

Unit 1 School life

☀ 单元要点回顾 ☀

类别	课程标准要求掌握的项目	
话题	School life and school activities	
功能	1. Describing school life 2. Describing school activities 3. Comparing school life in Britain and in China	
重点单词	<p>attend [ə'tend] <i>vt.</i> 出席, 参加</p> <p>earn [ɜ:n] <i>vt.</i> 获得; 赚, 挣得</p> <p>respect [rɪ'spekt] <i>n. & vt.</i> 尊敬, 敬重</p> <p>achieve [ə'tʃi:v] <i>vt.</i> 赢得, 取得; 实现, 成就</p> <p>average ['ævərɪdʒ] <i>adj.</i> 一般的, 普通的; 平均的</p> <p>challenging ['tʃælɪndʒɪŋ] <i>adj.</i> 具有挑战性的</p> <p>extra ['ekstrə] <i>adj.</i> 额外的, 外加的</p> <p>prepare [prɪ'peə(r)] <i>vt. & vi.</i> 准备</p> <p>drop [drɒp] <i>vt.</i> 放弃</p> <p>miss [mɪs] <i>vt.</i> 思念, 想念</p> <p>experience [ɪk'spɪəriəns] <i>vt.</i> 经历, 体验</p> <p>article ['ɑ:tɪkl] <i>n.</i> 文章</p> <p>introduce [ɪn'trə'dju:s] <i>vt.</i> 介绍</p> <p>recently ['ri:sntli] <i>adv.</i> 最近, 近来</p> <p>culture ['kʌltʃə(r)] <i>n.</i> 文化</p> <p>develop [dɪ'veləp] <i>vt.</i> 培养, 养成</p> <p>donate [dəʊ'neɪt] <i>vt.</i> 捐赠, 捐献; 赠予</p> <p>gift [gɪft] <i>n.</i> 赠品, 礼物</p>	<p>display [dɪ'spleɪ] <i>vt.</i> 陈列, 展览</p> <p>flat [flæt] <i>n.</i> 套房</p> <p>attention [ə'tenʃn] <i>n.</i> 注意, 关注</p> <p>please [pli:z] <i>vt.</i> 使满意, 取悦</p> <p>title ['taɪtl] <i>n.</i> (书的)名称; (文章的)题目, 篇名</p> <p>professor [prə'fesə(r)] <i>n.</i> 教授</p> <p>regret [rɪ'gret] <i>vt. & n.</i> 遗憾, 抱歉; 后悔, 惋惜</p> <p>inform [ɪn'fɔ:m] <i>vt.</i> 通知, 告知</p> <p>run [rʌn] <i>vt.</i> 管理, 经营</p> <p>approve [ə'pru:v] <i>vt. & vi.</i> 批准, 通过; 赞成</p> <p>broadcast ['brɔ:d'kɑ:st] <i>vt. & n.</i> 广播; 播放</p> <p>preparation [ˌprepə'reɪʃn] <i>n.</i> 准备, 筹备</p> <p>continue [kən'tɪnju:] <i>vi. & vt.</i> 继续, 持续</p> <p>generation [ˌdʒenə'reɪʃn] <i>n.</i> 一代, 一代人</p> <p>select [sɪ'lekt] <i>vt.</i> 选择, 挑选</p> <p>require [rɪ'kwaɪə(r)] <i>vt.</i> 要求; 需要</p> <p>nature ['neɪtʃə(r)] <i>n.</i> 自然, 大自然</p>
重点短语	<p>for free 免费</p> <p>pay attention to 注意</p> <p>back cover 封底</p> <p>drop the school 辍学</p> <p>develop a habit 养成习惯</p> <p>inform sb of sth 通知某人某事</p> <p>give a speech 发表演讲</p>	<p>earn respect from 从……赢得尊敬</p> <p>achieve high grades 取得很好的成绩</p> <p>on the school field 在学校操场上</p> <p>surf the Internet 上网</p> <p>on campus 在校园内</p> <p>during break times 在休息时</p> <p>miss the chance 错过机会</p>
语法	1. 定语从句入门 2. 关系代词 that, which, who, whom, whose 的用法	

Welcome to the unit

看看老师怎么做

知识点1 ease 的用法

1. The wall is so low that they can jump over it with _____.

- A. ease B. difficulty C. trouble D. easy

解析 A 该题考查句意的理解及词语辨析。首先根据 with 是介词可判断此处应用名词,排除 D;根据句意“这堵墙很矮,他们轻易地跳了过去”,可知选 A。

思维拓展

①ease 用作名词时,常见的意思有:舒适,无忧无虑;容易。

②ease 构成的常见短语有:

at ease 舒适,无拘束,自由自在
with ease 容易地,轻而易举地

迁移能力大验收

根据汉语意思完成句子

1. 我们坐在沙发上轻松惬意。

We were sitting on the sofa _____.

2. 她轻松地通过了考试。

She passed the examination _____.

单项选择

3. They were worrying about Mike the whole afternoon and finally his appearance put their mind _____.

- A. at work B. at sea
C. at ease D. at sight

知识探究

ease 也可用作动词,意思是“减轻(痛苦、负担等),使舒适,使安心”等。

看看老师怎么做

知识点2 experience 的用法

2. The _____ sailor has had many interesting _____.

- A. experience; experienced
B. experienced; experiences
C. experienced; experience
D. experiences; experience

解析 B 本题考查 experience 的用法。第一空是表示“有经验的”,用形容词 experienced;第二空指“经历”,为可数名词,因为空前有 many 修饰,故用复数 experiences。

思维拓展

experience 指“经验”时为不可数名词。

知识点3 mean 的用法

3. (2006 湖南,28) If you think that treating a woman well means always _____ her permission for things, think again.

- A. gets B. got C. to get D. getting

Reading

迁移能力大验收

根据汉语意思完成句子

4. The car accident was _____ (一次可怕的经历) to him.

5. His father _____ (经历了) great ups and downs in the last 20 years.

6. You have already _____ (很多经验) teaching English.

单项选择

7. (2002 上海春季,22) Some of the passengers told the reporters about their _____ in the burning train.

- A. details B. trips
C. events D. experiences

知识探究

experience 也可做及物动词,表示“经历;感受”。

单项选择

8. In some parts of London, missing a bus means _____ for another hour.

- A. waiting B. to wait
C. wait D. to be waiting



解析 D 此题考查 mean 的用法。mean 表示“意味着”时后跟动词时应用动名词形式。句意为“如果你认为对一个女人好就意味着对她百依百顺,那你再想想”。

思维拓展

①mean 表示“意思是,意味着……”时,其后接名词、代词、动名词或宾语从句做宾语。

②mean 还可表示“有……意图”“打算,想”,后接名词、代词或不定式。

③mean 还可以做形容词,意思是“苛刻的;吝啬的”。

知识点 4 attend 的用法

4. They _____ an important meeting last week to discuss the pollution issue.

- A. attended B. joined
C. took part D. joined in

解析 A attend 表示“出席(会议、仪式、婚礼等)”;join 表示“加入(团体、组织等,并成为其中的一个成员)”,也可以接 sb,表示“与某人一起做某事”;take part in 与 join in 常可互换,表示“参加某项活动”,但前者强调主语在活动中发挥作用。由题意可知选 A。

思维拓展

attend 还可表示“经常去;定期去某处”。例如:attend a lecture 听演讲,听课

知识点 5 respect 的用法

5. We all _____ him for his courage in the battle.

- A. inspect B. respect C. expect D. aspect

解析 B 本题考查词语辨析。句意为“他在战斗中很勇敢,因此我们都很仰慕他”。inspect “检查;视察”;respect “尊重;仰慕”;expect “期盼”;aspect 是名词,意思是“方面;层面”。由句意可知应选 B。

思维拓展

①respect 做动词,意思是“尊敬,尊重”。respect sb for... 表示“因……尊敬某人”。

②respect 还可做不可数名词,意思是“尊敬,尊重;珍视;敬意”。

知识点 6 achieve 的用法

6. It had _____ its success through skillful advertising on the product of the firm.

- A. experienced B. prepared
C. achieved D. respected

9. I'm sorry for what I said, but I never mean _____ you.

- A. hurting B. to hurt
C. hurt D. to be hurt

10. She _____ to attend your wedding, but there was an unexpected visitor.

- A. would mean B. means
C. had meant D. was meaning

11. He is so _____ that he puts only a penny in the collection.

- A. free B. close
C. extra D. mean

用 attend, take part in, join 或 join in 填空

12. She was so sick that she didn't _____ her classes.

13. He _____ the army in the spring of 2003.

14. She listens but never _____ their conversation.

15. How many countries _____ the last Olympic Games?

单项选择

16. Mr Smith went to China yesterday, so he can't _____ today's meeting.

- A. join B. join in
C. take part D. attend

17. The young man desires to _____ a club to meet more people.

- A. join B. join in
C. take part in D. attend

翻译下列词组

18. 因为他的诚实而尊敬他

19. 赢得他们的尊敬

20. 对某人表示尊敬

单项选择

21. Young children should be told to show _____ to their parents, teachers and old people.

- A. respect B. seriousness
C. laugh D. help

根据汉语意思完成句子

22. The whole world is amazed at _____ _____ (巨大成就) of China.

23. Though it is only a small victory, everyone has _____ _____ (一种)



解析 C 此题考查语境理解及词语辨析。experience 指“经历;感受”, prepare 指“准备”, respect 指“尊敬,尊重”,均不符合题意。achieve its success 是“获得成功”的意思。achieve 表示“(凭长期努力)达到,完成”。

思维拓展

achieve 的名词形式是 achievement, 意为“功绩,成绩”。

知识点 7 average 的用法

7. When he was at school, he was a (n) _____ student, nothing special.

- A. usual B. average C. extra D. gifted

解析 B 此题考查语境理解。根据后面的“没什么特别的”可知,“上学时他是个很普通的学生”。usual“通常的”, extra“额外的,追加的”;gifted“有天赋的”,均不符合题意。average 做形容词指“平均的;普通的”。

思维拓展

average 也可做名词,常用词组有:

on average 平均起来

above/below average 高于/低于平均水平

知识点 8 what 引导名词性从句的用法

8. (2006 北京, 29) —Could you do me a favour?

—It depends on _____ it is.

- A. which B. whichever
C. what D. whatever

解析 C what 在句中引导宾语从句。句意是“这要取决于是什么”。which“哪个”, whichever 是“无论是哪个”, whatever 是“无论是什么”;均不符合句意。

思维拓展

what 引导名词性从句, 在从句中可做主语、表语和宾语等。例如:

What he said is true.

他说的话是真的。(主语从句)

I still remember what he told me.

我仍然记得他告诉我的事。(宾语从句)

She is no longer what she used to be.

她不再是从前的她了。(表语从句)

知识点 9 a bit 的用法

9. (2006 江苏, 33) I wish you'd do _____ talking

大的成就感)。

24. No one can _____ (有所成就) without effort.

25. We'll _____ (获得成功) by working hard.

同义句转换

26. Ten students in each class failed the exam on average.

_____ ten students in each class failed the exam.

根据汉语意思完成句子

27. What's _____ (平均年龄) of the girls in your class?

28. Do you know how to work out _____ (平均数)?

29. _____ (平均), I receive two letters a week.

30. His salary is a bit _____ (高于平均水平).

单项选择

31. (2005 山东, 26) The shopkeeper did not want to sell for _____ he thought was not enough.

- A. where B. how C. what D. which

32. (2005 湖南, 35) I was surprised by her words, which made me recognize _____ silly mistakes I had made.

- A. what B. that C. how D. which

33. (2003 北京春季, 25) —Are you still thinking about yesterday's game?

—Oh, that's _____.

- A. what makes me feel excited
B. whatever I feel excited about
C. how I feel about it
D. when I feel excited

34. (2003 上海春季, 33) _____ made the school proud was _____ more than 90% of the students had been admitted to key universities.

- A. What; because B. What; that
C. That; what D. That; because

单项选择

35. —You were tired out after the mountain climbing,

and some more work. Thus things will become better.

- A. a bit less B. any less
C. much more D. a little more

解析 A 句意是“我希望你少说多做,这样一切都会变得更好”。显然 C、D 不符合语境; any 修饰比较级一般用于否定句和疑问句; a bit 在本句中修饰比较级。

思维拓展

- ① a bit 可以修饰形容词、副词的原级或比较级。
② a bit 修饰名词时后面要加 of。

知识点 10 “疑问词 + 不定式”的用法

10. (NMET 2000, 19) I have worked with children before, so I know what _____ in my new job.
A. expected B. to expect
C. to be expecting D. expects

解析 B 此处需用“疑问词 + 不定式”的结构,其中 what 做 expect 的宾语,另外,这一结构不用于进行时态,所以 C 不对。句意为“以前我从事过儿童方面的工作,所以我知道新工作中会出现什么情况”。

思维拓展

“疑问词 + 不定式”的结构,在句中可做主语、表语和宾语等。例如:

We don't know what to do next.

我们不知道下一步该做什么。

The question is when to start.

问题是什么时候出发。

How to do it is another question.

怎样做这件事那是另外一回事。

知识点 11 prepare 的用法

11. The mid-term exam is coming, so the students are _____ it.
A. preparing for B. preparing
C. prepared D. prepare for

解析 A 本题考查 prepare 与 prepare for 的区别。prepare sth 表示“准备……的事宜”;而 prepare for sth 意为“为……做准备”。句意是“期中考试即将来临,学生们正在为考试做准备”。

思维拓展

prepare 常用的固定搭配还有:

prepare sb to do sth 让某人为……做准备

prepare to do sth 准备做……

weren't you?

—Yes, _____, I could hardly rise in my feet.

- A. not at all B. not a little
C. not a bit D. not really

36. (2000 上海, 34) You're standing too near the camera. Can you move _____?
A. a bit far B. a bit farther
C. a little of farther D. a little far

知识探究

not a bit 意为“一点也不”,等于 not at all;
not a little 相当于 very 或 very much。

单项选择

37. They didn't know _____.
A. whether to go or not
B. how to do
C. where to go to
D. when to do
38. _____ is a problem that puzzled me greatly.
A. If to go out
B. Why to do it
C. Which to be taught
D. When to do it

句型转换

39. Where they will have a meeting has not been decided.
_____ have a meeting has not been decided.

知识探究

why 不可用于“疑问词 + 不定式”的结构中。

单项选择

40. The secretary stayed up late last night, _____ a long speech for the boss.
A. to prepare B. preparing
C. prepared D. was preparing
41. In order to get the job, he has _____ the interview well. Which of the following doesn't fit the sentence?
A. prepared for B. been prepared for
C. prepared himself for D. prepared to

根据汉语意思完成句子

42. I _____ (正在准备) my speech for the meeting now.
43. The students _____ (正在准备) the final exam.



学习心得

知识点 12 drop 的用法

12. If a fire alarm is given, _____ whatever you are doing, and leave the building at once.

- A. continue B. drop C. develop D. prepare

解析 B 此题考查语境理解。continue 指“继续”; drop 指“丢下; 放弃”; develop 指“发展”; prepare 指“准备”。句意为“如果听到火警警报, 你应该放弃手中正在做的一切, 立刻离开建筑物”可知选 B。

思维拓展

drop 做动词时, 常见的意思有“掉下; 使(价格)等下降; 降低; 放弃; 停止”等。

知识点 13 though 的用法

13. He failed again, _____ he had tried many times before.

- A. as B. when C. once D. though

解析 D 此题考查在语境理解和连词的用法。as 引导让步状语从句时, 从句应部分倒装, 可排除 A; B, C 项都不引导让步状语从句。由句意“尽管他努力过好多次, 但他还是再次失败了”, 可知选 D。

思维拓展

though 做连词时, 引导让步状语从句, 意为“虽然……; 尽管……”, 不能与 but 连用, 但可与 yet, still 等连用。

知识点 14 miss 的用法

14. Do you know how I _____ you after we departed many years ago? In my dreams I often meet you!

- A. worry B. respect
C. miss D. remember

解析 C 本题是语境理解题。worry sb 表示“使某人担心”; respect sb 是“尊敬某人”; remember sb 是“想起某人”, 都不符合语境。miss sb 意为“想念某人”, 符合题意, 故选 C。

思维拓展

①miss 除了表示“想念”, 还可表示“未中(目标); 丢失; 看漏, 听漏; 错过等”。

②miss 还可表示“避开(不愉快的事)”, 后跟动名词形式。

③missing 是 miss 的形容词形式, 意为“找不到的; 丢失的”。

知识点 15 do 表示强调的用法

15. (2000 上海, 38) An awful accident _____, how-

根据句意翻译画线部分

44. The man dropped from the top of the building.
45. The temperature dropped to freezing point.
46. You know I dropped medicine and took up physics.
47. Drop the subject and discuss something else.

单项选择

48. Tom, the eldest of the eight children, had to _____ out of school at the age of 16 to help his mother on the farm.
A. leave B. drop
C. fall D. go

单项选择

49. (2005 江苏, 22) —How is everything going on with you in Europe?
—Quite well. Not so smoothly as I hoped, _____.
A. though B. instead
C. either D. too
50. —Fine day, isn't it?
—Yes. A bit cold, _____.
A. still B. yet C. though D. but

知识探究

though 也可用作副词, 一般放在句末, 而且前面多用逗号隔开; 而 although 则没有此用法。

单项选择

51. (2002 上海) —The car, traveling at 60 miles an hour, just _____ the man and ran into an office window.
—What a narrow escape!
A. killed B. failed C. missed D. injured
52. (NMET 2006, 22) We _____ the last bus and didn't have any money for taxi, so we had to walk home.
A. reached B. lost C. missed D. caught
53. The boy missed _____ by the teacher for his mistake.
A. punishing B. to be punished
C. being punished D. punished
54. (2000 上海, 39) The _____ boy was last seen _____ near the East Lake.
A. missing; playing B. missing; play
C. missed; played D. missed; in play

翻译下列句子

55. 千万要小心!

ever, occur the other day.

- A. does B. did
C. has to D. had to

解析 B 由时间状语 the other day 可知,本句用过去时,排除 A、C;D 项不合题意;此处应用 B 项表示强调。句意为“不过,前几天的确发生了一次可怕的事”。

思维拓展

do 用来强调谓语动词时,只用于肯定句,且只有一般现在时和一般过去时两种时态。

56. 衷心祝福你圣诞节快乐!

单项选择

57. —I'm sorry, I shouldn't have been so rude to you.

—You _____ your temper, but that's OK.

- A. have lost B. had lost
C. did lose D. losing

知识探究

do 也可放在祈使句句首,表示强调,意为“务必,切记”。

学习心得

Word power

看看老师怎么做

知识点 16 need 的用法

16. The earth's warmth need _____ more attention to.

- A. to pay B. being paid
C. to be paid D. pay

解析 C 本题考查 need 做实义动词的用法。need 做实义动词时,可以跟动名词做宾语,用主动形式表示被动含义,相当于动词不定式的被动形式。pay attention to sth 表示“关注……”。句意为“全球变暖得引起大家更多的关注”。

思维拓展

need 用作实义动词时,有时态变化,后接名词、代词和不定式做宾语。

知识点 17 should 的用法

17. (2006 江苏,21) —I think I'll give Bob a ring.

—You _____. You haven't been in touch with him for ages.

- A. will B. may C. have to D. should

解析 D 本题考查情态动词的用法。will 表示“将会做”;may 表示“可以”;have to 表示“不得不”;should 表示“应该;按理应当”。由题意“我觉得我该给鲍勃打个电话。”“你确实应该。你们已经几年没联系过了”,可知选 D。

思维拓展

should 还可以表示推测,意为“应该会”“按理应当”。

知识点 18 available 的用法

18. I'm sorry, those overcoats are not _____ in your

迁移能力大验收

单项选择

58. (2006 江西,24) 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

59. (2006 陕西,19) As you worked late yesterday, you _____ have come this morning.

- A. needn't B. mayn't C. can't D. mustn't

知识探究

need 也可用作情态动词,只用于疑问句或否定句,没有时态变化,后接动词原形。

单项选择

60. (NMET 1998, 13) —When can I come for the photos? I need them tomorrow afternoon.

—They _____ be ready by 12:00.

- A. can B. should
C. might D. need

61. —I hear you have written a novel.

—Yes, the book _____ come out in a month.

- A. can B. must
C. should D. would

翻译下列句子

62. These tickets are available for one month only.

倍速训练法

WAN XIAN SU SE WU



color and size.

- A. invisible B. accessible
C. available D. impossible

解析 C 考查词语辨析。句意是“对不起，这种外套没有你要的颜色和尺码”。invisible 表示“看不见的”；accessible 表示“易接近的”；impossible 表示“不可能的”。available “可获得的”，符合题意。

63. Are you available for a meeting tomorrow morning?

同义句转换

64. It's impossible for you to get the ticket for the concert to be performed by Jay Chou.

The tickets for the concert to be performed by Jay Chou are _____ for you to get.

Grammar

看看老师怎么做

知识点 19 develop 的用法

19. (2006 湖北, 22) One of the best ways for people to keep fit is to _____ healthy eating habits.

- A. grow B. develop
C. increase D. raise

解析 B 考查词语辨析。句意为“保持身体健康的最好的方法是养成良好的饮食习惯”。develop 有“养成；产生；发展；开发，培育”等意思；grow 意为“生长”；increase 意为“增加”；raise 意为“举起”。由题意可知应选 B 项。

知识点 20 prefer 的用法

20. Some students prefer a strict teacher who tells them exactly what to do. Others prefer _____ on their own.

- A. to work
B. to be working
C. having worked
D. work

解析 A 本题考查 prefer 的用法。prefer to do sth 表示“更愿意做……”；on one's own 为固定短语，意为“独立；自主”。

思维拓展

prefer +	{	sth (n./pron.)
		to do sth
		sb to do sth
		(doing) sth to (doing) sth

to do sth rather than do sth

知识点 21 定语从句的用法(一)

21. (2005 北京春季, 26) Do you still remember the chicken farm _____ we visited three months ago?

- A. where B. when C. that D. what

解析 C 本题考查定语从句的引导词。先行词是 farm, 且在从句中做 visit 的宾语, 所以排

迁移能力大验收

根据汉语提示完成句子

65. He _____ (养成了) the habit of making notes while reading.
66. China _____ (正在开发) the western area.
67. I _____ (产生) an interest in history.

单项选择

68. I would like to have this film _____. Can I pick it up tomorrow?
A. developed B. develop
C. developing D. washed

用 prefer 翻译下列句子

69. 她似乎较喜欢猫而不喜欢狗。

70. 我宁愿在外面玩而不愿意看电视。

71. 我宁愿去看电影而不愿待在家里。

72. 我今天不愿出去。

单项选择

73. I prefer _____ a walk after lunch rather than _____ in the office.
A. going for; sit B. to go for; sit
C. to go for; to sit D. go for; sitting
74. Rather than _____ on a crowded bus, he always prefers _____ bicycle.
A. ride; ride B. riding; ride
C. ride; to ride D. to ride; riding

单项选择

75. We are talking about the piano and the pianist _____ were in the concert we attended last night.
A. which B. whom
C. who D. that
76. Who is the person _____ is talking about the acci-

除 A、B; what 不可以引导定语从句, 故选 C。

思维拓展

英语中用来修饰名词、代词的句子叫定语从句。定语从句必须置于被修饰的词之后, 且有引导词(关系词)引导。被修饰的词叫作先行词。

引导定语从句的关系词分为关系代词 (whom, who, which, that, whose) 和关系副词 (when, where, why)。关系代词在从句中做主语、宾语、表语、定语等; 关系副词在从句中做状语。

① who 与 whom

两个词都指人, who 在定语从句中做主语或宾语, whom 只做宾语。

② which 只能指物, 在定语从句中做主语、宾语。

③ that 既指人又指物, 在定语从句中做主语、宾语、表语等。

④ 关系代词在定语从句中做主语时, 从句谓语的人称和数与先行词保持一致; 关系代词在定语从句中做宾语时可以省略。

知识点 22 定语从句的用法(二)

22. (2006 福建, 22) Look out! Don't get too close to the house _____ roof is under repair.
A. whose B. which C. of which D. what

解析 A 本题考查的是定语从句。what 不可以引导定语从句; roof 与 the house 为从属关系, 所以引导词应用 whose。故选 A。

思维拓展

whose 可指人, 也可指物, 在定语从句中做定语; 修饰物时可用 of which 替换。

dent _____ happened on Highway 104?

- A. which; which B. who; what
C. that; that D. what; what

77. Mr Smith will never forget the days _____ he spent with his students.

- A. when B. which
C. during which D. on which

78. This is the very room _____ I slept in that evening.

- A. that B. which
C. where D. at which

知识探究

以下情况中, 引导定语从句的关系词用 that, 而不用 which:

- ① 先行词为 everything, anything, nothing, all 等不定代词时。
② 先行词被形容词最高级修饰时。
③ 先行词被 the only, the very, the last 及序数词修饰时。
④ 先行词既包含人又包含物时。

单项选择

79. (2005 天津, 13) Last month, part of Southeast Asia was struck by floods, from _____ effects the people are still suffering.
A. that B. whose
C. those D. what
80. Do you know the girl _____ mother is the doctor _____ is working in the UN?
A. who; whose B. whose; who
C. who; whom D. whose; whose

Task

身兼老师怎么做

知识点 23 时间、条件状语从句中的省略

23. (2004 湖北, 28) _____ with the size of the whole earth, the biggest ocean doesn't seem big at all.
A. Compare B. When comparing
C. Comparing D. When compared

解析 D When compared with... 是 When the biggest ocean is compared with... 的省略形式。句

语言能力大验收

单项选择

81. (2005 福建, 3) When _____ help, one often says "Thank you." or "It's kind of you."
A. offering B. to offer
C. to be offered D. offered
82. (2003 上海春季, 37) Unless _____ to speak, you should remain silent at the conference.
A. invited B. inviting



倍速训练法

WU SUO SUO SUO SUO

意为“与整个地球相比,最大的海洋也不算大”。

学习心得

思维拓展

在时间、条件等状语从句中,当主从句的主语一致,或从句主语是 it,且从句中含有系动词 be 时,可以省略从句中的主语和系动词 be。

知识点 24 “The + 比较级, the + 比较级”句型

24. (2001 上海) In recent years travel companies have succeeded in selling us the idea that the further we go, _____.

- A. our holiday will be better
- B. our holiday will be the better
- C. the better our holiday will be
- D. the better will our holiday be

解析 C 分析句子结构可知本题是“The + 比较级, the + 比较级”句型,该句式的主谓部分不倒装,只有 C 项语序正确。

思维拓展

“The + 比较级, the + 比较级”为一固定句式,前一部分为条件状语从句,后一部分为主句。该句式经常采用省略结构,且主谓部分不倒装。

知识点 25 regret 的用法

25. I regret _____ hard at school, or I would have succeeded in passing the exam.

- A. not to work
- B. having not worked
- C. to have not worked
- D. not having worked

解析 D 考查 regret 的用法。句意是“我很后悔在学校没好好学习,否则我就能通过考试了”。regret doing 表示“后悔做过某事”,regret to do 表示“对要做的事感到遗憾”。由句意可排除 A、C; 动名词的否定式是直接在前面加 not,故选 D。

看看老师怎么做

知识点 26 run 的用法

26. The factory _____ by the young man has been developing very fast since it was set up.

- A. manage
- B. run
- C. operating
- D. charge

解析 B 句意为“那家工厂开办以来,在那

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- C. being invited
- D. having invited

83. (NMET 2002, 34) The research is so designed that once _____ nothing can be done to change it.

- A. begins
- B. having begun
- C. beginning
- D. begun

单项选择

84. The harder you work, _____ progress you will make.

- A. more
- B. much
- C. the more
- D. such

85. As far as I am concerned, education is about learning and the more you learn, _____.

- A. the more for life are you equipped
- B. the more equipped for life you are
- C. the more life you are equipped for
- D. you are equipped the more for life

翻译下列句子

86. 我越考虑这个事,我就越不喜欢它。

87. 你练得越用功,你的进步就越大。

单项选择

88. —Have you got the paper?

— Yes. I regret _____ much time playing.

- A. spending
- B. to spend
- C. in spending
- D. I spend

89. It's _____ for him not to pass the interview for the job.

- A. regret
- B. a regret
- C. regretting
- D. regretted

知识探究

regret 做不可数名词,意为“可惜,遗憾,后悔”;做可数名词时,意为“遗憾的事”。

Project

迁移能力大验收

单项选择

90. Last week, when I was walking in the garden, I _____ my first teacher.

- A. ran over
- B. ran across
- C. ran far
- D. ran out

91. The river _____ through the city.

位年轻人的管理下,一直发展很快”。run 有“管理;经营”的意思,run by the young man 为过去分词短语做后置定语修饰 the factory。其他选项形式不对。

知识点 27 require 的用法

27. All the members are required _____ the meeting.
A. to attend B. attending
C. should attend D. attended

解析 A 句意为“所有的成员都得出席这次会议”。require sb to do sth 表示“要求某人做某事”,被动语态是 sb is required to do sth, 故选 A。

思维拓展

require 是及物动词,常见用法如下:

①跟动名词做宾语,用主动形式表示被动含义;

②接 that 从句,从句中应该用虚拟语气,谓动词用“should + do”的形式,should 可以省略。

知识点 28 refer to 的用法

28. (2006 浙江, 3) The president spoke at the business meeting for nearly an hour without _____ his notes.
A. bringing up B. referring to
C. looking for D. trying on

解析 B 考查词组辨析。bring up 表示“把……抚养成人”;refer to 是指“涉及到,谈到;参考”;look for 表示“寻找”;try on 表示“试穿”。句意为“总统连续在商务会议上做了近一个小时的报告都没看一下稿子”。根据语境选 B。

- A. runs B. separates C. divides D. reaches
92. She _____ the first nurse school in the world.
A. operated B. ran
C. started D. all the above

单项选择

93. May I use your MP4? Mine requires _____.
A. repaired B. to repair
C. repairing D. he repair
94. The court required he _____ the fine.
A. in pay B. must pay
C. have to pay D. pay
95. Her requirement is that he _____ sorry to her for his rudeness.
A. say B. says C. said D. has said

知识探究

require 的名词形式是 requirement, 其后如果接表语从句或同位语从句时, 从句中的谓动词应用“should + do”, should 可以省略。

单项选择

96. If you have no idea about how to pronounce the word correctly, you may _____ the dictionary.
A. refer to B. deal with
C. bring about D. look into
97. The problem _____ just now has something to do with us students.
A. referred to B. referring to
C. was referred to D. has referred

综合应用能力训练法

(120 分钟 / 150 分)

第一卷

第一部分 听力

(共两节, 满分 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。

1. What does the woman mean?
A. Her room isn't the one that's out of order.
B. Linda's room is the larger one.
C. She shares her room with Linda.
2. What had the man thought?
A. The woman hadn't sent a thank-you note.

- B. The woman had left him a note.
C. The woman hadn't got his note.
3. How does the man probably feel?
A. Happy. B. Disappointed. C. Sad.
4. What is Mr Goodson?
A. A teacher. B. A newspaperman.
C. A traveler.
5. What does the woman mean?
A. She quite agrees with the man.
B. They are uncertain about the weather.
C. She didn't think the man was right.

第二节 (共 5 小题, 每小题 3 分, 满分 15 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答案。

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学习秘籍

佳选项。

听第6段材料,回答第6至8题。

6. What are the two speakers?
A. Students. B. Teachers.
C. Clerks.
7. What are they talking about?
A. Noise in the office.
B. A new meeting room.
C. The story of a workmate.
8. What does Tom suggest they do?
A. Talk to Mark openly.
B. Move to another office.
C. Ask for a meeting room.

听第7段材料,回答第9,11题。

9. What kind of game does the speaker believe football is?
A. Interesting. B. Stupid and dangerous.
C. Exciting.
10. Why does the speaker believe that football is dangerous?
A. The spectators often get hurt.
B. Many people get killed in the matches.
C. The footballers often get hurt in the matches.
11. What does the speaker think of the football?
A. He likes it. B. He hates it.
C. It's just so so.

听第8段材料,回答第12,13题。

12. Why is the man in hospital?
A. He has caught a cold.
B. He has received an operation.
C. He has some questions to ask the doctor.
13. Which of the following is true?
A. He must stay in hospital for at least three days.
B. He can reduce the intake of medicine.
C. He will regret sooner or later.

听第9段材料,回答第14至16题。

14. What kind of tour does the woman want to take for her and her husband?
A. A half day. B. A full day.
C. A day and evening.
15. How will the children spend the evening?
A. They will be taken care of by the hotel.
B. They will be taken to the theatre.
C. They will be taken to the dinner entertainment.
16. How much will the tour cost each of the adults?
A. 70 pounds. B. 140 pounds.
C. 30 pounds.

听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

17. Where does the speaker give the talk?

- A. On TV. B. In a class.
C. On the radio.

18. What music will be introduced?
A. Classical Eastern music, American music and pop.
B. Classical Western music, Indian music and pop.
C. Modern Western music, Indian music and pop.
19. What can't we hear in this broadcast?
A. Chinese classical (古典的) music.
B. A Beethoven piano piece.
C. Songs sung by black Americans.
20. What kind of feeling do the musical compositions express?
A. Sadness. B. Happiness.
C. Pride.

第二部分 英语知识运用

(共两节,满分45分)

第一节 单项选择题 从四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项(共15小题;每小题1分,满分15分)

21. The driver was at _____ loss when _____ word came that he was forbidden to drive for speeding.
A. a; / B. a; the
C. the; the D. /; /
22. Lian Zhan _____ a visit to the mainland recently _____ the relationship between Taiwan and the mainland.
A. has paid; develop B. paid; developing
C. had paid; to develop D. has paid; to develop
23. When he was a boy, he had to _____ his living by selling newspapers.
A. earn B. get
C. spend D. achieve
24. (2001 上海春季,30) Have you seen the film "Titanic", _____ leading actor is world famous?
A. its B. it's C. whose D. which
25. When he was young, he _____ an interest in science.
A. became B. was
C. developed D. forms
26. —The government should think about the medical reform again and take measures.
—_____. The medical services and efficiency are not good at the moment.
A. You're confusing me B. I cannot agree more
C. That's all right D. Go ahead, please
27. The National People's Congress _____ Anti-Se-

- cession Law several months ago.
A. approved B. agreed
C. allowed D. selected
28. The harder you study, _____.
A. more progress you will make
B. the more progress will you make
C. more progress will you make
D. the more progress you will make
29. —Would you like to _____ Professor Smith's lecture this Sunday?
—Sorry, I have an important meeting to _____.
A. attend; join B. take part in; attend
C. join; take part in D. attend; attend
30. Mother is _____ us a meal. We may wash our hands and _____ the dinner.
A. preparing; prepare
B. preparing; prepare for
C. preparing for; prepare
D. preparing for; prepare for
31. —Where did you _____ your French? So fluent, and so beautiful.
—Oh, thank you. I once worked in Paris for 3 years.
A. take up B. pick up
C. bring up D. look up
32. —Was his father strict with him when he was at school?
—Yes. He had never praised him _____ he became one of the top students in his grade.
A. after B. unless
C. until D. when
33. _____ our arriving at the airport, we were given a warm welcome by the local(当地的) people.
A. With B. For C. Upon D. Until
34. That night I felt especially lazy and went to bed _____ earlier than usual.
A. quite B. rather
C. fairly D. so
35. Rather than _____ behind, he preferred _____ with me.
A. to stay; to go B. staying; to go
C. to stay; go D. stay; to go

第二节 完形填空 阅读下面短文,从短文后所给各题的四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项(每小题1.5分,满分30分)

The purpose of a letter of application(求职) is to help you to "sell" yourself. It should state 36 the job you want, and should tell what your abilities are and what you have 37. It should be simple, hu-

man, personal and brief without 38 out any necessary facts.

In writing a letter of application, keep in 39 that things a possible employer is most 40 to want to know about are your qualification, your achievements and your aims. The opening paragraph is perhaps the most important part. 41 the first few sentences fail to 42 the reader's attention, the rest of the letter may not be 43 at all. Try to key(使……适合于……) your opening remarks to the needs or interests of the employer, not 44 your own needs or desires. For example, instead of beginning with "I saw your 45 in today's newspaper", you might say "I have made a careful 46 of your advertising during the past six months" or "I have made a survey in my neighborhood to find out how many housewives 47 your product and why they like it". Try to 48 generalities(笼统). Be clear about the kind of job for which you are now 49. College graduates looking for their first positions often ask "What can I 50 in a letter?" Employers want experience—which, naturally, no 51 has. The answer is that everything you have ever done is 52.

It is important to write a good strong closing remark for your letter. 53 a specific request for an interview or give the possible employer something definite to do or expect. An excellent 54 is to enclose(内附) a stamped, self-addressed envelope with your letter. That makes it 55 for a possible employer to get in touch with you.

36. A. clearly B. carefully
C. obviously D. easily
37. A. found B. done
C. known D. heard
38. A. sending B. taking
C. leaving D. picking
39. A. brain B. sight
C. order D. mind
40. A. probable B. possible
C. likely D. able
41. A. While B. Although
C. As D. If
42. A. pay B. win
C. show D. fix
43. A. kept B. continued
C. written D. read
44. A. to B. for
C. into D. from
45. A. advertisement B. report



学习心得

- C. article
46. A. watch
C. study
47. A. change
C. sell
48. A. avoid
C. protect
49. A. losing
C. preparing
50. A. offer
C. mean
51. A. worker
C. owner
52. A. success
C. practice
53. A. Make
C. State
54. A. result
C. promise
55. A. happier
C. faster
- D. introduction
B. search
D. discussion
B. make
D. use
B. remember
D. gain
B. applying
D. fitting
B. supply
D. provide
B. beginner
D. manager
B. development
D. experience
B. Ask
D. Get
B. decision
D. idea
B. easier
D. safer

第三部分 阅读理解

(共 20 小题, 每小题 2 分, 满分 40 分)

阅读下面短文, 并回答短文后的相关问题。从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中, 选出最佳答案。

A

In every school there is a "top" crowd that sets the examples, while the others follow their lead. Let's say the top crowd decides that it is nice to wear bright red sweaters. Very soon everybody is wearing bright red sweaters. There is nothing wrong with that, except the fact that on some people bright red is not suitable at all. The situation can even become dangerous, if the top crowd decides that it is nice to take in drugs or to kill people's lives. They are like sheep being led to the slaughter(屠宰场).

Perhaps you have come across situations like these more than once in your life. In fact, at one time or another you probably did something you knew to be wrong. You may have excused yourself by saying, "Gee, the crowd does it." Well, let the crowd do it, but don't do it yourself. Learn to say "No". Develop your own judgments. Be yourself. If you know the crowd is planning something with which you disagree, have the courage to leave them politely. You'll have the satisfaction(满足) of standing on your own feet.

56. The best title for this passage is "_____".

A. Follow the Leader

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- B. The 'Top' Crowd
C. On Being Yourself
D. Rules for Young People

57. The main idea of this passage is that _____.
- A. in every school there is a "top" crowd that sets the pace
B. it is a mistake to follow the "top" crowd blindly
C. at one time or another you probably did something you knew to be wrong
D. you should have the courage to leave them politely when you disagree with the "top" crowd
58. The author disagrees with wearing red sweaters if _____.
- A. the crowd is wearing them
B. you can't afford them
C. you don't look good in red
D. it is against school rules
59. People who blindly follow the "top" crowd _____.
- A. are rebels(叛逆者) without a cause
B. are hopeless
C. have no respect for their parents
D. sometimes do things against their own judgments which may be better

B

In bringing up children, every parent watches eagerly the child's acquisition(学会) of each new skill—the first spoken words, the first independent steps, or the beginning of reading and writing. It is common that parents hurry the child over his natural learning rate, but this can set up dangerous feelings of failure and states of worry in the child. This might happen at any stage. A baby might be forced to use a toilet too early, and a young child might be encouraged to learn to read before he knows the meaning of the words he reads. On the other hand, though, if a child is left alone too much, or without any learning opportunities, he loses his natural enthusiasm(热情) for life and his desire to find out new things for himself.

Parents vary greatly in their degree of strictness towards their children. Some may be especially strict in money matters; others are severe over time of coming home at night or punctuality(准时) for meals. In general, the controls imposed(强加的) represent the needs of the parents and the values of the community(社区) as much as the child's own happiness.

As regards the development of moral standards in the growing child, consistency is very important in parental teaching. To forbid a thing one day and excuse it the next is no foundation for morality. Also, parents

should realize that "example is better than precept". If they are not sincere and do not practise what they preach (说教), their children may grow confused, and emotionally insecure when they grow old enough to think for themselves, and realize they have been to some extent fooled. A sudden awareness of a marked difference between their parents' principles and their morals can be a dangerous disappointment.

60. Eagerly watching the child's acquisition of new skills _____.
- A. should be avoided
B. is universal among parents
C. sets up dangerous states of worry in the child
D. will make him lose interest in learning new things
61. When children are learning new skills, parents should _____.
- A. encourage them to read before they know the meaning of the words they read
B. not expect too much of them
C. achieve a balance between pushing them too hard and leaving them on their own
D. create as many learning opportunities as possible
62. The second paragraph mainly tells us that _____.
- A. parents should be strict with their children
B. parental controls satisfy only the needs of the parents
C. parental restrictions vary, and are not always enforced for the benefit of the children alone
D. parents vary in their strictness towards their children according to the situation
63. The underlined word "precept" (in Paragraph 3) probably means "_____".
- A. idea B. punishment
C. behavior D. instruction
64. In moral matters, parents should _____.
- A. obey the rules themselves
B. be aware of the marked difference between adults and children
C. forbid things which have no foundation in morality
D. satisfy their children's needs

C

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65. What kind of people will probably answer this advertisement?
- A. College students preparing to work in some big companies.
B. College students preparing to study for a degree.
C. High school graduates preparing to have at-home training.
D. High school graduates preparing for college entrance examinations.

66. People can get a Specialized Associate Degree by _____.
- A. doing full-time learning at school
B. working in some big famous companies
C. studying in their spare time
D. studying abroad for two years
67. Harcourt training has NOT been used by _____ for its employees.
- A. General Motors B. Mobil
C. General Electric D. Harvard University
68. How can you contact Harcourt Learning Direct?
- A. By sending an E-mail.
B. By visiting the office on weekdays.
C. By making a call on weekdays only.
D. By sending a letter no later than today.

D

◆1. **Malan Flower**: China Children's Art Theatre stages a fairy tale musical(音乐剧) *Malan Flower* this weekend.

Beautiful Malan flowers were blossoming everywhere on Malan Mountain, and hard-working girl Xiao Lan was married to the god of flowers, Ma Lang. They lived a happy life in harmony with Grandpa Tree and all the lovely little animals. However, greedy Old Cat made use of the jealousy of elder sister Da Lan to kill Xiao Lan, in an attempt to keep the magic Malan flower under her possession.

This fairy tale entertained three generations of Chinese youth.

Time: 7:30 p. m., until August 21

Place: The Great Theatre of the Cultural Palace of the Nationalities, west of Xidan Area

Tel: 6602-2530

◆2. **Joyful jugglers**: The China Acrobatic Troupe is staging a nightly variety show at the Tiandi Theatre, where the seemingly impossible becomes a reality, where performers spin(旋转) plates and juggle umbrellas. Contortionists(柔术演员) show incredible feats of flexibility and acrobats leap through the air. Integrating juggling, unicycling, balancing and jumping through hoops with the finest ancient Chinese dancing, the performance will amuse you.

Time: 7:15 p. m., daily

Place: 10 Dongshimen Nandujie, Chaoyang District

Tel: 6502-3984

◆3. **Tour of love**: Taiwan singer David Tao (Tao Zhe), who is on a global tour, will arrive in Beijing next month. Tao Zhe was born into a musical family. His father is an expert in Western pop music while his mother is from a family famous for playing Peking Opera. This probably explains why Tao approaches pop music from a unique angle(角度), which separates him from the average pop singer.

ly. His father is an expert in Western pop music while his mother is from a family famous for playing Peking Opera. This probably explains why Tao approaches pop music from a unique angle(角度), which separates him from the average pop singer.

With the song *Forever Love You* as the theme of the concert, Tao will share his love and ideas for life and music with his fans.

Time: 7:30 p. m., September 10

Place: Capital Gymnasium, Baishiqian Lu

Tel: 6835-4055

◆4. **Army artist**: An exhibition featuring artist Li Shaoshou's personal and meticulous(注意细节的) style of painting will be held at the National Art Museum of China.

Born in Henan Province, Li showed strong interests in art during his childhood, and was a specialized artist in the army. The exhibition will present 65 paintings of modern figures, birds and flowers that he has made over the past decade, during which he has formed his own style by absorbing other painting techniques.

Time: 9 a. m. - 5 p. m., August 23 - 29

Place: 1 West Dajie

Tel: 8403-3500

69. Which advertisement will Michael be most interested in if he likes fairy tales?
- A. *Malan Flower*. B. Joyful jugglers.
C. Tour of love. D. Army artist.
70. What phone number should you dial for further information if you are a pop song fan?
- A. 6602-2530. B. 6502-3984.
C. 6835-4055. D. 8403-3500.
71. On which page do the above passages most probably appear in the newspaper?
- A. Opinions. B. Business.
C. Sports. D. Advertisement.

E

During the summer holidays there will be a revised(修改过的) schedule(时刻表) of services for the students. Changes for dining-room and library service hours and for bus schedules will be posted on the wall outside of the dining-hall. Weekly film and concert schedules, which are being arranged(安排), will be posted each Wednesday outside of the student club.

In the summer holidays, buses going to the town center will leave the main hall every hour on the half hour during the day. The dining-room will serve three meals a day from 7:00 a. m. to 7:00 p. m. during the week and two meals from noon to 7:00 p. m. on week-

ends. The library will continue its usual hours during the week, but have shorter hours on Saturday and Sunday. The weekend hours are from noon to 5:00 p. m..

All students who want to use the library borrowing services must have a new summer card. This announcement will also appear in the next week's student newspaper.

72. The main purpose of this announcement is to _____.

- A. tell students of important schedule changes
B. tell students of new bus and library services
C. show the excellent services for students
D. ask students to renew their library cards

73. At which of the following times will the bus leave the main hall?

- A. 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00
B. 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30
C. 8:00, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00
D. 8:00, 9:30, 11:00, 12:30

74. In the summer holidays, the library will have _____.

- A. no special hours
B. special hours on weekdays
C. special hours on weekends
D. special hours both on weekdays and weekends

75. We may infer (推断) that during the summer holidays _____.

- A. the student newspaper will sell more copies
B. there will be a concert or a film once a week
C. many students will stay in the university
D. no breakfast will be served on weekends

第二卷

第四部分 写作

(共两节, 满分 35 分)

第一节 对话填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

阅读下面对话, 掌握其大意, 并根据所给首字母的提示, 写出一个英语单词的完整、正确形式, 使对话通顺。

Sophie: Have you ever watched the film *E. T.* made by Steven Spielberg? It is one of the b 76 money-making films in history. I think it's a great film.

Alan: I don't think so. But the story is good in some ways. The i 77 of a friendly alien living in our world and m 78 friends with a group of teenagers are OK.

Sophie: The film is more than twenty years old now and

people still love it s 79.

Alan: I just think it is a good film but not a great one.

I think that Steven Spielberg made the film because he wanted to make everyone m 80 in cry. I also think the film is too long.

Sophie: It's only one hour and forty-five m 81 long!

Alan: I mean that it feels too long. I admit it's extremely exciting at the b 82. But at the end...

Sophie: But can you remember the part w 83 E. T. is dying and one of the children is so attached to E. T. that he becomes s 84 ill too at the end?

Alan: Yes, I think I fell a 85 at that point.

76. _____ 77. _____ 78. _____ 79. _____

80. _____ 81. _____ 82. _____ 83. _____

84. _____ 85. _____

第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

假如你是王博闻, 开学将近一个月了, 请你发一封 E-mail 告诉你父母你在学校的学习和生活情况, 让他们放心。具体内容如下:

生活情况	学习情况	其他
1. 早上 6:00 起床, 早读; 6:40 吃早饭。	1. 上午上四节课。	1. 和同学相处很好。
2. 11:30 吃午饭, 午休。	2. 下午上两节课。	2. (自己设想)
3. 下午 5:00 吃晚饭, 晚上 9:00 休息。	3. 晚上做作业。	

注意:

1. 开头已写好。
2. 词数 100 左右。
3. 不要逐句翻译, 可以适当增补内容使文章连贯流畅。

From: Wangbowen@yahoo.com

To: JSWYJ65560@sohu.com

Date: 28. September 2005

Subject: My School Life

Dear Mom and Dad,

Having been in this school for nearly a month, I feel very happy. Now I'll tell you something about my school life...