

○ 策 划 北京弘哲教育研究中心

○ 总主编 滕 纯



Dianjin Xunlian

点金训练

适用于新课标外研版

高中英语

必修 5

广西教育出版社
四川教育出版社

总主编 滕 纯
责任编辑 叶 冰
特约编辑 邹立娜

第一套梯度训练分层最详细的书

配套科目	适用版本	适用模块
高中语文	人教版\粤教版\江苏教育版 鲁人版\语文版	必修\选修
高中数学	人教A版\人教B版\北师大版 江苏教育版	必修\选修
高中英语	人教版\外研版\译林版 北师大版	必修\选修
高中物理	人教版\粤教版\沪科版\鲁科版	必修\选修
高中化学	人教版\江苏教育版\鲁科版	必修\选修
高中生物	人教版\江苏教育版	必修\选修
高中思想政治	人教版	必修\选修
高中历史	人教版\岳麓版\人民版	必修\选修
高中地理	人教版\中图版\鲁教版\湘教版	必修\选修

装帧设计/ SOAN 蓝墨兰图书品牌机构

ISBN 978-7-5435-4863-3



9 787543 548633 >

定价: 12.00元

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

点金训练: 外研版. 高中英语. 5: 必修/滕纯主编.
南宁: 广西教育出版社, 2007.6
ISBN 978-7-5435-4863-3

I. 点… II. 滕… III. 英语课—高中—习题
IV. G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2007) 第 080012 号

责任编辑 叶 冰
特约编辑 邹立娜
封面设计 魏 晋
版式设计 李艳青
责任校对 戴 颖
责任印制 肖 林
出 版 广西教育出版社 四川教育出版社
(南宁市鲤湾路 8 号 邮政编码 530022)
发 行 四川新华文轩连锁股份有限公司
印 刷 三河市汇鑫印务有限公司
版 次 2007 年 7 月第 1 版
印 次 2007 年 7 月北京第 1 次印刷
成品规格 210mm×295mm
印 张 7.75
字 数 155 千
印 数 0001—4000
定 价 12.00 元

ISBN 978-7-5435-4863-3/G·3919

如发现印装质量问题, 请与本社调换。电话: (0771) 5865797



点金之术 训练之道

随着课改的不断深入,为了充分阐释课程标准的要求,鼓励、引导学生在共同发展
展中富有个性、自主地学习,我们特约北京、山东、江苏、广东等课改省份
及教育发达地区百余位特、高级教师精心打造、倾力编写了这套《点金训练》丛书
它将优化训练与答案详解融为一体,针对课堂作业、课后自测、阶段评估的学习过
程设置梯级习题,能让你练得巧妙、学得扎实!本丛书具有如下特色:

☆**梯度、分级** 丛书特有的“梯级集训”模式,极大地优化了思维的发散性和学
习的层次感。丛书课节训练按AB卷编写。A卷为课堂针对训练,按“双基再现”“变
式活学”和“实践演练”分类优化;B卷为课外提升训练,按“理解整合”“拓展创
新”“综合探究”和“高考模拟”梯度编排。着重体现了课堂作业和课后练习的功能。
在题目编排难度上由易到难,用“★”(1~5个)标识;在课堂同步性上设置课节训练、
单元训练、模块训练三部分,让学生在学习的每个阶段都可获得能力提升。这些匠心
独运的设计让你仿佛置身于一个广阔而奇妙的演练场。这里处处充满乐趣和挑战,
让你大展拳脚,练就一身绝世“武功”。

☆**科学、质优** 丛书集训练过程的“学、练、测”于一体,化方法、能力、创新
于一炉,融山东、江苏、广东等地优质教育资源于一书,汇百余名特、高级教师智
慧于一身,将会带给你全程的学习指导,点亮你学海航行的明灯。

☆**轻负、稳健** 丛书题量适中,题型丰富,题目经典,各梯度间循序渐进,层次性
和难易度适当,使你能有选择地做题,练得充分、精当。同时,丛书大力引入原创题、
变式题、探究题,增强题目的独创性、新颖性和时代感,使你训练得心应手、扎实有
效。答案中点拨到位,警示思维误区,点击解题关键,令人有茅塞顿开之感。

☆**高能、高分** 在同步训练中链接高考,引入最新高考真题和模拟题,引导你走
进高考、感受高考,帮助你适应高考、决胜高考。

《点金训练》是一艘带领师生畅游蔚蓝学海的旗舰。通过亲切的指导、耐心的训
练、愉快的测试、精当的评价,相信《点金训练》会让每一位“航海员”都获得属
于自己闪光耀眼的奖牌!那么还等什么呢,现在就和《点金训练》一起开始你激动
人心,充满意趣和挑战的“点金”之旅吧!



滕纯

中央教科所前副所长 研究员

目 录

Module 1 British and American English

Period I Introduction/Reading and Speaking/Vocabulary /

Vocabulary and Listening 1

A 卷(课堂针对训练) 1

B 卷(课外提升训练) 2

Period II Grammar/Everyday English/Function/Speaking and Writing /

Cultural Corner 5

A 卷(课堂针对训练) 5

B 卷(课外提升训练) 6

Module 2 A Job Worth Doing

Period I Introduction/Vocabulary and Reading/Vocabulary 11

A 卷(课堂针对训练) 11

B 卷(课外提升训练) 12

Period II Grammar/Listening and Speaking/Everyday English/Function/

Reading and Writing/Cultural Corner 16

A 卷(课堂针对训练) 16

B 卷(课外提升训练) 17

Module 3 Adventure in Literature and the Cinema

Period I Introduction/Reading and Vocabulary/Vocabulary and Listening 21

A 卷(课堂针对训练) 21

B 卷(课外提升训练) 22

Period II Grammar/Speaking/Function/Writing/Everyday English/

Cultural Corner 25

A 卷(课堂针对训练) 25

B 卷(课外提升训练) 27

Module 4 Carnival

Period I Introduction/Reading and Vocabulary/Vocabulary and Listening 31

A 卷(课堂针对训练) 31

B 卷(课外提升训练) 32

目录 Contents

Period II Grammar/Everyday English/Function/Reading and Writing /

Cultural Corner	35
A 卷(课堂针对训练)	35
B 卷(课外提升训练)	37

Module 5 The Great Sports Personality

Period I Introduction/Reading and Vocabulary/Listening

A 卷(课堂针对训练)	41
B 卷(课外提升训练)	42

Period II Grammar/Function and Speaking/Everyday English/Writing/

Cultural Corner	46
A 卷(课堂针对训练)	46
B 卷(课外提升训练)	47

Module 6 Animals in Danger

Period I Introduction/Reading/Vocabulary and Listening

A 卷(课堂针对训练)	52
B 卷(课外提升训练)	53

Period II Grammar/Function/Speaking/Everyday English/

Reading and Writing/Cultural Corner	57
A 卷(课堂针对训练)	57
B 卷(课外提升训练)	59



Module 1 British and American English

Period I Introduction/Reading and Speaking/ Vocabulary/Vocabulary and Listening



A 卷(课堂针对训练)



双基再现

I. ★英汉词语互译

1. make a difference _____
2. get around _____
3. have difficulty (in) doing sth _____
4. lead to _____
5. thanks to _____
6. 充满, 填满, 装满 _____
7. 排队 _____
8. 毕竟, 终究 _____
9. 毕业于 _____
10. 代替, 而不是 _____

II. ★★单词拼写

根据所给单词首字母或汉语意思, 并结合句意写出下列各句中所缺单词的正确形式。

11. It makes no d_____ to me whether he goes or not.
12. The man speaks French with an English a_____.
13. It's o_____ from what he said that something was wrong.
14. We have carefully c_____ the first report with the second.
15. My teaching style is s_____ to that of most other teachers.
16. The problem is so _____ (令人迷惑的) that few people can work it out.
17. There is no direct _____ (参考) to her own childhood in the novel.

18. She took a complex topic and _____ (简化) it in a way that we could all understand.
19. At the end of the game players traditionally _____ (交换) shirts with each other.
20. These standards have been _____ (采用) by many states, counties, and cities.



对比闯关

III. ★★选词填空

从下面的框内选择适当的短语, 并用其正确形式填空。(每个短语只用一次)

pick up, get on with, thanks to, fight for, lead to,
in common with, make a difference, fill up with,
have great difficulty in, go on

21. Hitler's policies _____ disaster in Europe.
22. They _____ diesel at the petrol station on their way home.
23. Proper physical exercise has _____ to her health.
24. There are so many people by the bridge. What is _____ there?
25. I _____ getting in touch with them, for I left my mobile phone at home.
26. People have to _____ their liberty and equality.
27. _____ many boys, he likes to play football.
28. It was _____ your stupidity that we lost the game.





29. Our new manager is very easy to _____.
30. She _____ Spanish when she was living in Mexico.

IV. ★★★根据课文内容判断正误

31. British and American English have quite a few differences in grammar.
32. As a tourist, you will need to use *subway* and *cab* in the USA.
33. British spelling seems simpler.
34. In fact, the differences between British and American English are not important.
35. Users of English will have no difficulty in understanding each other.
36. Americans use *cars*, *motorways*, *petrol* instead of *automobiles*, *freeways*, *gas*.
37. British English will disappear in the future.
38. British and American English have no difference in the vocabulary.



实践演练

V. ★★★★★根据所给英语短语翻译下列句子

39. 与其他妇女相比,她是幸运的。(compared to/with)
40. 他发言支持这个观点。(in favour of)
41. 他和其他的男孩一样,喜欢棒球。(in common with)
42. 那个讲演的人不时地看发言稿。(refer to)
43. 马路上的噪音影响了我们的工作。(affect/have an effect on)

B 卷(课外提升训练)



基础巩固

I. ★★单项选择

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. —How did you _____ English in such a short time right here?
—By talking with the local people every day.
A. take up B. put up
C. pick up D. build up
2. I can tell you they _____ me in those days.
A. made sense B. made the most of
C. made much of D. made up for
3. The number of cars on our roads _____ since it was made wider last year.
A. have been raised B. has raised
C. have raised D. has risen
4. San Francisco, _____ by an earthquake together with the fire that followed, was in ruins.
A. destroyed B. being destroyed
C. having destroyed D. destroying
5. We can't continue to pretend that the problem of homelessness doesn't _____ in this city.
A. exist B. live C. be D. survive

6. Steps must be taken _____ this kind of disaster will never happen again.
A. because B. even if
C. as D. so that
7. —Why don't you do some exercise? Sitting before the computer is bad for your health.
—_____, but I have to finish my task on time.
A. Sorry, I won't listen to you
B. Thank you for your kindness
C. It's none of your business
D. I don't think so
8. —Would you like to go out and have a chat?
—I'm glad to. Let's have a chat _____ a cup of coffee.
A. in B. on
C. over D. at
9. _____ is known to us all is that China is a developing country _____ the Third World.
A. As; belong to B. It; belongs to
C. What; belonging to D. That; belonging to
10. This kind of custom has existed _____ about 500 years.
A. for B. since
C. in D. during



综合应用

II. ★★★完形填空

阅读下面的短文,掌握其大意,从各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中,选出最佳选项。

Tom, the dog I kept, died and I felt very sad. One day I was told by a friend of mine that someone would 11 his hunter whose name was also Tom. My friend said that the hunter was very strong and quick and 12 very lovely. So I decided to 13 him. The next morning I bought the dog with a lot of money. I was proud to keep so 14 a dog. I should say, I felt very happy until I found out that something unexpected 15 my new dog Tom. The dog wanted neither to eat nor to drink. He only sat in the corner day and night not 16 any others come up to him.

A few days 17, and my new dog became very weak. It was clear that he was going to die. I knew the dog couldn't live 18 his former master. I was deeply moved by his faithfulness. So I asked his former master to take him back home. One afternoon, the dog 19 me and went back home with his former master in happiness and joy. In the end I found out that one couldn't sell his friends. I found out, too, that it was 20 to buy friends with money.

11. A. buy

12. A. saw

13. A. hold

14. A. old

15. A. happened to

16. A. letting

17. A. past

18. A. without
- B. sell

B. seemed

B. catch

B. young

B. took place

B. getting

B. passed

B. with
- C. feed

C. sounded

C. sell

C. dirty

C. broke out

C. wanting

C. after

C. beside
- D. walk

D. looked

D. buy

D. wonderful

D. turned over

D. asking

D. later

D. by

19. A. arrived at

20. A. possible
- B. got to

B. impossible
- C. reached

C. important
- D. left

D. unimportant

III. ★★★★★阅读理解

阅读下面的短文,从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中,选出最佳选项。

Am I expected to learn both American English and British English vocabulary? Yes, and add to that Australian English. And any other variety that is useful for your needs. If you intend to study in the United Kingdom, or work for a British company, then obviously you will need to spend more time on British English (BrE). If you plan to work in the United States, then you will need to pay attention to American English (AmE).

However, let's make the task a little easier for you. Some differences in BrE/AmE vocabulary are more difficult to deal with than others. (See the chart.)

In addition to the categories (种类) on the chart, there is another category which could be described as unguessable, but the words are less important to learn. Such differences as aubergine/eggplant, spring onion/scallion, jug/pitcher may be interesting, but you should not give them priority as they are less frequently used.

Category	BrE	AmE
Easy: Known in the United Kingdom but not necessarily in the US.	chips biscuit call box rubbish engaged	French fries cookie telephone booth garbage busy
Guessable: You can guess these without too much difficulty.	tie autumn cookery book gents motorway	necktie fall cookbook men's room expressway/ freeway
Unguessable: Important to learn both.	trousers pants angry pavement queue	pants underwear mad sidewalk line





21. When a man says "In the fall, my wife bought me a few more pants", we know that he is probably from _____.

- A. Australia B. Britain
C. America D. New Zealand

22. When someone says "He's engaged. Don't bother him, or he'll get angry", in AmE it means "He's _____. Don't bother him, or he'll get _____".

- A. studying; mad B. married; angry
C. mad; busy D. busy; mad

23. What does the underlined word "priority" in the passage mean?

- A. Earlier time. B. Special attention.
C. Unimportance. D. Special right.



开放探究

IV. ★★★★★ 阅读表达

阅读下面的文章, 根据要求完成后面的五个问题。

One thing Britain is famous for is pubs, and no trip to the UK would be complete without a visit to one of the thousands of pubs across the country.

Pubs play an important part in the social structure of the country. They are places where all ages and social classes mix to talk, do business, or just spend a couple of quiet hours before heading home in the evening.

There are many different types of beer available in pubs. Traditional British beer is called bitter, or ale, and is usually served at room temperature. As a result, the British are famous for their "warm beer"! If you prefer a cold beer, ask for lager. This beer is a light yellow in colour whereas bitter is usually a darker brown. All beers are served as pints (500 ml) or halves (250 ml). To order, you need to ask for a pint or half, and then name the beer. So, you could say, "_____."

Wine, red or white, is normally available in all pubs, as are spirits such as whisky, gin or vodka.

It is not, however, necessary to drink alcohol. Non-alcoholic drinks are called soft drinks. You can have juice, lemonade or cola, among others.

If you visit a pub in a group, it is important to pay for your "round". This means that you buy a drink for everyone in your group. Not buying your round is a big social mistake! Remember that you need to order and pay for your drinks at the bar.

So, follow these tips if you want to get the most out of visiting a pub, and, "cheers"!

24. What is the best title of the passage? (Please answer within 10 words.)

25. Which sentence in the passage can be replaced by the following one?

If you don't buy a drink for everyone in your group, you are socially wrong.

26. Please fill in the blank in the third paragraph with proper words or phrases to complete the sentence. (Please answer within 10 words.)

27. If you are in a pub, what would you like to drink? Why? (Answer within 30 words.)

28. Translate the underlined sentence in the second paragraph into Chinese.



高考模拟

V. ★★★★★ 单项选择

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

29. (2007·山东) The country has already sent up three unmanned spacecraft, the most recent _____ at the end of last March.

- A. has been launched
B. having been launched
C. being launched
D. to be launched

30. (2007 · 重庆)

—Do you have any idea what Paul does all day?

—As I know, he spends at least as much time playing as he _____.

- A. writes B. does writing
C. is writing D. does write

31. (2006 · 全国卷 I) The house belongs to my aunt but she _____ here any more.

- A. hasn't lived B. didn't live
C. hadn't lived D. doesn't live

32. (2006 · 全国卷 II) We thought there were 35 students in the dining hall, _____, in fact, there were 40.

- A. while B. whether C. what D. which

33. (2007 · 南开中学高三调研试题)

—Why are you so late? I _____ here for more than an hour.

—I'm terribly sorry. I overslept and missed the bus.

- A. am waiting B. was waiting
C. have been waiting D. have been waited

Period II Grammar/Everyday English/Function/ Speaking and Writing/Cultural Corner



A 卷(课堂针对训练)



双基再现

I. ★★用所给动词的正确形式填空

- I live in a town _____ by a busy highway into two halves. (divide)
- _____ with other classmates, he is not very clever. (compare)
- We _____ twelve thousand dollars so far, and we expect to reach our goal by the end of next week. (raise)
- I will never forget the difficulty I had in _____ a job. (find)
- I _____ English since I was in primary school. (study)
- We haven't seen each other since we _____ from high school. (graduate)
- This is the first time that I _____ this song. (hear)
- I found a little girl _____ in a corner last night. (cry)
- He suggested that I _____ on a balanced diet. (be)
- The expression on her face suggested that she _____ the driving test. (pass)

II. ★★★下列各句中都有一处错误,请找出并改正

- They didn't need clean up the house after the party.

- Some of the doctors are paid almost twice as many as the nurses.

- For several years, communication through the Pacific Ocean has developed steadily.

- Sometimes the same word has a slightly different meaning, which can be confused.

- Americans use a flashlight but for the British it's a torch.



对比闯关

III. ★★★句型转换

根据 A 句句意,在 B 句的空白处填上合适的词,使两句话的意思基本一致。(每空一词)

- A: The public support the new plan of the government.
B: The public are _____ the new plan of the government.



17. A: Obviously, what you said just now is not true.

B: _____ what you said just now is not true.

18. A: The heavy rain resulted in dreadful floods.

B: The heavy rain _____ dreadful floods.

19. A: When the effect of the drug disappeared, the pain returned.

B: When the effect of the drug _____, the pain returned.

20. A: They got married ten years ago.

B: _____ since they got married

IV. ★★★在下面的短文中填入适当的词语

In English the spelling of words does not always 21 the sound. 22 the work of Noah Webster, for Americans things are a little bit 23. Webster 24 from Yale University in 1778. When he was young, he had fought 25 British in the American War of 26. Webster thought that written English in United States should have a 27 "American" look. He suggested 28 the spelling of English words. Webster is best known for his *American Dictionary of the English Language*, which introduced lots of new American words. At first the British 29 the dictionary, but it quickly became a 30 reference book in the States.



实践演练

V. ★★★★★书面表达

31. 假设你是学生会主席,请通知全校同学参加一个英语讲座,相关信息如下。

(1) 讲座主题:美国英语和英国英语的区别。

(2) 主要内容:美国英语和英国英语在三个方面有区别。例如:

	用词	拼写	发音
美国英语	fall	color, center, traveler	dance /dæns/
英国英语	autumn	colour, centre, traveller	dance /dɑ:ns/

(3) 讲座地点:教学楼三楼。

(4) 讲座时间:周日下午三点。

(5) 主讲人:南京大学李教授。

(6) 认真记笔记,讲座结束后分组讨论,交换意见。

B 卷(课外提升训练)



基础巩固

I. ★★单项选择

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. _____ the space of a year, three of the town's factories have closed down.

A. With B. On C. Within D. Inside

2. We all _____ really well, so we're going to share a flat next year.

A. get along B. get along with
C. getting on D. get on with

3. I can feel the air _____ the sound of children's laughter far from the classroom.

A. filling with B. is filled with
C. filled with D. fill with

4. At that time people continued to get _____ in horse-drawn vehicles.

A. around B. away
C. down D. on

5. We are very much _____ the government's new plans.

A. in favour of B. in charge of
C. in search of D. in honor of

6. The Indians in America are not the same _____ the Indians in Asia.

- A. like B. with
C. as D. to

7. You can't imagine what great difficulty they had _____ the old couple to move out of the old house.

- A. persuaded B. with persuading
C. to persuade D. persuading

8. You can ask him again if you like, but it won't _____ any difference—he will still say no.

- A. do B. get
C. have D. make

9. _____ their timely help, we overcame the difficulties at last.

- A. Thanks to B. Thanks for
C. As a result D. Because

10. Please fill _____ the blanks _____ proper words.

- A. up; with B. in; with
C. up; of D. in; of



综合应用

II. ★★★★★ 完形填空

阅读下面的短文,掌握其大意,然后从各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中,选出最佳选项。

As Christmas is coming, there are presents to be bought, cards to be sent, and rooms to be cleaned. Parents are filled with 11 jobs of hidden presents from 12 young children. If the gifts are large, this is sometimes a real 13. On Christmas Eve, young children find the excitement almost unbearable (承受不住的). They are torn between the wish to 14 early so that Father Christmas will 15 their presents quickly, and the wish to stay up late so that they will not miss the fun. The wish for gifts usually proves 16. But though children go to bed early, they often lie awake in bed for a long time, hoping to 17 Father Christmas.

Last Christmas, my wife and I 18 managed to hide a few large presents in the storeroom.

I 19 the moment when my son, Jimmy, would ask me where the new bike had come from. But 20 he did not see it.

On Christmas Eve, it took the children hours to go to sleep. It must have been nearly 21 when my wife and I went quietly into their room and began 22 stockings. Then I 23 in the bike for Jimmy and left it before the Christmas tree. We know we would not get much 24 that night, for the children were sure to get up early. At about five o'clock the next morning, we were 25 by loud sounds coming from the children's room they shouted excitedly! 26 I had time to get out of bed, Jimmy came 27 into our bedroom on his new bike, and his sister, Mary 28 close behind pushing her new baby carriage. Even the baby arrived. He moved on the 29 and knees into the room dragged (拖) a large balloon behind him. Suddenly it 30. That woke us up completely. The day had begun with a bang.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 11. A. busy | B. tiring |
| C. ordinary | D. difficult |
| 12. A. anxious | B. curious |
| C. happy | D. content |
| 13. A. matter | B. question |
| C. business | D. problem |
| 14. A. go bed | B. go to the bed |
| C. go to bed | D. go to a bed |
| 15. A. provide | B. bring |
| C. give | D. offer |
| 16. A. weak | B. strong |
| C. weaker | D. stronger |
| 17. A. get a look at | B. get in touch with |
| C. get along with | D. get together with |
| 18. A. hurriedly | B. hopefully |
| C. busily | D. successfully |
| 19. A. expected | B. doubled |
| C. feared | D. wondered |
| 20. A. hardly | B. surprisingly |
| C. possibly | D. fortunately |
| 21. A. morning | B. midnight |
| C. daybreak | D. evening |
| 22. A. mending | B. wearing |
| C. sewing | D. filling |





23. A. pushed B. dragged
C. pulled D. knocked
24. A. break B. sleep
C. rest D. drink
25. A. woken B. shocked
C. troubled D. frightened
26. A. Before B. Until
C. As D. After
27. A. running B. laughing
C. jumping D. riding
28. A. walked B. followed
C. climbed D. rushed
29. A. legs B. feet
C. hands D. arms
30. A. closed B. opened
C. burst D. lost

III. ★★★★★ 阅读理解

阅读下面的短文,从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中,选出最佳选项。

Throughout history, people have been interested in knowing how language first began, but no one knows exactly where or how this happened. However, we do know a lot about languages, the languages of today and also the languages of earlier times. There are probably about three thousand languages in the world today. Chinese is the language with the most speakers. English, Russian and Spanish are also spoken by many millions of people. On the other hand, some languages in the world have less than one hundred speakers.

There are several important families of languages in the world. For example, most of the languages of Europe are in one large family called Indo-European. The original (最初的) language of this family was spoken about 4,500 years ago. Many of the present-day languages of Europe and India are modern forms of the language of 4,500 years ago.

Languages are always changing. The English of today is very different from the English of 500 years ago. In time, some even die out completely. About 1,000 years ago English was a little-known relative of German spoken on one of the borders of Europe.

If a language has a large number of speakers, or if it is very old, there may be differences in the way it is spoken in different areas. That is, the language may have several dialects. Chinese is a good example of dialect differences. Chinese has been spoken for thousands of years by many millions of speakers. The differences between the dialects of Chinese are so great that speakers of Chinese from some parts of China cannot understand speakers from other parts.

31. The first paragraph mainly tells us that ____.
- A. most people in the world speak Chinese
B. there are thousands of languages in today's world
C. man has much knowledge about languages
D. some people know several languages
32. Most European and Indian languages ____.
- A. will soon die out completely
B. were once a relative of English
C. are no longer spoken
D. come from the same family
33. The word "dialect" in the last paragraph means ____.
- A. a special language spoken by Chinese
B. the sign used by Chinese people in a special area
C. the difference between the old and today's Chinese
D. the form of a language used in one part of the country
34. _____ seems to have changed a lot.
- A. Chinese B. English
C. Spanish D. German

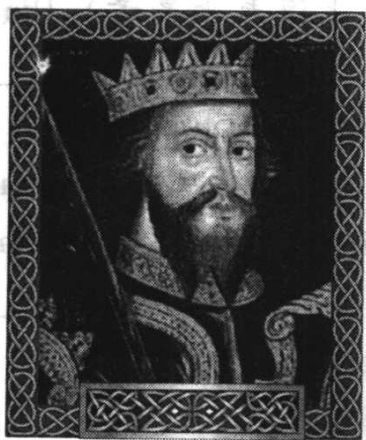


开放探究

IV. ★★★★★ 根据短文内容回答问题

The Man Who Had the Greatest Effect on the English Language

古代英语与德语有着密切的关系。但是,随着1066年以后诺曼底人对英格兰的统治,古代英语的地位发生了改变。在此后的一个世纪里,法语成为英国的官方语言。很少有人意识到,法语对英语的巨大影响完全是一个人的雄心所致。



William the Conqueror

If you ask people to name the one person who had the greatest effect on the English language, you will get answers like “Shakespeare”, “Samuel Johnson”, and “Webster”, but none of these men had any effect at all compared to a man who didn’t even speak English — William the Conqueror (征服者).

Before 1066, in the land we now call Great Britain lived peoples belonging to two major language groups. In the west central region lived the Welsh, who spoke a Celtic language (凯尔特语), and in the north lived the Scots, whose language, though not the same as Welsh, was also Celtic. In the rest of the country lived the Saxons, actually a mixture of Anglos, Saxons, and other Germanic and Nordic peoples, who spoke what we now call Anglo Saxon (or Old English), a Germanic language. If this state of affairs had lasted, English today would be close to German.

But this state of affairs did not last. In 1066 the Normans led by William defeated the Saxons and began their rule over England. For about a century, French became the official language of England while Old English became the language of peasants. As a result, English words of politics and the law come from French rather than German. In some cases, modern English even shows a distinction between upper class French and lower class Anglo Saxon in its words. We even have different words for some foods, meat in particular, depending on whether it is still out in the fields or at home ready to be cooked, which shows the fact that the Saxon peasants were doing the farming, while the upper class Normans were doing most of the eating.

When Americans visit Europe for the first time, they usually find Germany more “foreign” than France because the German they see on signs and advertisements seems much more different from English than French does. Few realize that the English language is actually Germanic in its beginning and that the French influences are all the result of one man’s ambition (雄心).

35. How do you understand the sentence “but none of these men had any effect at all compared to a man who didn’t even speak English—William the Conqueror”?

36. Who lived in Great Britain before 1066?

37. What kind of language is Anglo-Saxon?

38. Why does France appear less foreign than Germany to Americans on their first visit to Europe?

39. What is the subject discussed in the article?



高考模拟

V. ★★★★★ 单项选择

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

40. (2007 · 全国卷 I)

—Can you read the sign, sir? No smoking allowed in the lift!

—_____.

- A. Never mind
- B. Don’t mention it
- C. Sure, I don’t smoke
- D. Pardon me

41. (2007 · 重庆) The children went home from the grammar school, their lessons _____ for the day.

- A. finishing
- B. finished
- C. had finished
- D. were finished





42. (2007·宁夏) The manager suggested an earlier date _____ the meeting.
A. on B. for
C. about D. with
43. (2007·江苏)
—She looks very happy. She _____ have passed the exam.
—I guess so. It's not difficult after all.
A. should B. could
C. must D. might
44. (2007·福建)
—I saw Jane and her boyfriend in the park at eight yesterday evening.
—Impossible. She _____ TV with me in my home then.
A. watched B. had watched
C. would watch D. was watching
45. (2007·湖北) People try to avoid public transportation delays by using their own cars, and this _____ creates further problems.
A. in short B. in case
C. in doubt D. in turn
46. (2007·上海春季高考) The unemployment rate in this district _____ from 6% to 5% in the past two years.
A. has fallen B. had fallen
C. is falling D. was falling
47. (2006·浙江) This machine _____. It hasn't worked for years.
A. didn't work
B. wasn't working
C. doesn't work
D. isn't working
48. (2006·浙江) My friend, who _____ on the International Olympic Committee all his life, is retiring next month.
A. served B. is serving
C. had served D. has served
49. (2006·四川) Look at the timetable. Hurry up! Flight 4026 _____ off at 18:20.
A. takes B. took
C. will be taken D. has taken
50. (2006·陕西) My sister was against my suggestion while my brother was _____ it.
A. in favour of B. in memory of
C. in honour of D. in search of

