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高考上线

百分百

百分百紧扣考试大纲 百分百专家名师编写
百分百抓住命题考点 百分百高考出色表现

第**1**轮复习用书

英 语



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前言

高考上线百分百 出色表现百分百

一年一度的高考，一年一度的较量；一年一度的胜负，一年一度的喜忧。谁都想在高考中上线，谁都想在高考中胜出，谁都想在高考中有出色表现！要上线，离不开你眼前的《高考上线百分百》，真正让你百分百高考上线的好丛书。

《高考上线百分百》第一轮总复习用书本着“以复习课程为依据，以应对高考为根本，以超常发挥为基点”的原则，从第一轮课程复习教学特点与教学要求出发，突出复习课程重中之重，突破课程考点难中之难，突显知识联系节中之节。以“一看就懂”、“一学就会”、“一用就对”为基本目标，体系严谨明了，讲解深入浅出，表达通俗易懂，训练新颖高效。以“事半功倍”、“全面提高”、“就是高考”为编写准绳，每一节内容选材新而意高，选题精而实用，选论易而独到，而且更有教研专家、知名教师的原创好题与个人见解。一套独一无二的复习用书，必然给您一个真正改写人生的亮丽舞台！

权威百分百——百分百专家名师编写

《高考上线百分百》由国家教育部中央教育科学研究所高中课程研究室专家策划指导，由知名中学高三一线特、高级名师集本人近二十年高考复习经验与心得整理编写。不仅理念新颖，充分体现高考精神，而且内容实用，直接为高三第一轮复习服务。真正是理念权威与实践权威的完美结合！

内容百分百——百分百紧扣考试大纲

在紧扣考试大纲要求和充分解读、体现考试大纲的基础上，《高考上线百分百》突出原创与改造，无论是对知识的讲解、对考点的归纳，还是对变式训练的设置、对知能测试的命制，都尽量突出原创，与天下同类教辅绝少雷同。第一轮复习的独门绝技，处处彰显，寓含其中！

实用百分百——百分百抓住命题考点

在紧紧抓住、抓全高考命题考点的前提下，丛书尤其强调从实用的复习策略、实用的复习方法、实用的讲解演练和实用的学习技巧入手，帮助学生尽快掌握高考命题考点，强调“高考零失误”的理念。第一轮用书，只有实用的，才是最好的！

成绩百分百——百分百高考出色表现

用书，就要用能让你在最后决战关头完美胜出的好书。百分百完美呈现的好书，只要你百分百用得_得好，所得到的，必然是在高考中百分百的出色表现，让你在高考中超常发挥，赢得精彩！同时也赢得美好人生！

只有百分之百的真正精彩，才有百分之百的出色表现！

本册导读

书,是人类进步的阶梯。书,更是学生成长的动力。一本好书,可以改写学生的人生。一本好书,可以帮助学生的一辈子。九月,你走进校园猛然抬头迎着朝阳看去,高三已经出现在你的地平线上……

高三学生,正准备向人生理想作第一次真正意义的冲击;高三学生,正准备用自己的实力奠定人生最初的根基;高三学生,面临人生的第一次大抉择。有人说高三是人生的一段苦旅。也有人将高三称为人生的“炼狱”。高三,是一望无际的草原,给骏马以纵横驰骋的沃野;高三,是汹涌澎湃的江河,给鲤鱼以奔驰龙门的激流;高三,是无限广阔的天空,给雄鹰以自由翱翔的空间……面对高三,我们要有曹操那“老骥伏枥,志在千里;烈士暮年,壮心不已”的雄心;面对高三,我们要有王勃那“老当益壮,宁移白首之心;穷且益坚,不坠青云之志”的壮志;面对高三,我们要学李白“长风破浪会有时,直挂云帆济沧海”的豪情和“天生我才必有用,千金散尽还复来”的气势;面对高三,我们要学荀子“假舆马者,非利足也,而致千里;假舟楫者,非能水也,而绝江河”的睿智;面对高三,我们要学朱熹“昨夜江边春水生,蒙冲巨舰一毛轻。向来枉费推移力,此日中流自在行”的巧妙。

要想在高考这场没有硝烟的战场上赢得胜利,你就得拥有力挫群雄,出奇制胜的法宝,要想在高考这场人生“第一考”中获得理想的高分,你就得拥有唯我独有的“葵花宝典”。摆在你面前的这套《高考百分百英语》将为你全面总结备考重点,分析并透析知识的难点、盲点,准确归纳命题规律,精心制订备考策略,详细介绍复习方法,领先预测高考趋向,全力帮你攻克艰难险阻,助你成功。高考是金色的,金色的田野撒下金灿灿的种子,金色的岁月埋下金灿灿的希望。心仪已久的《高考百分百》在等待着我们高奏凯歌,金榜题名。

本书从高三学生的切实需要出发,为了更好地帮助高三学生复习迎考,帮助教师紧紧把握国家高考改革政策的发展方向,依据最新考试大纲、考试说明及新课程教学与教改推广成果,深刻领会高考命题意图,把握高考脉搏,深挖教材与复习之精华,立足基础,着眼能力,注重方法与效率而研发出这本高中总复习教辅书。该书在传承各家高中总复习优点、特点的基础上,以服务高考为指针,以教材版本为基础,以教学实用为准则,锐意创新,多方科学论证;在编写体例上完全突出“复习迎考”高中总复习教辅这一中心命题。通过科学合理、高效实用、创新发展“单元领先篇”、“学法导航篇”、“巧学妙记篇”、“专项实战篇”、“模拟实战篇”五大栏目,内容丰富,堪称经典。既全面剖析近三年全国各地高考各大专题以洞悉高考命题趋势与奥妙,又在科学深入剖析的基础上对高考大胆预测、导航,从而真正做足做透“高考领先”,为全体高三师生指明真正的复习迎考方向。与此同时,加大训练模拟仿真强度与效度,试题大多为原创,设题科学、合理、缜密,具有较强的前瞻性。在充分讲解高一、二、三年级单元的全部内容和指导各大专项复习方法的前提下,使“讲——导——练——考——评”复习模式“五位一体”,有条不紊,循序渐进。以期用最短的复习时间、最科学合理的复习方法收到事半功倍的效果“真正体现了新理念、新思维、新创意、新模式”的编写宗旨。

黎世法先生归纳总结的一种半独立性的学习方法体系,即八个前后紧密联系的学习环节:制定计划——课前自学——专心上课——及时复习——独立作业——解决疑难——系统小结——课外学习。本书作者结合教学实践外加应试分析共九个连环作为高三复习的指南。以《高考百分百》为蓝本[预习思考][布置预习——有的放矢]→[经典聚焦回放][经典试题——试题透析]→[课堂重点评析][突破完形填空、阅读理解、书面表达]→[精析梳理][分析高考命题走向——形成知识网络结构]→[点拨提高][解题技巧导航——应试心理指南]→[查漏补缺][建立错题档案——本类归纳强化]→[综合实践][综合模拟——全面检测——金榜题名]英语学科的第一轮复习大体时间为五个月左右,对课本和专项复习可以根据情况复合使用,如在每两个单元或四个单元结束唐,可以进行分类的专题训练。《高考百分百》(英语)对教材复习高一、高二共21个双单元,高三总共为4个大单元,每一大单元涵盖四个单元内容。高中总计为

25. 课时大体划分为:双单元或高三大单元『知识领先』栏目【单词聚焦】1个课时,【短语拓展】和【句型归纳】1个课时,『巩固领先』和『单元检测』3个课时(可以根据学生认知水平和应试水平适当增减讲评时间),共125个课时。每周末,可以进行专题训练和综合模拟测试,其中六大题型训练可以分配20个课时,综合模拟测试5个课时,不足时间根据教学需要适当调整。两部分累计需要150个左右课时。

一、本书可作高考第一轮复习的教材使用,也可作为高考第一轮复习的补充材料以及专题训练和学法指导使用。

二、各栏目的编写思路、特色及使用建议:

1. 栏目思路、特色:重点提取本单元的高频率的词汇、短语、句型,分别进行分类点拨,整合。使知识点——线——面“三维一体”,相得益彰。先列举每个单词,说明其词性、词意,然后通过【构词】、【短语搭配】、【拓展延伸】、【慧眼辨析】、【友情提示】等内容进行知识的归纳、梳理。之后辅以最新高考同类试题为【经典考题】进行分析、指导,立足双基,瞄准高考,紧扣考点,最后利用创新【领先预测题】大胆预测,点击高考,锁定门标,融会贯通,迎刃而解。增设『巩固领先』和『单元检测』栏目巩固、检测所学的内容,学以致用,举一反三。

2. 使用建议:

【单词聚焦】为确保复习质量,建议学生加强预测,“预则立,不预则废”。教师应该根据本班学生的实际情况,利用教师用书并结合教材有的放矢,选取一些适合学生的单词提供给学生,必要时增加典型例句,以提高学生的运用水平。相关的单词、短语、句型等可以采取听写、默写、强记等方式组织教学和复习。

【短语拓展】短语搭配是学生感觉困难的内容,要求学生对其用法一要记得牢,二要辨得清,三要做得对,因此预习和复习显得十分重要。可以分类记忆、运用,也可以综合强化训练。创设必要的语境和提供典型的例句加以巩固、背诵,同时可以借鉴阅读文章及时复习,温故知新。

【句型归纳】要求学生课前预习,教师应该先分析相关句型的构成并联想相关句型拓展延伸,通过对比、归纳、变通、练习等方式达到实用的目的。

『巩固领先』

建议限时训练和同步训练有机结合,复习与训练同步,宜在课堂上检测,充分体现学以致用的原则。使用时应该认真分析试题的特点,考查的目标,对于出现的问题应该加强分析,增加训练量,确保单位时间效率。

『单元检测』

建议学生利用90分钟的时间独立完成单元的检测内容,听力测试和书面表达如时间限制可以适当延长或改动时间。教师可以利用一个课时,给学生讲评,点拨答题技巧,指导命题的思路,重点讲解在阅卷中出现的主要的、普遍性的问题。分析造成问题的原因,采取相关的补救措施。对于学生的书面表达范文可以有选择的在全班点评,也可以张贴、传给某些学生批改,再老师批改指正。

学法导航篇

第一部分高三英语复习方法导航

该部分可以利用多媒体制作成幻灯片给学生一步一步地分析指导也可以印发材料让学生先自学,然后

分析、点拨运用。了解复习的方法,合理分配的复习时间,指导各大题型的复习与训练技巧和获取高分策略等。

可以先进行各大题型命题原则的指导,分析近年来高考命题特点以及今后的趋向和自身复习的方向,以一周时间为一个单位,强化某一个专题,也可以十天为一个单位交叉复习训练各个题型,必要时可以辅助于一套高考题型、题量的综合卷加以训练检测复习的效果。

该部分主要是帮助学生记忆一些难记、难辨、难用的单词、短语、句型和搭配以及语法等用法。建议学生利用早读,晚上睡觉前等时间进行分类记忆,也可以利用卡片等帮助记忆,与此同时学以致用,通过试题巩固检测以加深理解和运用。

该部分按照高考题型分类,先是近年来高考[真题回放]让学生了解高考靠什么,自己怎么考?再通过[沙场练兵]栏目考查学生实际解题能力,以达到“高考百分百”的正确率。建议学生先认真做有关高考试题,并认真研究其命题、做题等各方面的规律,然后通过模拟仿真力求收到事半功倍的奇效。

该部分提供给学生5套综合模拟试题,可以作为月考、期中、期末试题,也可以视情况而定。建议教师认真研究高考模拟试题的知识分布比例,能力要求等特点,系统归纳考点,预测高考,实现预期的目标。

此书是由全国“百强名校”江西临川一中的廖晓林老师主编。该教师教学业绩显著,所带的学生高考多次荣获全省高考第一、二名,已有500余名学生被清华大学、北京大学、复旦大学以及新加坡国立大学等国内外一流名牌大学录取或直接保送。2004年有10人进入全省前50名并有12人录取清华大学和北京大学,创造了江西省高考奇迹。在教学研究领域,该教师著作颇丰,硕果累累。已主编、审定和参编了《五大名校信息总汇》(系列丛书)、《高中英语新教材导练一体》(系列丛书)、《临川一中重点难点课课练》(系列丛书)、《英语奥林匹克词典》(高中卷)、《中学英语词典》、《高考热点、重点、难点专题透析》、《高考任我行》等90余本(册)专业书和词典。本书经过十多位高考专家、特高级教师的呕心沥血、精益求精的辛勤耕作,相信一定能为百万莘莘学子奉献一部经典力作。

多读一本好书,让梦想与好书同飞!

本书经过十多位高考专家、特高级教师的呕心沥血、精益求精的辛勤耕作,相信一定能为百万莘莘学子奉献一部经典力作。

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高一单元领先篇

Units 1—2

考点透析讲解 KAO DIAN TONG TOU JIANG JIE

I. 单词聚焦

【考点1】smart adj. 漂亮的;时髦的;灵敏的

You look very smart in the new coat. 你穿这件新衣服很漂亮。

He is a smart boy. 他是一个有头脑的男孩。

【慧眼辨析1】smart, beautiful, handsome, pretty

相同点:都指“美丽的”、“外貌漂亮的”、“好看的”。

不同点:smart 和 handsome 主要用来形容男性,表示五官端正,相貌英俊,体态匀称,具有阳刚之气,两者经常可以互换;但 handsome 还可以指事物,表示端正、庄严等意味。beautiful 为最普通用词,含义最广,可以用于人、物和景色的美丽,一般用来描写女人的容貌,指五官端正,优美和谐,美丽动人,语气最强烈。而 pretty 表示“美丽,可爱,漂亮”,语气比 beautiful 弱。一般用来形容女性或小孩,指娇小、妩媚、秀气、纤巧之美,含有“活泼可爱”之意。

What a beautiful sight! 多么美丽的景色!

She is not really beautiful, but she looks pretty when she smiles. 她其实长得并不美,但笑起来好看。

【慧眼辨析2】smart, wise, clever, bright

相同点:这四个词都有“聪明的”的意思。

不同点:wise 指由于知识,经验以及良好的判断能力而正确地对待或判断人或事,通常用于正式的,客气的场合。smart 与 clever 同义,但强调顽皮的一面,为随便的说法。smart 有时含有贬义。bright 通常用于年轻人或小孩,经常用于口语中。

【经典考题】

The scenery was so _____ that she thought she could only see it in the paradise.

A. smart B. beautiful C. pretty D. handsome

【答案与解析】B。

【领先预测题】Chuck is very _____. He never tells lies.

A. loyal B. wise C. honest D. smart

【考点2】argue vt. & vi. 辩论,争辩

There is no need arguing about this matter. 不必就此事辩论了。

【拓展延伸】

argue about / over a matter 就某事辩论

argue with sb. about / over sth. 就某事和某人辩论

argue for / against 为/为反对...而辩论

argue sb. into / out of doing sth. 说服某人做/不做某事

argue (+ n.) + that - clause 辩论,讨论

【慧眼辨析】argue, discuss, quarrel

相同点:三者都可以表示“讨论、辩论”。

不同点:argue 重在就自己的看法、立场提出论证说理,以说服他人。discuss 重在交换意见,进行讨论,不含有有意说服对方的成份。argue 可以接 that 从句,一般不接 what, when, whether 等引导的从句和不定式。discuss 可以接名词、动名词、不定式短语和 when, whether, what 等引导的从句,但不可用于 that 从句中。quarrel 表示“争吵”,意思是“吵吵闹闹地争论”。其搭配为 quarrel with sb. about / over sth. “就某事和某人争吵”。

He argued that the experiment could be done in another way. 他争辩说可以用另外一种方法来这个实验。

Have you discussed when you will have the meeting? 你们讨论过什么时候开会吗?

【经典考题】

No use _____ with him _____ the matter.

A. to argue; at B. arguing; at

C. to argue; about D. arguing; about

【答案与解析】D。前空根据 no use 后多接动名词,表示“做...是没用的/徒劳的”;后空根据短语 argue with sb. about sth.

【领先预测题】

Do you know the man _____ the old man _____ a small thing?

A. arguing with; over B. argue with; over

C. argued with; over D. arguing with; with

【考点3】especially adv. 特别地、格外

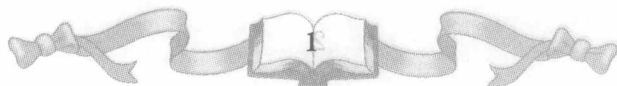
Hang Zhou is a beautiful city, especially in spring. 杭州是一座美丽的城市,尤其在春天。

【慧眼辨析】especially, specially

especially 有意突出特殊的程度,表达不寻常、过分或特别重要;specially 指为一特殊目的而专门采用的某种方式。

I came here specially to ask you for advice. 我是专程来这里向你请教建议的。

This computer game is quite popular with young people, especially some college students. 这一电脑游戏很受年轻人的喜爱,尤其是一些大学生。



【经典考题】

It's always difficult being in a foreign country, _____ if you don't speak the language. (2004 上海高考)

A. extremely B. naturally C. basically D. especially

【答案与解析】D。依据题意,此处 especially 最为合适,extremely 极端地;naturally 自然地;basically 基本上地。

【考点4】imagine vt. vi. 想象,设想,料想

imagine $\begin{cases} \text{sth.} \\ \text{sb doing/one's doing 想象某人做某事} \\ \text{that + clause 想象...} \\ \text{sb to be/as 认为某人...} \end{cases}$

We can imagine his sadness. 我们可以想象他的悲伤。

I imagined becoming an engineer in my childhood. 在孩提时代,我设想成为一名工程师。

I imagine him to be/as a professor in this college. 我认为他是这所大学的教授。

【经典考题】

It is difficult to imagine his _____ the decision without any consideration. (2006 陕西高考)

A. accept B. accepting C. to accept D. accepted

【答案与解析】B。imagine sb doing 表示“想象某人做...”。应使用形容词性物主代词,口语中也可以用名词普通格或代词宾格。

【慧眼辨析】imagine, guess, suppose

imagine: 意为“想象,幻想”,指只在脑海中形成一个清晰明确的印象,或认为某事物可能发生或存在。

guess: 意为“猜测,臆测”,是个较通俗的词,指未知道前的猜测。

suppose: “想象,推测”,指“假设或假设中的情形”。

【领先预测题】

I can hardly imagine _____ so fast that he broke the 110-metre hurdle world record.

A. him run B. his run C. his running D. him run

【考点5】survive 继续生存或存在;幸存

Of the four people in the car accident, only one survived. 在车祸的四个人中,只有一个人幸存。

【友情提示】survive 可作及物动词,后不跟介词。

【经典考题】

Many strange customs have survived _____ earlier times.

A. at B. from C. of D. in

【答案与解析】B。本题考查 survive 的固定搭配。survive from 表示“继续流传”。

【考点6】error n. 错误,差错,过失

The accident was caused by human error. 这次事故是人为造成的。

There are three errors in your composition. 你的作文中有三个错误。

【拓展延伸】

be in error 弄错了

by error 错误地

fall into an error 误入歧途,犯错误

lead sb into error 使犯错误

make/commit an error 出差错,犯错误

【慧眼辨析】error, mistake

两个词都有“错误”的意思。error 强调违反某一既定标准,不经心而做了错事,产生偏差、疏忽或行为上的错误。mistake 指由于粗心、不注意或在理解、认识或判断上的不正确而造成行为或看法上的错误,有时这种错误是无意的。

I took your pen by mistake. 我拿错了你的钢笔。

【经典考题】

"I don't think it's my _____ that the TV blew up. I just turned it on, that's all." said the boy. (2003 上海高考)

A. error B. mistake C. fault D. duty

【答案与解析】C。本题考查词义辨析。fault 指“过失”,error“误差”,mistake“差错”,duty“责任”。

【考点7】mean 意思是说...

1. 后可接名词、代词或从句。

I mean the red one, not the yellow one. 我说的是那个红的,不是那个黄的。

2. $\begin{cases} \text{mean to do sth. 打算做某事} \\ \text{mean doing sth. 意味着做某事} \end{cases}$

Sorry, I mean no harm, I only meant to help. 对不起,我没有恶意,我只是想帮忙。

Missing the bus means waiting for another hour. 误了这趟汽车意味着再等一个小时。

【经典考题】

There's a man at the reception desk who seems very angry and I think he means _____ trouble.

A. making B. to make
C. to have made D. having made

【答案与解析】B。mean to do 表示“想要做...”,“打算做...”;而 mean doing 表示“意思是/意味着”。

【领先预测题】

His plan meant _____ the efficiency of the employees.

A. to improve B. improving
C. an improvement D. to have improved

【考点8】majority n. 多数,半数以上;大多数

The majority of the people is (are) against the plan. 多数人反对这个计划。

【友情提示】就数量而论,100 人中有 51 人即说 majority,不说 most, most 是一个更大的数。majority 着重于整体时,谓动词用单数,着重于个体则用复数。most 可以作形容词或代词,most 之前不用 the。mostly 表示“主要地”。

【经典考题】

Young women are _____ the majority _____ the fashion industry.

A. in; on B. of; for C. in; in D. on; in

【答案与解析】C。in the majority 为固定短语,意思为“占绝大多数”,第二个“in”表示“在”方面/领域。

【领先预测题】

When the headmaster spoke out his plan, the _____ of the students in the class _____ against it.

A. majority; were B. most; were
C. most; did D. majority; did

II. 短语拓展

【考点1】be into 对...感兴趣;喜欢

He is into collecting stamps / watching TV. 他非常喜欢集邮/看电视。

【经典考题】

She _____ playing piano.

- A. is fond of B. is into
C. care for D. A, B and C

【答案与解析】D. A、B、C 都可表示喜爱之意。

【考点2】make a list of = list 将...列成表

He made a list of what he needed. 他把所需列成一张单子。

【拓展延伸】

make an answer = answer 回答

make an arrangement = arrange 安排

make a choice = choose 选择

make an examination = examine 检查

make a report = report 报告

make a suggestion = suggest 建议

【经典考题】

He _____ to me that I should replace the old armchair with a new one.

- A. made an advice B. made a suggestion
C. advised D. gave suggestion

【答案与解析】B. advise 应直接接 sb. 作宾语, 故选 B。

【考点3】in order to 为了;以便

in order to 后跟动词原形, 表示目的, 与 so as to 同义, 但 so as to 一般不放句首。

He got up early in order to / so as to get there on time. 他起得很早, 以便及时赶到那儿。

In order to get a good seat, he went to the hall early. 他很早就到大厅去了, 以便能找到一个好座位。

【慧眼辨析】so that (in order that) / in order to / so as to so that (in order that), 引导目的状语从句, 从句中的谓语动词前常带 may, might, can, could, will be able to, would, should 等情态动词。in order to 引导目的状语, 位于句首或句末。so as to 引导目的状语, 只位于句末。

【友情提示】

so that 或 so + adj. (ad.) that ... “如此...以至”也可以引导结果状语从句, 主句和从句是原因与结果的关系, 作“因此”讲。此时, 它不等于 in order that。

We started early so that (in order that) we could catch the early bus. = We started early in order to (so as to) catch the early bus. = In order to catch the early bus, we started early. 为了赶上早班车, 我们很早就出发了。

【经典考题】

Speak to him slowly _____ he may understand you better.

- A. since B. so that C. for D. because

【答案与解析】B。

【考点4】care about 关心, 担心

He doesn't care about his clothes. 他不讲究衣着。

I don't care about going. 去不去我无所谓。

【慧眼辨析】care about, care for, take care of

相同点: care about 和 care for 均可以表示“关心”。care for 和 take care of 都可以表示“照料”之意。

不同点: care about 表示“关心、计较、在乎”, 指由于某事重要或因为责任所在而关心计较, 一般用于否定句。care for 意思是“关心、照料、喜欢、愿意”, 作“关心、照料”讲时, 一般用于肯定句或疑问句。take care of 意思是“照料”, 相当于 care for, 或 look after, 但 look after 和 take care of 比 care for 更常用。

Would you care for a walk? 你愿意去散步吗?

Take care of yourself. 多保重。

【考点5】for the first time 第一次, 首次

They met each other for the first time last month. 他们上个月第一次见面。

I visited the city for the first time. 我第一次到这座城市。

【慧眼辨析】the first time, for the first time, It is the first time that ...

the first time 在句中一般可做连词, 引导时间状语从句; for the first time 在句中单独做状语; It is the first time 引导的句式从句时态为完成时。

He fell in love with the pretty girl the first time he saw her. 他第一眼看见这个美丽的姑娘就爱上了她。

It is the first time (that) he has finished the task all by himself. 这是他第一次单独完成任务。

【经典考题】

I thought her nice and honest _____ I met her.

- A. first time B. for the first time
C. the first time D. by the first time

【答案与解析】C. the first time 连词, 引导时间状语从句。

【考点6】except for prep. 除...外, 只是

—What do you think of this passage?

—It reads well except for a few spelling mistakes.

—你认为这篇文章怎么样?

—很好, 只是有一些拼写错误。

【慧眼辨析】except for, except, but, besides

相同点: 这四个词都表示“除了...”或“除...之外, 还...”之意。

不同点: except 用于否定句而 besides 用于肯定句。except 意思是“除...外(不再有)”; besides 意思是“除...之外还有”。except 和 but 意思相同, 一般可以互换, 后面都接名词、代词、动名词或动词原形。在否定句中, 三者可以互换。

We all passed the test except him. 除了他没有及格外, 我们都及格了。(他没有及格)

We all passed the test besides him. 除了他之外, 我们都及格了。(他也及格了)

except for 用来表示从某一细节方面来修正前面概括性的说法, 其后的宾语一般与句子所涉及的东西不属于同类。except 也可以接 that 或 when 从句做宾语。

You can't succeed in the exam except/but that you will work still harder. 你若不比以前学习更用功些, 是不可能考上的。

【经典考题】

I know nothing about the young lady _____ she is from

Beijing.

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

【答案与解析】C。 “排除” 表示以“排除” 为目的。

【考点7】come about 发生, 出现
I don't know how the differences came about. 我不知道这些不同之处是如何出现的。
【慧眼辨析】come about, happen, take place, break out, go on

上述表达“发生, 出现” 意义的动词(短语) 均为不及物动词(短语), 其后不接宾语, 也不能用于被动语态。

1. come about 发生, 出现, 产生 (= happen)

Do you know how the accident came about? 你知道这次事故是怎么发生的吗?

2. happen 偶然发生; 碰巧(指事先没有计划, 没有想到的)

An accident happened on this road the other day. 前两天在这条路上发生了一次事故。

It happened that I saw him in the street. 我碰巧在街上遇见他。

3. take place 发生, 举行(没有“偶然, 碰巧” 等含义, 多表示有组织、有计划的发生)

The May 4th Movement took place in 1919. “五四” 运动发生于1919年。

4. break out 突然发生, 爆发(通常指战争、灾害、疾病等)

The First World War broke out in 1937. 1937年爆发了第一次世界大战。

5. go on 发生, 进行(通常指正在发生或进行的事情, 多用进行时态)

He looked out to see what was going on outside. 他朝外看外面在发生什么事情。

【拓展延伸】

come back 回来; 想起来

come on 跟我来; 加油

come out 出来; 出版; 开花

come along 快点; 来吧

come to 达到; 结果是

come across 偶然遇见

come after 跟着

come over 过来; 胜过

come by 走过; 经过

come through 安然度过

come round 苏醒

come up 走过来; …长出; …被提出

【经典考题】

It'll take at least 2 hours to do this! Oh, _____, I could do it in 30 minutes.

A. come on B. pardon me

C. you are right D. don't mention it

【答案与解析】A。 come on 表示“加油”, 符合上下文。

【考点8】end up with 以…结束

The speech ended up with a famous poem. 那篇演说是一首名诗来结束的。

At the dinner we usually begin with soup and end up with fruit. 在宴会上开始的一道菜通常是汤, 最后一道是水果。

【拓展延伸】

end up with 以…为结束

begin with 以…为开始

start with 以…为开头

to begin with 首先, 第一点, 起初

end up in failure 以失败告终

【经典考题】

_____ is known that the play _____ Hamlet's murder.

A. It; ends by

B. As; ends up with

C. It; ends up with

D. As; ends with

【答案与解析】C。 It 在此为形式主语, 若使用 As, 本句应表达为: As is known, the play ends up with …。

【考点9】bring in 引进; 收获; 获得; 赚

The boys bring in \$60 a week. 这些男孩每周赚60美元。

How much did the sideline bring the farmer family in last year? 去年副业使这家农户增加了多少收入?

A doctor was brought in to advise the company. 请来了博士当公司顾问。

【拓展延伸】

bring back 恢复; 想起

bring out 出版; 显示

bring on 造成; 引起

bring in 引进

bring up 抚养, 教养; 呕吐

bring down 使价格等降低; 使…倒下

【经典考题】

It is estimated that this investment can _____ \$5000 a year.

A. bring up B. bring in C. bring back D. bring out

【答案与解析】B。 在此表示“赚得…收入”。

【考点10】a great many 许多; 非常多

I have collected a great/good many old coins. 我收集了许多古币。

A great many of them have seen the film "King Kong". 他们中有许多人看过《金刚》这部电影。

【拓展延伸】

英语中有很多表示“许多” 的意义的单词或词组。 具体如下:

1. 修饰可数名词复数形式的有: many, a good/great many, quite a few, a large/great number of.

2. 修饰不可数名词的有: much, a great deal of, a great amount of.

3. 修饰不可数名词或可数名词复数形式的有: a lot of, lots of, plenty of.

【经典考题】

_____ students went to the lecture given by the famous professor.

A. Plenty

B. A good many of

C. A great deal of

D. A large number of

【答案与解析】D。 此处指“许多” 学生。



III. 句型归纳

【考点1】Rock music is OK, and so is skiing. 摇滚音乐好, 滑冰也好。

此句是 so 在倒装中的用法结构, 即 So + 系动词/情态动词/助动词 + 人称代词; 此句式用于表示“也是如此”, 即同样执行了前一句中主语的动作。

I like music, so does my little brother. 我喜欢音乐, 我弟弟也喜欢。

His father was very sad at the news, so was he. 他的父亲听说这消息很伤心, 他也是如此。

【拓展延伸】

so 的其他句式用法

1. So + 人称代词 + 系动词/情态动词/助动词: 表示说话人对前面或对方所说情况的赞同或证实, 语气较强。

—You've passed all the exams. 你通过了所有考试。

—Yes, so I have. 噢, 是的。

—Tom works hard at school. 汤姆上学很用功。

—So he does. 的确如此。

2. 人称代词 + 系动词/情态动词/助动词 + so: 表示按前面的要求做了。

3. So it is/was with + 另一主语: 表示另一主语的情况也是前面所陈述的情况, 主要用于上文可能是有两个分句, 两个不同谓语或有肯定也有否定等情况。

She doesn't play the piano, but she likes singing. So it is with my sister. 她不会弹钢琴, 但喜欢唱歌。我妹妹也是。

Marx was born in German and German was his native language. So it was with Engles. 马克思出生在德国, 德语是他的母语, 恩格斯也是如此。

【经典考题】

—You forgot your purse when you went out.

—Good heavens, _____ . (2002 上海高考)

A. so did I B. so I did C. I did so D. I so did

【答案与解析】B。

【领先预测题】

—David has made great progress recently.

—_____, and _____ .

A. So he has; so you have B. So he has; so have you

C. So has he; so have you D. So has he; so you have

【考点2】One day Chuck is on a flight across the Pacific Ocean when suddenly his plane crashes. 一天邱克在飞过太平洋时突然飞机坠毁。

在本句中, when 是并列连句, 表示“就在那个/这个时候”, 相当于 and just at that time, and then, 它常与 be about to, be doing 等搭配使用。

I was about to go out when the telephone rang. 我正要去, 这时电话铃响了。

I was doing my homework when he came in. 我正在做作业, 这时他进来了。

【领先预测题】

He was spending holidays with his family in a wildlife park _____ he was hit by a big stone.

A. when B. while C. since D. once



考点层级巩固 KAO DIAN CENG JI GONG GU

- The idea puzzled me so much that I stopped for a few seconds to try to _____.
A. make it out B. make it off
C. make it up D. make it over
- Is this the reason _____ at the meeting for his carelessness in his work?
A. he explained B. what he explained
C. how he explained D. why he explained
- I asked him why he was so late, but he _____ no answer.
A. took B. did C. made D. produced
- Jasmine was holidaying with her family in a wildlife park _____ she was bitten on the leg by a lion. (2004 上海高考)
A. when B. while C. since D. once
- Let Harry play with your toys as well, Clare—you must learn to _____.
A. support B. care C. spare D. share
- Mr. White _____ at 8:30 for the meeting, but he didn't show up.
A. should have arrived B. should arrive
C. should have had arrived D. should be arriving
- I'll finish the work in time _____ I meet with great difficulty.
A. however B. no matter
C. as if D. even though
- In order to make our city green, _____.
A. it is necessary to have planted more trees
B. many trees need to plant our city needs more trees
C. our city needs more trees
D. we must plant more trees
- She is quick _____ understanding.
A. on B. at C. in D. B and C
- I don't think it's my _____ that the TV set was broken. It was careless of me to hit it.
A. error B. mistake C. fault D. duty
- _____ me a line when you get to Shanghai.
A. Give B. Write C. Drop D. Send
- She is a lovely girl _____ to all kinds of parties and balls.
A. is fond of being invited B. fond of inviting
C. who is fond of being invited D. fond of being invited
- We drove _____ from Shanghai to Ningbo.
A. all the way B. in the way
C. by the way D. the way
- It was because of the lack of money _____ the project had to stop.
A. so that B. why C. so D. that

15. — I'm sorry I didn't do a good job.

— Never mind; _____, you have tried your best.

A. at all B. above all C. at all D. after all

16. — Do you know how many students took part in the sports meet?

— About 400 _____.

A. all together B. after all
C. in total D. at total

17. Women demand _____ pay for _____ work.

A. equal; equal B. same; same
C. equal; same D. same; equal

18. We went _____ our lesson and ended _____ with an English song.

A. on with; up B. on with; it up
C. with; it up D. with; up it

19. _____ his students often call on him.

A. Many B. A great many
C. A few D. A great many of

20. In _____, the northerners are keen on dumplings while the southerners are fond of rice.

A. common B. total C. general D. particular



考场真题检测 KAO CHANG ZHEN TI JIAN CE

第一卷(三部分,共115分)

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,并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后,你将有10秒钟的时间来回答有关问题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. Who did the woman buy the books for?

A. Her father. B. Her mother. C. Her sister.

2. What does the woman want?

A. Black coffee. B. Coffee with sugar.
C. Coffee with milk.

3. Where are the man and the woman talking?

A. On the phone. B. On a bus. C. On a train.

4. When will the train leave?

A. At 8:30. B. At 8:45. C. At 9:00

5. What's the main idea of the dialogue?

A. The woman has broken her leg.
B. The man wants to borrow the woman's bike.
C. The man cannot go there.

第二节(共15小题;每小题1.5分,满分22.5分)

听下面5段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从每题所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题5秒钟;听完后,各小题将给出5秒钟的作答

时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第6段材料,回答第6至7题。

6. What does the man suggest?

A. Finishing her job earlier.
B. Leaving the task to someone else.
C. Asking others for help.

7. Who is the woman complaining about?

A. Her boss. B. Her husband. C. Her friend.

听第7段材料,回答第8至9题。

8. What happened to the woman?

A. She couldn't cross a busy street.
B. She got into a moving taxi.
C. She got hurt by a taxi.

9. Where are the two speakers?

A. In the hospital. B. In the street.
C. In the police station.

听第8段材料,回答第10至12题。

10. What does the man want to find out?

A. The cost of taking a taxi.
B. The nearest bus stop.
C. How to get to a hotel.

11. How many possibilities does the woman suggest?

A. Two. B. Three. C. Four.

12. What is the man's final decision?

A. Checking the schedule.
B. Waiting for another bus.
C. Taking a taxi.

听第9段材料,回答第13至16题。

13. When did the man first see Europe?

A. Recently. B. After his wife's death.
C. During the Second World War.

14. How long does the man plan to stay in London?

A. For five weeks. B. For six weeks.
C. For seven weeks.

15. Where does the conversation most probably take place?

A. On a plane. B. On a train. C. In a restaurant.

16. Why is the man worried?

A. Because this is his first time abroad.
B. Because he can't arrive on time.
C. Because he has never seen his grandson.

听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

17. What is the talk mainly about?

A. Improving our memory.
B. Taking care of our health.
C. Collecting information.

18. What should we do to remember someone's name?

A. Write it down on a piece of paper.
B. Pay more attention to his or her first name.
C. Remember his or her last name.

19. What does the speaker suggest?

A. Resting for twenty minutes.
B. Taking some vitamin B1 and B2.
C. Playing sports during breaks.

20. Which is NOT true according to the passage?
 A. Visualizing information is helpful.
 B. Regular breaks are important.
 C. Drinking coffee during breaks is relaxing.

第二部分: 英语知识运用(共两节, 满分45分)

第一节 单项填空(共15小题; 每小题1分, 满分15分)

21. — Yao Ming behaved wonderfully in the game.
 — _____, and _____, O' Neal.

- A. So he did; so you did. B. So he did; so did you
 C. So did he; so did you. D. So did he; so did have

22. Susan is a very kind woman, _____ her friends, intelligent and amusing.

- A. of B. in C. to D. for

23. — He is very kind but sometimes a little silly.
 — _____?

- A. What is your brother like
 B. What does your brother like
 C. What does your brother look like
 D. What is your brother like

24. I won't give you any help _____ you tell me the truth. It's none of my business.

- A. unless B. since C. as if D. even though

25. Every time I express an opinion, he always argues _____ me _____ it.

- A. with; against B. with; for
 C. against; against D. against; over

26. — Oh, dear! I've just broken a window.
 — _____ It can't be helped.

- A. Never mind B. all right
 C. That's fine D. Not at all

27. Look! The ground is wet all over. It must _____ last night, _____ it?

- A. have rained; didn't B. rain; didn't
 C. have rained; mustn't D. rained; can't

28. I know nothing about the young lady _____ she is from Beijing.

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

29. It was a pity that the great writer died _____ his works unfinished.

- A. for B. with C. from D. of

30. The number of the employees had grown from 1000 to 1200. This means it has risen _____ 20 percent.

- A. by B. at C. to D. with

31. Now most of the shops in my hometown _____ open until late into the night.

- A. stay B. leave C. put D. make

32. How much has the company _____ this year?
 A. brought in B. brought down
 C. come about D. made in

33. _____ only 20 minutes to go before the train left, I felt uneasy in the taxi to the railway station.
 A. For B. As C. Because D. With

34. It is in Qingdao _____ you're going to pay a visit to

- _____ this kind of washing machine is produced.
 A. 不填; that B. where; which
 C. 不填; where D. that; which

35. — _____ I stay with you?
 — Well, I would rather you _____ me alone for a while.

- A. Will; leave B. Shall; leave
 C. Will; left D. Shall; left

- 第二节: 完形填空(共20题; 每题1.5分, 满分30分)
 There are many kinds of friends. Some are always _____ you, but don't understand you. Some say only a few words to you, but understand you. Many people will step in your life, but only _____ 37 friends leave footprints.

- I shall always recall the autumn and the girl with the _____ 38 _____.

- She will always bring back the friendship between us. I know she will always be my best friend.

- It was the golden season. I could see the yellow leaves _____ 39 _____ on the cool _____ 40 _____.

- In such a season, I liked walking alone in the leaves, _____ 41 _____ to the sound of them.

- Autumn is a _____ 42 _____ season and life is uninteresting. The free days always get me _____ 43 _____.

- But one day, the sound of a violin _____ 44 _____ into my ears like a stream flowing in the mountains.

- I was so surprised that I jumped to see what it was. A young girl, standing in the wind, was _____ 45 _____ in playing her violin.

- I had _____ 46 _____ seen her before. The music was so nice that I listened quietly. Lost in the music, I didn't know that I had been _____ 47 _____ there for so long but my existence did not seem to disturb her.

- Leaves were still falling. Every day she played the violin in the corner of the building _____ 48 _____.

- I went downstairs to watch her performance. I was the only listener. The autumn seemed no longer lonely and life became _____ 49 _____.

- _____ 50 _____ we didn't know each other, I thought we were already good friends. I believe she also loved me.

- Autumn was nearly over. One day, when I was listening carefully, the sound suddenly _____ 51 _____.

- To my astonishment, the girl came over to me. "You must like violin," she said.

- "Yes. And you play very well. Why did you stop?" I asked.

- Suddenly, a _____ 52 _____ expression appeared on her face and I could feel something unusual.

- "I came here to see my grandmother, but now I must leave. I once played very badly. It was your listening every day that _____ 53 _____ me," she said.

- "In fact, it was your playing _____ 54 _____ gave me a meaningful autumn," I answered, "Let's be friends."

- The girl smiled, and so did I.

- I never heard her playing again in my life. I no longer went downstairs to listen like before. Only thick leaves were left behind. But I will always remember the fine figure (身影) of the girl. She is like a _____ 55 _____, so short, so bright, like a shooting star giving off so much light that it makes the autumn beautiful.

36. A. with B. for C. against D. to



37. A. good B. true C. new D. old
38. A. sound B. song C. play D. violin
39. A. shaking B. hanging C. falling D. floating
40. A. wind B. snow C. air D. rain
41. A. watching B. listening C. seeing D. hearing
42. A. lively B. lovely C. harvest D. lonely
43. A. up B. off C. down D. over
44. A. flowed B. grew C. entered D. ran
45. A. lost B. active C. busy D. interested
46. A. once B. never C. often D. usually
47. A. waiting B. stopping C. standing D. hearing
48. A. because B. so C. when D. but
49. A. interesting B. moving C. encouraging D. exciting
50. A. But B. However C. Even D. Though
51. A. stopped B. began C. gone D. changed
52. A. happy B. sad C. strange D. surprised
53. A. surprised B. excited C. encouraged D. interested
54. A. that B. which C. it D. who
55. A. song B. dream C. fire D. sister

第三部分: 阅读理解 (共 20 题; 每题 2 分, 满分 40 分)

When you are traveling, whether on business or for pleasure, you often need to stay in a hotel. The kind of hotel you choose probably is decided above all according to how much money you want to spend. There are small hotels with very few services, where the prices are low, or there are large hotels with all the very latest comforts, where you could spend all the money you have in the bank for one very comfortable night. There are several different kinds of people who go to hotels. Some want to live, rather than just stay, in a hotel. However, most people who stay in hotels are either business people or tourists on holiday.

In most hotels, there are two kinds of rooms: single rooms, for the use of one person, and double rooms, for the use of two people. In addition, in large hotels, there are also suites (套房), which include two or more rooms connected together - perhaps a bed-room and a living room. They are for people who are very rich or very important.

56. One's choice of a particular hotel is made mainly according to
- A. how much one is willing to pay for a night
- B. whether one is traveling on business or for pleasure
- C. whether the hotel is in the central part of a city
- D. how good the services of the hotel are
57. If the president of a certain country comes, he will
- A. live in a new hotel with a suite
- B. stay in a single room of a hotel
- C. stay in a double room of a hotel
- D. stay in a suite of a modern hotel
58. If a person stays in a modern hotel with latest comforts

- for a night,
- A. he will become poor
- B. he has to pay a lot of money
- C. he has to spend all the money he has in the bank
- D. he has to pay some money
59. The title of the article is probably
- A. Rooms of a Hotel
- B. Cost of a Hotel
- C. Hotels
- D. People Staying in Hotels

HANOT - A 15 - month - old girl and a man are the latest suspected cases of bird flu infection (感染) in Vietnam, a senior health official said on Wednesday as attention turned to pigs as possible carriers for the illness. Both patients are suspected of contracting avian influenza (禽流感) strain A, also known as H5N1, Dau Ngoc Hao, deputy director of the Agriculture Ministry's Veterinary Department in Hanoi, said. They were among 15 people who fell ill with influenza in Hanoi and surrounding provinces. Twelve, most of them children, have died. The World Health Organization said on Tuesday tests conducted by a Hong Kong laboratory had confirmed that bird flu killed three of the 15.

Hao suspected pigs were playing a role in the transmission of bird flu to humans. "It is possible that the bird flu virus spreads from chickens to pigs before jumping to humans," he said, but did not elaborate (详细描述). Local officials said ducks and pigs were also dying in southern provinces. By Wednesday, the virus has killed nearly 1.4 million chickens in the southern provinces of Long An and Tien Giang. "The situation in southern Vietnam is still very complicated," Hao said. Peter Cordingley, a spokesman for the WHO's Western Pacific headquarters in Manila, said: "We're worried that the virus will latch on to a normal human influenza virus, which is extremely contagious (传染性的) and then we'll have a big problem."

Cordingley stressed there was "no evidence of human-to-human transmission" among the Vietnam flu victims.

"While there are people falling sick inside families, it's more likely that the transmission - if it comes from anywhere - comes from the chickens," he said. Hanoi declared last week that it had been struck by a fast-spreading bird flu that has hit other countries nearby, which have a vast poultry (家禽) industry.

South Korea, which has already culled nearly 21 million chickens and ducks, reported last Tuesday the first new case of avian flu in more than a week, dashing hopes that the outbreak was subsiding (平息). Hundreds of people living in affected areas have been given blood tests, although a health official said no one had shown symptoms of the disease. Japan reported its first bird flu outbreak in years on Monday.

60. We can infer that the bird flu
- A. suddenly broke out in Europe
- B. is not infected by people
- C. is only infected by birds and chickens
- D. is a deadly disease to people

