

普通高中课程标准实验教科书

新
课标

夯实基础

提高能力

拓展知识

发展智力

基础训练

· 英语

必修 5

山东省教学研究室 编

外研版



山东教育出版社
Shandong Education Press

使用指南





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Module 1 British and American English

学习目标聚焦

单词

名词: accent, motorway, underground, subway, preposition, variety, settler, variation, satellite, flick, structure, announcement, edition, attempt, combination, look, elevator, flashlight, lorry, packet, pavement, petrol, reference, remark, standard, switch, sidewalk, torch, vocabulary

动词: compare, queue, omit, differ, add, present, simplify, criticize

形/副词: obvious, confusing, distinctive, standard; steadily, rapidly

短语

on the other side of, fill up, prefer to, have... in common, divide... by, after all, get around, queue up, stand in line, lead to, pass into, in favour of, refer to... as, pick up, thanks to, wear off, be similar to, a number of

句型

1. have difficulty in doing sth.
2. How are you getting on?
3. get used to sth. /doing

交际用语

1. How are you getting on? 你近况如何?
2. I don't get what people were saying. 我不明白人们说的是什么。

语法

复习一般现在时、现在进行时、现在完成时和将来时。复习带有 for 和 since 短语的现在完成时态。

重点难点突破

1. **Everything is going on well.** 一切都进展良好。

go on (=go along) 进展, 进行。如:

How does the project *go on*? 工程进展如何?

go on 作为一个常用的短语, 还有以下多种意思。

- (1) 发生。如:

There are so many people by the bridge. What's *going on* there? 桥那边有许多人, 那里发生了什么事?

(2) 接下去;继续。如:

Go on. I'm listening. 说下去吧,我在听着。

Let's *go on*! 让我们继续做/走/读下去。

(3) 继续某种行为。如:

Go on with your test. You have half an hour left. 继续考试,你们还剩下半个小时。

If you *go on* like this, you'll make big mistakes some day. 如果你继续这样下去势必有一天要犯大错误。

(4) (时间)过去,消逝。如:

Time goes on very quickly. 时间飞逝。

(5) 运转;产生出来。如:

The lights are *going on*. There must be someone in the room. 灯亮着,房间里一定有人。

(6) 作为证据以便采取进一步的行动。如:

We were just *going on* what you had said. 我们正在用你说的话作证词。

All the police had to *go on* was a half-burnt Christmas card. 警察所持有的全部证据是一张烧成半截的圣诞贺卡。

2. **British and American English are different in many ways.** 英式英语和美式英语在很多方面都有所不同。

in... way 在某方面;用……方法(方式)。如:

He has more power *in many ways* than the President. 在许多方面他的权比总统的还大。

You can do it *in your own way*. 你可以用你自己的方式去做。

【短语链接】

常见的 way 搭配有:

on the way 在途中

on the way to/on one's way to 在去……的路上

in a way 在某种程度上

in no way 决不

in the way of 按照;以……的常规;关于,就……而言

by the way 顺便问一下

make way 让路

be in the way/in sb.'s way 挡路;碍事

by way of 当作,用作,作为

3. **Prepositions, too, can be different: compare on the team, on the weekend (American) with in the team, at the weekend (British).** 介词的用法也可能存在差异,对比一下词组 *on the team, on the weekend* 和 *in the team, at the weekend*。

compare... with... 把……同……比较,对比;*compare... to...* 把……比做……。如:

Compare this house *with* that one, and you'll find they are quite different. 把这个房子同那个比较一下,你就会发现它们差别很大。

People *compare* him *to* a living Lei Feng. 人们把他比作活雷锋。

4. **A Londoner has more difficulty understanding a Scotsman from Glasgow than**

understanding a New Yorker. 一个伦敦人要听懂来自格拉斯哥的苏格兰人的话比理解一个纽约人的话更困难。

have a little/some/great/no difficulty in doing sth. 做某事有点/些/很大/没有困难。如：
I had great difficulty (in) getting in touch with them, for I left my mobile phone at home. 因为我把手机忘在家里，与他们取得联系很困难。

Most of the students in our class have no difficulty communicating with the foreign teacher. 我们班大部分同学与这个外教交流没有困难。

【短语链接】

have trouble in doing sth. 做某事有困难

there is no difficulty in doing sth. 做某事没有困难

5. **This international dimension suggests that in the future, there are going to be many “Englishes”, not just two main varieties.** 这种国际化的广泛使用表明，将来会有许多种英语，而不仅仅是两种。

(1) dimension

- ① 长度；宽度；厚度；高度。如：

A line has one *dimension* and a square has two. 线是一度空间，平面是二度空间。

Time is sometimes called the fourth *dimension*. 时间有时被称为第四度空间。

There is another *dimension* to this problem which you haven't mentioned. (喻) 这个问题还有一个方面你没提到。

- ② (pl.) 面积；容积；大小。如：

What are the *dimensions* of this language laboratory? 这个语音实验室的面积是多少？

- (2) in the future (sometime in the future) 指的是“将来的某个/某段时间”，意为“在未来；将来”；in future (from now on) 指的是从现在开始“今后；从今往后”。如：

I'm hoping to go to Australia *in the future*. 我希望在不久的将来去澳大利亚。

In future, you will need a note from your teacher to leave campus. 今后，你们须有老师同意外出的便条才能离校。

6. **For Americans things are a little bit easier, ...** 对于美国人来说，事情要稍微容易一点，……句中 a little bit 修饰 easier。如：

We felt a little bit tired after working for a whole day. 工作了一整天，我们觉得有点累。

常见的修饰比较级的词和短语有：much, any, rather, no, not, far, by far, a little, a bit, a lot, a great deal 等。

7. **It is spoken by more than a billion people—one fifth of the world's population.** 世界人口的五分之一——十亿多人说汉语。

句中的 more than 意为“多于，(次数)更多”。如：

They have been gone more than 2 or 3 days. 他们走了不超过两三天。

We go outing more than we used to. 我们现在出去郊游比过去的机会多了。

more than 还有“不仅仅”之意。如：

Bamboo is used for more than building. 竹子不仅仅用来搞建筑用。

【短语链接】

not more than 不多于，不超过

no more than 仅仅

8. As a young man he had *fought against* the British in the American War of Independence... 他年轻的时候,参加了美国的独立战争同英国人作战。

句中的 *fight against* 意为“同……战斗”。

【短语链接】

fight with 同……战斗;与……并肩作战

fight for 为……而战

fight one's way through 挤过

如:

People often have to *fight for* their liberty. 人们往往不得不为自由而战。

The boy had to *fight his way through* the crowd to talk to the famous director. 这小男孩不得不拼命地挤过人群去和那位著名的导演说句话。

【辨析】

fight 和 *struggle* 这两个词含义相近。*fight* 在表示“斗争”的意思时,包含着体力与勇猛的因素;而 *struggle* 在表示“斗争”的意思时,包含着“奋力挣扎”的因素。如:

Firemen had been *fighting* the forest fire for nearly three weeks before they could get it under control. 消防队员与森林大火搏斗了近三个星期才把火控制住。

The soldiers *fought* bravely in the battle. 这些战士在那次战斗中打得很勇敢。

On arriving at the shore, the girl *struggled* up the cliff towards the light she had seen. 一到海岸,那个女孩就挣扎着往她看到有灯光的峭壁爬去。

语法要点指津

现在完成时

1. 基本结构及变化

构成:现在完成时由“助动词 have/has+动词的过去分词”构成。

2. 基本变化

现在完成时在变为一般疑问句时只需将助动词 have 或 has 提前。在变为否定句时只在 have 或 has 后加 not,可以分别缩写为 haven't, hasn't。如:

① *Have you planted* 10 rose bushes so far this morning? 今天上午迄今为止你种了十株玫瑰了吗?

② *Putt has not* (hasn't) appeared on TV before now. 帕特在这之前没在电视上露过面。

③ *They have not* (haven't) been to Toronto since they came to Canada. 他们来到加拿大以后还没有去过多伦多。

3. 现在完成时的基本用法

(1) 表示动作开始于过去某一时间,并一直持续到现在,也许刚刚结束,也许将继续进行下去。如:

① *The old man has waited* for the bus here for about half an hour. 那老人在这里等了大约半个小时公共汽车了。

② *We haven't seen* each other since we graduated from high school. 我们高中毕业以

后就再没见过面。

必背:

在这一用法中,常用的时间状语有:since, ever since, for, how long, today, this year(month, week), lately, recently, so far, up to now, till(until), in the past (last) ten years, during 等。

特别提醒:

(1) 在该用法中,如果句子中含有一个过去时的从句或一个点时间,或有一个段时间,句中动词须有延续性。如以上例句中的 wait, study。

(2) 还有部分单词因英汉语言的差异,在使用时容易出错。如:

这本杂志她借了两个星期了。

错误:She has borrowed the magazine for two weeks.

正确:She has the magazine for two weeks.

在该句中我们不可简单地按字面意思将“借”字译成“borrow”,而要将其理解为“保存”。因为“borrow”一词在英语中只表示“借”这一短暂的动作,不能延续。而该汉语句中“借”字实际上含有“借”和“保存”两个概念,且中心在“保存”这一概念上。

活用:

(1) 有以下类似情况的,在使用时应换成相应的可以延续的词或短语;有时我们也可以换成其他时态。如:

我认识你父亲已六年多了。

① I have known your father for over 6 years.

② I got to know your father over 6 years ago.

③ It's over 6 years since I got to know your father.

(2) 非延续性动词的否定形式表示的是一种状态,因此可以与含有 since 和 for 的短语或句子连用。如:

① He hasn't called me since 12 o'clock. 从12点他就没给我打电话。

② The snow hasn't stopped for about 24 hours. 这雪已连续24小时没停。

(3) 由于在学习该用法时特别强调“延续性动词”这一概念,致使有的同学误以为“非延续性动词”不可用于现在完成时。记住:所有动词都可以用于现在完成时,只不过是“非延续性动词”的现在完成时不可以与段时间连用。因此,我们可以说:They have left. 但不能说:They have left for half an hour. 可以说:They have been away for half an hour. /They left half an hour ago. /It's half an hour since they left.

(2) 表示在过去某个时间里发生或没发生过的动作对现在的影响(或结果)。如:

① I've turned off the TV. 我已关上了电视机。

② Nuclear energy has taken the place of oil and coal in some cities of some developed countries. 在部分发达国家的一些城市中,核能已替代了石油和煤炭。

③ He says that he has read all of Shakespeare's works. 他说他已读完莎士比亚所有



的作品。

比较:

- ① He's *been to* Beijing twice. 他去过北京两次。(去而复归)
- ② He's *gone to* Beijing. 他到北京去了。(去而未归)

注意:

现在完成时是学生学习英语时态时感到较难理解的一种。一般来说,其他时态只需按字面意思来理解即可。如:

- ① —When do you usually do shopping? 你通常什么时间购物?
—On Sundays. 星期天。
- ② —Where did the editor buy the computer? 编辑在哪里买的电脑?
—In No. 1 Department Store. 在第一百货商店。

而现在完成时的这一用法不能只按字面意思使用,要根据其暗含的含义来使用。

如:

- ① —The film *Harry Potter* will be shown in the cinema tonight. Shall we go to see it together, Alice? 影片《哈利·波特》今晚将在影院上映。爱丽丝,咱们一起去看好吗?
—Oh, sorry. I *have seen* it twice. 噢,对不起。我已看过两遍了。
- ② —Excuse me. May I use your mobile phone? 打扰一下,我可以用一下你的手机吗?
—Sorry. I *have lost* it. 对不起。我的丢了。

在以上两句中的 *have seen*, *have lost* 这两个动作均发生在过去。但在句中主要的意义却不在动作本身,而在整个句子所暗含的意思。例1实际想表达的信息是 *I won't go to see it with you.* 例2所表达的是 *You can't use my mobile phone.* 因此,我们可以说这一用法实际上是“用一个过去的动作来说明现在的情况”。

4. 现在完成时的特殊用法

(1) 现在完成时还可以表示反复性动作和习惯性动作。这时常与表示频度的副词(如 *frequently*, *often*)和 *once/twice a month*, *five times a day* 之类的词语连用。如:

I have watched him on TV several times a month this year. 今年我在电视上每月看见他好幾次。

I have often wondered why I can't catch up with Katherine. 我常感到不明白的是我为什么赶不上凯瑟琳。

All of the students in their class *have attended* classes *regularly* and they *have always worked* hard. 他们班全体同学总是按时上学,努力学习。

(2) “It (This) is (will be) the first (last...) time that...”结构中,that 后的从句要用现在完成时。如:

This is the first time that I've heard this song. 这是我第一次听到这支歌。

(3) “It (This) is the best (worst...) + 名词 + that...”结构中,用现在完成时。如:



It's the best film I've ever seen. 这是我看过的最好的影片。

高考真题再现

1. —What would you do if it _____ tomorrow?
—We have to carry it on, since we've got everything ready. [2005 年全国高考卷]

A. rain B. rains C. will rain D. is raining

【简析】B。该题考查动词的时态。在 if 引导的条件状语从句中,要用一般现在时表示一般将来时,而且“it”为第三人称单数,故动词用单数形式。
2. I've won a holiday for two to Florida. I _____ my mum. [2001 年全国高考北京春考卷]

A. am taking B. have taken C. take D. will have taken

【简析】A。本题用现在完成时设置了语境,即刚刚获得了一个度假机会,下一句的“带妈妈去”应用一般将来时。take 可用现在进行时表示一般将来时。
3. Our bodies are strengthened by taking exercise, _____, our minds are developed by learning. [2001 年全国高考上海卷]

A. Probably B. Likely C. Similarly D. Generally

【简析】C。本题根据句意,前后两件事类似。
4. —You've left the light on.
—Oh, so I have. _____ and turn it off. [2000 年全国高考卷]

A. I'll go B. I've gone C. I go D. I'm going

【简析】A。本题通过语境可知“灯还亮着”,“我”表示“就去关掉”,应用一般将来时。本题判断时态的关键在“Oh, so I have.”的理解上。
5. —You haven't said a word about my new coat, Brenda. Do you like it?
—I'm sorry I _____ anything about it sooner. I certainly think it's pretty on you. [2002 年全国高考卷]

A. wasn't saying B. don't say C. won't say D. didn't say

【简析】D。本题用现在完成时设置了语境,结合答语中“I'm sorry”以及下一句当即作出的评语可判断空中应是过去动作。
6. Let's keep to the point or we _____ any decisions. [2004 年全国高考卷 I]

A. will never reach B. have never reached
C. never reach D. never reached

【简析】A。本题用祈使句设置了语境,即“让我们谈正题吧”,“……否则”后自然该用将来时态。
7. —What's that terrible noise?
—The neighbors _____ for a party. [2004 年全国高考北京卷]

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

【简析】B。根据题意先排除 D 项,因为回答方要说明现在的情况;A 项 have prepared 说明已准备好;C 项 prepare 是目前的习惯性动作;B 现在进行时表示动作正在进行。
8. The first use of atomic weapons was in 1945, and their power _____ increased enormously ever since. [2004 年全国高考上海卷]

A. is B. was C. has been D. had been

【简析】C。根据 ever since(从那时,一直到现在)所提供的信息,应该用现在完成时。

9. —It's a good idea. But who's going to _____ the plan?

—I think Tom and Greg will. [2000 年全国高考北京春考]

A. set aside B. carry out C. take in D. get through

【简析】B。set aside 表示“储蓄,留出”;carry out 表示“完成,实现,贯彻,执行”;take in 表示“接受,吸收,理解”;get through 表示“做完,通过,接通电话”。根据题意用 carry out。

10. I _____ in London for many years, but I've never regretted my final decision to move back to China. [2006 年全国高考重庆卷]

A. lived B. was living C. have lived D. had lived

【简析】A。所提供的情景 but I've never regretted my final decision to move back to China 说明说话人已经离开伦敦回到中国,所以在伦敦居住了许多年发生在过去,要用一般过去时。现在完成时表示从某个时候开始一直延续到现在的动作,与所提供的情景矛盾。

11. Cathy is taking notes of the grammatical rules in class at Sunshine School, where she _____ English for a year. [2007 年全国高考湖南卷]

A. studies B. studied C. is studying D. has been studying

【简析】D。主句说明现在正在学,用现在完成进行时 has been studying 表示一直在那儿学,学了一年了。

12. —I have got a headache.

—No wonder. You _____ in front of that computer too long. [2007 年全国高考江西卷]

A. work B. are working C. have been working D. worked

【简析】C。用现在完成进行时表示“一直在电脑前工作时间太长”,造成了对现在的影响。

学习策略点拨

☆ 掌握一些词在发音、拼写上的英美差异,了解英美不同的用词和表达方式,学习求同存异的认知策略。

☆ 了解英美文化差异,学习西方国家文化背景知识,加强自己的认知能力。

☆ 主动运用本单元所复习的动词的各种时态和结构。

☆ 构词知识

(1) under-

① 在……之下,在……下面,置于……之下。如:underground(地铁),undercellar(下层地下室),underline(在……下面划线)。

② 低于……,次于……。如:undergrade(等外的,低质量的)。

③ 不足。如:underact(表演不充分,未充分地表演),underdevelopment(发展不充分,不发达;发育不全),undereducation(未受充分教育,未受良好教育),underemployment(就业不足,未充分就业),underestimate(低估,估计不足)。

(2) sub-

① 下面,底下。如:submarine(潜艇),subsoil(底土,下层土)。

- ② 往下,进一步。如:subdivide(再分,充分)。
 ③ 分,分支。如:subbranch(支行,支店)。
 ④ 下级,次要,从属。如:subchief(次首领,二头目),subhead(次标题,副标题)。
 ⑤ 次于,亚于,近于。如:subtropical(亚热带的),subcenter(次中心区)。

☆ 重视情感态度在外语学习中的作用(1)

本次基础教育课程改革要求把学生情感态度的培养渗透到英语教育和教学之中。基础教育阶段的英语课程不仅要发展学生的语言知识和语言技能,而且有责任和义务培养学生积极向上的情感态度。由于情感态度的发展是一个长期的过程,所以在义务教育的基础上,高中英语课程应该进一步发展学生积极向上的情感态度。另外,高中阶段学生的独立思维能力和判断能力逐步形成,是形成情感态度和价值观的关键时期。所以在高中阶段引导学生形成积极向上的情感态度尤其重要。

语言与情感态度有密切关系:人类语言的重要功能之一是促进人际交往。人际交往就不可避免地要涉及人的情感态度。情感态度在很大程度上需要通过语言来表达和传递。沟通情感、解决情感问题也需要使用语言。恰当、合理地使用语言有助于沟通情感、增进友谊、改善人际关系。总之,语言与情感态度有着千丝万缕的联系。青少年学习外语的过程在很大程度上是学习如何使用外语。既然是使用外语,那么就不可避免地要涉及人际交往,并在交往过程中表达情感态度。比如在最常见的英语对话练习中,学生就需要表达自己的情感和理解对方的情感。与其他学科相比,语言学科与情感态度的关系更为密切。因此,英语课程在发展学生的情感态度方面还应发挥特殊的作用。

单元知能过关

第一部分 听力训练

第一节 听下列句子,根据所听内容完成句子。每个句子读三遍。

1. British and American English are different in many ways. The first and most obvious way is _____.
2. The other two areas in which the two varieties differ are _____.
3. Sometimes the same word has a slightly different meaning, _____.
4. Since the 1980's, with satellite TV and the Internet, it has been possible to listen to British and American English _____.
5. As I was the only British person in the school, _____.

第二节 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。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个小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

- ()6. Why can't the man get a table?
 A. The woman is busy at lunch time.
 B. There is no free table at the moment.
 C. There is a traffic jam at the moment.
- ()7. How will the medicine affect the woman?

- ()5. While _____ the benefits of membership, China will also follow the rules of the WTO.
A. enjoys B. enjoyed C. enjoying D. to enjoy
- ()6. The traffic in Beijing is already good and it _____ even better.
A. gets B. got C. has got D. is getting
- ()7. —What will Andrew be doing in the fall?
—_____ mathematics at a high school.
A. Teaching B. To teach C. Be teaching D. Teach
- ()8. —Where would you like to have your dinner, in a French restaurant or a Chinese one?
—It _____ to me.
A. is not different B. makes not a difference
C. is not a difference D. makes no difference
- ()9. The highway _____ to the city is under construction now.
A. leads B. led C. to lead D. leading
- ()10. The police had no difficulty _____ out the murderer with the help of a police dog.
A. find B. finding C. to find D. found
- ()11. —Why! Where's my passport? Maybe I left it on the plane.
—My Goodness! You _____ things behind!
A. had never left B. didn't leave C. never left D. haven't left
- ()12. Don't blame John. He is a child _____.
A. at all B. in all C. after all D. above all
- ()13. It was foolish of him to _____ his notes during that important test, and as a result, he was punished.
A. stick to B. refer to C. keep to D. point to
- ()14. _____ my teacher, I'm becoming more and more interested in science.
A. Thanks to B. Thanks for C. Thank to D. Thanking for
- ()15. —You couldn't have chosen any gift better for me.
—_____
A. Oh, it's really kind of you.
B. That's all right. I'll give you a better one next time.
C. I'm glad you like it so much.
D. You have a gift for music, don't you?

第二节 介词填空

- British and American English are different _____ many ways.
- The same word can be used _____ a different meaning in England and America.
- You can get _____ the town _____ taxi in 24 hours, admiring the beautiful scenery.
- He is captain _____ the national football team.
- American English is similar _____ British English _____ accent.
- There are not many differences _____ British and American grammar.

7. Webster is best known _____ his *American Dictionary of the English Language*.

第三节 单词拼写

根据首字母提示和汉语意思, 写出下列句子中所缺单词的正确形式。

1. It is o _____ that the child has been badly treated.
2. There is a wide v _____ of patterns to choose from.
3. Don't make rude r _____ about their appearance.
4. I'd like to make an important a _____ that the two sides have reached a peace agreement last night.
5. The government has been c _____ for not having settled the problem immediately.
6. The process of making cakes is so complex. You'd better _____ (简化) it.
7. The new English teaching program is a _____ (结合) of learning and entertainment.
8. You should have _____ (提出) the report in greater detail and in cleaner languages.
9. She is an excellent _____ (语言学家) known all over the world.
10. The instructions on the box are very _____ (令人不解). No one can understand them.

第四节 翻译句子

用句子后面括号内所给单词或短语, 把下列句子翻译成英语。

1. 她建议延期会议, 因为我们还没有做好充分准备。(suggest doing)
2. 开始时, 政府很难说服人们离开家乡。(have difficulty in)
3. 等公共汽车时, 他想插队, 但是被其他人阻止了。(jump the queue)
4. 我们能否掌握英语的确对我们有影响。(make a difference)
5. 我宁愿去看电影而不愿呆在家里。(prefer)
6. 不同的国家风俗不同, 因此, 我们应牢记“入乡随俗”。(differ)
7. 老师对学生影响很大, 所以老师应作学生的表率。(have influence on)
8. 我发现他们两个有很多共同点并且相处地很好。(have... in common)
9. 科学家有时将人脑比作电脑。(compare... to)
10. 这条小路通到那个群山环绕的村庄。(lead to)

第三部分 阅读提高

第一节 完形填空

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从各题所给的四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

American teenagers have always worked for extra pocket money. More than their predecessors (前辈), today's young people are 1 to work long hours during the week

for hundreds of dollars each month. They spend the money 2 themselves rather than 3 it to their families. In a 1997 4 of 16,000 high school seniors nationwide, it was 5 that eighty percent of students who worked 6 their earnings on their own 7, such as clothing, stereo equipment, records and movies. 8 five percent said they contributed most of their income, 9 often exceeded \$200 a month, to help pay family living 10.

The benefits of this work-and-spend ethics (伦理观) are being 11 argued. Some experts and many parents 12 that year-round part-time employment increases youngsters' 13 of worth, teaches them financial (财政的) 14 and reduces tension, and thus conflict (冲突) 15 the family.

Others, 16, argue that working teenagers are separated, physically and financially, 17 their families, which in turn 18 parental authority.

Teenagers' schoolwork can also suffer. "When youngsters 19 for luxuries, they are buying distraction (消遣) from 20," said a program director for the U. S. Department of Education. Working teenagers themselves say they have less time to spend with their friends and families.

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|------------------------|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| () 1. A. about | B. fond | C. likely | D. possible |
| () 2. A. by | B. on | C. in | D. for |
| () 3. A. contribute | B. offer | C. spare | D. lend |
| () 4. A. view | B. inspection | C. observation | D. survey |
| () 5. A. suggested | B. found | C. reported | D. advised |
| () 6. A. paid | B. cost | C. depended | D. spent |
| () 7. A. requests | B. needs | C. demands | D. way |
| () 8. A. Other | B. Only | C. Additional | D. Further |
| () 9. A. it | B. that | C. they | D. which |
| () 10. A. expenses | B. money | C. values | D. charges |
| () 11. A. partly | B. heatedly | C. thoroughly | D. entirely |
| () 12. A. insist | B. demand | C. suggest | D. require |
| () 13. A. sense | B. knowledge | C. learning | D. feeling |
| () 14. A. accounts | B. ability | C. responsibility | D. well-being |
| () 15. A. with | B. within | C. against | D. for |
| () 16. A. furthermore | B. therefore | C. however | D. besides |
| () 17. A. in | B. with | C. from | D. by |
| () 18. A. weakens | B. loses | C. reduces | D. destroys |
| () 19. A. ask | B. make | C. do | D. work |
| () 20. A. education | B. school | C. themselves | D. their family |

第二节 阅读理解

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

When in 1789, George Washington became the first president of the United States,

there was no permanent (永久的) capital in which to house the government. During the Revolutionary War several different cities had served as the national capital. In addition, members of congress could not agree as to where this permanent capital should be located. Some officials wanted it in the north, others wanted it in the south. Each of the states hoped that the capital might lie within its own state lines. At last it was decided that the capital should occupy a section by itself, separate from any of the states. The place chosen was situated on the Potomac River. The land belonged originally to the state of Maryland, but Maryland agreed to the national government. The section was named the Washington. Work was begun on the new capital in 1791. In the year 1800 Congress occupied the new capital building at the same time the White House was opened as the home of all future presidents.

- () 1. Before the year 1800, the capital of America had been located in _____.
- A. Maryland B. Washington C. New York D. several cities
- () 2. It was decided that the capital should be separated from any of the states, because _____.
- A. the District of Columbia was on the borders of several states
B. the District of Columbia was in the center of America
C. Maryland insisted that the capital lie in its own state
D. each of the states hoped that the capital should lie within its own state
- () 3. The capital was named after _____.
- A. an explorer, who first found the place
B. the place where it occupied
C. the first president of the United States of America
D. a famous general who fought in the war
- () 4. Presidents of the United States live in _____.
- A. the capital building B. Maryland
C. New York D. the White House

B

An important question about eating out is who pays for the meal. If a friend of yours asks you to have lunch with him, you may say something like this, "I'm afraid it'll have to be some place cheap, as I have very little money." The other person may say, "OK, I'll meet you at McDonald's." This means that two agree to go Dutch, that is, each person pays for himself. He may also say, "Oh, no. I want to take you to lunch at Johnson's", or "I want you to try the steak (牛排) there. It's great." This means the person wants to pay for both of you. If you feel friendly towards this person, you can go with him and you needn't pay for the meal. You may just say, "Thank you. That would be very nice."

American customs about who pays for dates are much the same as in other parts of the world. In the old days, American women wanted men to pay for all the meals. But, today, a university girl or a woman in the business world will usually pay her own way during the day. If a man ask her to dinner or a dance outside the working hours, it means "come as my guest". So as you can see, it is a polite thing to make the question clear at the very