

XinLujing [外研版]

新路径

高中新课程同步学习辅导

《新路径》丛书编写组

英语 ④

必修

辽宁师范大学出版社

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必修4

英语

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写在前面的话

按教育部要求,辽宁省从2006年秋季开始进行普通高中课程改革。为适应高中课程改革深入发展的要求,根据教育部《普通高中课程改革方案(实验)》和最新课程标准教材,我们组织编写了《新路径高中新课程同步学习辅导》系列丛书,为学生和教师提供一套真正的教学辅助用书。

丛书共包括语文、数学、英语、物理、化学、思想政治、历史、地理、生物九个分册。本书为该丛书的英语分册。其主要特点是:

突出新颖性。紧扣课程标准和教材,体现新课程理念,体现课标对学生在本学段所要掌握的必要知识和要达到的能力要求。课程标准提出“要使学生形成自主、合作、探究的学习方式”,为了贯彻这一精神,本书在知识的引出、归纳、训练等环节完全从学生的认知特点和语言的学习规律出发,引导学生在过程中,逐步养成适合于自身特点的良好学习习惯和科学的学习方式,体现个性发展。如同义学习部分,克服了单纯读单词、背单词的不良做法,把单词放到句子中来训练,使学生在理解句意、掌握句子结构的过程中,掌握单词的用法,符合“词不离句”的原则。

本书与所学教材完全同步。书中所列知识点,完全源自于教材。从释疑、解惑思路出发,先列出重点和难点,然后进行分析和点拨,并以此为线索进行拓展——适当的加深、加宽。目的是扩大学生的知识面,增强对知识的理性认识,构成知识网络,增进对英语语言的理解,尽快形成语感,直至最后形成灵活运用英语进行交际的能力。

突出基础性。注重培养学生学习英语的兴趣。考虑到学生英语基础和学力的差异,本书以基本知识和基本技能为出发点,面向全体学生。一是在材料选择上力求贴近学生生活,贴近单元话题涉及的内容,使他们觉得很熟悉,很亲切,从而产生学习的欲望和兴趣,激发学习的积极性;二是在知识的解析、点拨和习题的编选,设计上本着由浅入深,先易后难,循序渐进的原则。如在习题的安排上,设A级和B级两个不同难度的训练层级。A级习题重点帮助学生进一步巩固基础知识;B级习题难度有所增加,突出灵活性和综合性,注重知识的迁移训练。这些都有利于学生在使用本书的过程中,知识不断积累,能力不断提高。

在“典题精析”栏目中,编者筛选了一些与知识点相关,难度与学生现有英语水平相当的各地高考试题加以阐述和分析。从不同角度渗透高考信息,使学生对高考命题的思路和方向有了初步的了解,拉近了学生与高考的距离,有利于消除学生对高考的神秘感。

参加本书的编写人员均为有多年从事英语教学工作经验的特级教师和高级教师。但由于正处于探索时,或许书中会存在不当之处,衷心恳请各位专家和同行指正。

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Module 1 Life in the Future



内容导读

类别	新课标要求
话题	Life in the Future 未来生活
功能	Talking about the future 谈论未来
重点 短语	1. for sure 肯定地 2. run out (某物)用完;不多了;没有了 3. rely on 依靠 4. get rid of 除掉;处理掉 5. load ... with ... 把……物装上;进……体中 6. place an order 订购 7. free of charge 免费 8. be attached to 某物被系在;缚在;附在另一物上 9. use up 用完 10. look out 小心;当心 11. for a start 首先 12. on the way out 即将被淘汰;即将过时
重点 语法	The future continuous 将来进行时
写作 任务	Describing your ideal house for the future 描写一座未来理想的房子



名师导航

【Reading and Vocabulary】

1. No one knows for sure, and making predictions is a risky business. 谁也说不准,并且猜测也是件冒险的事。

for sure without doubt 肯定地;无疑

I think he lives there but I couldn't say for sure. 我想他是住在那里的,但我不敢肯定。

2. In the future, care for the environment will become very important as earth's natural resources run out. 将来, 爱护环境将会很重要, 因为地球的资源将濒临枯竭。

run out; be exhausted 用完; 耗尽

Our supplies finally ran out. 我们的物资终于用完了。

0014600

run out 逐出, 强使离去; 到期, 期满

They run the thief out of town. 他们把小偷驱逐出镇子。

His licence has run out. 他的执照已经过期。

3. We will also have to rely more on alternative energy, such as solar and wind power. 我们也将不得不更多地依赖其他能源, 例如太阳能和风能。

rely on 依靠

Nowadays people rely increasingly on computers for help. 现今人们越来越依赖计算机协助工作。

同义词组: depend on 依靠; 指望; 取决于

His parents depend on him to support the family. 他的父母指望他来养家。

Whether to have the sports meeting will depend on the weather. 是否开运动会将取决于天气。

4. To get rid of garbage problems, the city will load huge spaceships with waste materials and send them towards the sun, preventing landfill and environmental problems. 为了摆脱垃圾问题的困扰, 城市将会用巨型宇宙飞船装载废弃材料, 朝太阳发射, 这样做防止了垃圾填埋和环境问题。

be/get rid of = be/become free of 摆脱

He is awful! I am glad to get rid of him. 他很讨厌! 我很高兴能摆脱他。

It is hard to get rid of the habit of smoking. 戒烟很难。

load ... with ... 把……装上; 进……体中

They loaded the truck with goods. 他们给卡车装货。

unload ... from ... 从……卸下……

We began to unload the bricks from the car. 我们开始从车上卸下砖块。

5. Police will arrest animals by firing nets instead of guns. 警察逮捕罪犯时, 将会向罪犯射出网状物而不是用枪。

句中的 by 表示方式, 手段。如: We can learn English by using it. 我们可以通过使用英语来学习英语。

6. ... and catalogues will have voice commands to place orders. ……商品目录将会由语音指令来排序。

place orders 排序; 订购

必修④

place an order for sth. with ... 向……订购……

We placed an order for textbooks with the bookshop last year. 去年我们向这家书店订购了教科书。

7. **Everyone will be given a telephone number at birth that will never change no matter where they live.** 每个人在出生时都会领到一个电话号码, 无论他们生活在什么地方, 这个号码都不会改变。

no matter 经常和疑问词 where, when, what, how, who, which 等连用, 引导让步状语从句。

也可以写成 wherever, whenever, whatever, however, whoever, whichever 等。

例如: No matter where (Wherever) Mary goes, her little lamb will follow her. 无论玛丽走到哪里, 她的小羊都跟着她。

No matter who (Whoever) you are, I will not change my mind. 无论你是谁, 我都不会改变主意的。

8. ... **will be provided free of charge by the city.** ……将由该市政府免费提供。

free of charge 免费 be free 免费的

Delivery is free (of charge) if goods are paid for in advance. 如预付货款就可免费送货。

Admission is free. 免费入场。

9. ... **and it will be possible to change the colour of cars at the flick of a switch** ……并且只要轻轻按一下开关就能够改变汽车的颜色。

句中的 at 为“一……(就会发生)”。例如:

He burst out laughing at the news. 他一知道消息就放声大笑起来。

They began shouting at the sight of the beautiful sights. 一看到这美丽的景色他们就大喊起来。

10. ... **with each city having its own telesurgery outpatient clinic.** 随着每个城市拥有自己的远程手术门诊部, ……

with each city having its own telesurgery outpatient clinic 在本句中作状语。with + 名词/代词(宾语) + 现在分词/不定式/过去分词/形容词/副词/介词短语/名词(宾补)是一个独立结构(with 的复合结构), 可以作状语或定语。例如:

With a lot of work to do, I have no time to go shopping with you. 由于有很多工作要做, 我没有时间和你去购物。(状语)

With my hands dirty, I went to wash them under water. 由于我的手很脏, 我去洗了洗手。(状语)

There used to be a beautiful village with trees around it. 曾经有一个四周环树的美丽村庄。(定语)

11. ... **using high-tech cameras attached to their head.** ……使用绑在头上的高新技术相机。

attach vt. 系; 贴; 连接

attach sth. to sth. 将某物系在、缚在或附在(另一物)上

They attached a label to each piece of luggage. 他们给每件行李都加上了标签。

We need a house with a garage attached. 我们需要一座带有车库的房子。

知识拓展

be attached to 附属于;喜爱

The garden is attached to the house. 这座花园附属于这座房子。

He is greatly attached to his work. 他非常热爱他的工作。

【Writing】

12. Eventually, I'd like to become a surgeon. 最后我想做一名外科医生。

eventually *adv.* 最后;终于

He eventually saw that he was mistaken. 她终于认识到自己错了。

【Cultural Corner】

13. Not all predictions come true. 并非所有的预言都会实现。

not 与 all/every.../both 连用表示部分否定。例如:并非所有的学生都喜欢这部电影。

Not all students like the film. = All students don't like the film.

如果表示所有的学生都不喜欢这部电影用 none, 如: None of the students like the film.

Not both of us are students. = Both of us are not students. 并非我们两人都是学生。

如果表示两人都不是学生用 neither, 如: Neither of us are students.

Not everyone likes watching TV. 并非每个人都喜欢看电视。

come true = be realized 实现 come true 为不及物动词 realize 为及物动词。

例如:他的梦想已经实现了。

His dream has come true. = His dream has been realized. = He has realized his dream.

还可翻译为: His dream has become a reality. become a reality 意为“变为现实”。

prediction *n.* 预言;预料 predict *vt.* 预言;预料 predictor *n.* 预言者

14. We don't like their sound, and guitar music is on the way out. 我们不喜欢他们的声音,并且吉它乐即将过时。

on the way out 即将过时;即将被淘汰

This old method is on the way out. 这个古老的方法即将过时。

知识拓展

out of date 过时的;不用的

out of fashion 不合时尚

These words have gone out of date. 这些词已经不用了。

Your shoes are out of fashion now. 现在你的鞋已经不时尚了。

15. ... housewives will probably have a robot shaped like a box ... 家庭主妇可能会有一个像箱子的机器人……shaped like a box 在句中作后置定语。

shape *vt.* 造成……形状 be shaped like ... 被制成……形状

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The metal piece is shaped like a new moon. 这个金属部件被制成新月状。

知识拓展

in shape 在形状上;在外形上

in the shape of 呈……的形状;以……的形式

in any shape or form 以任何形式



语法专区

一、将来进行时(The future continuous)

形式: will/shall + be + 现在分词, will 适用于各个人称, shall 可用于第一人称。例如:

肯定式: I/We will/shall be walking.

He/She/It/You/They will be walking.

否定式: I/We will/shall not be walking.

He/She/It/You/They will not be walking.

疑问式: Shall/Will I/we be walking?

Will he/she/it/you/they be walking?

用法

1. 表示在将来某一时刻或某段时间内正在进行的动作。

At eight o'clock tonight, I will be writing my paper.

I will be taking care of your house while you are away on holiday.

2. 预测将来会发生的事情,表示将来的某种可能性。

I will be meeting George sometime in the future.

I must hurry, for he will be expecting me at home.

3. 表示已经决定或安排好的要发生的动作或事情。

You needn't do the cleaning, Mum. I shall be doing it this Sunday.

4. 除了表示未来以外,还可表示亲切或委婉的语气。

I shall be thinking of you.

Will you be getting home early?

二、将来时表达法(Ways of talking about the future)

1. will + 动词原形表示在将来某个时间要发生的动作或存在的状态,常与表示将来的时间状语连用。如: The project will be completed in a month.

2. will + 动词原形有时用来表示揣测或事先未考虑的意图。也可用于正式的天气预报中。

You will make a mistake if you do it like that.

—Ann is in hospital.

—Oh, really? I didn't know. I will go and see her.

There will be rain tomorrow. Fog will persist in(继续存在) this area.

3. be going to + 动词原形表示打算在最近或将来要做的事,或表示根据已有的迹象推测很可能要发生的事情,也可用于条件句表示将来。

We are going to see the movie this afternoon.

Look at the clouds! It's going to rain.

If you are going to do it, you'd better do it well.

4. 一般现在时可以表示按计划或时刻表要发生的事(此用法只限于某些瞬间动词,如: go, come, begin, start, leave, arrive, get, meet, return, open, close, take off 等)如:

My plane takes off at nine o'clock tonight.

Class begins at eight o'clock.

5. 现在进行时也可表示将要发生的动作,一般与时间状语连用,表明动作发生的时间(此用法只限于部分动词,如: do, come, begin, start, stay, leave 等)。

I can't go with you; my mother is coming for dinner.

6. be to+动词原形表示(按计划安排)打算,将要做某事。

A new bridge is to be built across the river soon.

7. be about to+动词原形表示即将,正要做,常与 when 连用,译为正要做……就在那时/突然……如: I was about to explain when he interrupted me, 我正要解释突然他打断了我。

8. be due to+动词原形表示预定,预期,预计做某事。如: The concert is due to take place next month. 音乐会预计下个月举行。

9. 在时间或条件状语从句中,用一般现在时代替一般将来时。如:

I will call you if I finish my homework.

We will start the moment you come.



典题精析

- [例 1] — _____ leave at the end of this month. (2006, 北京)

— I don't think you should do that until _____ another job.

A. I'm going to; you'd found

B. I'm going to; you've found

C. I'll; you'll find

D. I'll; you'd find

精析 B 本题考查时态用法。第一个选项表示有计划的,第二个选项在 until 引导的时间状语从句中用一般现在时替代将来时。所以选 B。

- [例 2] Ladies and gentlemen, please fasten your seat belts. The plane _____. (2006, 福建)

A. takes off

B. is taking off

C. has taken off

D. take off

精析 B 本题考查时态用法。考查现在进行时表示将来,表示即将发生的事。所以选 B。

- [例 3] In a room above the store, where a party _____, some workers were busily setting the table. (2006, 湖南)

A. was to be held

B. has been held

C. will be held

D. is being held

精析 A 本题考查时态用法。考查 be to do 表示将来, was to be held 表示过去将来,表示晚会即将举行。所以选 A。

- [例 4] Send my regards to your lovely wife when you _____ home. (2006, 上海)

A. wrote

B. will write

C. have written

D. write

精析 D 本题考查时态用法。考查时间状语从句中的谓语动词可用一般现在时替代将来

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时, 所以选 D。

[例 5] _____, I have to put it away and focus my attention on study this week. (2005, 上海卷)

- A. However the story is amusing B. No matter amusing the story is
C. However amusing the story is D. No matter how the story is amusing

精析 C 本题考查 however/no matter how 引导的让步状语从句, 从句中的语序与感叹句相同, 所以选 C。



阅读导悟

It's 2035. You have a job, a family and you're about 40 years old! Welcome to your future life.

Getting ready for work, you pause in front of the mirror. "Turn red," you say. Your shirt changes from sky blue to deep red. Tiny preprogrammed electronics(智能电子元件)are rearranged in your shirt to change its colour. Looking into the mirror, you find it hard to believe you are 40. You look much younger with amazing advances in medicine; people in your generation may live to be 150 years old. You're not even middle-aged!

As you go into the kitchen and prepare to pour your breakfast cereal into a bowl, you hear, "To lose weight, you shouldn't eat that," from your shoes. They read the electronic code(电子源码)on the cereal box to find out the nutrition details. You decide to listen to your shoes. "Kitchen, what can I have for breakfast?" a list of possible foods appears on the counter as the kitchen checks its food supplies.

"Ready for your trip to space?" You ask your son and daughter. In 2005 only specially trained astronauts went into space—and very few of them. Today anyone can go to space for day trips or longer vacations. Your best friend even works in space. Handing your children three strawberries each, you add, "The doctor said you need these for space travel." Thanks to medical advances, vaccination shots(防疫针)are a thing of the past. Ordinary foods contain specific vaccines. With the berries in their mouths, the kids head for the front door.

It's time for you to go to work. Your car checks your fingerprints and unlocks the doors. "My office, Autopilot," you command. Your car drives itself down the road and moves smoothly into traffic on the highway. You sit back and unroll your e-newspaper. The latest news downloads and fills the viewer. Looking through the pages, you watch the news as video films rather than read it.

1. What changes the colour of your shirt?

- A. The mirror. B. The shirt itself. C. The counter. D. The medicine.

2. How do the shoes know that you shouldn't eat the breakfast cereal?

- A. By pouring the breakfast into a bowl.
B. By listening to the doctor's advice.
C. By testing the food supplies in the kitchen.
D. By checking the nutrition details of the food.



3. The strawberries the children eat serve as _____.
- A. breakfast B. lunch C. vaccines D. nutrition.
4. How is the text organized?
- A. In order of time. B. In order of frequency.
- C. In order of preference. D. In order of importance.

精析: 本文侧重考查对文章细节的理解和对文章的推理判断能力, 展望了 2035 年的生活情况。

1. B 本题考查对文章细节的理解。在第二段中描写了“在衣服里的智能电子元件改变了衣服的颜色”。所以选 B。

2. D 本题考查对文章的推理判断能力。从第三段“*They read the electronic code on the cereal box to find out the nutrition details.*”来推理判断得出需要通过检验食物的营养成分来决定是否应该吃这种食物。所以选 D。

3. C 本题考查对文章的推理判断能力。从第四段“*The doctor said you need these for space travel. Thanks to medical advances, vaccination shots are a thing of the past. Ordinary foods contain specific vaccines.*”得出草莓是当做进入太空前所需要服用的疫苗来给孩子服用的。所以选 C。

4. A 本题考查文章的结构安排。从每一段的每一句可知文章是按上班前在家中的活动的时间顺序来安排的。所以选 A。



能力训练

A 级

I. 单词拼写

- The _____ (供选择的) book to study for the examination is *Harry Potter*.
- Do you take seriously his _____ (预测) of the activity?
- Do you know the _____ (城市的) population is increasing fast?
- He tried my patience to its _____ (范围).
- Give your _____ (命令) in a loud, confident voice.
- I think gardening is a form of _____ (消遣).
- He swims well in spite of his _____ (残疾).
- I am not _____ (乐观的) about the outcome of the event.
- She stated her views very _____ (确定地; 明确地).
- Nowadays, we are lacking in natural _____ (资源).

II. 单句改错

- Travelling in the space by ordinary citizens will be common in the future.
- He describes what houses will be look like in twenty years' time.
- There is one thing I real want to do and that is to travel around the world.
- Police will arrest criminals firing nets instead of guns.
- All cars will be powered by electricity, solar energy and wind.



必修4

III. 词汇知识

16. Would you give me some ink? I have _____ mine.
A. use up B. run out C. ran out of D. run out of
17. The workers are loading the truck _____ books.
A. of B. with C. on D. in
18. Do you know how they will _____ a city of 50,000 people in the future?
A. run B. live C. rely D. prevent
19. Why will care _____ the environment become very important?
A. of B. on C. for D. about
20. These tickets are _____, and you don't need to give me money.
A. free of charge B. free charge C. be free D. charge of free
21. Police should have enough proof before they _____ a criminal.
A. catch B. arrest C. caught D. arrested
22. Nowadays _____ is used to make windows and doors because it is light and strong.
A. metal B. concrete C. steel D. aluminium
23. Many waste materials can be _____ to save energy.
A. recycled B. recycle C. created D. powered
24. I'll be saving lives and that is _____ a very useful and interesting career.
A. completely B. definitely C. eventually D. finally
25. He is badly ill and needs an _____ immediately.
A. operate B. operating C. operation D. operator

IV. 语法专练

26. Don't call me after ten o'clock at night I _____.
A. will be sleeping B. will sleep C. am going to sleep D. am sleeping
27. We won't _____ next week. It's a public holiday.
A. work B. be to work C. be working D. working
28. If you _____ attend the meeting, you'd better leave now.
A. are going to B. will be C. are about to D. went to
29. Work hard and you _____ succeed.
A. are to B. are going to C. are about to D. will
30. —Did you tell Kate about the result of the experiment?
—Oh, no, I forgot. I _____ her now.
A. will be calling B. will call C. call D. am to call
31. —What would you do if it _____ tomorrow?
—We have to carry it on, since we've got everything ready.
A. rain B. rains C. will rain D. is raining
32. Let's keep to the point or we _____ any decisions.
A. will never reach B. have never reached
C. never reach D. never reached

33. At this time tomorrow _____ over the Atlantic. (2003, 北京)
A. we're going to fly B. we'll be flying
C. we'll fly D. we are to fly
34. —Why don't you put the meat in the fridge?
—It'll _____ fresh for several days. (2003, 北京)
A. be stayed B. stay C. be staying D. have stayed
35. He will have learned English for eight years by the time he _____ from the university next year. (2002, 上海)
A. will graduate B. will have graduated
C. graduates D. is to graduate
- V. 翻译句子
36. 这台旧机器已毫无用处,我愿意把它处理掉。
37. 岛上的人用水全靠一眼泉。
38. 我的蓝墨水已经用完了。
39. 那种服装式样已经不时尚了。
40. 他们已向波音公司订购 30 架中型新客机。

B 级

I. 单项选择

1. We use _____ that is very strong in many modern buildings.
A. stones B. glasses C. bricks D. concrete
2. Tom is ill in bed now; he can't _____ his bad cold.
A. get rid of B. get rid C. take away D. break away
3. How I want to be a person who can make right _____.
A. decision B. order C. predictions D. material
4. If we don't save our earth's natural resources, they will soon be _____.
A. run out of B. run out C. disappear D. use up
5. I can find you _____ you are.
A. no matter B. wherever C. where D. however
6. Tom's father makes a living _____ selling concrete.
A. by B. with C. in D. through
7. The house _____ a beautiful garden is Mr. Smith's.
A. attach to B. attached C. attached to D. attached with
8. We should do something to prevent the air from _____.
A. polluting B. being polluted C. be polluted D. polluted
9. With his homework _____, Tom went to play football.
A. finish B. to finish C. finishing D. finished
10. You can come and go when you want within _____.
A. limits B. limit C. limited D. limiting



必修4

11. I think houses will change colours in the future _____ the flick of a switch,
A. by B. on C. at D. with
12. No one can help you; you can only _____ yourself.
A. rely B. rely on C. rely to D. rely for
13. Architects are very _____ about the effects of houses on the environment,
A. optimistic B. powerful C. alternative D. risk
14. Your method of carrying out the problem is _____.
A. on the way of B. in the way out C. on the way out D. in the way of
15. We shouldn't laugh at people with _____; they are the same as we are.
A. disable B. disability C. ability D. disabilities

II. 完形填空

What kinds of homes will we live in the future? Nobody can _____ 16 _____, but scientists are working _____ 17 _____ new ideas now.

Some scientists are _____ 18 _____ about building whole cities under a huge glass dome(圆屋顶). _____ 19 _____, advanced heating and cooling systems will be _____ 20 _____ to control the weather in the domes. _____ 21 _____, there will never be any rain or _____ 22 _____, and the temperature will always be _____ 23 _____.

Perhaps everyone will live in vertical(直立的) cities—high rises _____ 24 _____ are so large that they can _____ 25 _____ all the necessities of life. Since vertical cities will use _____ 26 _____ land than flat cities, and provide homes _____ 27 _____ more people, they will be practical for small countries that have _____ 28 _____ populations.

_____ 29 _____ idea that will be helpful to small countries is the _____ 30 _____ city. Monaco has already built homes, stores, and offices _____ 31 _____ the water of the Mediterranean Sea.

There are some people who think that we will go back to live in caves. _____ 32 _____ the caves of the future will be very different _____ 33 _____ the caves of the Stone Age. Farms and parks will be on the land _____ 34 _____ the cave city. When people want to go to the country or to a park, a short _____ 35 _____ in a lift will take them there.

16. A. be sure B. say C. speak D. talk
17. A. off B. out C. in D. by
18. A. considering B. thinking C. providing D. exploring
19. A. On the other hand B. As a result C. Of course D. At the same time
20. A. possible B. impressive C. necessary D. air-conditioned
21. A. Similarly B. However C. Moreover D. Therefore
22. A. wind B. snow C. sun shine D. stars
23. A. comfortable B. warm C. cool D. convenient
24. A. that B. they C. where D. who
25. A. construct B. continue C. remain D. contain
26. A. wider B. limited C. less D. crowded
27. A. on B. for C. to D. with

