **能力目标** 编者用最新山东高考题型为您精心设计了听、读、写练习，认真、定时去做，您的综合语言运用能力就会不断提高。

国际视野开拓

对各单元涉及的文化现象给予解释，补充必要的文化背景知识，帮您探究背景知识、拓宽学习渠道、增强文化意识、提高人文修养。

策略方法借鉴

系统介绍各种行之有效的英语学习策略和方法技巧，使您在学习中少走弯路、事半功倍。

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Unit 1 Cultural relics

单元目标锁定

| | | |
|----|---|--|
| 话题 | Cultural relics protection; famous cultural relics in China and abroad | |
| 词汇 | 单词 | cultural rare valuable survive vase dynasty amber amaze select design fancy style decorate jewel artist troop reception remove wooden doubt former worth local painting castle trial evidence explode entrance sink maid informal debate |
| | 词组 | be at war belong to in search of in return take apart think highly of less than |
| 句型 | 1. be+ (<i>adj.</i>) + 抽象名词 2. be served as 3. have sth. done | |
| 语法 | <p>1. 限制性定语从句 (Restrictive attributive clause)</p> <p>A cultural relic is something that has survived for a long time.</p> <p>It is your job to look into any reports of cultural relics that have been found in China.</p> <p>2. 非限制性定语从句 (Non-restrictive attributive clause)</p> <p>This gift was the Amber Room, which was given this name because almost seven thousand tons of amber was used to make it.</p> | |

求知全程设计

课文理解

Text A

★ 主旨归纳

1. The king of Prussia who gave the Amber Room as a gift to Russia was _____.
- A. Frederick I B. Frederick William I
C. Peter the Great D. Catherine II

★ 细节理解

2. The king of Prussia gave the Amber Room to Russia because _____.
- A. he wanted to marry Catherine II B. he was kind
C. he needed better soldiers D. he wanted to make friends
3. The Amber Room was stolen by _____.

- A. Russian soldiers
 B. German soldiers
 C. people in Kongsberg
 D. people in St Petersburg
4. The Russians didn't hide the Amber Room because _____.
- A. they were at war
 B. they couldn't find a place
 C. the German soldiers arrived too soon
 D. no train could take it away

★ 推理判断

5. The main idea of the passage is _____.
- A. the history of the amber room
 B. the war between Russia and Prussia
 C. Nazi German army should be responsible for the missing Amber Room
 D. The old Amber Room has not been found

知识探索

★ 词汇学习

A. 重点单词

1. remain

【观察思考】

- v. 1) The rest remains that she is a liar. 她是个说谎者的事实仍然存在。
 2) Much remained to be done. 很多事有待去做。
 3) We'll remain here three days more. 我们还要在这儿呆三天。
 4) They remained at the hotel till Monday. 他们在旅馆里一直住到星期一。
 5) He remained sitting there. 他继续坐在那儿。
- n. The remains of the meal were still on the table. 吃剩的饭菜仍然在桌子上。

【归纳用法】

- 1) remain + 介词 + (代)名词 / + to do / + for + (代)名词 + to do 剩下, 留下, 剩余
 2) remain + 副词 / + 介词 + (代)名词 停留, 逗留
 3) remain + 补语 / + v. -ing 依然是……, 继续是……
 4) remains n. ① 剩余物; 残余 ② 残骸; 遗物; 遗迹 (of)

【巩固运用】

完成句子

- (1) Very little remained _____ the old house. (老房子所剩无几了。)
 (2) It only remains _____ that we should study harder than ever before. (剩下我所说的只是我们应该比以往任何时候都要努力学习。)
 (3) She remained _____ she was. (她留在原处。)
 (4) The beauty of the country remained _____. (那个国家的美景依然未变。)
 (5) Human _____ were discovered in the desert. (沙漠里发现了人类的遗骸。)
2. survive v. 大难不死; 死里逃生; 在……之后活下来; 生还



survive sth. ; survive from sth. ; survive on sth.

【观察思考】

- 1) Only 12 of the 140 passengers survived. 140 名乘客中只有 12 人幸存了下来。
- 2) She survived the attack. 她躲过了一劫。
- 3) The family are struggling to survive on very little money. 全家人靠那一点点钱活了下来。
- 4) Several buildings in the town have survived from medieval times. 镇上有几座中世纪遗留下来的建筑物。
- 5) These plants cannot survive in very cold conditions. 这些植物在寒冷的天气中无法生存。

【巩固运用】

完成句子

I don't know how you all manage to _____ Jack's salary. (我不知道你们是如何靠杰克的那点工资过活的。)

The front passengers were lucky to _____ . (前面的乘客从车祸中幸存下来。)

3. **consider** *v.*

【观察思考】

- 1) We're considering buying a new flat. 我们正在考虑买一套新房子。
- 2) She considers herself an expert in this field. 在这个领域,她觉得自己是一个专家。
- 3) Who do you consider (to be) responsible for the war? 你觉得谁应该为这场战争负责?
- 4) She is considering what to do next. 她正在考虑下一步该怎么做。

【归纳用法】

- 1) to think about sth. carefully 仔细考虑; 细想(可跟名词、动名词、疑问词+to do 或从句作宾语)
- 2) to think of sb./sth. in a particular way 认为; 以为; 觉得(可跟名词、形容词、as 短语或 to be 作宾补)
- 3) considerable *adj.* 相当多的, 相当大的
consideration *n.* 考虑, 深思
considering *prep.* 就……而论, 考虑到

【巩固运用】

完成句子

- (1) I _____ it my honor to be with you. (和你在一起是我的荣幸。)
- (2) When her father died Jean became head of a very _____ business empire. (父亲死后, 简就成为一位相当大规模企业的负责人。)
- (3) Your teacher should take your recent illness into _____ when judging your examination. (你的老师判定你的考试成绩的时候, 应该把你生病的情况也考虑在内。)
- (4) _____ he's only been learning English a year he speaks it very well. (考虑到他才学了一年的英语, 他英语说得相当好了。)

4. prove

【观察思考】

vt. 1) Time will prove me right. 时间会证明我是正确的。

2) This proves that I was right. 这证明了我的是正确的。

link v. 1) He proved (to be) an honest man. 结果证明他是一位诚实的人。

2) It proved to be much more difficult than she had supposed. 结果证明事情比她原先设想的要困难得多。

【归纳用法】

1) *vt.* 证明;证实(可跟名词、代词、从句或复合宾语)

2) *link v.* 证明;结果是(可跟形容词、名词、介词短语或 to be 结构)

【巩固运用】

完成句子

(1) These papers will _____ that you are an American. (这些文件将证明你是美国人。)

(2) The letter will _____ him _____ right. (这封信将证明他是正确的。)

(3) I can _____ I was last night. (我可以证明昨天晚上我在哪里。)

(4) Our last try _____ . (我们最后的尝试成功了。)

5. pretend *v.*

【观察思考】

1) As you listen, pretend that you are a teacher. 你听的时候,就想着你是一位教师。

2) She pretended illness/to be ill so as not to go to school. 她假装生病不想去学校。

3) He pretended not to have heard about it. 他假装没有听说过这件事。

【归纳用法】

1) pretend + 名词

2) pretend + to do/to be doing/to have done 假装做/在做/已做

3) pretend + that 从句

【巩固运用】

完成句子

(1) She _____ see us. (她假装没看见我们。)

(2) Let's _____ that we're astronaut. (让我们假扮宇航员吧。)

(3) She wasn't really crying, she _____ . (她并非真哭,只是假哭而已。)

6. serve *v.*

【观察思考】

1) We should serve the people heart and soul just as Chairman Mao said. 正如毛主席所说,我们应该全心全意地为人民服务。

2) The sofa will serve as a bed for a night or two. 沙发也会偶尔当作床来用。

3) What time is breakfast served in this hotel? 这家旅馆几点供应早餐?

4) Bill Clinton served as president for eight years. 比尔·克林顿当了八年的总统。

【归纳用法】

- 1) serve 服务; 任职; 供应等
- 2) serve as 充当; 作……之用

【巩固运用】

完成句子

- (1) Our gardener _____ for twenty years. (我们的园丁已经为我们家服务了20年了。)
- (2) Our room had to _____ both bedroom and living room. (我们的房间只好既当卧室又当起居室。)
- (3) He _____ in local government. (他在当地政府任职十年。)
- (4) _____ the coffee hot. (一定要供应热咖啡。)

7. **doubt** *n. & v.* 怀疑; 疑惑**【观察思考】**

- 1) There is no doubt at all that we did the right thing. 没问题, 我们做得绝对正确。
- 2) No doubt she'll call us when she gets there. 她到了以后肯定会给我们打电话的。
- 3) This meeting has been, without doubt, one of the most useful we have had so far. 毫无疑问, 这次会议是到目前为止我们开过的最为成功的会议之一。
- 4) I doubt whether / if the new one will be any better. 我怀疑新东西是否能更有效。
- 5) I had no reason to doubt him. 我没有理由怀疑他。

【归纳用法】

no doubt; there's doubt whether...; there's no doubt that...

【巩固运用】

完成句子

- 1) There is some doubt _____ . (对于最佳方案还有些疑问。)
- 2) I never doubted _____ . (我对她的到来从来就没有怀疑过。)

B. 重点词组1. **in search of****【观察思考】**

- 1) In search of the Amber Room... 为了寻找琥珀大厅……
- 2) They started a search for the missing boy. 他们开始寻找丢失的小男孩。
- 3) He went all over the city in his search for the dictionary. 他走遍全城寻找那本字典。

【归纳拓展】

- 1) in search of 寻找; 搜寻
- 2) (in) a/the/one's search for 寻找; 搜寻。如果 search 前有冠词、物主代词或名词所有格, search 后多接 for。
- 3) search after 追求; search into 调查研究; search out 寻找出

【巩固运用】

介词填空

- (1) They searched the room _____ the missing jewels. (他们在房间里搜寻失落的珠宝。)

- (2) When he was young, Deng Xiaoping went to Shanghai to search _____ the truth of revolution. (当邓小平年轻的时候,他到上海去寻找革命真理。)
- (3) The police will search _____ the case. (警察会调查这个案子。)
- (4) I searched _____ an old photograph in my father's album. (我在爸爸的相册里发现了一张老照片。)
- (5) The police made a search _____ the area _____ the lost boy. (警察搜寻这个地区以寻找丢失的小孩。)

2. in return (for)

【观察思考】

- 1) He is always helping people without expecting anything in return.
- 2) Liz agreed to look after the baby in return for a free room.

【归纳拓展】

- 1) in return (for) 作为回报
- 2) in turn 反之,转而;一个接一个

【巩固运用】

介词填空

- 1) Theory is based on practice and _____ serves practice.
- 2) We offer an excellent all-round education to our students. _____, we expect students to work hard.
- 3) Each of us _____ had to describe how alcohol had affected our lives.

3. be at war

【观察思考】

- 1) This was a time when the two countries were at war. 这个时期两国处于交战状态。
- 2) How long have they been at war? 他们之间的战争持续了多长时间了?
- 3) I think they are now at lunch. 我想他们现在正在进午餐。
- 4) —What is he at now? 他现在干什么呢?
—He is at work in the field. 他正在地里干活。

【归纳拓展】

- 1) be at war 处于交战状态;在打仗
- 2) 介词 at 可以用于表示一种状态和动作,意思是“处于……;从事……”。例如:
be at school 上课、求学; be at dinner 在吃饭; be at work 在工作; be at rest 在休息

【巩固运用】

翻译句子(注意 at 的含义)

- (1) The two countries have been at peace for six years.
-

- (2) What are you at now?
-

- (3) She is at his best after a good nap (小憩).
-

★ 句型研究

A. 固定句型

1. be+of+名词(词组)

【观察思考】

- 1) The design for the room was of the fancy style popular in those days. 房间的设置是当时流行的富有想像力的样式。
- 2) These pears are of different sizes. 这些梨大小不一。
- 3) The just course now he is engaged in is of great importance. 他现在从事的正义的事业很重要。
- 4) In fact sports and games can be of great value. 事实上,体育运动和游戏都很有价值。
- 5) All of the boys in the class are of the same age. 班里的男生一般大。
- 6) I'm pleased to have been of help to you. 我能帮你忙很高兴。

【归纳规则】

“be+of+名词(词组)”表示主语的某种形状或特征。例如:be of help, be of different sizes, be of great importance, be of no use, be of little value, be of the same age 等。

【巩固运用】

完成句子

- (1) What you are doing is _____ to us. (你现在所做的事情对我们很重要。)
- (2) The vase once thought useful proved to _____. (曾经被认为很有用的花瓶证明一点用都没有。)
- (3) He is a man _____. (他是一位有能力的人。)

2. can

【观察思考】

- 1) He couldn't have gone to Beijing. I met him just now. 他不可能去了北京,我刚才见到他了。
- 2) She can't be working at this hour. 这时候,她不可能在工作。

【归纳拓展】

- 1) must 和 can (could) 的推测性用法
can (could) 用于否定推测,而 must 可以用于对肯定或有把握的事情或情况表示推测,意思是“必定,准是,很可能”。
- 2) must+do 表示对现在情况的推测;must+have done 表示对过去情况的推测;must+be doing 表示对正在发生的动作或将要发生的动作的推测。

【巩固运用】

单项填空

- (1) Mr. Smith _____ the first bus, otherwise he should have arrived here by now.
A. should have missed B. must have caught
C. must have missed D. might miss
- (2) My sister met him at the Grand Theatre yesterday afternoon, so he _____ your lecture. (2000 全国卷)

- A. couldn't have attended B. needn't have attended
C. mustn't have attended D. shouldn't have attended

(3) —Who is the girl standing there? (2004 天津卷)

—If you _____ know, her name is Mabel.

- A. may B. can C. must D. shall

(4) Children under 12 years of age in that country _____ be under adult supervision when in a public library. (2004 上海卷)

- A. must B. may C. can D. need

3. There is no doubt that...

【观察思考】

- 1) There can be no doubt that he is qualified for the job. 毫无疑问他是有资格做这工作的。
- 2) I had no idea that you were here. 我不知道你在这儿。
- 3) The news that they won the match was true. 他们比赛获胜的消息是真的。
- 4) The idea that money means everything is not correct. 金钱万能的思想是错误的。

【归纳规则】

- 1) 同位语从句用来说明它所修饰的名词是谁、是什么等。它通常由 that 引导, that 在从句中不担当任何句子成分, 不可省略。根据句意, 有时也可由 when, where 等引导。以下名词可以接同位语从句: answer, belief, discovery, decision, doubt, fact, hope, idea, news, order, truth 等等。
- 2) that 引导定语从句时, 在定语从句中作主语、宾语等, 作宾语时可以省略。

【巩固运用】

翻译句子

(1) The news that Coco Lee will come to our class is not true.

(2) The discovery that she was a thief surprised all of us.

(3) There is no doubt that she is the winner of the English Speech Contest.

4. have sth./sb. done

【观察思考】

- 1) There is something wrong with your car. You should have it repaired. 你的车有点毛病, 你应该找人修修。
I'm going to have my hair cut after school. 我打算放学后去理发。
- 2) Hurry up! We shouldn't have them waiting for us. 快点! 我们不应该让他们等我们。
Although the farm is large, Dad has only two men working for him. 虽说农场很大, 爸爸只雇了两个人为他工作。
- 3) Have your brother go there instead of you, will you? 让你兄弟替你去好吗?
We must have someone take care of the children. 我们得找人照看孩子。
- 4) I have nobody to help me. 我没有帮手/没有人帮我。
Do you have anything to say for yourself? 你本人还有什么可说的吗?

【归纳规则】

- 1) have sb. /sth. doing 表示“让某人/某物做某事”。现在分词作宾补,与宾语形成逻辑上的主谓关系,而且这种动作往往具有持续、进行的含义。
- 2) have sb. do sth. (=get sb. to do sth.) 表示“让某人做某事”。do sth. 是省略 to 的动词不定式,用作宾补,与宾语也有逻辑上的主谓关系,但不定式往往表示一次性的具体动作。
- 3) have sth. /sb. to do 表示“让……做”。to do 是动词不定式作定语。
- 4) have sth. to do 相当于 have sth. to do by oneself; have sth. to be done 相当于 have sth. to be done by others; have sth. done 相当于 ask others to do sth.。

【巩固运用】

单项填空

- (1) I'm going to the supermarket this afternoon. Do you have anything _____?
(2004 上海春招卷)
A. to be buying B. to buy
C. for buying D. bought
 - (2) Now let's go. They have a car _____ for us outside.
A. wait B. waiting C. waited D. to wait
 - (3) I have nothing on tonight. Do you have clothes _____ to the laundry (洗衣店)?
A. to be taken B. to take C. to taking D. taken
5. would rather... (than...)

【观察思考】

- 1) He would rather listen to others than talk himself. 他宁愿听别人讲而不愿自己说。
—Do you want to come with us? 你想跟我一起来吗?
—No, I'd rather not. 不,我不想去。
- 2) —Do you mind if I smoke? 我抽烟你介意吗?
—Well, I'd rather you didn't. 最好别抽。
I'd rather you came tomorrow than today. 我倒希望你明天来,而不是今天。
- 3) She preferred to go with us rather than stay behind. 她更希望和我们一块去,而不愿留下。

【归纳规则】

- 1) would/had rather... (than...) 宁愿……而不愿;宁愿;更喜欢
- 2) would rather 后接从句时,从句用过去时。
- 3) prefer to do sth. rather than do sth. (prefer doing sth. to doing sth.) 更喜欢做某事,而不……

【巩固运用】

单项填空

- (1) To enjoy the scenery, Irene would rather spend long hours on the train _____ travel by air. (2004 全国卷Ⅲ)
A. as B. to C. than D. while
- (2) —Do you mind if I open the window?

— _____ I feel a bit cold. (2004 广东卷)

- A. Of course not. B. I'd rather you didn't.
C. Go ahead. D. Why not?
(3) Even on a cold day he prefers _____ out to play football _____ at home.
A. going; rather stay B. going; to staying
C. to go; rather than staying D. to do; rather than to stay

B. 长句难句

1. **The design for the room was of the fancy style popular in those days.** 房子的设计是当时流行的建筑式样, 极富艺术表现力。

of the fancy style... 在句中用作表语。“be+of+名词(词组)”表示主语的某种形状或特征。

popular in those days 是形容词短语, 修饰 the fancy style, 作后置定语。凡是充当表语的形容词短语, 作定语时通常都后置。

2. **However, before the Nazis could get to the summer palace, the Russians were only able to remove the furniture and small objects from the Amber Room.** 然而, 在纳粹军队到达夏宫之前, 俄国人只能把琥珀屋里的家具和小型艺术品搬走。

furniture 是家具的总称, 为不可数名词。指一件家具时, 可用 piece 或 article 等表示, 如: a piece of furniture, an article of furniture。

3. **There is no doubt that the boxes were then put on a train for...** 毫无疑问, 那些箱子被装上火车……

There is no doubt that... 毫无疑问……

that the boxes were then put on... 是同位语从句, 表示 no doubt 的实际内容。

★ 语法专攻

限制性定语从句和非限制性定语从句

非限制性定语从句的显著特点是在形式上必须用逗号与主句隔开。非限制性定语从句只是对主句加以补充说明。没有这种定语从句, 主句的意思依然完整、清楚。非限制性定语从句可以修饰一个名词、代词。which 引导的非限制性定语从句有时修饰整个句子, 或句子中的某个部分。先行词是表人的词时, 关系代词用 who/whom; 先行词是表物的词时, 关系代词用 which。总之, 非限制性定语从句不能用 that 引导。当关系代词作宾语时, 决不能省略。

- This gift was the Amber Room, which was given this name because almost seven thousand tons of amber were used to make it. 这件礼物就是琥珀屋, 它之所以有这个名字, 是因为造这间房子用了将近 7 000 吨琥珀。
- Tommy, who is one of my old friends, came to see me from London. 汤姆是我的一个老朋友, 他从伦敦来看我。
- This is our new library, where we can read some foreign magazines. 这是我们的新图书室, 在这里我们能看到一些外国杂志。
- The boy likes eating fried chicken, which makes him over-weighted. (which 指代 the boy likes eating fried chicken) 这个男孩子喜欢吃炸鸡, 这使他过于肥胖。



【巩固运用】

单项填空

- The film brought the hours back to me _____ I was taken good care of in that far-away village.
A. until B. that C. when D. where
- George Orwell, _____ was Eric Arthur, wrote many political novels and essays.
A. the real name B. what his real name
C. his real name D. whose real name
- Her sister has become a lawyer, _____ she wanted to be.
A. who B. that C. what D. which
- There are two buildings, _____ stands nearly a hundred feet high.
A. the larger B. the larger of them
C. the larger one that D. the larger of which
- Helen was much kinder to her youngest son than others, _____, of course, made the others envy him.
A. who B. that C. what D. which

【高考链接】

- Some pre-school children go to a day care center, _____ they learn simple games and songs. (2007 全国卷 I)
A. then B. there C. while D. where
- He was educated at the local high school, _____ he went on to Beijing University. (2007 江苏卷)
A. after which B. after that C. in which D. in that
- After graduation she reached a point in her career _____ she needed to decide what to do. (2007 江西卷)
A. that B. what C. which D. where
- Today, we'll discuss a number of cases _____ beginners of English fail to use the language properly. (2007 陕西卷)
A. which B. as C. why D. where

学 习 效 果 评 估

知识目标

单词拼写

- Although he ate a lot, he still _____ (保持) skinny.
- Some animals are hunted illegally (违法地), so they become _____ (稀有的).
- The _____ (图案) of Chinese knot is so wonderful that it sells well.
- The necklace made of _____ (珠宝) was made in Japan.

- The room looks empty because there's no _____ (家具) in it.
- It was one of the most serious accidents this year. Very few passengers s _____ in it.
- I like the way she offered. What's your o _____?
- If you want to book a room in a hotel, you should first go to the r _____ desk.
- He proved himself innocence (无罪) by providing a lot of e _____.
- Suppose you don't use the mobile phone for a long time, you should r _____ the batteries (电池) from it.

选词填空

| | | | | |
|-------|---------|---------|-------|------|
| fancy | culture | pretend | light | wood |
|-------|---------|---------|-------|------|

- We should pay attention to _____ differences so that we can communicate with foreigners without misunderstanding.
- To make the hall bright enough, they _____ many candles all around.
- I enjoyed the _____ cake at the party very much.
- The _____ furniture in this room is very expensive.
- Peter _____ not to see me when he passed me in the street.

句型转换

- A. She has a good opinion of her boss.

B. She _____ her boss.
- A. Tom was always separating things into all its different parts in the garage.

B. Tom was always _____ things _____ in the garage.
- A. The police rounded the building and then got into it to look for the criminal (罪犯).

B. The police rounded the building and then got into it _____ the criminal.
- A. All the books on the desk are mine.

B. All the books on the desk _____ me.
- A. We all consider him to be a good honest man.

B. We all _____ him.

能力目标

第一部分:听力

第一节(共5小题)

听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后,你都有10秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

- Where are the two speakers?

A. In a plane. B. At the airport. C. At the railway station.
- How many chairs are needed?

A. 13. B. 14. C. 15.
- Where is the man now?



- A. In Washington. B. In New York. C. In Boston.
4. Why did the man apologize?
 A. He had lost the dictionary.
 B. He had forgotten to bring the dictionary.
 C. He had forgotten to tell Mr. Smith to bring the dictionary.
5. What does the man mean?
 A. He doesn't like Japanese food. B. He doesn't want to eat out.
 C. He wants to pay for the lunch.

第二节(共 15 小题)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选择最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听下面一段材料,回答第 6 至 8 题。

6. How many people join in the dialogue?
 A. 2. B. 3. C. 4.
7. What are the man and the woman doing?
 A. They are going to take a plane to somewhere.
 B. They are meeting Susan at the airport.
 C. They are seeing Susan off.
8. Where is Susan?
 A. She is in the plane. B. She is at the plane gate.
 C. She is getting on the plane.

听下面一段材料,回答第 9 至 11 题。

9. What job does the man want?
 A. Cook. B. Computer programmer.
 C. Cameraman.
10. Where does the man work?
 A. In a restaurant. B. For a computer company.
 C. At a school.
11. Why does the man want a new job?
 A. He's bored. B. He is jobless. C. He wants more money.

听下面一段材料,回答第 12 至 14 题。

12. How many brothers and sisters does Pancho have?
 A. 11. B. 12. C. 13.
13. What does his mother do?
 A. She owns a beauty salon. B. She runs a small family store.
 C. She works at a bread shop.
14. Which thing does Pancho NOT say?
 A. His brothers and sisters help his mom.
 B. His mom sells food like eggs and sugar.

C. His mother enjoys her job very much.

听下面一段材料,回答第 15 至 17 题。

15. How much is the black wallet?
A. \$ 49. 95. B. \$ 40. 95. C. \$ 44. 95.
16. Why doesn't the girl like the brown wallet?
A. There isn't a place to put pictures. B. It's too big and heavy.
C. She doesn't like the color.
17. How much did the girl spend on the present for her father?
A. \$ 5. 00. B. \$ 10. 00. C. \$ 13. 99.

听下面一段材料,回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. How long is the flight?
A. 2 hours and 40 minutes. B. 2 hours and 14 minutes.
C. 2 hours and 4 minutes.
19. What is the weather like in Seattle at present?
A. Partly cloudy. B. Rainy. C. Sunny.
20. At what gate will the plane arrive?
A. Gate 13. B. Gate 3. C. Gate 30.

第二部分:英语知识运用

第一节 单项填空

21. This is the house _____ I once lived.
A. which B. in which C. that D. in that
22. The factory _____ he visited last week is quite different from what it used to be.
A. where B. in which C. which D. in that
23. Everybody knows that coal _____ electricity for agriculture and industry.
A. is used to produce B. used to produce
C. is used to producing D. used for producing
24. The guards caught the spy (间谍) and _____ him very carefully.
A. searched for B. searched C. look for D. asked for
25. The king was going to have new clothes _____ this wonderful cloth for the great procession (游行).
A. be made of B. made into C. made from D. made of
26. They looked _____ at the burning house and didn't know _____ to do.
A. sad; what B. sadly; how C. sadly; what D. sad; how
27. When _____, only white ashes are left of this kind of wood.
A. burning B. burned C. to be burned D. to be burning
28. Henry couldn't _____ you about it. He promised that.
A. have told B. be telling C. tell D. be told
29. It _____ the writer 10 years to finish the work.
A. used B. spent C. took D. cost
30. Look! Your hair is so long. You should have it _____ immediately.