

淘宝在线

与普通高中现行教材配套

导学精练

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出版前言

“惟楚有才，于斯为盛”，历年来，湖北省高考成绩始终为全国“鹤冠”。

自湖北省高考自主命题改革开始，武汉大学出版社按照全日制普通高中教学大纲和考试大纲要求，组织了湖北省28所重点高中近200名特、高级教师编写了《导学精练》高中同步系列与高考总复习系列丛书。该丛书覆盖了高中各学习阶段与各复习进程的各个科目，栏目新颖、版式美观、体例科学、目标清晰、讲解透彻、题量适中、解题灵活，真正体现了名师“导学”、学生“精练”的理念。《导学精练》将揭示高考高升学率的奥秘。

《导学精练》高中同步系列设如下栏目：

新课导学——把本章（或单元）的内容提纲挈领地串起来。即名师认为的“串珍珠”。

目标导航——简明扼要地列出学习本节（或框）的内容后应达到的目标。即名师认为的“指方向”。

知识梳理——把本节（或框）的全部知识概括性地总结复习。即名师认为的“放电影”。

名师点拨——对本节（或框）中的重点、难点、疑点，由老师给出启发性的阐释。即名师认为的“捉虱子”。

典例解析——针对本节（或框）中的学习内容，选择典型例子或经典考题进行解答与分析，起到举一反三的作用。即名师认为的“示范工程”。

同步精练——按基础、综合、拓展的层次，精选适量的练习题提供给学生解答，达到巩固所学知识、拓展学生思维的目的。即名师认为的“深耕细作”。

本章（单元）知识回顾——对本章（或单元）的知识点进行归纳，形成知识结构图或表格描述。即名师认为的“神经网络”。

本章（单元）检测题——精心设计了一套全面反映本章（或单元）所学内容的综合试题，检查测试学生学习的效果，以达到进一步提升的目的。即名师认为的“好钢是炼出来的”。

另外，书中还编写了期中测试题、期末测试题各一套。全书的所有练习题、检测题与测试题，在书后都给出了详尽的解答。

《导学精练》面向中等以上成绩的学生使用。

导学精练

在本丛书即将付梓之时，我们感谢省教育厅、省教育考试院专家的指导，感谢各地市教研院、各县教研室领导的支持，感谢华师一附中、武汉外国语学校、水果湖高级中学、武钢三中、武汉市第二中学、武汉市第六中学、武昌实验中学、黄陂第一中学、黄冈中学、荆州中学、沙市三中、潜江中学、孝感市高级中学、鄂南高级中学、襄樊市第四中学、仙桃中学、荆门市第一中学、天门中学、监利一中、洪湖市第一中学、公安县第一中学、江陵县第一中学、松滋县第一中学、石首市第一中学、赤壁市一中、黄石市二中、宜昌市一中、随州市一中等28所重点中学编写老师的辛勤劳动，我们也感谢武汉鸣凤文化传播有限公司全体员工的大力协助。他们的鼎力支持，使这套丛书具有了权威性、前瞻性、科学性、实用性、新颖性与互动性。我们衷心期望《导学精练》使所有学生的成绩更上一层楼，在高考中实现心中的理想。

本丛书虽经老师多次修改、出版社三审三校一通读一质检，但肯定仍会有疏漏之处，我们诚恳地希望各位老师和同学谅解。也希望各位老师和同学能发现问题，指出编校错误，我们将竭尽全力使《导学精练》充实、完善、提高。

我们与您同行，共同承袭湖北高考的传奇！

《导学精练》编委会

2006年8月20日

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Unit 11

Scientific Achievements



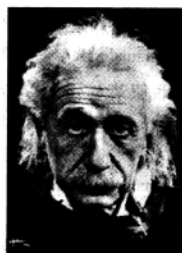
新课导读

一、单元目标

本单元的中心话题是“科学成就”。通过本单元的学习,我们将对科学的发展以及科学领域内所取得的成就有所了解,以便跟上时代的发展步伐。练习并掌握表达“意愿和希望”的日常交际用语,学会英语构词法(一),最后能用本单元所学知识写一篇有说服力的文章。

二、背景阅读

Albert found school very difficult. His teacher would tap(敲) her stick against the blackboard impatiently while she waited for him to answer the questions. Nevertheless(然而) Albert always had to think about many things before he could answer the questions. When his teacher wasn't asking Albert a question, Albert would think of a question to ask her. Moreover, often when he did, she would get red in the face and angry at Albert for thinking up questions she couldn't answer. The more Albert learned, the more he found to think about. The more he thought about, the more questions he thought of to ask. He knew that the earth, other planets, the moon and the sun are just a part of what we call the universe. He knew that the universe is also made up of all the stars we can see with our eyes and millions more we can see with the largest telescope(望远镜) and still more — we think — that are so far away that they can't be seen at all. And he also knew that all these stars and our own bodies and everything else are made up of atoms(原子) so tiny that they can't be seen with the best microscope(显微镜).



He thought there must be some rules to explain why everything in the universe, big and little, acts as it does. Why don't the stars moving around in the sky bump(撞击) into each other? What makes the tiny atoms stick together to form all the different things? Albert Einstein thought and thought until he believed he had some of the answers. In addition, people started to ask him questions because he had answers for many things that scientists had been trying to settle for many years.

- What did Albert think of the school?
 - He thought he could learn much knowledge there.
 - He thought the teacher was kind to him.
 - He thought he had met some troubles there.
 - He thought that it was the best one of all the schools.
- Albert couldn't answer his teacher's questions quickly because _____.
 - he was a shy boy
 - he knew nothing about the answers
 - his teacher couldn't wait for him to answer
 - he had to consider lots of things
- The teacher got angry with Albert because _____.
 - he couldn't answer her questions
 - she failed to ask him questions
 - he answered her questions with bad manners
 - he thought out questions that she couldn't answer
- After you have read the passage, you know that Albert _____.
 - was a simple man
 - found that in the universe there are all the stars that people can see with their eyes
 - said that all the things in the world are made up of atoms that can be seen with an ordinary microscope
 - had plenty of brains and dared discover the secret of things in the world
- Which of the following can tell us the main idea of the passage?
 - The man who discovered atoms.
 - Everybody should think more.
 - A scientist of great achievements — Einstein.
 - Albert's teacher at middle school.



Section A Listening and Speaking



名师点拨

1. Write a **persuasion** essay. 写一篇有说服力的短文。

拓展 **persuasion** *n.* [U, C] — persuading or being persuaded; beliefs 说/信服;劝说;持有……信仰

1) After a lot of persuasion, he agreed to come. 好说歹说,他才同意来。

2) There are lots of people of different political persuasions here. 这里有许多持各种不同政治信仰的人们。

拓展 **persuade** 的动词形式是 persuade, 其常用搭配是:

说服某人做某事 { to do sth.

persuade sb. + { into doing sth.

说服某人不做某事 { not to do sth.

persuade sb. + { out of doing sth.

使某人相信某事;使某人信服

persuade + that 从句

1) He persuaded her into / out of going (= to go / not to go) to the party. 他说服她参加/不参加这次聚会。

2) Try to persuade them to come with us. 设法说服他们同我们一起去。

3) We are persuaded of the justice of her case. 我们确信对她案件的审理是公正的。

4) How can I persuade you that I am sincere? 怎样才能使你相信我是真心实意的呢?

2. Which one do you think is the most important? 你认为哪一个最重要?

拓展 请注意该句型结构:

特殊疑问词 + do you { believe
think + 主语 + 谓语 + 其他?
imagine
suppose

拓展 但 ask 和 know 使用的句型是: Do you know / ask + 特殊疑问词 + 主语 + 谓语 + 其他?

1) Who do you believe is fit for the work? 你认为谁适合这份工作?

2) What do you suppose he did yesterday? 你推测他昨天做了什么?

3) Do you know / ask where he lives? 你知道/问他住在哪里?

3. That's one small step for a man, one giant leap for man-kind. 这对个人来说是迈出了一小步,而对人类来说却是一次大的飞跃。

拓展 **mankind** *n.* [U] — the human race, both men and

women 人类

We must work for the good of all mankind. 我们一定要为全人类的幸福而工作。

拓展 **man** 和 **mankind** 的用法及区别: **man** 和 **mankind** 作“人类”讲时都是不可数名词,作主语时谓语动词用单数,其前也不用冠词。但两词各有所侧重。

(1) **man** 既可指生物学上的人类,也可以一般地指当代的全体人类。

1) They studied the evolution of man. 他们研究了人类的进化。

2) Man's knowledge of things constantly develops. 人类的知识总是不断发展的。

(2) **mankind** 指全人类,包括过去、现在和未来的人类。

1) The author argues that mankind perpetually struggles forward no matter what obstacles lie in its way. 作者认为,不论遇到什么障碍,人类永远在斗争中前进。

2) He based his theory on his belief in the bright future of mankind. 他的理论以他对人类光明前途的信心为依据。

4. You want to develop new technology that will make it possible to grow food in areas where there is very little water. 你想开发一种能使几乎没有水的地区种植作物的新技术。

拓展 **develop** 作及物动词,意为“发展”。

拓展 **develop** 的其他意义有“养成;开发;冲洗(胶卷)”等。

1) We should develop the students' reading habit. 我们应该培养学生们们的阅读习惯。

2) It is very important to develop children's body. 孩子的身体发育是十分重要的。

3) He developed the films he took. 他把他所拍的底片冲洗出来了。

拓展 **it** 在此作形式宾语,而真正的宾语是 to grow food in areas...

拓展 常可跟 **it** 作形式宾语的动词有: make, feel, find, think, consider 等。

1) We feel it our duty to defend our motherland. 我们觉得保卫祖国是我们的责任。

2) He finds it necessary to learn English well. 他发现学好英语是必要的。

3) She considered it important to study the situation of America. 她认为研究美国的形势很重要。

5. You are working on sending a manned spaceship to Mars. 你正忙着把载人的宇宙飞船送往火星。

拓展 **manned** *adj.* 载人的;由人操纵的

拓展 **man** 可作及物动词,意为“操纵;给……配备人员”。

1) Tom will man the telephone switchboard till we get back.



我们回来前由汤姆管理电话总机。

2) Man the lifeboats! 给救生船配备船员!

3) the first manned spacecraft to reach the moon 第一艘载人登月的宇宙飞船



典例解析

【例1】—We'd like you to start work tomorrow if possible.
—I'm sorry, but I can't possibly start until Monday.
_____? (2005·辽宁)

- A. Do you agree with me B. Is that a good idea
C. Do you think I'm right D. Will that be all right

解析 根据语境这是老板雇用新员工时安排开始工作时间的。雇员提出自己不能明天开始工作后征求对方同意。D选项“Will that be all right?”表示“这样行吗?”

答案 D

【例2】—Julia said she sent you a birthday card yesterday.
Have you got it?

—Oh, really! I haven't _____ my mailbox yet. (2005·天津)

- A. examined B. reviewed C. tested D. checked

解析 此题通过日常交际英语考查考生对动词的辨析能力。第一个人说:“Julia said she sent you a birthday card yesterday. Have you got it?”第二个人说:“Oh, really! I haven't _____ my mailbox yet.”查看邮箱应该用D. checked。A. examined为“检查”,B. reviewed为“复习”,C. tested为“测试”,故排除A、B和C。

答案 D

【例3】I have always been honest and straightforward, and it doesn't matter _____ I'm talking to. (2004·广东)

- A. who is it B. who it is C. it is who D. it is whom

解析 考查名词性从句。名词性从句的顺序为:疑问词+主语+谓语。

答案 B

【例4】Words _____ me when I wanted to express my thanks to him for having saved my son from the burning house. (2004·广东)

- A. failed B. left
C. discouraged D. disappointed

解析 fail在此处是及物动词,表示“(某种能力、品质等)未能满足某人的需要;无助于”。例如:His courage failed him. 他失去了勇气。Words failed him. 他激动(或震惊、气愤)得说不出话来。

答案 A

【例5】—How are the team playing?

—They're playing well, but one of them _____ hurt. (2002·春招)

- A. got B. gets C. are D. were

解析 从本题的语境分析,受伤肯定是已发生了的动作和行为,因此只能选择got,不能用表示状态的动词be,也不能用表示经常发生的gets。

答案 A



同步精练

1. 语境对话

1) —I'd like to invite you to dinner this Saturday, Mr. Smith.
_____.

- A. Oh, no. Let's not
B. I'm very sorry, but I have another plan
C. I'd rather stay at home
D. Oh, no. That'll be too much trouble

2) —Would you like to go to the movie?
_____. I feel like doing something different.

- A. Not really B. I don't like
C. I don't think so D. Don't mention it

3) —When are you coming to China?

—Next Monday evening at eight o'clock. Can you meet me at the airport?

_____. But I'm leaving for London on business.

- A. Certainly B. Sure
C. I'd like to D. No problem

4) —Could you do me a favor and take these books to my office?

—Yes, _____. (2005·山东)

- A. for pleasure B. I could
C. my pleasure D. with pleasure

5) —Would you mind my coming over and having a look at your new garden? My little son's curious about those roses you grow.

_____. You're welcome. (2005·湖北)

- A. Yes, I do B. Never mind
C. Yes, please D. Not at all

2. 完成句子(每空一词)

1) 时代是变化的,我们也应该跟着变。

_____ change and we should change _____.

2) 他声称自己是一位专家。

He represented _____ as _____.

3) 他们彼此毫无共同之处。

They _____ with _____.

4) 我不知道该怎样改掉我的坏习惯。

I don't know _____
_____ my _____.

5) 你认为谁将会适合这份工作?



Who _____ you think _____
the job?

3. 阅读理解

Digital(数字) television broadcasting, the "TV of the 21 Century", was launched in Japan on Dec. 1.

At first, the service is limited only in three of Japan's largest cities — Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya, but the Japanese government is aimed to make it available in all major Japanese cities by the end of 2006. The government says that by July 24, 2011, analog(模拟) television broadcasting in Japan will officially be a thing of the past.

"As we mark 50 years since the start of analog television broadcasting in 1953, I believe we are at a historic moment as television evolves one step further," said Japanese Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi.

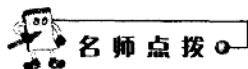
For now, it's estimated that about 12 million families around the area of the three above-mentioned cities can enjoy the service of digital television broadcasting. But because of Japan's mountainous terrain(地形), actual viewers may be as low as 300,000, according to scientists.

To watch digital television broadcasting, viewers need to get a digital TV set or attach a tuner(调谐器) to an ordinary one.

Scientists say the service of digital television broadcasting may not become popular in Japan for a while because most Japanese are not familiar with it now. A recent survey found 40 percent of Japanese TV viewers know nothing about the digital broadcasting technology.

- 1) What may limit the number of the viewers of digital television broadcasting?
 - A. The TV viewers' lack of the digital television broadcasting technology.
 - B. Most Japanese are living in mountains.
 - C. The majority of Japanese are unwilling to fit a tuner to an ordinary TV set.
 - D. Many people can't afford to buy digital TV sets.
- 2) The proper meaning of the underlined word "evolves" in the third paragraph is "_____".
 - A. falls behind
 - B. overtakes
 - C. overpasses
 - D. develops
- 3) After reading the passage we know that _____.
 - A. it's possible for Japanese to enjoy the service of digital television broadcasting in about seven years
 - B. the Japanese government will make it available for all the Japanese to enjoy the service of digital television broadcasting in 2006
 - C. digital television broadcasting can't allow large amounts of information to be passed
 - D. it's difficult for the viewers to get familiar with digital television broadcasting
- 4) Which of the following is the best title of the passage?
 - A. TV of the 21 Century — Digital Television Broadcasting.
 - B. Digital Television Broadcasting Launched in Japan.
 - C. Advantages of Digital Television Broadcasting.
 - D. Digital Broadcasting Technology.

Section B Reading



名师点拨

1. Whatever great achievements the future may have in store for China, it is likely that many of them will be born in north-western Beijing. 无论中国将来会有什么样的伟大成就, 很有可能其中很多就诞生在北京的西北部。

点悟 whatever conj. regardless of what, no matter what 引导让步状语从句。

1) Whatever happens, the first important thing is to keep cool.

(Whatever happens = No matter what happens) 不管发生什么事, 头等重要的是保持冷静。

2) Whatever you do, I won't tell you my secret.

(Whatever you do = No matter what you do) 不管你做什么, 我都不会把我的秘密告诉你。

拓展 当 whatever 引导名词性从句时, 不可用 no matter

what 替换, whatever = anything that.

1) You may do whatever you want to do.

(whatever = anything that) 无论你想做什么, 你都可以做。

2) Whatever can be done has been done.

(Whatever = Anything that) 已经做了能做的一切。

点悟 likely adj. probable 可能的

1) sb. be likely to do sth.

sth. be likely to happen

2) It is likely that...

① The train is likely to be late. 这趟火车很可能晚点。

② She is not likely to come next month. 她下月很可能不来。

③ It is very likely that he will not consent. 他很可能不会同意。

拓展 likely, possible 与 probable 都含有“可能的”意思。likely 是常用词, 指“从表面迹象来看很有可能”。

It is likely that she will ring me tonight.

(= She is very likely to ring me tonight.) 她今晚很有可能



会给我打电话。

possible 指“由于有适当的条件和方法,某事可能发生或做到”,强调“客观上有可能”,但常含有“实际希望很小”的意思。

It is possible to go to the moon now. 现在有可能登上月球。

probable 语气比 possible 强,指“有根据、合情理、值得相信的事物”,带有“大概;很可能”的意思。

I don't think the story is probable. 我觉得那故事不大可能是真的。

2. Zhongguancun has had a positive effect on business as well as science. 中关村无论对商业还是科学都产生了积极的影响。

拓展 have an effect on 意为“对……产生影响”。

1) The medicine has little effect on patient. 这种药对这个病人没有产生多少效果。

2) The radiation leak has had a disastrous effect on the environment. 辐射物泄漏对周围环境造成了灾难性的后果。

拓展 另外有一个词 affect 与 effect 在词形上相似,容易混淆,但意思及词性不同, affect 是动词,作“影响;打动;感染”解释,需要学生特别注意,请看下列例句:

1) Their opinion will not affect my decision. 他们的意见不会影响我的决定。

2) All the people in the room were affected to tears. 屋内所有的人都感动得流下了眼泪。

拓展 as well as 意为“除……外还有;也;和”。

1) As well as a son, she also has a daughter. 除了有一个儿子外,她还有个女儿。

2) It is important for you as well as for me. 这不仅对我重要,对你也很重要。

拓展 as well as 后面需引出另一个人或事物,与前面提到过的人或事物作比较;as well 则作“另外;还”解释,放在句末。

1) She can ride a horse and swim; she can shoot as well. 她会骑马和游泳,另外她还会射击。

2) He needs to develop his reading further, and his writing as well. 他需要进一步提高他的阅读和写作能力。

3. They all have their own characteristics, but they all share the spirit of creativity and scientific skill that have made Zhongguancun a success. 它们都各有自己的特色,但是都共同具备那种使中关村走向成功的创造精神和科学技术。

拓展 share 可以表示“与别人共有或者合用某物;在某方面有共同之处”的意思。

1) Here's only one bedroom, so we'll have to share. 只有一个卧室,所以我们得合着用。

2) My wife shares my belief that our daughter will become a successful engineer. 我妻子和我一样,都认为我们的女儿将来会是个成功的工程师。

拓展 success 可作不可数名词,意为“成功”;可作可数名词,意为“成功的人或事;成功的实例”。

1) Failure is the mother of success. 失败乃成功之母。

2) The plan was a great success. 这个计划极为成功。

4. The researchers and scientists in Zhongguancun know that they can only reach the top if they are ready to deal with and learn from failure. 中关村的研究工作者和科学家们懂得,他们只有准备应对失败,并从中吸取教训,才能登上顶峰。

拓展 failure 是 fail 的名词,当“失败;不足;失灵;故障”或“失败的事或人”讲。

1) His plans ended in failure. 他的计划以失败而告终。

2) The plane accident was ascribed to engine failure. 飞机失事是因为发动机出了故障。

failure 后也可接动词不定式,意同 fail to。

His failure to come that evening was due to poor health. 他那天晚上没来是因为身体不好。

拓展 a success, a failure

success 与 failure 本来是不可数名词,但在特定的环境下,被赋予了具体的含义,成了可数名词(一般不用其复数形式),可译为“一件成功(失败)之事/一个成功(失败)之人”。这种现象称为“抽象名词具体化”。

a danger	一件危险的事;一个危险的人
an honour	一件光荣的事;一个引以为荣的人
a beauty	一件美物;一个美人
an arrival	来到的人
a pity	一件可惜的事
a pleasure	一件高兴的事

5. Not all the new companies can succeed... 并非所有的公司都能成功……

拓展 not 与不定代词 all, every, each, both 等连用时,表示部分否定。

1) Not all parts of cars are produced in this factory. 并非汽车的所有零部件都在这家工厂生产。

2) Not every student is lucky enough to have a chance to go to college. 并非每个孩子都能幸运地有机会上大学。

3) Both of the brothers are not here. 并非两兄弟都在这里。

4) The good and the beautiful don't always go together. 善和美不一定是时常相连的。



典例解析

【例1】 Don't be afraid of asking for help _____ it is needed. (2003·全国)

A. unless B. since C. although D. when

解析 此处的具体语境是向对方提出要求,后一句应该是表达出“凡是需要时”之意,故 D 项为最佳答案。

答案 D

【例2】 One of the consequences of our planet's being warming up is a(n) _____ in the numbers of natural disasters. (2003·上海)

A. result B. account C. reason D. increase

解析 result 结果。account 理由。reason 理由;原因。



increase 增长。根据句意可知, D 项为最佳答案。

答案 D

【例3】 Sarah, hurry up. I'm afraid you won't have time to _____ before the party. (2004·全国)

- A. get changed B. get change
C. get changing D. get to change

解析 get 后接过去分词表示状态的改变。

答案 A

【例4】 —The window is dirty.

—I know. It _____ for weeks. (2004·全国)

- A. hasn't cleaned B. didn't clean
C. wasn't cleaned D. hasn't been cleaned

解析 根据时间状语 for weeks 可确定用现在完成时, 表示“已经有好几周没擦窗户了”。

答案 D

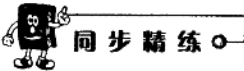
【例5】 —What's that terrible noise?

—The neighbors _____ for a party. (2004·全国)

- A. have prepared B. are preparing
C. prepare D. will prepare

解析 用现在进行时表示“正在准备”, 其他三项均不符合语境。

答案 B



同步精练

1. 阅读理解

根据课文内容, 选择最佳答案。

- Zhongguancun is a success because _____.
A. it has the spirit of creativity and scientific skill
B. it is the earliest economic zone in China
C. it's home to over 10 well-known universities
D. it's home to a growing number of top scientists
- Xiang Yufang returned to China and opened a company in Zhongguancun because _____.
A. he wanted to see more of the world
B. he enjoyed working with the best scientists in his field
C. he could enjoy his work and contribute to his country at the same time
D. he only missed his friends and family
- How many of the people who work in Zhongguancun have a master's degree or above?
A. 25,000. B. 30,000. C. 35,000. D. 180,000.
- Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?
A. Chemical element for curing cancer.
B. Long March rocket series.
C. Humanoid robot.

D. Clone technology.

- According to the author, what is becoming increasingly popular in China?
A. The Internet. B. Robot. C. Space flight. D. Genetics.
- According to the passage, how does China rejuvenate the nation?
A. By solving the mysteries of life.
B. By evolution.
C. By exploring space.
D. By science and education.

2. 单项选择

- Shall we go swimming?
—OK, I just go and get _____.
A. to change B. changing C. changed D. it changed
- _____, when he was already _____, he started to learn English.
A. In the 1980; thirties B. In the 1980s; in his thirties
C. In the 1990; in thirties D. In 1990s; in the thirties
- I went to the shop to buy some bread, but _____ was left.
A. none B. neither C. nothing D. no one
- He is a great _____ as a teacher, but he is a _____ as a father.
A. success; failures B. successes; failures
C. success; failure D. successes; failure
- He doesn't like speak _____.
—Don't speak one's bad words _____.
A. in the public; in private B. in public; in private
C. public; private D. in public; in the private
- He is _____ to attend your wedding if invited.
A. possible B. probable C. possibly D. likely
- Chance will come to those who can _____ opportunity before others.
A. master B. hold C. have D. grasp
- What do you think of the songs?
—In fact, _____ of them sounds beautiful.
A. not all B. no one C. not everyone D. none
- He wanted to make it _____ that he didn't steal the money.
A. clearly B. clearing C. clear D. clearer
- Liu Hong has succeeded in the entrance examination and his dream _____ becoming a university student will _____.
A. about; be true B. in; become a fact
C. from; turn into practice D. of; come true

3. 词语填空

at first sight have an effect rely on set foot on put forward
break through come to life give rise to aim at is store

- The President's unexpected absence from the important confer-



- ence has _____ speculation(推测) about his health.
- 2) _____, it looked like diamond. Actually it was made of glass.
- 3) I have a surprise _____ for you. You have to prepare yourself for it.
- 4) The new laws are _____ reducing heavy traffic in cities.
- 5) Scientists think they are beginning to _____ in the fight against AIDS.

- 6) The UN _____ a peace plan that it hopes will stop the war in the country.
- 7) When I mentioned our plans for a picnic, the kids _____ at once.
- 8) At present, many people now _____ the Internet for news.
- 9) All your efforts to persuade them are beginning to _____.
- 10) Neil Armstrong is the first person to _____ the moon.

Section C Language Study



名师点拨

1. A national **hi-tech** exhibition is being held from February 26 to March 6. 二月二十六日至三月六日正在举办一次全国性的高科技展览。

点拨 hi-tech = high-technology, 这是一个由副词 high 和名词 technology 构成的复合名词。

拓展 了解并掌握构词法

合成词

(一) 合成词的概念

将两个或者两个以上的词组合在一起而形成的新词, 叫做合成词。

long-term 长期的 open-air 户外的
homesick 想家的 sightseeing 观光
cross-road 十字路口 take-off 起飞

(二) 合成名词的常用构成方式如下:

构成方式	例词
名词 + 名词	silkworm 蚕 blood-test 验血 half-moon 半月 (形)
形容词 + 名词	double-dealer 两面派 shorthand 速记 highway 公路
动词-ing + 名词	waiting-room 候车室 sleeping-pill 安眠药
动词 + 名词	pickpocket 扒手 breakwater 防波堤
名词 + 动名词	horse-riding 骑马 air-conditioning 空调
副词 + 名词	downfall 垮台 outbreak 爆发

▲ 上表是合成名词主要的构成方式, 还有一些其他方式构成的合成名词。

go-between 中间人, grown-up 成年人, looker-on 旁观者, passer-by 过路人, well-being 幸福, good-for-nothing 无用之人等。

(三) 合成形容词的常用构成方式如下:

构成方式	例词
形容词 + 现在分词	good-looking 好看的 easy-going 好说话的 far-reaching 深远的 hard-working 勤劳的

构成方式	例词
形容词 + 过去分词	full-blown 盛开的 ready-made 现成的 remote-controlled 遥控的 well-kept 保存得很好的
形容词 + 名词 + ed	grey-haired 头发灰白的 high-heeled 高跟的 left-handed 用左手的 noble-minded 思想高尚的
名词 + 形容词	duty-free 免税的 brand-new 全新的 ice-cold 冰冻的 snow-white 雪白的
名词 + 现在分词	man-eating 吃人的 record-breaking 创纪录的 life-saving 救生的 peace-loving 热爱和平的
名词 + 过去分词	home-made 家里制作的 mass-produced 批量生产的 state-owned 国有的 sun-burnt 晒黑的 silver-plated 镀银的
副词 + 现在分词	hard-working 勤奋的 never-ending 没完没了的 well-meaning 好心好意的
副词 + 过去分词	so-called 所谓的 well-known 著名的

▲ 还有一些其他形式的合成形容词。

see-through 透明的, all-out 全力以赴的, thirty-metre-long 三十米长的, well-off 富裕的, face-to-face 面对面的, off-hour 休息时间的, built-in 嵌入的, drive-in 可开车进去的等。

(四) 合成动词的常用构成方式如下:

构成方式	例词
名词 + 动词	tape-record 用磁带录下来 spoon-feed 用勺喂 babysit 看孩子
副词 + 动词	overeat 吃得过多 overhear 听见 uplift 振奋 back-track 往回走
形容词 + 动词	dry-clean 干洗 short-change 少找钱 whitewash 粉刷



典例解析

【例 1】 —I'm very _____ with my own cooking. It looks nice and smells delicious. (2002 · 北京)

—Mm, it does have a _____ smell.



- A. pleasant; pleased B. pleased; pleased
C. pleasant; pleasant D. pleased; pleasant

解析 pleased 感到高兴的;感到满意的,常用于形容人。

pleasant 令人愉快的,常用于形容物。

答案 D

【例2】 Alice trusts you, only you can _____ her to give up the foolish idea. (2002·上海)

- A. suggest B. attract
C. tempt D. persuade

解析 本题考查动词辨析。首先排除A项,因为不能说 suggest sb. to do sth.。attract, tempt 均为“吸引;引诱”之意,皆不符合题意。体会语境,抓住提供信息的关键词 trust(信任)及 only 便知答案选D。

答案 D

【例3】 —Let's go to a movie after work, OK?

—_____ (2005·山东)

- A. Not at all B. Why not
C. Never mind D. What of it

解析 此题考查交际用语。Why not? 是个省略句,意为“为什么不去呢?”,相当于 Why don't we go to a movie? 表示同意别人的建议。

答案 B

【例4】 The poor young man is ready to accept _____ help he can get. (2005·全国)

- A. whichever B. however
C. whatever D. whenever

解析 whatever 引导宾语从句。句意为“这个年轻人乐意接受能得到的任何帮助”。

答案 C

【例5】 We haven't enough books for _____; some of you will have to share. (2005·全国)

- A. somebody B. anybody
C. everybody D. nobody

解析 考查不定代词,句意为“我们没有足够的书给每个人,你们当中一些人得和别人共用”。

答案 C



同步精练

1. 句型转换

完成B句,使其与A句意思相同或相近。(每空一词)

- 1) A. Many of great achievements are likely to be born in northeastern Beijing.
B. _____ that many of great achievements will be born in northeastern Beijing.
2) A. They started the centre in the early 1980s.

B. The centre _____ in the early 1980s.

- 3) A. Zhongguancun has become successful because of the spirit of creativity and scientific skill.
B. The spirit of creativity and scientific skill has _____ Zhongguancun _____.
4) A. Great scientific achievements are the results of years of failure, years of trying.
B. Years of failure, years of trying have _____ great scientific achievements.
5) A. China has long been a leader in the field of genetic research with the aim of improving agriculture.
B. China has long been a leader in the field of genetic research _____ improving agriculture.

2. 语法专练(构词法一)

用方框中所给词的适当形式填空,并注意其时态和单复数形式的变化。

walking-stick, easy-going, peace-loving, sleeping-pill, ready-made, high-heeled, dry-clean, face-to-face, bookstore, babysit

- 1) There will be a _____ meeting between the two leaders.
2) I can't go shopping with you this afternoon, because I have to _____ the child for my neighbour.
3) Students are not allowed to wear _____ shoes in our school.
4) He is very _____ and never quarrels with others.
5) Clothes made of wool need _____.
6) We usually buy books in _____.
7) She can't sleep well, so she has to take some _____ every night.
8) My grandfather is already in his eighties, but he walks without a _____.
9) China is a _____ country and we'll never declare war on others.
10) He is so fat that he can't wear _____ clothes.

3. 单句改错

- 1) He is in the wool businesses.
2) She's treated now; she should be back to normal health in a few weeks.
3) Their whole life was a constant battle for poverty.
4) Do you think that impossible for us to go there by water?
5) Half us are on the night shift.
6) The two brothers have nothing of common.



7) I find this company is a home to those talented and diligent college graduates.

8) Only half of the members was for the new plan.

9) We're ready to do with all sorts of difficult situations.

10) Doctors have found a new way to cure people AIDS.

Section D Integrating Skill



名师点拨

1. In 1995, the Chinese government put forward a plan for "rejuvenating the nation by relying on science and education" and it has helped Chinese scientists make many breakthroughs. 1995 年中国政府提出“科教兴国”的规划, 帮助中国科学家取得了许多突破性的成就。

点拨 put forward

1) 提出(意见、建议)

In 1860, a better plan was put forward by an Englishman, William Low. 1860 年, 一个名叫威廉·洛的英国人提出了一个更好的计划。

2) 推荐; 提名; 推举

Shall we put Mr. Willington forward as the candidate for chairman of the committee? 我们提名惠灵顿先生作为委员会主席的候选人, 好吗?

点拨 rely (与 on, upon 连用) 依靠; 依赖; 信任; 信赖

rely on one's own efforts 依靠自己的努力

You may rely on me. 你可以信赖我。

拓展 rely 和 depend 都含“信赖”的意思。

rely 指“在过去经验的基础上, 依赖、相信某人或某事物, 希望从中得到支持或帮助”, 例如: He can be relied on to keep secret. 相信他能保守秘密。

depend 指“出于信赖而依靠他人或他物, 以取得其支持和帮助, 这种信赖可能有过去的经验或了解为根据, 也可能没有”, 例如: He can depend on his wife for sympathy. 他相信妻子会同情他。

点拨 breakthrough n. 1) 突破; 冲破防线

a military breakthrough 军事突破

2) 突破性的发现; 成就

a scientific breakthrough 科学成就

Surgeons have made a great breakthrough in the kidney transplantation. 外科医生们在肾移植方面取得了重大突破。

2. Since the early 1990s, China has been enjoy a boom in scientific and technological development. 20 世纪 90 年代初以来, 中国在科学技术领域里一直历着繁荣发展。

点拨 boom (人口、贸易等的) 突然增加; 繁荣昌盛时期

The year 2006 is a boom year for China's export. 2006 年中

国的出口发展迅猛

拓展 boom 可以作动词, 意思是“处于经济快速发展时期”。

Business is booming. 商业正在快速发展。

3. The success is no accident. 成功绝不是偶然的。

点拨 no 是形容词, 与 not 不同, 后者是副词, 不可直接修饰名词。no 实际上等于 not a / not any, 但在意义上有所不同, not 的否定意味一般, 而 no 的否定意味比 not 强, 相当于“根本不是的; 远非的”。

1) There was no milk left. 牛奶一滴也没剩下。

2) He had no intention of paying the cash. 他没有要付款的意思。

3) He is no friend of mine. 他根本不是我的朋友。

4. In 2000, Chinese scientists announced that they had completed their part of the international human gene project, proving that Chinese scientists are among the world's best. 2000 年, 中国科学家宣布他们已经完成国际人类基因组项目中自己的任务, 证明了中国科学家是世界一流的。

点拨 这句话较长, 其中 that they had completed their part of the international human genome project 是一个宾语从句, 作 announced 的宾语; 而 proving that Chinese scientists are among the world's best 是现在分词作状语, 表示伴随的状况或者结果。

1) Jack left the room, leaving his wife there alone. 杰克离开了房间, 把他妻子孤零零地留在那里。

2) He didn't argue with her, knowing it would be useless. 他没有和她争辩, 知道争辩也没有用。

3) They fired, killing one of our soldiers. 他们开枪打死了我们的一个士兵。



典例解析

【例 1】The dictionary is being printed and it will soon _____. (2005 · 福建)

A. turn out B. come out C. start out D. go out

解析 turn out 结果是。come out 出版; 出产。start out 出发; 动身。go out 外出; (灯) 熄灭。

答案 B

【例 2】The Foreign Minister said, “_____ our hope that the two sides will work towards peace.” (2004 · 北京)

A. This is B. There is C. That is D. It is



解析 该题考查形式主语 it 的用法。由题中的信息可知, it 在此作形式主语, 而真正的主语为 that 引导的从句。句型为: It is/was + *adj.* / *n.* + that 从句。

答案 D

【例 3】—Dad, I've finished my assignment.

—Good, and _____ you play or watch TV, you mustn't disturb me. (2003·上海)

A. whenever B. whether C. whatever D. no matter

解析 根据句中的 or 便应知道答案应该选 whether。

答案 B

【例 4】—_____ that he managed to get information?

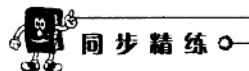
—Oh, a friend of his helped him. (2005·山东)

A. Where was it B. What was it

C. How was it D. Why was it

解析 这是一个强调句的特殊疑问形式。被强调部分是 how, 置于句首。

答案 C



同步精练

1. 单词拼写

- 1) They are ready to deal with and learn from _____ (失败).
- 2) Relying on science, technology, and knowledge to _____ (增加) economic power.
- 3) Zhongguancun has had a _____ (积极的) effect on business as well as science.
- 4) I wanted to do something _____ (有价值的) good for my country at the same time.
- 5) More than one hundred scientific and _____ (技术) companies moved into the area.
- 6) Zhongguancun was _____ (创立) in the late 1990s.
- 7) Russian is a difficult language to _____ (掌握).
- 8) I _____ (抓住) the cat by the back of its neck.
- 9) This is _____ (私人) land, you cannot walk across it.
- 10) It is very _____ (很可能) that he will not agree.

2. 单项选择

- 1) The dog, _____, will be made a good match dog.
 - A. to train properly
 - B. training properly
 - C. properly to train
 - D. trained properly
- 2) The teacher entered the classroom, _____ by a group of children.
 - A. having followed
 - B. following
 - C. having been followed
 - D. followed
- 3) His parents died, _____ him an orphan.

A. leave B. leaving C. left D. leaves

- 4) It is _____ that he was fired by the boss at the meeting.
 - A. reported
 - B. believed
 - C. hoped
 - D. announced
- 5) People are not _____ to smoke in the reading room.
 - A. allowed
 - B. hoped
 - C. wished
 - D. asked
- 6) Every means _____ prevent the water from _____.
 - A. are used to; polluting
 - B. get used to; polluting
 - C. is used to; pollute
 - D. is used to; being polluted
- 7) Every minute I could spare was made use _____ spoken English.
 - A. of to practice
 - B. of practicing
 - C. to practice
 - D. to practicing
- 8) I _____ you a more valuable present for your birthday, but I was short of money at that time.
 - A. must have bought
 - B. would have bought
 - C. had bought
 - D. would buy
- 9) Australia is _____ country.
 - A. a spoken-English
 - B. an English-speaking
 - C. a speaking English
 - D. an English-spoken
- 10) The _____ tall pole cast a _____ long shadow.
 - A. ten feet; twenty feet
 - B. ten feet; twenty-foot
 - C. ten-foot; twenty-foot
 - D. ten-foot; twenty-feet

3. 写作训练

汉译英(一句多译)。

- 1) 老师的言行对学生有很大的影响。
 - A: _____ (have an effect on)
 - B: _____ (affect)
- 2) 我的朋友并不个个都吸烟。
 - A: _____ (not all)
 - B: _____ (some and others not)
- 3) 这个印刷错误造成很大的混淆(confusion)。
 - A: _____ (lead to)
 - B: _____ (result in)
 - C: _____ (result from)
 - D: _____ (cause)
- 4) 很可能他会成功。
 - A: _____ (It is likely...)
 - B: _____ (He is likely...)
- 5) 中关村科技园聚集了许多留学归来的人员。
 - A: _____ (be home to)
 - B: _____ (gather)



本单元知识回顾

熟记教材重难点

类别	新课标要求
话题	Talk about Scientific Achievements(科学成就)
功能句式	If I got the money, I would... My plan is to... I hope that... I want/wish/hope/intend/plan to... I'd like to... I'm thinking of...
四会单词	solar mankind constitution likely zone private grasp master perfect arrange rely failure valley support achieve organ breakthrough agency announce evolution
重点短语	1. scientific achievement 科学成就 2. in common 共同的;共同之处 3. work on 从事工作;致力于 4. in store 就要到来;必将发生 5. set up 建立 6. a special economic zone 经济特区 7. in the late 1990s 在20世纪90年代末 8. in the early 1980s 在20世纪80年代初 9. get started 开办 10. come true 实现

类别	新课标要求
重点句型	11. at the same time 同时;可是 12. set foot in 进入;踏上 13. rely on/upon 依靠 14. come to life 苏醒过来;(变得)活跃 15. put forward 提出;建议;推荐 16. a master's degree 硕士学位 17. have an effect on 对……产生作用;对……有效果 18. aim (sth.) at 旨在;瞄准
重点语法	1. Whatever great achievements the future may have in store for China, it is likely that many of them will be born in northwestern Beijing. 2. Not all the new companies can succeed, but the spirit and creativity they represent are more important than money.
写作任务	Word Formation(1)(构词法一) IT = Information Technology e-school = electronic school CSA = Chinese Space Agency Write a Persuasion Essay(写一篇具有说服力的说明文,对你认为最伟大的科学成就进行说明并全面、公正地评价。)

本单元检测题

第I卷(三部分,共115分)

第一部分:听力(30分)

第一节(共5小题;每小题1.5分,满分7.5分)

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,并标在试卷的相应位置。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 car.
B. In a restaurant.
C. On the street.
- What is the woman going to do?
A. To attend a party.

- To buy a silk dress.
C. To wear a new dress.
- How did the woman feel about coming back by bus?
A. It was boring.
B. It was very nice.
C. It saved time.
- When should Helen meet her boss?
A. At 9:30. B. At 9:50. C. At 9:10.
- What do we learn from the conversation?
A. They'll stay at home during the holidays.
B. They'll get free plane tickets for their holidays.
C. They'll fly somewhere for their holidays.

第二节(共15小题;每小题1.5分,满分22.5分)

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三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相



应位置。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。

听第6段材料,回答第6~7题。

6. When is Lily's birthday?

- A. The day after tomorrow.
- B. The same day they talked.
- C. The day after they talked.

7. What will the two speakers buy for her?

- A. Some flowers.
- B. A purse.
- C. A box of chocolate.

听第7段材料,回答第8~9题。

8. Where does this conversation take place?

- A. At the restaurant.
- B. At the hotel.
- C. In the shop.

9. What do we know about the rooms?

- A. They are just common.
- B. They are very good.
- C. They are bad.

第8段材料,回答第10~12题。

10. What happened to the woman?

- A. She lost her job.
- B. She was allowed to have a holiday by the boss.
- C. She was given a chance to learn new things by her company.

11. How did the man feel about the decision of the woman's boss?

- A. He understood it well.
- B. He thought it was unfair to the woman.
- C. He thought the woman should have a talk with her boss.

12. What should the woman do in the future?

- A. She should go to work on time and work hard.
- B. She should learn new things.
- C. Both A and B.

听第9段材料,回答第13~16题。

13. How many people are mentioned in this conversation?

- A. Four.
- B. Five.
- C. Six.

14. Where is Professor Watson's flat?

- A. On the fifth floor.
- B. On the fourth floor.
- C. On the third floor.

15. What is the weather like now?

- A. It is cold.
- B. It is warm.
- C. It is hot.

16. Why wouldn't Professor Watson like a television set?

- A. He has already got one.
- B. He seldom watches TV.

C. He can't afford one.

听第10段材料,回答第17~20题。

17. What is the man studying?

- A. Writing.
- B. English.
- C. German.

18. What's the relationship between the woman and the man?

- A. Teacher and student.
- B. They are classmates.
- C. Mother and son.

19. Why didn't the man come to class?

- A. He had been writing reports all day long.
- B. He had given it up.
- C. He came back late and his friend was tired.

20. What can we know about the man?

- A. He is from an English-speaking country.
- B. He is interested in learning foreign languages.
- C. He had studied the languages before he came.

第二部分:英语知识运用(共两节,满分45分)

第一节:语法和词汇知识(共15小题;每小题1分,满分15分)

从A、B、C、D四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

21. All day he _____ making shoes as he had done in prison.

- A. worked up
- B. worked away
- C. worked on
- D. worked out

22. He _____ the chance, but unfortunately it was _____ the boss' grasp.

- A. grasped at; beyond
- B. grasp; within
- C. grasped at; within
- D. grasped; to

23. We must study hard before we can _____ the English language.

- A. learn
- B. master
- C. hold
- D. catch

24. No one in the department but Tom and I _____ that the director is going to resign.

- A. knows
- B. know
- C. have known
- D. am to know

25. He's a good man. If you need anything, you can _____ on him to help.

- A. expect
- B. believe
- C. rely
- D. trust

26. This disease is very _____ among boys in spring.

- A. usual
- B. common
- C. ordinary
- D. general

27. He _____ a plan for the committee to consider.

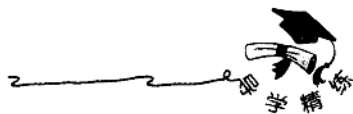
- A. put away
- B. put off
- C. put forward
- D. put up with

28. —Is it _____ that the spaceship will be launched within this week?

—No, I don't think so.

- A. probably
- B. perhaps
- C. possibly
- D. likely

29. When I try to find _____ that prevents so many people from taking part in the programme, it seems to me that there are two main causes.



- A. why it does B. what it does
C. what it is D. why it is
30. —Why do you look so upset?
—There are so many troublesome problems _____.
A. remaining to settle B. remained settled
C. remaining to be settled D. remained to be settled
31. Would you read my letter and correct the mistake, if _____?
A. some B. ever C. any D. never
32. I have never received any gift which pleased me _____ as yours.
A. good enough B. well enough C. as good D. so well
33. The earliest influences upon children will most likely have the strongest effects _____ their personalities.
A. towards B. on C. over D. for
34. When I mentioned our plan for a trip to the Great Wall of China, the children _____ life at once.
A. came to B. got to C. returned to D. went to
35. Firemen said the fire was under control, but they warned that the change in the weather might _____ new fires.
A. lead to B. bring in C. result from D. break out

第二节: 完形填空 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后所给各题的四个选项 (A、B、C 和 D) 中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

One summer evening I was sitting by the open window, _____ 36 _____ a good but rather frightful mysterious story. After a time it became too _____ 37 _____ for me to read, I put my book down and got up to _____ 38 _____ the light. I was just _____ 39 _____ to draw the curtain when I heard a loud cry of "Help! Help!" It seemed to come from the trees _____ 40 _____ the far end of the garden. I looked out, it was now too dark to see _____ 41 _____ clearly. Almost immediately I heard the _____ 42 _____ again. It sounded like a child who might have climbed a tree and could not get down. I decided, however, I ought to go _____ 43 _____ and have a look in the garden, just in case someone was _____ 44 _____ I took the torch (火把) which I _____ 45 _____ for going down into the cellar (地窖), where there was no electric light, and _____ 46 _____ a strong walking stick. I went into the garden. Once again I heard the cry. There was no _____ 47 _____ that it came from the trees. "Who is there?" I called out as I walked, rather _____ 48 _____ down the path leading to the trees. But there was no answer. With the help of my torch, I _____ 49 _____ all that part of the garden and the lower branches of the trees. There was no sign of anybody or anything. I came to the conclusion that someone was _____ 50 _____ a rather silly joke on me.

Feeling rather _____ 51 _____, I went back to the house and _____ 52 _____ the torch and the stick. I had just sat down and begun to read my book again when I was surprised by the cry of "Help! Help!", this time it was from _____ 53 _____ behind my shoulder. I dropped my _____ 54 _____ and jumped up. There, sitting on the top of the fireplace was a large

green and red _____ 55 _____. It was a parrot.

36. A. seeing B. watching C. looking D. reading
37. A. bright B. dark C. frightful D. terrifying
38. A. turn off B. turn over C. turn on D. turn up
39. A. about B. able C. sorry D. sure
40. A. in B. on C. above D. at
41. A. anything B. something C. nothing D. everything
42. A. whistle B. cry C. sound D. noise
43. A. out B. outside C. in D. down
44. A. in return B. in tears C. in a hurry D. in trouble
45. A. remained B. carried C. held D. kept
46. A. put down B. picked up C. found out D. looked for
47. A. idea B. questions C. doubt D. way
48. A. angrily B. excitedly C. nervously D. hurriedly
49. A. searched for B. examined
C. looked D. inspected
50. A. doing B. having C. making D. playing
51. A. puzzled B. afraid C. brave D. disappointed
52. A. threw away B. took up C. put away D. found
53. A. right B. very C. near D. only
54. A. stick B. book C. branch D. torch
55. A. squirrel B. animal C. creature D. bird

第三部分: 阅读理解 (共 20 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 40 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的四个选项 (A、B、C 和 D) 中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Geneva is situated between the Jura Range and the Alps on the western end of Lake Geneva. Capital of Peace is one of its names — the European headquarters of the United Nations lies here in Palais des Nations. Another worthy name for this city with a humanitarian tradition (人道主义传统) and international character is the World's Smallest Metropolis. Parks, splendid stores and lively streets in the old part of town and its 2,000-year history wait to be discovered.

The Jet d'Eau together with the Flower Watch are the main attractions every year for the tourists visiting Geneva. The Jet d'Eau has become the symbol (象征) of Geneva for a long time. This is a 140 metres high water monument with a rich history. Eight 13,500-watt projectors light the grand column (圆柱) of the fountain in the evening, from early March until the second Sunday of October. The Flower Watch, which was created at the edge of the English Garden in 1955, reminds us about that Geneva is the birthplace of the Swiss clock and watch making, and that this industry has become internationally famous, as well through the quality of the watches as through their beautiful appearance.

Sails on Lake Geneva are also enjoyable. The Lake of Geneva, lying among the Alps, is a true inland sea, making possible a wide