



2007 高考总复习

依据最新《考试大纲》编写

高考

新知本

丛书主编 杨荣米

英语

(学生用书)



光明日报出版社

2007
新课程版

高考新知本

新课程 新思维 新知本 新动力

英语

总复习用书

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光明日报出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

高考新知本·英语/杨荣米主编—北京:光明日报出版社,2005.5

ISBN 7-80206-066-4

I. 高… II. 杨… III. 英语课—高中—升学参考资料

IV. G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2005)第 040099 号

书 名: 高考新知本

著 者: 杨荣米

责任编辑: 曹 杨

封面设计: 吴 琼

版式设计: 陶丽群

责任校对: 祝慧敏

责任印制: 柴自邦

出版发行: 光明日报出版社

地 址: 北京市崇文区珠市口东大街 5 号, 邮编: 100062

电 话: 010-67078945(发行), 67078235(邮购)

传 真: 010-67078227, 67078233, 67078255

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印 刷: 江西社会科学院印刷厂

本书如有破损、缺页、装订错误, 请与印刷厂联系调换

开 本: 850×1168mm 1/16

字 数: 5000 千字

印 张: 210

印 次: 2006 年 4 月第 1 次印刷

版 次: 2006 年 4 月第 2 版

书 号: ISBN 7-80206-066-4

全套定价: 328.20 元(全 9 册)

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编写说明

知识为本,能力为先。

《高考新知本》丛书是江西东方智慧教育研究所特邀北京、上海、江浙、湖北等教育发达地区的知名专家、教学精英,根据最新《教学大纲》、《考试大纲》以及《新课程标准》编写而成的高三第一轮复习用书。

本丛书紧扣《考试大纲》对学科能力的要求,既注重夯实基础、提升能力,又强调科学新颖、内容鲜活,由讲究知识点的面面俱到,变为凸显学科能力;既强化重点、捕捉热点、剖析难点,又力求结构严谨、讲解透彻、训练有度。总之,做到博采众家之长,又别开生面,极富个性和特色。

本英语分册分上、下册,以高一、高二、高三教材为主顺序,以考点为结构单元安排体例,无论是对考点的准确理解,还是对最新《考试大纲》的参悟,以及对复习方法、思维与技巧和复习过程的总体把握,都有独到之处。可以说,它是一本不可多得的首轮复习备考用书。

本书栏目设置及功能如下:

【高考概念】

1. 考纲定位:通过对最新《教学大纲》及《考试大纲》的阐释,使教师明确方向,有的放矢。
2. 高考走向:分析教学大纲及考试大纲中的最新变化,分析近年高考命题及命题走向,使教师高屋建瓴,提前定位高考。

【知能梳理】

对本章节高考要求的重点、难点进行全面辨析,使学生明确高考的知识考查及能力考查,准确扣住高考脉搏,并全面提升应考能力。

【高考顿悟】

1. 考题点悟:以近年来尤其是2005年全国各地高考的经典考题作例题,评析点悟;透过试题,诠释高考考查知识、考查方式及考查题型,使学生对高考“怎样考”做到心中有数。
2. 例题点拨:以本节重点、热点为例,增强学生处理问题的方法和技巧,拓展学生的解题思路。
3. 误区点窍:汇集在高中学习中学生普遍出现的错误,针对出现的思维误区因势疏导,使学生提前纠错,走出误区。

【智慧训练】

紧跟高考命题走势,精选精编前沿习题。致力于培养学生的创新思维能力和综合运用能力,帮助学生巩固本章节知识,检验学生的复习效果。

本书编写前,我们进行了广泛而深入的调查研究,几经论证、反复酝酿。众多编者矢志砥砺、呕心沥血、殚精竭虑,终成本书。但“金无足赤”,疏漏之处在所难免,尚祈广大读者在使用过程中多予指正。同时衷心祝愿广大学子获取新知识,积累新资本,高考一举成功!

《高考新知本》编委



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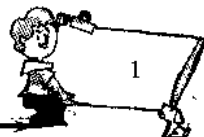
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高中英语第一册

第一讲

Unit 1 Good friends

Unit 2 English around the world



高考概念

一、考纲定位

主要内容:

词汇, honest, brave, wise, handsome, smart, argue, fond (of), movie, cast, survive, deserted, hunt (for), in order to, share, sorrow, care about, such as, adventure, scared, drop sb. a line, make oneself at home, pronounce, broad, repeat, majority, native, in total, equal, government, situation, except for, trade, communicate, exchange, service, tidy, stay up, come about, expression, publish, bring in, compare

日常交际用语:

1. 如何交朋友。
2. 表示道歉。
3. 语言障碍方面的请求与答复。

语法:

1. 直接引语与间接引语。
2. 目的状语。

二、高考走向

1. 根据语境选择交朋友、道歉、语言交际困难等的交际用语。
2. 直接引语变间接引语是基本的句型转换, 要注意语序和连接词。
3. 表示目的状语的几种结构形式。



知能梳理

一、词义全接触

- bring in 引进; 引入; 收庄稼; 得到收入
- bring sb. into touch with 使……接触
- bring into 使进入某种状态
- bring into use 开始使用
- bring into existence 开始存在
- bring about 引起; 实现; 使发生
- bring back to life 使苏醒(生动, 活泼)
- bring back (to one's mind) 使回想起
- bring down 使下降; 使倒下; 降低
- bring forward 提出; 提前
- bring on 使前进; 使……出现
- bring out 出版; 阐明; 说明
- bring up 教育; 培养; 呕吐; 抚养; 提出
- introduce sb. to sb. 把某人介绍给某人
- introduce oneself 自我介绍
- introduce sth. into/to 把……引进(入)
- treat...as 把……当……对待; 把……当作……
- accept...as 承认……是……; 把……当作……而接受
- consider...(as) 认为……是; 把……当作
- describe...as 把……描述成……
- look on...as 把……看作; 把……当作……
- recognize...as 承认……是……
- refer to...as 把……称为……
- regard...as 把……当作……
- take...as 把……理解为……
- think of...as 把……看成; 把……当作……
- use...as 把……用作……





- compare A to B 把 A 比喻为 B(表抽象比喻)
compare sth. to sth. 把……比作……
compared with/to 放在句中作状语,表示“和……比起来”,这时二者可以毫无区别地使用
compare A with B 把 A 和 B 相比(表具体比较)
compare sth. with sth. 把……和……比较
- make friends with sb. 与某人交朋友
be friends with sb. 与某人是朋友
have words with sb. 与某人争吵
shake hands with sb. 与某人握手
take sides with sb. in sth. 站在……一边
- stay up 挺立;没倒塌;熬夜不睡
stay + adj. 继续处于某种状态
stay the night 留在……过夜
- such as 例如
as an example 举例来说
for example = for instance 例如
set/give an example to sb. 给某人树立一个好榜样
take an example 举个例子
take example by 以……为借鉴
without example 没有先例
- to be honest 坦率地说
to be true 老实说
to tell the truth 老实说
- make oneself at home 别客气
by oneself = alone 独自
devote oneself to 献身于
dress oneself 自己给自己穿衣服
enjoy oneself = have a good time 玩得快乐极了
for oneself 为自己
help oneself to 自行取用
of oneself 自动;自行
to oneself 对自己;独自享用

二、词义大辨析

1. be fond of, love, like, enjoy, prefer

上述词都有“喜欢,喜爱”之意,但程度不同。

be fond of 指对某人或某物非常喜爱。它的语意比 like 强,比 love 弱。指惯常的爱好,不指一时的爱好,否定句中常用 not care to do 来代替 be not fond of doing。

love “爱;热爱”,感情色彩最强烈。指带有强烈感情,深切的依恋、语意最强。

enjoy 与 like 可通用,后面接动名词。

like 为常用词,主要指对某人或某物的喜爱,但无强烈的感情和迫切的愿望。

prefer “喜欢”,指比较起来更为喜欢。例如:

I'm very fond of light music.

I like/enjoy swimming in the river.

She likes him but doesn't love him.

Which would you prefer, tea or coffee?

2. “除……之外”的表达法

except/except for(从……之中)除去;除……之外

He reads nothing except comic magazines.

除了漫画杂志以外他什么也不看。

except for

(1)代替 but, except 用于句首;例如:

Except for this one, the other articles are easy to understand.

(2)说明完基本情况后,在细节上加以补充修正,其后宾语与前面不同类。例如:

Your composition is good except for a few spelling mistakes.

except prep., 表示“除了……之外,没有了”,不能放在句首,在否定句中可以和 besides 互换。例如:

All the girls went to the party except Mary.

except that/when/what 除……之外,从整体中除去部分。例如:

I know nothing about him except that he is from Beijing.

He never came except when he was in trouble.

besides 除……之外

Besides being a scholar, he was a famous writer.

除了是位学者,他还是位有名的作家。

(1)prep. = as well as 除了……之外,还有。例如:

Nobody knows it besides/except you.

(2)adv. = what's more 另外;而且。例如:

I won't go there. I have no time; besides, I have no money.

but 除……之外

I had no choice but to accept his demand.

除了接受他的要求,我别无选择。

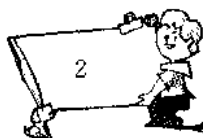
He did nothing yesterday but watch TV.

昨天他除了看电视什么也没做。

other than 除了……(常用于否定句或表示否定意义的句子)

You can't get to the island other than by boat.

要去那岛,除了搭船之外,别无他法。





along with 随同……一起; 除了……之外

Commercial television is tending to mix entertainment and advertising along with other advantages.

除其他利益外,商业电视正趋于将娱乐和广告揉合在一起。

moreover 并且,此外

The new manager is intelligent and hard-working, and moreover he is very charming.

那位新经理才多智广,工作能力强,而且很有人缘。

3. majority 的用法

majority n. 多数; 大多数(多和 the 连用)

majority 作主语,谓动可用单数,也可用复数。固定搭配: in the majority “占大多数”。例如:

The majority of people in the town want to develop the new industry in this area.

这个城里的大多数人都想在这个地区发展新的工业。

4. in order to (do) 作目的状语,可置于句首、句中,否定式为: in order not to do

so as to do 作目的状语,只能位于句中,否定式为: so as not to do; 而 so + adj./adv. as to do 作结果状语, to do 作目的状语,可位于句首、句中。

in order that 和 so that 引导目的状语从句,从句中动词常与 can, could, may, might 等词连用, so that 不可位于句首; so that 也可引导结果状语从句。例如:

He spoke loudly so that everyone could hear him. (目的状语从句)

He spoke loudly so that everyone heard him clearly. (结果状语从句)

5. remain 与 stay

两词都有“停留”之意,有时可通用。如:

She will remain (stay) to lunch. 她将留下来吃午饭。

两词作为连系动词表示“保持某一状态”时,可通用。例如:

The window remained (stayed) open. 窗户仍然开着。

remain 着重指在别人已离去,或其他人或物都有变动以后,其主语“仍继续停留”或“保持原来的状态”。它可以表示出对比的含义。例如:

The others had gone. He remained and put back the chairs.

别人都离去后,他留下来把椅子放回原处。

He has lived in London for a year. However, his English remains poor.

他已在伦敦居住了一年,但他的英语仍然很糟。

stay 无法表示这种对比。例如:

It's too cold outside. Why not stay at home and watch TV?

外面太冷了,何不就呆在家里看电视呢?

表示“暂住(某处)”“客居(某地)”时,只能用 stay。例如:

He has stayed there for two weeks.

他在那里暂住了两星期。

三、交际知识运用

日常交际用语

1. 如何交朋友:

You can use the Internet to make friends.

You can write letters/e-mail to make friends.

You can talk to/help people to make friends.

You can drop sb. a line to make friends.

2. 道歉、遗憾和应答:

Sorry./Pardon?

I'm sorry.

I'm sorry for/about ...

I'm sorry to ... have done/that ...

I apologize to sb. for (doing) sth.

Excuse me (for ...)

be afraid that ...

What a pity/shame!

It's a pity that ...

That's all right/OK.

It doesn't matter.

That's nothing.

Never mind.

It's not important.

Don't worry.

Forget it!

I'm sorry about that.

I apologize for being so angry with you.

I'm sorry to have done that.

I feel rather ashamed.

I'm afraid (that) ...

I didn't mean to be so rude.

Please excuse me for doing ...

That's all right.

Oh, ... I apologize.

I really apologize to you for ...

I'm terribly/extremely sorry for ...

Please forgive/excuse me for ...

I hope you will pardon/forgive/excuse me.

I just don't know what to say.

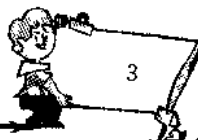
I'm too careless/rude/clumsy/forgetful.

I should be blamed for that.

Please accept my apology.

Don't worry about that.

Don't think about it any more.





Don't blame yourself too much.
Everyone makes mistakes.
Such things often happen.
It's understandable.
It's not your fault.
Never mind about it.
It doesn't really matter.

3. 关于谈论学习、语言(障碍)方面的请求与答复:

A lot of people can't tell the difference between an American accent and a Canadian accent.
American spellings are used more and more in Canada now.
I'm sorry, I can't/don't follow you.
Would you please say that again/more slowly?
Can you spell that, please?
Could you repeat that, please?
What do you mean by...?
Could you speak a bit slowly, please?
I beg your pardon?
How do you say...in English?
How do you pronounce...?
What does...mean?
Which do you find easiest—listening, speaking, reading or writing?
What do you find easiest when learning English...?
I find...easiest/most difficult.
If you have a problem with..., you should...



高考顿悟

一、考题点悟

【考题 1】 There was a loud scream from the backstage immediately after the concert ended, _____. (05 高考上海卷)

- A. wasn't there B. was there
C. didn't it D. did it

【解析】 答案选 A。本题考查反意疑问句。句意是“就在音乐会一结束, 后台发出了尖叫声”。本句主句部分的 there was 是肯定结构, 因此反意部分应该用它的否定形式, 即: wasn't there? 对于反意疑问句, 除了一般的“前肯后否, 前否后肯”外, 还应注意: 1) 陈述句部分是“主从复合句”时, 附加问句部分主语和谓语动词形式应该与主句的主语和谓语动词形式保持一致。但当陈述部分的主句为 I think/suppose/believe 等结构时, 反意问句通常与从句保持一致(注意否定的转移)。如 I don't think he likes it, does he? 2) 陈述句部分是“并列句”时, 附加问句部分的主语和谓语动词的形式应该与邻近的句子的主语和谓语动词

的形式保持一致。如 It is late now, but, he goes on doing his homework, doesn't he? 因此, 本题中的反意问句应与主句 there was a loud scream from the backstage 保持一致。

【考题 2】 You'd better take something to read when you go to see the doctor _____ you have to wait. (05 高考广东卷)

- A. even if B. as if
C. in case D. in order that

【解析】 答案选 C。本题考查状语从句。even if “即使, 纵使”, 引导让步状语; as if “好像是”; in order that “为了”, 引导目的状语; in case “以防万一”。根据上下文, 应是“最好带些看的书, 以防不得已等待时阅读”, 故正确答案选 C。

【考题 3】 —People should stop using their cars and start using public transport.

—_____. The roads are too crowded as it is. (05 高考浙江卷)

- A. All right B. Exactly
C. Go ahead D. Fine

【解析】 答案选 B。考查交际英语中对别人的观点表示肯定看法的表述。解答这道题考生应该读懂题意, 准确把握语境内涵, 找准关键词 too crowded, 然后把握推断出题意应为“确实如此, 非常正确”, 故答案应选 B, 否则就会误选干扰项 D。

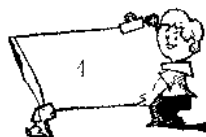
【考题 4】 They _____ on the program for almost one week before I joined them, and now we _____ on it as no good results have come out so far. (05 高考江苏卷)

- A. had been working; are still working
B. had worked; were still working
C. have been working; have worked
D. have worked; are still working

【解析】 答案选 A。本题考查考生对于动词常用时态和语态的掌握情况。从第一个分句的时间状语 for almost one week 和 before I joined them 来考虑, 第一个设空应选用过去完成时或过去完成进行时, 这样可先排除 C、D 两项。再从第二个分句的时间状语 now 来分析, 肯定不能选用过去时态, 这样又排除了 B 项。综合以上两个因素, 只有 A 选项能同时符合这两个条件。动词时态是中学英语教学的一个重点和难点, 认真分析句子的时间状语, 然后以此来判断谓语动词的时态是解此类题目的关键所在。

【考题 5】 The mayor of Beijing says that all construction work for the Beijing Olympics _____ by 2006. (2004 北京高考)

- A. has been completed
B. has completed
C. will have been completed





D. will have completed

【解析】答案选 C。此题考查被动语态。由时间状语 by 2006 可知, 此空应该为将来完成时的被动语态。表示从将来某一时间看已经完成的动作。

二、例题点拨

1. 表示“除……外”的介词用法

【例 1】Does John know any other foreign language _____ French?

A. except B. but C. besides D. beside

【解析】答案选 C。介词 besides 意为“除……之外, 还有……”, 不表示排除, 表示包含在内, 当句中有 else、too、other、more 等词时, 要用 besides, 而 beside 是“在……旁边”之意, 故选 C。

【例 2】John knows no other foreign language _____ French.

A. expect B. except C. besides D. beside

【解析】答案选 B。介词 except 意为“除……之外”, 表示“排除”, 即不包括在内, 亦即前后不一致。比较这两句: We all went there besides Li Ping. (除李萍去了之外我们都去了。) We all went there except Li Ping. (除李萍之外, 我们都去了。即李萍没有去。) 而 expect 是动词, 意为“期待”, 故选 B。

【例 3】There being no bus, we had no choice _____ to walk home.

A. except B. but C. besides D. except for

【解析】答案选 B。have no choice but to do sth. 是固定说法, 表示“除(做某事)之外别无他法”、“不得不”, 其中 but 是介词, 意为“除……之外”, 表示排除, 常用在 no、nothing、nobody 等否定词之后, 如: nothing but (= nothing except) (只有……)、nobody but (= nobody except) (除……之外没有别人)、have nothing to do but (do sth.) (不得不做……)、cannot help but (do sth.) (不得不做……) 等, 故选 B。

【例 4】Your car is excellent _____ the colour:

A. except B. except for
C. besides D. beside

【解析】答案选 B。本题意思是: “你的车很好, 只是颜色不够好”。而介词短语 except for 意为“除……之外”时, 着重表示与句子主要意思相反的原因或细节, 如优点中的缺点、完美中的不足等, 因此符合题意, 故选 B。

【例 5】I know nothing about the lady _____ she is from Beijing.

A. except B. except for
C. except that D. besides

【解析】答案选 C。本题意为“除了她来自北京外, 我对这个年轻女士一无所知”。而 except that 是由介词转化

的连词, 但意思仍是“除……之外”, 后接从句。

【例 6】The suit fitted well _____ the colour was a little brighter.

A. except for B. except that
C. except when D. besides

【解析】答案选 B。由句意可知 the colour was a little bright 与 The suit fitted him well 语义相反, 可排除 D 项。except for 只能引导词组, 不能引导从句。C 选项虽然能引导从句, 却与句意不符。

2. 注意析使句的否定用法、疑问用法及其回答

【例 1】Mrs. Smith warned her daughter _____ after drinking.

A. never to drive B. to never drive
C. never driving D. never drive

【解析】答案选 A。据题意知: 史密斯太太告诫她的女儿不要酒后驾车。习惯用法“warn sb. to do sth.”, 其否定结构为“warn sb. not/never to do sth.”, 据此可迅速将 B、C、D 排除。

【例 2】Why don't you put the meat in the fridge? It will _____ fresh for several days.

A. be stayed B. stay
C. staying D. have stayed

【解析】答案选 B。形容词 fresh 前只能搭配系动词 stay(保持)。系动词无被动式, 可排除 A。而 C、D 选项中 stay 均为实义动词。

3. 注意 in order to 表示目的状语的用法

【例】In order to improve English, _____.

A. Jenny's father bought her a lot of tapes
B. Jenny bought a lot of tapes for herself
C. a lot of tapes were bought by Jenny
D. a lot of tapes were bought by Jenny's father

【解析】答案选 B。因为 in order to do sth. 作目的状语逻辑主语应跟主句主语一致。也就是说要提高英语是 Jenny。...

区点窍

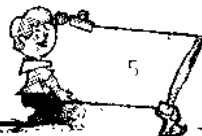
【例 1】误: Catching up with the others, you'd better work harder than ever.

正: To catch up with the others, you'd better work harder than ever.

【解析】动词不定式短语在句首表示“目的”, 可看作 In order to catch up with the others (为了赶上其他同学) 的省略式。而现在分词短语在句首表示“时间”“原因”或“伴随”等情况, 不能表示目的。

【例 2】误: Go straightly to ahead till you see the entrance.

正: Go straight ahead till you see the en-





trance.

【解析】 副词 straight 表示的是具体的“直,垂直”;straightly 具有抽象含义,是“直接地,径直地”。从句意看,应使用 straight。ahead 为副词,意为“在前方,向前方”,一般不与介词连用。

【例 3】 误: He left early in order that he arrived on time.

正: He left early in order that he should/would/might arrive on time.

【解析】 in order that 引导的目的状语从句中一般用 should/could/would,偶尔也用 might。

【例 4】 误: I prefer watching TV to do the housework.

正: I prefer watching TV to doing the housework.

【解析】 句型 prefer...to...意思是“喜欢……而不喜欢……”“比起……更喜欢……”,其结构是: I prefer tea to coffee. I prefer swimming to skating. 故将 do 改为 doing。

【例 5】 误: I like most drinks besides milk.

正: I like most drinks except milk.

【解析】 except“除……以外”,具有“除去”的含义;而 besides“除……之外”,具有“包括”的含义。



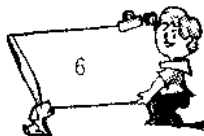
智慧训练

第一部分: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。

- The boy is very naughty. _____, sometimes I really have no idea what to do with him.
A. To be honest B. In other words
C. Generally speaking D. By the way
- (2006 湖北黄冈) When he was young, he often _____ late at night reading books.
A. kept B. stayed up C. lasted D. waited
- How did this accident _____?
A. bring up B. ask for
C. come about D. go away
- (2006 北京海淀) —Mum, why do you always make me eat an egg every day?
—_____ enough protein and nutrition as you are growing up.
A. Get B. Getting
C. To get D. To be getting
- Are you sure _____?
A. whether she is honest B. that she is honest

- she is honest D. is she honest
- Which of the following sentences is wrong?
A. He is fond of not only music but also sports.
B. He is fond of music and he likes sports, too.
C. He is fond of sports as well as music.
D. He is fond of sports and he like music, either.
- (2006 原创) The Five Friendlies(福娃) reflect the deep desire of the Chinese people to _____ to the world in friendship through Beijing 2008 Olympic Games.
A. take out B. reach out C. wipe out D. break out
- The teacher told Jack to go and see what _____.
A. wrong was B. the matter was
C. was the matter D. was the wrong
- So nice to see you back. How long _____ you _____ abroad?
A. did; stay B. had; stay C. have; left D. had; left
- (2006 武汉模拟) You can't _____ until tomorrow morning after the blood examination.
A. not only eat but also drink
B. either eat or drink
C. neither eat nor drink
D. both eat and drink
- (2006 江西联考) In a way I can see what you mean, even though I don't _____ your point of view.
A. permit B. share C. recognize D. agree
- My brother likes to eat pears, bananas and some other _____, but I seldom eat _____.
A. fruits; fruit B. fruit; fruits
C. fruit; fruit D. fruits; fruits
- Listen to the tape, and point out the _____ sound.
A. wrongly-pronounced B. wrong-pronouncing
C. wrong-pronounced D. wrongly-pronouncing
- _____ people know our teacher's telephone number _____ me.
A. Five more; except B. Another five; besides
C. Five more; besides D. Both B and C
- The _____ of the students in that class _____ boys.
A. majority; are B. most; are
C. majorities; are D. majorities; is
- (2006 原创) With all the attention of the fans _____ Super Girl, China's nationwide female singing competition got on well these days.
A. has been focused to B. focused to
C. focused on D. has been focused on
- There were fifty people _____ at the meeting.
A. in all B. after all C. at all D. first of all





18. We have to admit the fact that all people are born _____.
A. equal B. equally
C. to be equal D. equality
19. The boy _____ on the bed _____ his mother and said that he had already _____ the table.
A. lying; lied to; laid B. lied; lay to; laid
C. lying; lied to; lain D. lay; lied to; lain
20. We will only discuss such problems _____ something to do with our own interests.
A. that has B. which have
C. as has D. as have
21. The doctor asked Charlie to breathe deeply, and _____.
A. did Charlie so B. Charlie so did
C. so Charlie did D. so did Charlie
22. (2006 武汉模拟) The doctor _____ him to give up smoking, but he didn't follow the _____.
A. advised; advise B. advised; advice
C. tell; advice D. suggested; opinion
23. Peter said he could finish his homework in twenty minutes, _____ personally I doubted.
A. when B. that C. whom D. which
24. Don't tell the secret to anyone, _____ to my wife.
A. first of all B. after all
C. at all D. above all
25. (2006 原创) When first _____ in China, Dae Jang Geum (《大长今》) made Chinese viewers crazy about it.
A. screening B. to screen C. screen D. screened

第二部分: 完形填空

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

Many people believe everything or almost everything they read in newspapers or hear on radio. A few years ago I 26 a story about a husband and wife who made a 27 mistake. They had gone shopping and had taken their small baby 28 with them. After they had finished their shopping, they returned to their car to go home. 29 they reached their car, they put the baby in the plastic baby carrier that 30 rode in for safety. The couple then 31 in their car toward home. After they had driven a few miles, they 32 the back seat to see how the baby was. To their surprise, the baby was not there. According to the 33, the couple had put the plastic seat and the baby on the top of the car but had 34 to put him inside the car. They had driven away with the baby on the top of the car.

The couple drove back 35 the store but did not find the baby. They called the police, and the police said that they 36 the baby and that the baby was 37. The baby had fallen from the top of the car but had been 38 by his plastic seat. The 39 couple took their baby home and were always careful after that.

There was one thing 40 with the story. It was not true. Stories such as this one are often 41 in newspapers and on radio and television. Because they are read and heard 42 that usually report the truth, many people believe them. People also believe them because, like the story 43, they have something unusual or frightening about them. What is 44 is that newspaper and radio reporters 45 believe them.

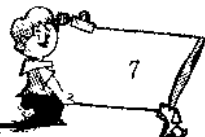
26. A. wrote B. read C. told D. imagined
27. A. puzzling B. terrible
C. interesting D. harmful
28. A. alone B. along C. away D. around
29. A. Since B. Before C. While D. After
30. A. they B. she C. we D. he
31. A. went away B. drove off
C. moved on D. left out
32. A. searched B. glanced at
C. examined D. thought of
33. A. newspaper B. radio
C. story D. report
34. A. left B. planned C. forgotten D. expected
35. A. around B. towards C. near D. for
36. A. saved B. saw C. helped D. had
37. A. dangerous B. dead
C. comfortable D. fine
38. A. protected B. saved C. covered D. caught
39. A. satisfied B. puzzled C. grateful D. frightened
40. A. wrong B. right C. important D. necessary
41. A. reported B. told C. made D. written
42. A. at ease B. in places C. for sure D. with joy
43. A. told B. mentioned C. printed D. recorded
44. A. surprising B. believable C. unlucky D. strange
45. A. never B. almost C. also D. always

第三部分: 阅读理解

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的四个选项 (A、B、C 和 D) 中, 选出最佳选项。

A

If English means endless new words, difficult grammar and sometimes strange pronunciation, you are wrong.





Haven't you noticed that you have become smarter since you started to learn a language?

According to a new study by a British university, learning a second language can lead to an increase in your brain power. Researchers found that learning other languages changes grey matter.

This is the area of the brain which processes information. It is similar to the way that exercise builds muscles.

The study also found the effect is greater the younger people learn a second language.

A team led by Dr. Andrea Mechelli, from University College London, took a group of Britons who only spoke English. They were compared with a group of "early bilinguals" who had learnt a second language before the age of 5, as well as a number of later learners.

Scans showed that grey matter density (密度) in the brain was greater in bilinguals than in people without a second language. But the longer a person waited before mastering a new language, the smaller the difference.

"Our findings suggest that the structure of the brain is changed by the experience of learning a second language," said the scientists.

It means that the change itself increases the ability to learn.

Professor Dylan Vaughan Jones of the University of Wales, has researched the link between bilingualism and maths skills. "Having two languages gives you two windows on the world and makes the brain more flexible (灵活的)," he said. "You are actually going beyond language and have a better understanding of different ideas."

The findings were matched in a study of native Italian speakers who had learned English as a second language between the ages of 2 and 34. Reading, writing, and comprehension were all tested. The results showed that the younger they started to learn, the better. "Studying a language means you get an entrance to another world," explained the scientists.

46. The main subject talked about in this passage is _____.

- A. science on learning a second language
- B. man's ability of learning a second language
- C. language can help brain power
- D. language learning and maths study

47. In the third paragraph, the writer mentions "exercise" in order to _____.

- A. say language is also a kind of physical labor
- B. prove that one needs more practice when he/she is

learning a language

C. to show the importance of using the language when you learn the language

D. make people believe language learning helps grey matter work well

48. The underlined word "bilingual" probably means _____.

A. a researcher on language learning

B. a second language learner

C. a person who can speak two languages

D. an active language

49. We may know from the scientific findings that _____.

A. the earlier you start to learn a second language the higher the grey matter density is

B. there is no difference between a later second language learner and one who doesn't know a second language

C. the experience of learning a second language has had effect on people's brain

D. the ability of learning a second language is changing all the time

50. In the last two paragraphs, the author wants to tell us that _____.

A. learning a second language is the same as studying maths

B. early learning of a second language helps you a great deal in study other subjects

C. Italian is the best choice for you as a second language

D. You'd better choose the ages between 2 and 34 to learn a second language

(2006 原创)B

How far are scientists from bringing AIDS under control?

More and more people are asking this question since the first attempt to develop a vaccine (疫苗) against AIDS failed recently.

The first vaccine tested against AIDS, AIDSVAX, was declared a "failure" by U. S. vaccine maker, VaxGen. Tests showed it only reduced the rate of HIV infection by 3.8 percent.

"The AIDS virus is really hard to control and mutates easily," said scientists. This means that the virus changes so quickly that the usual vaccine way



关注健康





does not work.

However, AIDSVAX presented a ray of hope for black and Asian people. Figures showed that with the vaccine, these groups had a 67 percent lower rate of infection. But further study is still needed to draw final conclusions.

VaxGen pioneered the trial of any AIDS vaccine with AIDVAX in 1998.

So far, HIV has killed around 28 million people worldwide and has infected about 40 million. In China, figures at the end of last year showed that more than 1 million people had been infected with HIV since the first patient was found in 1985.

Yet the global effort to beat the virus falls far behind its spread. Around 600 new people are infected around the world every hour. Lack of money is a major reason. Although HIV is one of the biggest health problems, AIDS vaccines account for less than one percent of global spending on health-related (与健康有关的) research and development.

Although the news on AIDSVAX is disappointing, many experts do believe that the first AIDS vaccine will be available within the decade.

Meanwhile, at least 30 other AIDS vaccines are in various stages of development. Major medical companies, as well as government and nonprofit researchers in the U. S., Britain, France and Uganda (乌干达) are all now testing AIDS vaccines.

51. VaxGen is the name of _____.

- A. a vaccine against AIDS Virus
- B. a U. S. vaccine maker
- C. the generation born after the first AIDS victim was found
- D. AIDS virus

52. According to the article, AIDS has killed about _____ people.

- A. 28 million
- B. 1 million
- C. 40 million
- D. 30 million

53. _____ is not listed as one of the countries which are now testing AIDS vaccines.

- A. France
- B. U. S.
- C. Russia
- D. Uganda

54. The usual vaccine way does not work because _____.

- A. the AIDS virus can not be found
- B. the AIDS virus changes so quickly
- C. the way is too expensive
- D. the way is too difficult

C

This is the time of year when we think about giving and receiving presents. Can you find a little extra to give? (On this page we suggest a few organizations you might like to help.

Littleton Children's Home

We don't want your money, but children's toys, books and clothes in good condition would be welcome.

Also—we're looking for friendly families who would take our children into their homes for a few hours or days as guests. You have so much—will you share it?

Phone Sister Thomas on 55671

Children's Hospice

We look after a small number of very sick children. This important work needs skill and love. We cannot continue without gifts or money to pay for more nursing staff. We also need storybooks and toys suitable for quiet games.

Please contact the Secretary, Little Children's Hospice Street Food

In the winter weather, it's no fun being homeless. It's even worse if you're hungry. We give hot food to at least fifty people every night. It's hard work, but necessary. Can you come and help? If not, can you find a little money? We used a very old kitchen, and we need some new saucepans. Money for new ones would be most welcome indeed.

Contact Street Food, c/o Mary's House, Elming Way, Littleton Phone 27713

Littleton Youth Club

Have you got an unwanted chair, a record-player, or a pot of paint?

Because we can use them!

We want to get to work on our meeting room!

Please phone 66231 and we'll be happy to collect anything you can give us.

Thank you!

The Night Shelter

We offer a warm bed for the night to anyone who has nowhere to go. We rent the former Commercial Hotel on Green Street. Although it is not expensive, we never seem to have quite enough money. Can you let us have a few pounds? Any amount, however small, will be such a help.

Send it to us at 15, Green St, Littleton. Please make check payable to Night Shelter.

55. Reading the passage, you might like to help these organizations while working for _____.

- A. homeless and sick children





- B. less fortunate members of our society
C. hungry people who have no beds to sleep in
D. friendly members of our society to help others
56. We can infer that _____.
A. there are too many social problems in this country
B. people are very poor during the time for giving
C. warm-hearted people like to give away money
D. this passage is taken from a local newspaper
57. If your child has grown up, you may take the child's things to _____.
A. Children's Home and Children's Hospice
B. Youth Club and Children's Home
C. Children's Hospice and Night Shelter
D. Youth Club and Night Shelter

D

Trees should only be pruned when there is a good and clear reason for doing so and, fortunately, the number of such reasons is small. Pruning involves the cutting away of overgrown and unwanted branches, and the inexperienced gardener can be encouraged by the thought that more damage results from doing it unnecessarily than from leaving the tree to grow in its own way.

First, pruning may be done to make sure that trees have a desired shape or size. The object may be to get a tree of the right height, and at the same time to help the growth of small side branches which will thicken its appearance or give it a special shape. Secondly, pruning may be done to make the tree healthier. You



may cut out diseased or dead wood, or branches that are rubbing against each other and thus causing wounds. The health of a tree may be encouraged by removing branches that are blocking up the centre and so preventing the free movement of air.

One result of pruning is that an open wound is left on the tree and this provides an easy entry for disease, but it is a wound that will heal. Often there is a race between the healing and the disease as to whether the tree will live or die, so that there is a period when the tree is at risk. It should be the aim of every gardener to reduce that risk of death as far as possible. It is essential to make the area which has been pruned smooth and clean for healing will be slowed down by roughness. You should allow the cut surface to dry for a few hours and then paint with one of the

substances available from garden shops produced especially for this purpose. Pruning is usually done in winter, for then you can see the shape of the tree clearly without interference from the leaves and it is, too, very unlikely that the cuts you make will bleed. If this does happen, it is, of course, impossible to paint them properly.

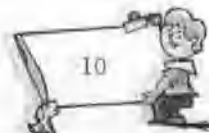
58. Pruning may be done to _____.
A. make the tree grow taller
B. improve the shape of the tree
C. get rid of the small branches
D. make the small branches thicker

59. Trees become unhealthy if a gardener _____.
A. allows too many branches to grow in the middle
B. does not protect them from the wind
C. forces them to grow too quickly
D. damages some of the small side branches

60. A special substance is painted on the tree _____.
A. to make a wound smooth
B. to prevent disease entering a wound
C. to cover a rough surface
D. to help a wound to dry
61. A good gardener prunes a tree _____.
A. at intervals throughout the year
B. as quickly as possible
C. occasionally when necessary
D. regularly every winter

E

Sex education is a serious scientific subject, which is as important as the other science and arts subjects, even if it is not included in the exams, especially the college entrance examination. It shouldn't be overlooked or banned in school curriculum. Instead of being regarded as a sinful subject, it should be treated with the right attitude. In China, for thousands of years, people have felt shy and embarrassed when talking about sex, which becomes a mysterious thing in people's view. Affected by this cultural tradition and social customs, people hold a negative attitude towards it. That is why sex education is never allowed to enter schools in an open and broad manner. As a result, few people have a correct and scientific knowledge about sex. Many teenagers know very little about sex. Driven by the forces of instinct or curiosity, they commit many crimes because of ignorance, eg. illegal teen pregnancy (怀孕), taking drugs, contracting sexual diseases. They become the innocent victims due to lack of sex education. Can't this be said to be the tragedy of our education and nation?





Sex education is not new in the schools of Western countries, **beginning as early as** kindergarten and continuing into high school. Comprehensive sex education programs generally cover the biology of reproduction(繁殖), the psychology of relationships, the sociology of the family. These courses leading to straight talk about a variety of subject have neither produced many negative impacts on the mental, physical and psychological development of the teenagers, nor resulted in many social troubles.

It is clear that the teachers and parents can't perpetuate(使永存,使不朽) myths that could prevent children's healthy sexual development. Under the proper guidance of the teachers and experts, students will grow into healthy-minded citizens and decrease the chances to see psychological doctors.

62. Chinese people hold a negative attitude towards sex education because _____.

- A. it is sinful
- B. it is not included in exams
- C. they're afraid that children will commit crimes
- D. they're affected by the tradition and customs deeply

63. The underlined word "embarrassed" means _____.

- A. frightened
- B. awkward
- C. thrilling
- D. exciting

64. What can we NOT infer from the last paragraph?

- A. Some teenagers go to see psychological doctors because of lack of sex education.
- B. Without the proper guidance of the teachers and experts, no teenagers will grow healthily.
- C. Proper sex education is mentally helpful for the teenagers' growth.
- D. More and more people will regard sex education as a natural thing.

65. Which of the following is the main topic of the passage?

- A. Cultural tradition and social customs about sex education in China.
- B. The different attitudes towards sex education.
- C. Sex education shouldn't be overlooked.
- D. The advantages of proper sex education.

第四部分:(共两节)

第一节:短文改错

此题要求改正所给短文中的错误。对标有题号的每一行作出判断:如无错误,在该行右边横线上画一个勾(✓);如有错误(每行不会多于一个错误),则按下列情况改正:

此行多一个词:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉,在该行右

边横线上写出该词,并用横线划掉。

此行缺一个词:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ),在该行右边的横线上写出该加的词。

此行错一个词:在错的词下划一横线,在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意:原行没有错的不要改。

Yesterday morning, it was already 7:45 that I got

66. _____

up. I was afraid that I would be late so I got dressing quickly

67. _____

and left without breakfast. There were so many people in the

68. _____

bus stop that it was not easy to catch bus. Five minutes passed

69. _____

I still couldn't get on it. So I rushed through the crowd and ran

70. _____

toward my school. Suddenly I bumped into an old woman and

71. _____

knocked her over. Without any apologize I left her. That evening

72. _____

I heard on TV the old woman was bad injured in the leg! And she

73. _____

was sent to hospital. I felt very sorry for her and nearly cry. The

74. _____

only thing for me to do was paying her a visit, that I did the next day.

75. _____

第二节:书面表达

假定你叫李华,暑假期间你和父母到海南旅游。请根据下面的提示描述你的旅行经过。

日期	地点	活动
8月8日	海口	参观城市、购物
8月9日	临海	游览万泉河
8月10日	五指山	爬山
8月11日	三亚市	白天:沙滩散步、海中游泳
		晚上:欣赏黎族、苗族歌舞

注意:1. 短文应包括表格中所有内容;

2. 可适当增加细节,使文章连贯;

3. 词数 100 左右。

