

PROGRESS EVERY DAY

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天天向上



总策划/陈志强

2008高考总复习

其实人生豪迈，需要我们好好学习、天天向上；时刻为梦想创造可能，相信自己一定成功！

英语  
不含听力版

其實人生豪邁，需要我們好好學習、天天向上；時刻  
為夢想創造可能，相信自己一定能成功！



我來...  
為勝利而來！

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天  
向上

PROGRESS EVERY DAY

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SB I Unit 1 Good friends

单元概览

重点单词	1. _____ <i>adj.</i> 诚实的;正直的 3. _____ <i>adj.</i> 忠诚的,忠实的 5. _____ <i>n.</i> 火柴;比赛 <i>v.</i> 相配;匹敌 7. _____ <i>n.</i> 锤子;槌 9. _____ <i>n.</i> 绳;索;绳索 11. _____ <i>n.</i> 悲伤;悲痛 13. _____ <i>n.</i> 电影 15. _____ <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i> 锯 17. _____ <i>n.</i> 错误;差错 19. _____ <i>n.</i> 笔记簿;笔记本式电脑 21. _____ <i>adj.</i> 英明的;明智的;聪明的 23. _____ <i>adj.</i> 喜爱的;多情的;喜欢的 25. _____ <i>adj.</i> 古典的;古典文学的 27. _____ <i>v.</i> & <i>n.</i> 打猎;猎取;搜寻 29. _____ <i>vt.</i> & <i>vi.</i> 分享;共有;分配; <i>n.</i> 共享;份额	2. _____ <i>adj.</i> 勇敢的 4. _____ <i>vi.</i> 争论;辩论 <i>vt.</i> 争辩(说) 6. _____ <i>n.</i> 镜子 8. _____ <i>n.</i> 炮;枪 10. _____ <i>n.</i> 飞机 12. _____ <i>n.</i> 谎话;谎言 <i>vi.</i> 撒谎;平躺;位于 14. _____ <i>v.</i> 油煎;油炸 16. _____ <i>adj.</i> 荒芜的;荒废的 18. _____ <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i> 冒险;冒险经历 20. _____ <i>n.</i> 触觉;知觉;感觉;情绪 22. _____ <i>adj.</i> 聪明的;漂亮的;敏捷的 24. _____ <i>n.</i> 演说;讲话;语言 26. _____ <i>v.</i> & <i>n.</i> 投掷;投射;抛 28. _____ <i>adj.</i> 英俊的;大方的;美观的
词汇拓展	1. brave ( <i>adj.</i> ) → _____ ( <i>adv.</i> ) → _____ ( <i>n.</i> )    2. argue ( <i>vi.</i> ) → _____ ( <i>n.</i> ) 3. honest ( <i>adj.</i> ) → _____ ( <i>adv.</i> ) → _____ ( <i>n.</i> )    4. feel ( <i>v.</i> ) → _____ ( <i>n.</i> ) 5. adventure ( <i>n.</i> & <i>v.</i> ) → _____ ( <i>adj.</i> )	
短语	1. argue _____ sb. about sth. 与某人辩论某事 3. _____ fond of 喜欢(指状态) 4. all _____ same 一直 6. _____ alone 单独地;单独的 8. _____ (a) fire 生火 10. treat... _____ ... 把……当作……对待 12. as much _____ 与……一样多;多达 14. be afraid _____ sth. 害怕(做)某事 16. be quick _____ (mind/action) (思维、行动)反应迅速 18. be angry _____ sth. 对某人生气 19. tell a lie/ tell _____ 说谎 21. _____ order 为了	
句型	1. So/ Nor/ Neither + 助动词(系动词、情态动词) + 主语    2. so... that 3. when <i>conj.</i> 4. should have done	
交际用语	1. 喜欢不喜欢(Likes and dislikes) 2. 表示道歉(making apologies)	
语法	Direct and Indirect Speech(I) (直接引语和间接引语); 陈述句和疑问句	
写作	Write an e-mail(写一封电子邮件)	

## 高考预测

1. while, when, before 及 so that 等引起的分句  
while, when, before 及 so that 等引起的分句是历届高考的重点。学习时除了注意它们的基本用法外,特别注意他们引申意义的用法,如 while 和 when 作为并列连词的用法。

2. should, could, might, would 等情态动词的用法  
情态动词是历届高考中的必考项目。像 should, could, might, would 等后面接完成时,表示与过去事实相反的虚拟语气,各有各的语气。另外学生容易忽视 should 作为“估计”或“推测”的用法,容易混淆 might 和 could 虚拟用法和推断时的委婉用法。

### 3. 倒装句

在近几年的各地高考中,多次考查过倒装句的用法。08年复习迎考中应特别注意。

## 重点难点突破

### ▲ 单词:

1. loyal *adj.* 忠诚的,忠实的,忠贞的

loyally *adv.* 忠诚地

loyalty *n.* [U] 忠诚; 忠诚行为; [C] 向某人/某事物效忠的义务

be loyal to (sb. / sth.) 对……忠诚/忠实

remain loyal to one's principle 信守自己的原则

loyal friends 忠诚的朋友

He has remained loyal to the team even though they lose every game.

他仍然忠于那个球队,尽管他们每场都输。

This showed their love and their loyalty to the party.

这表明他们对党的热爱和忠诚。

2. argue *vi.* ① 争论; 辩论; 争吵 (+ with/ over/ about) ② 提出理由 (+ for/ against); *vi.* ① 辩论; 议论 ② 主张, 认为 (+ that)

We heard them arguing in the other room. They were getting very angry. 我们听见他们在另一个房间争论,他们都很生气。

He argued for the five-day week. 他赞成五天工作制。

He argued with the driver about the fare.

他与出租车司机就车费争论。

Columbus argued that the world was round. 哥伦布认为地球是圆的。

3. imagine *vt.* 想象, 设想; 认为, 猜想

Imagine those wounded children and women in the war.

想象一下那些在战争中受伤的孩子和妇女们吧。

Can you imagine what it would be like to live without electricity?

你能想象出生活中没有电会是一幅什么样的情景吗?

I can hardly imagine living alone on an island.

我几乎想象不出独自一人生活在一个岛上的情景。

提示: imagine 不能直接跟不定式,但可以跟动名词短语 (doing sth. 或 one's doing sth. 作其宾语。)

1. hunt *vi./vt. & n.* 打猎; 猎取; 搜寻

hunt for 搜索; 追寻; 寻找

We should hunt wealth in proper ways. 我们应当用合理的方式猎取财富。

Lions hunt zebra. 狮子们猎杀斑马。

I've hunted here and there for my socks. 我到处找我的袜子。

Wolves hunt in packs. 狼是成群猎食的。

go hunting 去打猎 hunter 猎人

注: hunt for 意为“追猎”,也可意为“搜寻”,此时相当于 look for 或 search for.

### ▲ 句型:

5. become/ be fond of 喜欢, 爱好 (= be into sth.)

I am not fond of eating meat. 我不喜欢吃肉。

Because she's fond of books and anxious for knowledge, she frequents the library.

因为她喜欢读书, 渴求知识, 所以经常去图书馆。

### ▲ 句型:

6. So/ Nor/ Neither + 助动词 (系动词、情态动词) + 主语

Tom studies hard, and so does Mary. 汤姆学习很刻苦, 玛丽也是如此。

用法拓展: ① so + do (be, have, can, will 等助动词, 情态动词) + 主语 表示同样肯定的看法或做法

② neither/ nor + do (be, have, can, will 等助动词, 情态动词) + 主语 表示同样否定的看法或做法

③ so it is/ was with sb. = so it is/ was the same with sb. 用于既有肯定又有否定或既有系动词又有实义动词的情况

John likes fish but he doesn't like pork, so it is with Mary.

约翰喜欢吃鱼肉, 但不喜欢吃猪肉, 玛丽也是如此。

John was born in the countryside but he grew up in Beijing, and so it was the same with Mary. 约翰出生在农村, 但在北京长大, 玛丽也是如此。

④ so + 主语 + do (be, have, can, will) 表示对前文提及的情况给予肯定。

Tom speaks English well, and so he does. 汤姆讲英语很好, 是的, 的确如此。

His handwriting is good, and so it is. 他的书法很好, 是的, 的确如此。

⑤ 主语 + do + so 表示该句中的主语重复了前文中的动作

The teacher asked me to fetch some chalk, and I did so. 老师让我去取些粉笔, 我去了。

提示: 掌握本组语言点的用法关键在于: ① so 用于肯定句, neither/ nor 用于否定句; ② 分清是“赞同”还是“另一主语”

的情况也如此”；③前后两分句的时态应保持一致。

7. so... that 如此……以致……, 引导结果状语从句, 其基本用法有

- so + *adj.* / *adv.* + that-clause
- so + *adj.* + a / an + 单数可数名词 + that-clause
- so many / few + 复数可数名词 + that-clause
- so much / little (少) + 不可数名词 + that-clause

例如:

The film was so interesting that I went to see it several times. 这部电影十分有趣我去看过好几次。

He made so many mistakes that he didn't pass the exam. 他在考试中出现的错误太多, 没能及格。

8. when *conj.* “在那时, 突然”句型

(1) be doing... when 正要干某事, (突然)这时…。when 在此表达正在这时候, 相当于 and just then 或 and just at that time.

(2) be about to do... when 正准备干…这时…

(3) be on the point of doing... when 正要干…这时…

We was playing outside, when it began to rain.

我们在户外, 那时天突然下起雨来了。

His wife went on asking questions, when she suddenly noticed a big hole in her husband's hat.

他的妻子继续问了好多问题, 突然她发现丈夫帽子上有个洞。

9. should + have done 表达虚拟语气的用法

“should + have + 过去分词”意为“过去本来应该做……(但实际却没有)”, 常表示对过去应该做某事而没有做感到遗憾, 含有责难或后悔之意。

I should have told you about it earlier, but you were not in when I telephoned.

我本应该早点儿把这事告诉你, 但我打电话时你却不在了。

注: “情态动词 + have + 过去分词”可用于表达“过去本来……(但实际却没有)”, 不同的情态动词表达不同的含义。

ought to / need / could / might / would + have done 本应该 / 本来有必要 / 本来能够 / 本来也许 / 本来想做。

▲ 词义辨析:

1. alone / lonely

① alone 可作形容词, 意为“单独的, 独自的”, 只能作表语; 也可作副词, 意为“独自, 孤单”“只有, 仅仅”常用于名词或代词之后。alone 强调客观上的单独, 没有同伴, 并不表示心理上的寂寞、孤独。

② lonely 只作形容词, 意为“寂寞, 孤独的”。具有感情色彩, 强调主观上感到寂寞、孤独。通常用来作表语, 表示人所处的状态。也可用来作前置定语, 意为“偏僻、荒凉的”。

2. much too / too much

(1) much too 意为“太”、“非常”, 用作副词词组, 修饰形容词、副词, 但不可修饰动词。

Our manager is much too busy to see visitors.

我们经理太忙了, 不能见来访者。

(2) too much 作“太多”解, 有以下三种用法:

1) 用作名词词组。

You have given me too much. 你给我的太多了。

2) 用作形容词词组, 修饰不可数名词。

But too much snow can cause trouble. 但是太多的雪会引起麻烦。

3) 用作副词词组, 修饰不及物动词。

She doesn't talk too much. 她不大说话。

注: much too 的重心在“too”, too much 的重心在“much”。

注意: too many 修饰可数名词复数。

3. match / suit / fit

match 多指大小、色调、形状、性质等方面的搭配。

suit 多指合乎需要、口味、性格、条件、地位等。

fit 多指尺寸、形状、合适, 引申为“吻合”, 协调。

▲ 语法:

直接引语和间接引语(1): 陈述句和疑问句

引述别人的话有两种方式: 直接引述别人的原话, 叫直接引语。用自己的话转述别人的话, 叫间接引语。间接引语在多数情况下构成宾语从句。直接引语一般前后要加引号, 间接引语不用引号。例如:

Mr. Black said, “I'm busy.” (直接引语)

Mr. Black said that he was busy. (间接引语)

1. 陈述句

直接引语如果是陈述句, 变为间接引语时, 用连词 that 引导 (that 常省略), 从句中的人称、时态、指示代词、时间状语、地点状语等要做相应变化。

例如:

(1) He said, “I'm using the knife.” → He said that he was using the knife.

(2) She said, “I have not heard from him since May.” →

She said that she had not heard from him since May.

(3) She said, “I'll go there tomorrow.” →

She said that she would go there the next / following day.

注意: (1) 如果直接引语是客观真理、名言警句、谚语等, 变为间接引语时, 时态不变。如:

Our teacher said, “Light travels much faster than sound.”

→

Our teacher said that light travels much faster than sound.

(2) 如果在当地转述, here 不必改为 there, 动词 come 不必改为 go, 如果在当天转述, yesterday, tomorrow 等时间状语也不必改变。

2. 疑问句

直接引语如果是疑问句, 变为间接引语时, 要把疑问句语序变为陈述句语序, 其人称、时态和状语也要做相应变化。

(1) 一般疑问句: 直接引语如果是一般疑问句, 变为间接引语时, 谓语句是 say 或 said 时, 要改为 ask 或 asked, 原句

句变成由连词 if(或 whether)引导的宾语从句。没有间接宾语的,可以根据情况加上。

She said, "Did you see him last night?" →

She asked (me) whether/ if I had seen him the night before.

(2)特殊疑问句:直接引语如果是特殊疑问句,变为间接引语时,仍用原来的疑问词引导,语序改为特殊疑问词+陈述句语序。

"What do you call your diary?" Anne's sister asked her.

→ Anne's sister asked her what she called her diary.

### 典例精析

【例 1】(2006 年福建高考,34)—It's burning hot today, isn't it?

—Yes. \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.

- A. So was it                      B. So it was  
C. So it is                        D. So is it

【解析】由 so+助动词(be/ do/ will/ have)/情态动词+主语表示“……也是一样”。so was yesterday 表示“昨天的天气与今天一样,都非常热”。

【答案】A

【例 2】(2006 年高考·江西卷)The weather turned out to be fine yesterday. I \_\_\_\_\_ the trouble to carry my umbrella with me.

- A. should have taken            B. could have taken  
C. needn't have taken           D. mustn't have taken

【解析】本题考查“情态动词+have done”用法。should have done 表“本应该做某事而实际上未做”;could have done 表示“可能已经……”,也可表示过去没有实现的可能性,意为“本来可以……”needn't have done 表示“做了本来不必去做的事”,故根据题意 C 项正确;选项 D 本身就是错的,由第一句“昨天是个晴天”,可知第二句“本来没有必要带伞”。

【答案】C

【例 3】They argued \_\_\_\_\_ the matter the whole afternoon, and at last agreed \_\_\_\_\_ the date for the next meeting.

- A. with; with                      B. on; on  
C. about; on                        D. over; over

【解析】本题考查 argue 与介词搭配。根据句意,第一个空是“就……争论”应填 about,第二个空是“双方就……达成共识”,应填 on。

【答案】C

【例 4】(2004 年北京春招)We were swimming in the lake \_\_\_\_\_ suddenly the storm started.

- A. when                              B. while  
C. until                                D. before

【解析】题意为“我们正在湖中游泳,这是突然起了暴风雨”。

【答案】A

【例 5】Can you imagine \_\_\_\_\_ famous as an actor?

- A. he become                      B. him becoming  
C. him become                      D. his to become

【解析】此题考查 imagine 后接名词或动名词。him 为动名词的逻辑主语。

【答案】B

【例 6】They were all \_\_\_\_\_ little children that you are not able to look after \_\_\_\_\_ many of them.

- A. so; so                              B. such; so  
C. such; such                        D. so; such

【解析】根据本题结构,修饰 children 的中心词“little”不表示数量“少的”而作为普通形容词“小的”讲,所以适合 such+adj.+n.+that+... 这一结构,而第二空格后是 many... 又适合 so+many+n.+that+... 结构。

【答案】B

### 课后巩固

I. 单项填空

1. (2006 年江西高考,31)—I reminded you not to forget the appointment.

- \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. So you did                      B. So I do not  
C. So did you                        D. So do I

2. \_\_\_\_\_, I don't think we have a chance of winning.

- A. Be honestly                      B. To be honest  
C. Honesty                            D. Being honest

3. Seeing the \_\_\_\_\_ fire spreading in the building, she was too \_\_\_\_\_ to cry for help.

- A. scaring; scared                      B. scared; scaring  
C. scared; scared                      D. scaring; scaring

4. (2005 年福建福州高三检测模拟)—What is your favorite hobby?

—I'm \_\_\_\_\_ fishing and climbing best.

- A. like                                B. care for  
C. enjoy                                D. fond of

5. I've \_\_\_\_\_ everywhere but I still can't find my key.

- A. hunted                              B. looked for  
C. searched for                        D. found

6. The boy \_\_\_\_\_ in bed \_\_\_\_\_ to his father that he had \_\_\_\_\_ the book on the table.

- A. lying; lied; laid                      B. laying; laid; lied  
C. lied; lay; lain                        D. lain; lying; laid

7. (2007 年兰州,3 月)So seriously \_\_\_\_\_ in the accident \_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_ he was sent to a nearby hospital at once.

- A. was he; when                      B. he was; that  
C. was he injured; that              D. he was injured; when

8. He said that practice \_\_\_\_\_ perfect.

- A. makes                                  B. made  
C. make                                    D. making

9. (NMET 2003) Allen had to call a taxi because the box was \_\_\_\_\_ to carry all the way home.

- A. much too heavy                      B. too much heavy  
C. heavy too much                      D. too heavy much

10. —Hi Tracy, you look tired.

—I am tired. I \_\_\_\_\_ the living room all day.

- A. painted                                B. had painted  
C. have been painting                D. have painted

II. 词义辨析

1. alone/ lonely

- (1) She is \_\_\_\_\_ but I don't think she is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(2) That is a \_\_\_\_\_ mountain village.  
(3) Money \_\_\_\_\_ won't make her happy.

2. too much/ much too

- (1) The price of the computers is \_\_\_\_\_ high.  
(2) The lady spent \_\_\_\_\_ money on new clothes.  
(3) The trip is \_\_\_\_\_ for the old man.  
(4) Having worked all night, he was \_\_\_\_\_ tired to keep his eyes open.  
(5) \_\_\_\_\_ has been said about the performances last night.

3. match/ suit/ fit

- (1) His clothes don't \_\_\_\_\_ his age.  
(2) Does the time \_\_\_\_\_ you?  
(3) The new coat \_\_\_\_\_ her well. It is neither too big nor too small.  
(4) Which day \_\_\_\_\_ you, Saturday or Sunday?

III. 根据句意和本单元学过的内容, 填入适当的介词

- Potatoes were introduced \_\_\_\_\_ China from America.
- \_\_\_\_\_ the opinion of most people, you are wrong this time.
- He hurried to the airport and got \_\_\_\_\_ board plane just in time.
- Most of the students are not \_\_\_\_\_ classical music.
- Because she is fond \_\_\_\_\_ books and anxious for knowl-

edge, she frequents the library.

- Although he has studied here for nearly three years, he made few friends \_\_\_\_\_ his classmates.
- Can you imagine that the president of a large firm doesn't care much \_\_\_\_\_ dress?
- We've been hunting \_\_\_\_\_ the lost boy all over.

IV. 单词拼写

- Can you manage to s \_\_\_\_\_ in a forest alone?
- Do you like c \_\_\_\_\_ music or pop music?
- It is known to all that China is a d \_\_\_\_\_ country while Japan is not.
- It was h \_\_\_\_\_ of you to tell me your worries.
- We a \_\_\_\_\_ with the waiter about the price of the meal.

V. 将下列句子改为间接引语或直接引语

- He said, "I took my Doctor's Degree in 2004."  
\_\_\_\_\_
- He asked me, "How many words have you learned since you went to middle school?"  
\_\_\_\_\_
- He asked, "Tom, Did you return my dictionary to the library yesterday morning?"  
\_\_\_\_\_
- I asked him how he had arrived there that morning.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- I told him that I liked painting and I was going to study art.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- The manager asked the worker how long he had served in his company.  
\_\_\_\_\_

VI. 翻译句子

- 那个村庄已经发展成了一座大城市。(develop into)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 当他进来时, 我们正在争论如何解决这些问题。(argue)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 我并不在意他说的话。(care about)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 尽管杨老师还很年轻, 但他已经被看作是我们学校最优秀的教师之一。(regard as)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 他不得不快些以便赶上最后一趟火车。(in order to)  
\_\_\_\_\_

SB I Unit 2 English around the world

单元概览

重点 单 词	1. _____ <i>n.</i> 浴室;盥洗室;厕所	2. _____ <i>n.</i> 毛巾		
	3. _____ <i>n.</i> 壁橱;储藏室	4. _____ <i>v.</i> 发音;宣告;断言		
	5. _____ <i>adj.</i> 宽的	6. _____ <i>n.</i> 重复 <i>vi.</i> & <i>vt.</i> 重做;重复;复述		
	7. _____ <i>n.</i> 多数;大半	8. _____ <i>adj.</i> 本地的 <i>n.</i> 本地人		
	9. _____ <i>adj.</i> 总的;全部的;整个的 <i>n.</i> 总数	10. _____ <i>n.</i> 舌头;语言;口语		
	11. _____ <i>adj.</i> 相等的;胜任的 <i>vt.</i> 等于;比得上	12. _____ <i>n.</i> 政府;内阁;政治		
	13. _____ <i>n.</i> 情形;境遇;	14. _____ <i>adj.</i> 国际的;世界的		
	15. _____ <i>n.</i> 组织;机构;团体(建筑物等的)位置	16. _____ <i>n.</i> 贸易;商业		
	17. _____ <i>n.</i> 旅游;观光	18. _____ <i>adj.</i> 全球的;球形的		
	19. _____ <i>n.</i> 交通;通讯;通信	20. _____ <i>vt.</i> 交通;沟通;传达(感情、信息等)		
	21. _____ <i>vt.</i> & <i>n.</i> 交换;交易;兑换	22. _____ <i>n.</i> 服务;服务性工作		
	23. _____ <i>n.</i> 信号	24. _____ <i>n.</i> 运动;劳作;运转		
	25. _____ <i>n.</i> 司令官, 指挥官	26. _____ <i>vi.</i> & <i>vt.</i> 整理;收拾 <i>adj.</i> 整齐的		
	27. _____ <i>n.</i> 讲台;看台;摊;摊位	28. _____ <i>adj.</i> 独立自主的		
	29. _____ <i>n.</i> 秋天;瀑布	30. _____ <i>n.</i> 短语;表情		
	31. _____ <i>n.</i> 台风	32. _____ <i>vt.</i> 发表;出版;公布		
	33. _____ <i>adj.</i> 南方的;南部的	34. _____ <i>n.</i> 总统;校长;行长;会长		
	35. _____ <i>adj.</i> 欧洲的;欧洲的	36. _____ <i>v.</i> & <i>n.</i> 嚎叫;怒吼;嚎哭		
	37. _____ <i>n.</i> 食谱	38. _____ <i>vt.</i> 比较;对比		
	39. _____ <i>vt.</i> 替换			
	词汇 拓展	1. pronounce ( <i>v.</i> ) → _____ ( <i>n.</i> )	2. communicate ( <i>vt.</i> ) → _____ ( <i>n.</i> )	
		3. organize ( <i>v.</i> ) → _____ ( <i>n.</i> )	4. express ( <i>v.</i> ) → _____ ( <i>n.</i> )	
	短 语	1. _____ the first time 第一次;首次	2. _____ the way 一路;全程;一直	
		3. _____ total 总额;总数	4. develop _____ 长成;发展成	
		5. have a good _____ of... 通晓;熟知……	7. know _____ 了解;知道	
		6. _____ (over) the phone 在电话里;在打(接)电话	9. borrow... _____ ... 从……借(入)……	
		8. come _____ 发生;产生	11. end _____ with... 以……告终	
		10. stay _____ 不睡;熬夜		
		12. more _____ less 或多或少		
		13. have some difficulty (in) _____ sth. 干某事有困难		
		14. bring _____ 引来;引起;吸收	15. at _____ same time 同时;然而	
		16. _____ one's way 在……路上	17. take _____ 脱下;除去	
		18. turn _____ (the radio) 拧低(收音机)的声音	19. communicate _____ sb. 和……交流	
		20. most _____ the time 大部分时间		
		句 型	1. Joe is an American who has come to Britain for the first time.	
			2. 强调句的特殊疑问句: What is it that Joe can't find in the bathroom?	
			3. with+复合结构	
		交 际 用 语	语言交际困难(Language difficulties in communication)	
		语 法	Direct and Indirect Speech(直接引语和间接引语) (II) 祈使句	
写 作		写一篇有关英美英语区别的说明文		

### 高考预测

1. 介词 with 或动词 + 复合宾语的考查在历届各地高考中频繁出现, 尤其以名词变形形式出现。在复习应考中应加以注意。

2. 非谓语动词的考查仍然是热门项目。尤其是现在分词和过去分词作状语时与逻辑主语一致的规律。

3. 名词、动词及形容词的同义近义辨析。

### 重点难点突破

#### ▲ 单词:

1. majority *n.* 多数; 大半

① The majority of the students were present.

大多数学生出席了。(the majority of 相当于 most of)

② He believes that his supporters are in the majority.

他相信支持他的人占多数。

③ The majority want/ wants peace. 大多数人想要和平。

④ Only a minority of the class voted for the plan.

班里只有少数学生投票赞成这项计划。

2. total *n. & vt. & adj.* 总数; 合计; 总的; 全部的; 整个的  
a total of 总共(修饰可数名词复数时, 谓语动词用复数形式)

the total of... (后面的谓语动词用单数形式)

in total 总计; 共计 (=altogether)

total up to 合计, 总计

① A list of eight schools charged students a total of 22.7 million yuan in extra tuition fees last year.

去年有八所学校乱收费总数达 2270 万元。

② A total of 45 weeks were spent on the study.

一共有 45 周的时间用在学习上。

③ In total, there must have been 20,000 people there.

那里肯定总共有 2 万人。

④ What is the total population of Britain?

英国的总人口有多少?

⑤ The costs totalled up to ¥100. 费用合计人民币一百元。

3. communicate *vt. & vi.* 传递; 交往; 交际

(1) communicate 作“传递”解释时, 是及物动词。其宾语常为: news, information, feeling 等, 构成短语有: communicate... to sb.

He communicated his intention to me. 他把他的意向告诉了我。

(2) communicate 作“交往, 交际”解释时, 是不及物动词, 其后接介词 with.

Young people often complain of not being able to communicate with their parents.

年轻人常抱怨不能与他们的父母沟通思想。

注: communicate 的名词是 communication, 意思是“交流, 沟通”, “通信, 联络”。

沟通”, “通信, 联络”。

1. compare *vt.* 比较

compare notes

对笔记; 交换意见

compare... to... 把... 比拟, 比作... 对比

把... 对比, 比作... 对比

compare... with/ to... 把... 与... 比较, 对照

把... 与... 比较, 对照

beyond comparison

天壤之别, 不可相比

by comparison

比较起来, 用比较方法

in comparison with

和... 比较起来

① He compared London to/ with Paris.

他把伦敦与巴黎作比较。

② Shakespeare compared the world to a stage.

莎士比亚把世界比作舞台。

③ Walking can't compare with flying.

走路比不上飞行。

④ London is large, compared to/ with Paris.

与巴黎相比较之下, 伦敦较大。

5. difficulty 及相关用法

difficulty *n.* [U] 困难; 艰难 [C] 难事; 具体困难

a task of great difficulty 一件非常困难的工作

full of difficulties 充满困难

get/ run into difficulties 遇到困难, 陷入困境

in a difficulty 有困难; 处境困难

in difficulties 经济困难

out of a/ the difficulty 摆脱困境

have { difficulty (trouble/ problem) (in) doing sth.

做某事有难处

difficulty with sth. 在某事上有难处

There is (some) difficulty (in) doing sth.

干某事有困难

do sth. without (with) difficulty 毫不费力(费力)地做某事

6. knowledge *n.* 知识

Knowledge is power. 知识就是力量。

相关链接: knowledge 统指“知识”时不可数, 但可以与 a 连用, 特别是有修饰语时, 表示某一方面的知识。

I have a good knowledge of.

I have no knowledge of how very ill she was. 我不知道她病得多厉害。

#### ▲ 短语:

7. come about 发生, 产生

拓展: How does it come about that...?

... 是怎样发生的?

come along/ on 过来, 一道来

come after (= follow) 跟随

come/ run across sb. = come upon sb. = meet with sb. =

happen to meet sb. = meet sb. by chance 偶然遇见某人

come to oneself (= come back to life) 苏醒过来

come to a stop (= come to an end) 结束, 停止

come to know (= get to know) 逐渐认识  
come into being (指事情、局面的) 形成, 出现  
come into effect/ force 生效  
come into power/ office 上任, 就职  
come true 成为现实

8. more or less 大约; 差不多; 几乎

That table is more or less two meters long.

那张桌子大约两米长。

I've more or less finished the book.

我差不多已经读完这本书了。

She could earn \$200 a day, more or less.

她一天大约能挣 200 美元。

提示: more or less 是一个固定结构, or 不可换成 and。more or less 可以修饰数词, 意为“大约”; 还可修饰动词、分词、形容词, 意为“或多或少, 差不多, 几乎”。通常放在系动词、助动词或情态动词之后, 或放在动词之前, 也可置之句末。

9. bring in

bring in a good harvest 获得一个好的收成

bring them in several hundred dollars

使他们得到几百美元的收入

bring in some useful sentences

插入一些有用的句子

bring in new customs and habits

带来新的风俗习惯

拓展: bring out 说明, 阐明; 出版(文艺作品); 表现出来

bring about 使发生, 引起

bring up 提出; 抚养, 培养; 呕吐

bring down 使倒下, 使下降; 击落; 推翻

▲ 句型:

10. 强调句型及其各种结构

What is it that Joe can't find in the bathroom?

乔在浴室里找不到的是什么?

强调句型的结构如下:

(1) 基本结构: It is/ was + 被强调部分 + that/ who + 其余部分

(2) 被强调句子是一般疑问句时, 强调句结构: "Is/ Was it + 被强调部分 + that/ who + 其他部分(用陈述语序)?"

(3) 被强调部分是特殊疑问词时, 强调句结构: "疑问词 + is/ was + that + 其他部分(陈述语序)?"

(4) 强调名词性从句引导词时, 强调句结构: "引导词 + it is/ was + that + 从句其他部分"。

(5) 对 not... until 结构中 until 部分进行强调时, not 需要放在被强调部分, 句式为: "It is/ was not until... that + 主句部分(用肯定形式)"。

11. For a long time the language in America stayed the same, while the language in England changed.

while 引起从句的用法

1)(表时间)当……时候(谓语必须是延续的)

She listened carefully while he read.

他读的时候她仔细听着。

2)(表对比)而, 却

Some people waste food while others haven't enough.

有些人浪费粮食而其他人却不够吃。

3)(表让步)尽管, 虽然

While I admit his good points, I can see his bad ones.

尽管我承认他的优点, 但我也能看到他的不足。

4)(表条件)相当于 as long as 只要

While there is life there is hope. 只要有生命就有希望。

12. with + 名词或代词 + 宾语补足语

With so many people communicating in English every day, it will become more and more important to have a good knowledge of English.

有那么多的人每天用英语交流, 精通英语将会变得越来越重要。

“with + 名词或代词 + 宾语补足语”称作“with 的复合结构”。该结构常用作伴随状语, 也可用作定语。该结构中的宾语补足语可以是现在分词、过去分词、形容词、副词、动词不定式或介词短语。

She likes to sleep with the window open.

她喜欢开着窗户睡觉。

With everything done, we went home.

把所有的事做完以后我们就回家了。

▲ 词义辨析:

1. besides/ except/ except for/ except that/ except when/ apart from

1) besides 表示“除了……还有”的意思。在语义上相当于 as well as, in addition to, apart from。另外 besides 还可作副词, 意为“除此之外”。

2) except 表示“除了……”“除去……”的意思, 前后主语属同一类。例如: All are here except Xiao Li. 除了小李外, 大家都来了。

3) except for 也表示“除了……”的意思, 但主要是指“在一个整体中除了一点不太好外, 整个还是很好的”, 前后的主语不是同一类。在句首时我们总是用 except for 代替 except。

4) except that 表示“除了……”“只是……”, 后跟从句。

5) except when 表示“除了某时候之外”, 后面接从句, 在语义上是状语成分。

6) apart from 表示“除了……以外”, 有时 apart from = besides。有时 apart from = except for。

2. a number of/ the number of

a number of 只能用作定语, 修饰可数名词复数, 意为“许多; 若干”(= many)。number 前可用 large, small 等修饰词。当它修饰主语时, 谓语动词与它修饰的主语一致。

the number of 的意思是“……的数量; 号码”。当它与后面的名词连用时, 中心词是 the number。如果用作主语, 即使后面的名词是复数, 谓语也要用单数。

3. for example/ such as

for example 用来举例说明某一论点或情况,一般只举同类人或物中的“一个”为例,作插入语,可位于句首,句中或句末。

such as 用来列举事物时,一般列举同类人或事物中的几个例子。插在被列举的事物与前面的名词之间,as 后面不可有逗号。

Some of the rubbish, such as food, paper and iron, rots away over a long period of time.

有些废物,如剩饭、废纸和废钱,时间一久就烂掉了。

注意:使用这个短语时,后面列举的事物的数量不能等于它前面所提到的总和,一旦相等就要用 that is 或 namely。

▲ 语法:

直接引语和间接引语(II):祈使句

把祈使句的直接引语改为间接引语的方法是:将祈使句中的动词原形变成不定式,在不定式的前面加上 ask/ tell/ order... ,其句型为 ask/ tell/ order sb. (not) to do sth.

(1)直接引语中的祈使句表示请求时,改为间接引语用 ask sb. (not) to do sth.

“Please post the letter for me when you pass the post office.” he said to me.

→He asked me to post the letter for him when I passed the post office.

She said to me, “Don’t touch my painting while it is wet.”

→She asked me not to touch her painting while it was wet.

(2)直接引语中的祈使句表示要求或命令时,改为间接引语用 tell/ order sb. (not) to do sth.

“Don’t leave the room without my permission.” The captain said to the soldiers.

→The captain ordered the soldiers not to leave the room without his permission.

(3)表示请求的其他委婉的疑问句在改为间接引语时也可以用 ask sb. (not) to do sth.

“Will you please help me carry these books to the library?”

→The assistant asked the boy to help her carry the books to the library.

典例精析

【例1】 If you \_\_\_\_\_ finished, I’ll start clearing up.

- A. more or less have    B. more and less have  
C. have more and less    D. have more or less

【解析】 全句意思为:如果你差不多吃完了,我就开始收拾了。

【答案】 D

【例2】 (2004年福建高考) It was a pity that the great writer died \_\_\_\_\_ his works unfinished.

- A. for                                    B. with  
C. from                                  D. of

【解析】 句意为:这个大作家没能完成他的著作就去世了,真是太遗憾了。with的复合结构在句中作伴随状语。

【答案】 B

【例3】 (2005江西高考) Please tell me how the accident \_\_\_\_\_, I am still in the dark.

- A. came by                                B. came upon  
C. came to                                D. came about

【解析】 come by(为看望某人)作短暂拜访,设法得到(或获得); come upon 偶然遇见,偶然发现; come to 合计,总计; come about 发生。

【答案】 D

【例4】 (2005山东高考) — \_\_\_\_\_ that he managed to get the information?

- Oh, a friend of his helped him.  
A. Where was it                        B. What was it  
C. How was it                         D. Why was it

【解析】 根据答语 Oh, a friend of his helped him 判断,此题应用 how 引导。此题为强调特殊疑问的强调句型,其结构为“特殊疑问词+is/ was it+that...?”。

【答案】 C

【例5】 Many people agree that \_\_\_\_\_ knowledge of English is a must in \_\_\_\_\_ international trade today.

- A. a; /                                      B. the; an  
C. the; the                                D. /; the

【解析】 knowledge 是不可数名词,因有修饰语 of English 修饰,故用不定冠词 a。a knowledge of English 可理解为“英语知识”。international trade 是抽象名词,前面不加定冠词 the。

【答案】 A

【例6】 He is afraid to face the difficulty he thinks he’ll have \_\_\_\_\_ the driving test tomorrow; he find it difficult \_\_\_\_\_ rid of the worries.

- A. passed; got                            B. passing; to get  
C. to pass; getting                      D. in passing; in getting

【解析】 解答本题必须注意 he’ll have \_\_\_\_\_ the driving test tomorrow 是定语从句修饰不可数名词 difficulty, 定语从句中使用了 have difficulty (in) doing 结构,其中 difficulty 由关系代词 which/ that 替代并可省略。第二空格处为句型 find it difficult to do sth. 句型。

【答案】 B

课后巩固

I. 单项填空

- (2007年郑州,3月)With oil prices \_\_\_\_\_ and worries about global warming \_\_\_\_\_ by burning fuels, nuclear power may be considered to be cheaper and cleaner.  
A. going up; caused      B. going up; causing  
C. gone up; caused      D. gone up; causing
- Could I get something to drink?  
—Sure, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. be home yourself      B. make yourself at home  
C. you could of course      D. you're requested
- I thought her nice and honest \_\_\_\_\_ I met her.  
A. first time      B. for the first time  
C. the first time      D. by the first
- If you continue to steal, you'll \_\_\_\_\_ in prison.  
A. give up      B. end up  
C. break up      D. send up
- Don't touch anything in the room, Li Hua.  
—I beg your pardon.  
—I \_\_\_\_\_ you not to touch anything in the room.  
A. made      B. had  
C. told      D. asked
- The suit fitted him well \_\_\_\_\_ the colour was a little brighter.  
A. except for      B. except that  
C. except when      D. besides
- It was only with the help of the local guide \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. was the mountain climber rescued  
B. that the mountain climber was rescued  
C. when the mountain climber was rescued  
D. then the mountain climber was rescued
- They were surprised that a child should work out the problem \_\_\_\_\_ they themselves couldn't.  
A. once      B. then  
C. while      D. if
- Shanghai has \_\_\_\_\_ more US dollars this year than last year.  
A. brought down      B. brought up  
C. brought in      D. brought out
- Jack, how did it \_\_\_\_\_ that you made so many mistakes in your homework?  
—I myself haven't figured it out yet!  
A. come about      B. occur to  
C. bring about      D. get down

II. 词义辨析

1. such as/ for example

- ① He likes ball games, \_\_\_\_\_ football, baseball and basketball.

- ② Many great men have risen from poverty \_\_\_\_\_ Lincoln.  
③ We visited several cities, \_\_\_\_\_ New York, Chicago and Boston.  
④ Many countries, \_\_\_\_\_ Japan, have a lot of earthquakes.  
2. the number of/ a number of  
① \_\_\_\_\_ the students in our school has risen this year.  
② \_\_\_\_\_ students have done their homework well.  
③ \_\_\_\_\_ people present at the meeting was 1000.  
④ \_\_\_\_\_ workers went on strike.

3. except/ except for/ besides/ except that (what/ when/...)

- ① We all came here on time \_\_\_\_\_ him.  
② Your article is well written \_\_\_\_\_ a few spelling mistakes.  
③ \_\_\_\_\_ me, everyone was tired.  
④ Do you play other games \_\_\_\_\_ tennis?  
⑤ This suit fits me well \_\_\_\_\_ the trousers are too long.  
⑥ \_\_\_\_\_ knowing some Greek, she was fluent in Italian.  
⑦ I know nothing about the accident \_\_\_\_\_ I read in the paper.  
⑧ I looked everywhere \_\_\_\_\_ in the bathroom.  
⑨ He is a good husband \_\_\_\_\_ he is in drink.  
⑩ Your dress is ready \_\_\_\_\_ the buttons.

III. 根据句意和本单元学过的内容,填入适当的介词

- Nancy told Joe to feel free and make himself \_\_\_\_\_ home.
- If you choose your words carefully when you are writing, you'll end \_\_\_\_\_ a well-written sentence.
- We hope our explanation will prove more \_\_\_\_\_ less helpful.
- An equal number of people learn English \_\_\_\_\_ a second language.
- The retired worker usually waters his garden every day \_\_\_\_\_ on rainy days.
- Once he was a naughty boy, but now he has developed \_\_\_\_\_ a good soldier.
- At first, the government had great difficulty \_\_\_\_\_ persuading people to leave Rio and to settle in Brasilia.
- About two people \_\_\_\_\_ total attended the meeting held in Washington.

IV. 单词拼写

- The m \_\_\_\_\_ of children in our class have brown eyes; only three have blue eyes.
- The present g \_\_\_\_\_ came into power last year.
- The house has a fine s \_\_\_\_\_. You can go shopping very easily.

4. WTO refers to World Trade O \_\_\_\_\_ .  
5. All c \_\_\_\_\_ with the east has been stopped by the earthquake.

V. 同义句转换

1. "Listen carefully, boys and girls," the teacher said.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_ .  
2. "Don't speak so loudly in the hospital," the nurse said.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_ .  
3. "Please help me with the bag," she said to me.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_ .  
4. The doctor asked the patient(病人) to have a good rest.  
→ " \_\_\_\_\_ ." The doctor said to the patient.  
5. My mother told me not to play on the way to school.  
→ " \_\_\_\_\_ ." my mother said to me.

6. She suggested our going shopping that afternoon.  
→ " \_\_\_\_\_ ." She said to us.

VI. 汉译英

1. 全世界的人们都爱好体育活动。(all over the world)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
2. 我是收音机上听到这个令人吃惊的消息的。(on the radio)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
3. 一共有 10 人获奖。(in total)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
4. 他是名优秀学生,除了有一些小毛病以外。(except for)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
5. 掌握外语和计算机知识非常重要。(have a good knowledge of)  
\_\_\_\_\_

SB I Unit 1-2 单元培优素质能力检测

第 I 卷

I. 单词辨音:

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,找出其划线部分与所给单词划线部分读音相同的选项。

1. news A. research B. newspaper  
C. Christmas D. Thursday  
2. depend A. envelope B. elect  
C. recent D. develop  
3. solid A. Europe B. robot  
C. salt D. wander  
4. straight A. certainly B. neighbour  
C. believe D. flight  
5. character A. chain B. church  
C. stomach D. machine

II. 单项填空:

6. Although he lived \_\_\_\_\_ in a \_\_\_\_\_ mountain village, he didn't feel \_\_\_\_\_ at all.  
A. alone; alone; lonely B. alone; lonely; lonely  
C. lonely; lonely; alone D. lonely; alone; alone  
7. —It was careless of you to have left the door open.  
—Oh, dear! \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A. So did I B. So I did  
C. So were you D. So did you  
8. She couldn't concentrate on her job with so many problems \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A. solved B. to solve  
C. solving D. being solved  
9. Kids talk frequently about what they can do, \_\_\_\_\_ many adults do the opposite, tending to talk about what they can't and why.  
A. and B. so

- C. for D. while  
10. She turned out to be \_\_\_\_\_ at advising others, but didn't do well in conducting herself.  
A. clever B. wise  
C. bright D. smart  
11. —Why did your boss call you up?  
—To \_\_\_\_\_ the causes that the fire was started.  
A. discuss B. argue  
C. talk D. research  
12. —My car started up at last.  
—You should have it repaired \_\_\_\_\_ it's working now.  
A. as long as B. as though  
C. even though D. in case  
13. The local radio station has a free long-distance telephone number \_\_\_\_\_ listeners may call with any questions they have about its programs.  
A. so that B. although  
C. as D. even if  
14. The boy wanted to ride his bicycle in the street, but his mother told him \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A. not to B. not to do  
C. not to do it D. do not to  
15. —Is the zoo far from here?  
—It's an hour's journey, \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A. more or less B. more and more  
C. and so on D. all together  
16. The majority of people \_\_\_\_\_ like watching football games.  
A. seem B. seems  
C. seem to D. seems to  
17. I \_\_\_\_\_ Mr White but I don't \_\_\_\_\_ him.  
A. have heard; hear

- B. have known; hear  
C. have known about; know  
D. have heard; know
18. —Happy New Year to you.  
—Thanks, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the same to you      B. the same with you  
C. the same as          D. the same like you
19. Does the way we thought of \_\_\_\_\_ the water clean make any sense?
- A. making                  B. to make  
C. how to make              D. having made
20. How much has the company \_\_\_\_\_ this year?
- A. brought in              B. brought down  
C. brought about          D. brought out

III. 完形填空

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从1~20各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C、D)中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

One day a teacher asked her students to list the names of the other students in the class on two sheets of paper, leaving a space between each name.

Then she told them to think of the 21 thing they could say about each of their 22 and write it down.

It took the remainder of the class period to finish their 23, and as the students left the room, each one handed in the papers.

That Saturday the teacher wrote down the name of each student on a 24 sheet of paper, and 25 what everyone else had said about that 26.

On Monday she gave each student his or her list. Before long, the entire class was 27. "Really?" she heard whispers. "I 28 knew I meant anything to anyone!" and. "I didn't know 29 liked me so much," were most of the 30.

That group of students 31 on. Several years later, one of the students, Mark, was killed in Vietnam and the teacher attended the funeral of that special student.

The church was 32 his friends. After the funeral, Mark's parents met the teacher. "We want to 33 you something," Mark's father said, taking a wallet out of his pocket. "They 34 this on Mark when he was killed. We thought you might 35 it."

Opening the wallet, he 36 removed two 37 pieces of notebook paper that had been folded and unfolded many times.

The teacher knew without looking 38 the papers were the ones on which she had listed all the good things each of Mark's classmates had 39 about him.

"Thank you so much for doing that." Mark's mother said. "As you can see, Mark 40 it."

21. A. worst                      B. most unforgettable  
C. most common              D. nicest
22. A. classmates              B. teachers  
C. parents                      D. relations
23. A. preparation              B. test  
C. assignment                  D. discussion
24. A. large                      B. separate  
C. red                            D. clean
25. A. listed                      B. read  
C. selected                      D. erased
26. A. event                      B. class  
C. individual                    D. homework
27. A. crying                    B. smiling  
C. silent                        D. exhausted
28. A. never                      B. always  
C. sometimes                  D. certainly
29. A. others                    B. girls  
C. boys                         D. some
30. A. complaints              B. thoughts  
C. excuses                      D. comments
31. A. held                      B. took  
C. moved                        D. looked
32. A. packed with              B. frightening to  
C. prepared for                D. built by
33. A. tell                        B. show  
C. write                         D. inform
34. A. put                        B. found  
C. hid                            D. wrapped
35. A. need                      B. expect  
C. miss                         D. recognize
36. A. carefully                B. hurriedly  
C. quickly                      D. happily
37. A. new                        B. beautiful  
C. worn                         D. tough
38. A. that                        B. for  
C. at                              D. whether
39. A. talked                    B. said  
C. missed                        D. explained
40. A. lost                        B. forgot  
C. described                    D. treasured

IV. 阅读理解

(2006年全国高考卷I)

Many years ago, when I was fresh out of school and working in Denver, I was driving to my parents' home in Missouri for Christmas. I stopped at a gas station(加油站) about 50 miles from Oklahoma City, where I was planning to stop and visit a friend. While I was standing in line at the cash register(收款台), I said hello to an older couple who were also



paying for gas.

I took off, but had gone only a few miles when black smoke poured from the back of my car. I stopped and wondered what I should do. A car pulled up behind me. It was the couple I had spoken to at the gas station. They said they would take me to my friend's. We chatted on the way into the city, and when I got out of the car, the husband gave me his business card.

I wrote him and his wife a thank you note for helping me. Soon afterward, I received a Christmas present from them. Their note that came with it said that helping me had made their holidays meaningful.

Years later, I drove to a meeting in a nearby town in the morning. In late afternoon I returned to my car and found that I'd left the lights on all day, and the battery(电池)was dead. Then I noticed that the Friendly Ford dealership—a shop selling cars—was right next door. I walked over and found two salesmen in the showroom.

"Just how friendly is Friendly Ford?" I asked and explained my trouble. They quickly drove a pickup truck to my car and started it. They would accept no payment, so when I got home, I wrote them a note to say thanks. I received a letter back from one of the salesmen. No one had ever taken the time to write him and say thank you, and it meant a lot, he said.

"Thank you"—two powerful words. They're easy to say and mean so much.

41. The author planned to stop at Oklahoma City \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. to visit a friend  
B. to see his parents  
C. to pay at the cash register  
D. to have more gas for his car
42. The words "took off" underlined in Paragraph 2 mean "\_\_\_\_\_".
- A. turned off                      B. moved off  
C. put up                            D. set up
43. What happened when the author found smoke coming out of his car?
- A. He had it pulled back to the gas station.  
B. The couple sent him a business card.  
C. The couple offered to help him.  
D. He called his friend for help.
44. The battery of the author's car was dead because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. something went wrong with the lights  
B. the meeting lasted a whole day  
C. he forgot to turn off the lights  
D. he drove too long a distance
45. By telling his own experiences, the author tries to show \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. how to write a thank-you letter  
B. how to deal with car problems  
C. the kind-heartedness of older people  
D. the importance of expressing thanks
- B
- My friend, Emma Daniels, spent the summer of 1974 traveling in Israel. During her monthlong stay in Jerusalem she often went to a cafe called Chocolate Soup. It was run by two men, one of whom-Alex-used to live in Montreal. One morning when Emma went in for coffee, while chatting with her new friend Alex, she mentioned that she had just finished the book she was reading and had nothing else to read. Alex said he had a wonderful book she might like, and that he'd be happy to lend it to her. As he lived just above the cafe, he quickly ran up to get it. The book he handed to Emma just minutes later was *Markings*, a book by a former Secretary-General of the United Nations (UN).
- Emma had never read it, nor had she ever bought a copy. But, when she opened it up, she was floored to see her own name and address inside the cover, in her own handwriting(笔迹). It turned out that the summer before, at a concert back in Montreal, Emma had met a Californian who was in town visiting friends. They decided to exchange(交换)addresses, but neither of them had any paper. The man opened up a book he was carrying in his backpack(背包)and asked Emma to write her name and address inside. When he returned to California, he left the book behind in Montreal, and his friend Alex kept it. When Alex later moved to Jerusalem, he took the book along.
46. Alex lent Emma the book, *Markings*, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. to show his friendliness to her  
B. to show his interest in reading  
C. to tell her about the importance of the UN  
D. to let her write her name and address inside
47. How did Emma feel the moment she opened the book?
- A. Pleased.                            B. Satisfied.  
C. Worried.                            D. Surprised.
48. We can learn from the text that the Californian \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. met Emma at a concert  
B. invited Emma to a concert  
C. introduced Emma to his friend  
D. left Emma his backpack
49. Who was supposed to be the first owner of the book?
- A. An official of the UN.  
B. A coffee shop owner.  
C. A friend of the author's.  
D. Alex's friend from California.