

新课标同步导学

# 高一英语

(必修3、4)

大连教育学院 编

本册主编 黄艳明 林红



全程解读 要点精练 拓展创新 高考预测



电子工业出版社  
PUBLISHING HOUSE OF ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY

<http://www.phei.com.cn>

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北京·BEIJING

## 内 容 简 介

本书与外语教学与研究出版社出版的《普通高中课程标准实验教科书·英语·第三册(必修3)》和《普通高中课程标准实验教科书·英语·第四册(必修4)》这两本教材同步、配套。本书共14个单元,每册的第1~6单元包括“自学引领”、“知能目标”、“名题点悟”、“自主检测”、“单元达标”和“文化视角”板块,第7单元为模块检测题。本书的最后部分为阅读专练。

本书可配合师生课堂教学使用,同时由于内容实用,也可供高中学生自学参考。

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### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新课标同步导学. 高一英语. 3、4: 必修 / 大连教育学院编; 黄艳明, 林红本册主编. —北京: 电子工业出版社, 2007.1

ISBN 7-121-03612-6

I. 新… II. ①大… ②黄… ③林 III. 英语课—高中—教学参考资料 IV. G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2006)第 149088 号

责任编辑: 张燕虹

审 校: 于秀山 李乐强

印 刷: 大连华伟印刷有限公司

装 订: 大连华伟印刷有限公司

出版发行: 电子工业出版社

北京市海淀区万寿路 173 信箱 邮编 100036

开 本: 787×1 092 1/16 印张: 12.5 字数: 480 千字

印 次: 2007 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

定 价: 15.00 元

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# 编写说明

教育部于2003年颁布了《高中英语课程标准（实验稿）》，明确了中学英语教学的目的，有利于学生形成有效的学习策略，发展自主学习能力。我们认为，学习策略的形成，除了在课堂教学中实现外，另一个渠道是通过课外有选择地练习。只有通过“总结所接触语言材料中的语言规律并加以应用”，才能为未来发展和终身学习奠定良好的基础。为此，我们为广大高中生搭建了一个发展的平台——《新课标同步导学·高一英语（必修3、4）》。随着新课标的实施、高考改革和教学改革的不深入，我们力争把更优质、更新颖的平台呈现给教师和同学们。

本书与外语教学与研究出版社出版的《普通高中课程标准实验教科书·英语·第三册（必修3）》和《普通高中课程标准实验教科书·英语·第四册（必修4）》完全同步。本书共14个单元，每册的第1~6单元包括“自学引领”、“知能目标”、“名题点悟”、“自主检测”、“单元达标”和“文化视角”板块，第7单元为模块检测题。本书的最后部分为阅读专练。

本书的编写实现了下述三个理念。

## 1. 科学性、基础性

我们深知，刚刚踏入高中校门的学生们对高层次的英语学习的渴望与困惑，亦清楚此时的同学们需要怎样的初、高中衔接与过渡。因此，我们注重在体例设置、内容安排、考查方式等方面遵循学习者的接受能力和认知规律，力争做到由浅入深、循序渐进、步步登高。

## 2. 新颖性、实用性

在编写过程中，我们立足教材、贴近课堂，体现针对性、实用性、易操作性。书中的“名题解析”既源于高考，又具同步性，可使学生将理想与现实紧密相联。

## 3. 自主性、人文性

众所周知，学习的进步源于思考。英语学习中，以话题为中心进行思维训练尤为重要。“自学引领”可使同学们逐步形成英语思维习惯，达到具有自主学习愿望的目的。

## 本书结构

(1) “**自学引领**”：通过语境提出问题，启发思考，引导学生进入训练状态。

(2) “**知能目标**”：以表格的形式将本单元的重点内容呈现出来，有利于学生形成知识体系，做到点面结合，融会贯通。

(3) “**名题点悟**”：以本板块知识为依托，精选高考试题或高考模拟题并进行讲解，使学生们知道高考题并不是高不可攀，并不是无源之水。

(4) “**自主检测**”：本板块包括下述三个部分。

① “**基础积累**”：本部分属基础知识即学即练阶段，由“单词拼写”、“用适当的介词或副词填空”组成。

②“应用拓展”：完成句子。

③“发现创新”：用所给词的正确形式完成短文。

(5)“单元达标”：除了听力训练题外，其余题型与高考保持一致，用以自我测试学习效果，调整自己的学习。本部分由“单项填空”、“完形填空”、“阅读理解”、“短文改错”、“书面表达”构成。

(6)“文化视角”：在紧张的学习中学会放松，是聪明的学习者。在放松中拓展视野，是智慧的学习者。一段英文幽默故事、一则英文谜语、一首英文小诗等，都在散发着语言的魅力。

(7)“阅读专练”：共收录了24篇短文，记叙文为7篇，议论文为7篇，说明文为6篇，应用文为4篇。

(8)“参考答案与难题解析”：参考答案与练习册的分离，有利于学生自主学习、独立思考。对练习中的难题进行了点拨解析，有利于学生的自学。

### 本书特点

(1) 同步性、层次性：立足教材，及时巩固，难度层次清晰，逐步递进。

(2) 板块形式的多样性、创新性：学生的学习方式是多元的，知识的建立、能力的形成需要全方位的训练，图文并茂对高一年的学生更为重要。

(3) 内容新颖、选材与时俱进：知识在不断更新，语言内涵在不断丰富，遵循这样的规律，本书在单句上注重情境化；在文段内容上注重选择跨文化交流、思想道德、科学技术、情感价值观等；在设题上注重层次性、科学性。

(4) 众名师参与、倾力合作：本书由一批国家级骨干教师、特级教师、省骨干教师积极参与，倾心合作，力争令学生和教师满意。

本书由大连教育学院邀请学科教学研究人员、特级教师、骨干教师参与各章节编写。本书主编为黄艳明和林红。第三册的Module 1由李丽编写，Module 2由于秀娟编写，Module 3由张宏伟编写，Module 4由黄艳明编写，Module 5由王长虹编写；Module 6由李焱编写，Module 7由李丽编写；第四册的Module 1由闵炜编写，Module 2由吴玲编写，Module 3由林红编写，Module 4由于爱平编写，Module 5由刘艳苓编写，Module 6由于波编写，Module 7由闵炜编写；阅读专练由黄艳明编写。

由于编写时间仓促，本书难免存在一些疏漏，恳请广大师生指正。

编者

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# 第三册

## Module 1 Europe

### 自学引领

1. Have you ever been to Europe?
2. What are the famous cities in Europe and what are they famous for?
3. Charles Dickens once wrote a famous novel called *The Tale of Two Cities* and the two cities are both in Europe. Do you know what they are?
4. Do you know how many countries there are in Europe?

### 知能目标

中心话题	Important cities in Europe
重点词汇	across boot continental face range landmark gallery situated symbol located architect project sculpture birthplace civilization ancient opposite sign agreement whereabouts govern head representative parliament region geographical feature produce
重点短语	because of be known as ever since in terms of on the other hand little by little
日常交际用语	Where do you live?                      Whereabouts is that? What's it like?                              It's very quiet.
重点语法	agreement

### 习题领悟

1. ---Do you have the experience like that?  
---Well, I have done the work before, so I know what \_\_\_\_\_ in my new job.  
A. expected                                      B. expecting  
C. to expect                                      D. to be expecting

#### 分析与反思

该句考查的是疑问代词与不定式的连用，在这里表达的意思是“我知道应该期待些什么”，因此用主动形式表示。答案为 C。

本题易误选 D，但选项 D 中不是被动语态，实际上该句就是 I know what to do 的变化句式。

2. The League secretary and monitor \_\_\_\_\_ asked to make a speech at the meeting.  
A. is                                      B. was                                      C. are                                      D. were

#### 分析与反思

先从时态上考虑。因这是过去发生的事情，故应用过去时，先排除 A、C。在英语中，

当一人兼数职时,只在第一个职务名词前加定冠词,后面的职务用 and 相连,谓语动词用单数,即主语为一个人。答案为 B。

本题易误选 D,因为 The League secretary and monitor 似乎是指两个人,但通过仔细辨别可知,monitor 前没有 the。

### 自主检测

#### 基础积累

##### I. 单词拼写

1. Many people agree that Italy looks like a b\_\_\_\_\_ from the map.
2. As a mountain climber, he has been on the top of the world famous r\_\_\_\_\_ (山脊).
3. The yellow house f\_\_\_\_\_ (对着) to the road is my new home.
4. The government has imposed (实施) a strict\_\_\_\_\_ (控制) over the import of luxury goods.
5. Each person's fingerprints are u\_\_\_\_\_.

##### II. 用适当的介词或副词填空

1. They live \_\_\_\_\_ the opposite side of the street, so we are neighbours.
2. Paris is the capital and largest city of France, situated \_\_\_\_\_ the River Seine, and \_\_\_\_\_ the mouth of the river, people can usually see a beautiful scene.
3. Zhongguanchun, the home \_\_\_\_\_ many research institutes, is facing a new booming period.
4. These great writers of ancient Greece have a great influence \_\_\_\_\_ other writers all over the world.
5. Many smaller islands are \_\_\_\_\_ the coast of Tasmania Island.

#### 应用拓展

1. If you win the competition, you can spent two months \_\_\_\_\_ (在你选择的欧洲国家旅行).
2. The girl beside me asked me \_\_\_\_\_ (我是否能说出这种植物的名字).
3. We all know \_\_\_\_\_ (水结冰时会膨胀).
4. When the twin brothers were separated, \_\_\_\_\_ (他们慢慢地忘记了彼此).
5. Tom asked me \_\_\_\_\_ (他们住在苏格兰什么地方).

#### 发现创新

根据所给单词的正确形式完成下面短文。

similarity write send name foot picture weight cook easy take

In 1865, French author Jules Verne 1 a story about the first journey to the moon. His story was very 2 to the 1946 Apollo II. The launch site in Verne's story was also in Florida and the spacecraft was 3 "Columbiad". The Apollo command ship was called "Columbia"... His account of 4 the spacecraft into space could easily have been written about how Apollo II was sent into space. Verne's story was the same as the actual event in several other ways. The 5 of Verne's spacecraft was 36,000 feet 6 second; Apollo's was 35,533 per second. Verne's spacecraft 7 97 hours to reach the moon; Apollo's time was 103 hours. Like Apollo's spaceman, Verne's spacemen 8 the moon's surface, relaxed on their seats, 9 with gas, and experienced 10. They two came down in the Pacific and were picked up by an American warship.

## 单元达标

## I. 单项填空 (15分)

- Dalian lies \_\_\_\_\_ the southeast of Liaoning Province which lies \_\_\_\_\_ the east of Inner Mongolia that is \_\_\_\_\_ the north of Hubei Province.  
A. in; on; to      B. in; to; on      C. to; in; on      D. to; in; on
- Our school, which has 5,000 students, \_\_\_\_\_ in the center of our city.  
A. is situated      B. situating      C. situate      D. situation
- Every boy and every girl as well as some teachers who \_\_\_\_\_ to visit the museum \_\_\_\_\_ asked to be at the school gate before 6:30 in the morning.  
A. are; are      B. is; is      C. are; is      D. is; are
- The number of people invited \_\_\_\_\_ fifty, but a number of them \_\_\_\_\_ absent for different reasons.  
A. were; was      B. was; was      C. was; were      D. were; were
- When and where to build a new factory \_\_\_\_\_ yet.  
A. are not decided      B. has not decided      C. is not decided      D. have not decided
- The Red Army overcame many difficulties during the Long March, \_\_\_\_\_ the snow mountain \_\_\_\_\_ the river and \_\_\_\_\_ the forest.  
A. over; through; across      B. over; across; through  
C. across; through; over      D. across; over; through
- The salesman showed her several bags and she chose \_\_\_\_\_ one as she didn't want to spend too much money on it.  
A. the less expensive      B. more expensive  
C. the least expensive      D. most expensive
- People are likely to think of lions as a \_\_\_\_\_ of courage and bravery.  
A. sign      B. signal      C. symbol      D. scene
- Tom works very hard. His brother, \_\_\_\_\_, doesn't do much at all.  
A. what's more      B. on the other hand      C. for one thing      D. even worse
- Alfred's joke went too far, and that was \_\_\_\_\_ Mary could put up with.  
A. more than      B. less than      C. rather than      D. other than
- New technology \_\_\_\_\_ to make sure that the cars, taxis, buses and trains we use \_\_\_\_\_ the air.  
A. is used; not to pollute      B. has used; is not polluted  
C. is being used; do not pollute      D. has been used; to pollute
- To read newspapers before going to bed seemed to me a rule \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to never break      B. never to have broken  
C. never to be breaking      D. never to be broken
- How would you like your money?  
---\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Very much      B. Not at all      C. 50 American dollars      D. In tens, please
- \_\_\_\_\_ could theory do without practice, \_\_\_\_\_ could practice do without theory.  
A. Neither; nor      B. Not only; but also      C. Whether; or      D. Either; or
- I really like the MP3 disc you lent me last week.  
---\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. I'm glad you like it      B. That's all right  
C. Don't mention it      D. I hope you like it

## II. 完形填空 (20分)

Your seat is moving ever higher, giving you a bird's eye   1   of Beijing   2  , all of a sudden,

you are thrown 35 meters back down to earth. 3 the breathtaking journey only takes two or three seconds, you scream 4 excitement as the blood rushes to your head.

This 5 experience comes much cheaper than a plane ticket to Disney World. The Mega Drop (疯狂大跳楼) ride is just one of the 6 at the World Carnival, which will be in Beijing from June 22 to August 26.

7 50,000 square meters, the world's largest mobile amusement park 8 more than 150 entertainment programs.

The Dutch company World Carnival arrived in Shanghai last June, 9 as much as 100 million Yuan from 1.3 million visitors. It is one of several companies 10 to establish themselves in China and use the world's fastest 11 market to challenge Disney.

But they need to move quickly. Already well-known in China, Disney has opened a theme park in Hong Kong in 2005 and 12 in Shanghai by 2010. 13, together with Mega Drop, there is G-Force (地球引力), Wild Mouse (疯狂老鼠) and Top Buzz (急速大风车). With all these sharp turns and steep drops on offer, World Carnival thinks it can 14. "I am very proud 15 I brought World Carnival to Beijing," said company president Hans Lodders. "I think it can 16 as part of the 2008 Olympic celebrations." 17 World Carnival says that "everyone from the ages of 6 to 90 can find his or her favorite games," you need to be careful.

Take care in the sun: Wear a hat and a long shirt to 18 yourself from the summer sun. Use sun screen on the parts of your body that are uncovered.

Don't overreach yourself: Heat and tiredness can make you feel sick. If you have a medical problem, think 19 before going 20 the most challenging rides.

Crowd control: Be careful not to stumble (绊倒) and fall in the large crowds.

- |                   |                |                |                 |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. view        | B. sign        | C. scene       | D. sight        |
| 2. A. before      | B. when        | C. until       | D. as           |
| 3. A. While       | B. But         | C. Because     | D. Yet          |
| 4. A. on          | B. for         | C. with        | D. in           |
| 5. A. attracted   | B. exciting    | C. risking     | D. amused       |
| 6. A. collections | B. centers     | C. attractions | D. contents     |
| 7. A. Having      | B. Being       | C. Taking      | D. Covering     |
| 8. A. contains    | B. owning      | C. includes    | D. possessing   |
| 9. A. made        | B. to make     | C. making      | D. to have made |
| 10. A. looking    | B. plans       | C. risking     | D. hopes        |
| 11. A. growing    | B. decreasing  | C. grown       | D. decreased    |
| 12. A. other      | B. the other   | C. another     | D. the rest     |
| 13. A. Therefore  | B. For example | C. However     | D. What's more  |
| 14. A. thrill     | B. compete     | C. beat        | D. compare      |
| 15. A. if         | B. that        | C. why         | D. how          |
| 16. A. divide     | B. achieve     | C. serve       | D. strike       |
| 17. A. Once       | B. Though      | C. Till        | D. Only if      |
| 18. A. stop       | B. prevent     | C. protect     | D. separate     |
| 19. A. hard       | B. twice       | C. over        | D. of           |
| 20. A. on         | B. through     | C. over        | D. round        |

### III. 阅读理解 (40分)

#### A

Marco Polo was born in Venice in 1254. He was the most famous westerner to visit Asia during the

Middle Ages. He wrote a book about his travels. In his book he wrote all the things he saw and heard. Many people read the book, but few believed what Marco Polo said. He spoke of strange people and places that nobody knew about at that time.

As a young man, Marco Polo decided to travel together with his father. It took them more than three years to travel to China. He became the Chinese Emperor's friend. He learned the Chinese language when he traveled around and talked to many people. Before he reached the age of thirty he was made a Chinese official. After nearly seventeen years in the east, Marco Polo and his father prepared to return home. When they finally arrived in Venice, their family and friends were surprised to see them again. They had been away for almost twenty-five years!

1. What was Marco polo famous for during the Middle Ages?
  - A. His book about his travel.
  - B. His visit to the west.
  - C. Strange things in his book.
  - D. His travel to Asia.
2. Many people didn't believe what Marco Polo wrote about in his book because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. it was not about Venice but about Asia
  - B. it told them strange people and places
  - C. it was too difficult for them to understand
  - D. it was not what they were interested in at that time
3. How do you think Marco Polo learned Chinese?
  - A. From the Chinese Emperor.
  - B. On the way to China.
  - C. From many Chinese people.
  - D. With the help of Chinese officials.
4. In which order did Marco Polo do the following things?
  - a. Be made the Chinese officials.
  - b. Learned the Chinese language.
  - c. Traveled with his father.
  - d. Wrote a book.
  - e. Returned to his hometown.

A. b, c, e, d, a      B. d, c, a, b, e      C. d, c, b, a, e      D. c, b, a, e, d

### B

From early times, man has been interested in art. People have often worked together to collect and save the world's art treasures.

Fine art treasures from many countries are kept in an art museum called the Louvre in Paris, France. The works of art have been collected by the people of France over many centuries.

The Louvre has not always been a museum. The first building was a fort (要塞) with high walls and a round tower. It had a moat (护城河) to keep out the enemies. Over the years, the number of buildings around the fort grew. By 1350, the fort was no longer needed and became a palace home for French kings and queens.

During times of peace, new treasures were brought in. During times of war, many treasures were stolen, and the buildings were damaged.

When Francis I became King of France in the year of 1515, he brought in artists from many countries, and one of them was Leonardo da Vinci from Italy, whose Mona Lisa is the best-known painting in the museum today.

In 1793, the Louvre became a public museum, just as it is now. It is a place where art treasures have been saved for everyone to enjoy.

5. The above passage is about \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the world-famous painting Mona Lisa
  - B. a King of France by the name of Francis I

- C. a grand art museum in the capital of France  
D. an artist named Leonardo da Vinci
6. It seems to be necessary for great art works to be kept in a public museum because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. only in this way will they not be stolen  
B. it gives everyone a chance to enjoy them  
C. it helps people to remember the life of French kings and queens  
D. it tells people what meaningful work the French kings did in the past
7. The Louvre became an art museum \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in the year of 1350  
B. in 1515 when Francis I became King of France  
C. in the seventeenth century  
D. in the nineties of the eighteenth century
8. Though the story does not say so, it makes you think \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. lots of people pay visits to the Louvre  
B. Leonardo da Vinci was once the keeper of the museum  
C. the Louvre was only open to the artists from other countries  
D. the Louvre became a public museum at the beginning of the last century

## C

If you ask an Englishman about the press in his country, he will almost certainly begin talking about the morning daily and Sunday "national newspapers", all of which now have their head offices in London. Later, almost as an afterthought, he may go on to talk about the provincial morning dailies, the London and provincial evening papers, and finally the weekly local papers. The leading position of the national daily papers is due to smallness of the country, with every large town in England and Wales able to reach by train in less than five hours from London. A paper printed in London around midnight can be at any breakfast table in England the next morning, except in remote country districts. All over the country, most people read the same newspapers and the leading position of the London papers may reflect a lack of regional identity.

The press, including weekly magazines and local newspapers, is mostly owned by one of about five large organizations. Independent small newspaper-publishers find it very difficult to survive, and many newspapers have stopped publication during the past twenty years—including even some national ones. But the huge organizations, or empires, differ from one another and are themselves not static (稳定的).

The national dailies are generally classed as either "quality"(The Times, The Guardian and The Daily Telegraph) or "popular". The "quality" papers give more comprehensive coverage of all aspects of news, while the "popular" papers aim for a more general readership, they also cost less. The number of newspapers sold, in relation to the population is higher in Britain than in any other country except Sweden.

9. The national daily papers have a leading position in Britain because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they are supported by the government  
B. they give more comprehensive coverage of all aspects of news  
C. they cost less  
D. the country is small
10. The press in Britain is mostly owned by few large organizations. How many are they? .  
A. Two.                      B. Three.                      C. Four.                      D. Five.
11. Which is true about the huge press organizations in Britain?  
A. They only own weekly magazines and local newspapers.

- B. They have made it difficult for the independent small newspaper-publishers to survive.  
C. They are similar to each other.  
D. They have stopped publishing local newspapers.
12. Which of the following is not one of the "Quality" papers mentioned?  
A. The observer. B. The times.  
C. The Guardian. D. The Daily telegraph.

**D**

Every year, thousands of young Europeans set off to explore their continent by train in the summertime. It is a necessary part of growing up and often the first time many Europeans travel without their parents. Now you too can share this adventure.

There are so many places you can not afford to miss while traveling in Europe: the Eiffel Tower of France, windmills of the Netherlands and the Colosseum of Rome. How do young people afford to visit everything they want?

The answer lies with the Eurail Pass. This ticket allows a traveler unlimited journeys by rail in European countries which are members of the scheme. Ambitious Chinese travelers can buy the ticket in Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou.

The most popular type of Eurail Pass amongst young people, according to Zhao Jiaji, from China Air Service Ltd., is the Eurail Selectpasses. With this you can design your own trip by selecting three, four or five neighboring countries from a total 18 nations including Liechtenstein, Monaco, Hungary and Romania.

"There is plenty of choice with this pass: in total this range offers over 400 different combinations of countries to choose from!" said Zhao.

The Eurail Selectpass gives 5 to 10 travel days within a 2-month period.

For more flexibility there are the Eurail Passes which allow you to take trains in 17 countries on any day you like. It is valid on a continuous basis for a period of either 15 or 21 days, one, two or three months.

If you just want to travel in one or two countries to learn more about the local culture, Eurail Pass also offers two-country passes such as Spain-Portugal, France-Switzerland and Belgium-Luxemburg. And countries like Britain, France and Germany offer a kind of Eurail Pass which allows unlimited train travel in their country.

Before buying the Eurail Pass, you should know some tips to save money. The 2nd class train travel ticket is cheaper than 1st class. And youths can enjoy discounts.

For more information, please check out <http://www.tt-europe.com>.

13. Why are the three tourist spots introduced in Paragraph 2? Because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. they are expensive places  
B. you will have to travel a long distance to visit all  
C. they are famous places for sightseeing  
D. they are located in different countries

14. Which of the following is not an advantage of Eurail Pass?

- A. Reasonable price. B. Various choices.  
C. Wide coverage. D. All kinds of discounts.

15. With the Eurail Selectpasses, you can \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. stay in Europe for 2 months or even longer  
B. enjoy a wide range of combinations of countries  
C. take trains on any day you like  
D. focus your trip in one or two countries

16. Which of the following is true?

- A. Eurail Pass is like a passport.  
 B. Under 26 year olds cannot buy 1st class Eurailpass.  
 C. In Switzerland you cannot use Eurail Selectpasses.  
 D. With a kind of Eurail Pass, you can enjoy unlimited train travel in France.

#### E

Tristan da Cunha, a 38-square-mile island, is the farthest inhabited island in the world, according to *the Guinness Book of Records*. It is 1,510 miles southwest of its nearest neighbor, St. Helena, and 1,950 miles west of Africa. Discovered by the Portuguese admiral(葡萄牙海军上将) of the same name in 1506, and settled in 1810, the island belongs to Great Britain and has a population of a few hundred.

Coming in a close second—and often wrongly mentioned as the most distant land—is Easter Island, which lies 1,260 miles east of its nearest neighbor, Pitcairn Island, and 2,300 miles west of South America.

The mountainous 64-square-mile island was settled around the 5th century, supposedly by people who were lost at sea. They had no connection with the outside world for more than a thousand years, giving them plenty of time to build more than 1,000 huge stone figures, called moai, for which the island is most famous.

On Easter Sunday, 1722, however, settlers from Holland moved in and gave the island its name. Today, 2,000 people live on the Chilean territory. They share one street, a small airport, and a few hours of television per day.

17. The island of Tristan da Cunha is \_\_\_\_\_ St. Helena.

18. \_\_\_\_\_ is most famous for moai.

19. Translate the underlined sentence.

20. What is the position of Easter Island?

#### IV. 短文改错 (10分)

In many countries around world, more and more people live in cities. Cities shares many characteristics, but are also difference from country to country. Mexico's cities are modern and have traditional Indian and Spanish influences. The most important building are around a central square, which also serves a place to meet with friends. There are outdoor marketplaces, where people can find almost nothing they needed. On Sundays, parks are a popular place to family outings. Many people move to Mexico City from rural areas. It is a lot of excitement, but also lots of traffic and air pollution.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_

8. \_\_\_\_\_

9. \_\_\_\_\_

10. \_\_\_\_\_

#### V. 书面表达 (15分)

假设你是某百货商场外事办的工作人员, 请根据下面提供的情况, 用英语写一篇短文介绍商场的经营活动情况。

有关事项	内容	说明
营业时间	上午 8:00~晚上 11:00	
经营的主要商品	一楼: 日用必需品、食品	商品齐全 货真价实
	二楼: 服装	
	三楼: 电器	
	四楼: 办公用品	




续表

有关事项	内 容	说 明
特别服务项目	电话导购	联系电话: 8373369
	导购服务	请各层的导购小姐帮助收集
	顾客至上	意见和建议

**注意**

1. 写成一篇连贯的短文。
2. 词数为 100~120 个。
3. 生词: 必需品 (necessaries)、电器 (electrical appliance)、批评 (criticism)。

 文化视角
**Tomb tourists have a new guide in France**

Just in time for Halloween, a macabre guide book was released telling where dead celebrities are buried in France. The latest Guide to Celebrity Tombstones spends 322 pages mapping 7,000 tombs of personalities from literature, cinema, theater, science, religion, sports, politics and military history. "It's little like my address book, but the addresses here are permanent," author Bertrand Beyern said on France Info radio. "The book answers two questions: where is such and such a person buried... and who is buried in my region, in Napoleon Bonaparte's tomb at Les Invalides' monument in Paris is one of the most visited, he said. Others are le Pantheon that houses Victor Hugo, Emile Zole and other luminaries, and The Tomb of the Unknown soldier that honors French was dead. Another popular site is the tomb of Jim Morrison, singer for The Doors, who died in 1971. Morison is buried at the Pere Lachaise cemetery in eastern Paris. "In Paris, we often walk all over deceased celebrities without even realizing it." Beyern said. For example, the grave of French satirist Francois Rabelais, who died in 153, is under a popular store in the capital's central Marais district.