

顶尖系列

① ② ③ ④ ⑤
自 主 学 习 先 锋

高中步步高

顶尖英语

选修7

人教 版

福建人民出版社

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藏书章

人教 版

福建人民出版社

主 编 王焕蒲 (福建师大附中高级教师)

编写人员

王大坤 黄丽丹 钟 丽 王 琳 王焕蒲
谢小闽 毛浩然 廖金华 张智勇 苏忠雄

高中英语

顶尖英语

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顶尖英语 (选修 7) (人教版)

DINGJIAN YINGYU

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编写说明

“高中步步高”根据课程标准，配合各版本教材进行编写。丛书以课为训练单位，以单元为测试单位建构编写体系，符合教学规律，体现课改精神。丛书不仅关注学生夯实基础知识、基本技能，还关注学生学习的自主性、探究性、合作性；不仅关注培养学生学会学习、学会反思、学会自我激励，还关注培养学生学习过程中情感、态度和价值观的形成。

为了使本丛书在理念上与最新教改理念、精神相吻合，我们在本套丛书的编写过程中，坚持“三参与”原则，即颇有造诣的课程研究专家参与，深谙当前基础教育课程改革的教研员参与和具有丰富教学实践经验的一线特、高级教师参与，从而使本丛书在质量上得到充分保证。

“高中步步高”按章（或单元）进行编写，每一章（或单元）一般设：“学习目标”、“要点透析”、“方法指津”、“自我评估”、“探究应用”、“拓展视野”、“归纳整合”、“单元检测卷”等栏目。

“学习目标”是根据各章（或单元）应达到的目标提出具体要求。“要点透析”是以课程标准为基准，以相应版本的教材为落脚点，较详细地分析本章（或单元）内容的重点、难点。“方法指津”通过对精选的经典题目的解析和点拨，拓展学生的思路，提升发散思维能力，掌握科学的学习方法。“自我评估”在题目设计上，特别注重吸收全国各地出现的最新题型，同时注重知识的现代化，以激活学生已有的知识、经验和方法。题目既注重基础性，又强调自主性、参与性、实践性、合作性。“探究应用”特别注重吸收密切联系生产、生活实际的有趣题目，加强探究性习题的训练。“拓展视野”对本章（或单元）知识进行拓展，通过对一些典型的探究型、开放型的题目进行解析和点拨，使学生对章（或单元）内、学科内、学科间知识结构的关系得以把握和拓展。“归纳整合”以树形图、方框图或表格等形式对本章（或单元）知识进行梳理、归纳、整合，使学生对整章（或单元）知识间的逻辑关系有个清楚的认识。经过系统的训练后，通过“单元检测卷”与“模块检测卷”对所学内容进行评价与总结。由于不同学科及不同版本的教材各有特点，因此，上述栏目及其写法允许根据实际需要适当调整，灵活掌握。“检测卷”和“部分参考答案”一般做成活页的形式，以方便使用。

“高中步步高”实现了引导学生从预习到课外阅读全程自主学习的编写理念。我们在栏目设置上创设了科学的整合模式，将“知识与技能、过程与方法、情感态度与价值观”三维目标分层次地融入书中，激发学生的自主性，使学生的自主学习效果达到最优化，促进学生的全面发展。

本丛书在编写过程中引用了一些作者的作品，在此，对这些作者表示感谢，对一部分未署名的作品的作者表示歉意，并请与我们联系。由于编写时间仓促，书中难免存在不足之处，恳望读者不吝赐教，以便我们今后不断改进。

编者

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Unit 1 Living well

学习导航

一、难句解析

1. She was proud to have recently represented her country in an athletics competition where she won a gold medal in the 50-metre race. 最近她代表她的国家参加一项田径比赛，并在比赛中荣获 50 米项目的金牌，对此她感到很自豪。 (Warming up)

proud 在此处是形容词做表语，意为“骄傲的，自豪的”。例如：

- (1) He was too proud to join in our fun.

他很高傲，不屑同我们一起玩儿。

- (2) I am proud to tell you that my son has just passed the university entrance examination.

我很荣幸地告诉你，我儿子通过大学入学考试了。

be proud of 意为“为……而骄傲，对……感到满意”。例如：

- (3) He is proud of his daughter's ability to speak four languages.

他为女儿能说四种语言而骄傲。

- (4) She is proud of her new computer.

她对她的那台新电脑感到满意。

to have recently represented 是动词不定式的完成式，表示不定式的动作发生在谓语动作之前。例如：

- (5) She was very excited to have found her lost necklace.

她找到了丢失的项链后非常激动。

- (6) I am very sorry not to have told you that I have broken your pen.

非常抱歉，我没有告诉你我把你的钢笔弄坏了。

where she won a gold medal in the 50-metre race 是由关系副词 where 引导的定语从句，修饰先行词 competition。例如：

- (7) We visited the farm where my father worked in the 1960s.

我们参观了我父亲在 20 世纪 60 年代工作过的农场。

2. These stories are very positive and describe the satisfying lives these young people live even though they have some difficulties. 这些故事是积极向上的，描写了这些年轻人尽管遇到重重困难，但过着令人满意的生活。 (Pre-reading)

satisfying *adj.* 令人满意的，令人满足的；satisfied *adj.* 感到满意的；satisfy *vt.* 满足，使满意。例如：

- (1) That is a satisfying book.

那是一本令人满意的书。

- (2) Are you satisfied with what the students have done?

你对学生们所做的事满意吗?

- (3) That answer won't satisfy her.

那个回答不能令她满意。

even though=even if, 意为“即使, 尽管”, 引导让步状语从句。例如:

- (4) He will come on time even though it rains.

即使下雨, 他还是会准时来的。

- (5) He never apologizes, even though he knows that he is wrong.

他从不道歉, 即使他自知错了。

- (6) Even though he tried, he still failed in the examination.

尽管他努力了, 但这次考试仍然不及格。

3. Unfortunately, they can't tell me whether I will get worse as I get older, or I will stay the same as I am now. 不幸的是, 他们不能告诉我, 我的病会不会随着年龄的增长而恶化, 或者还是维持现状。

(Reading: Marty's story)

whether 在句中引导宾语从句, 意为“是否, 会不会”。例如:

- (1) I don't know whether she will come back tonight. = I don't know if she will come back tonight.

我不知道她今晚回不回来。

- (2) Mr. Wang wants to know whether she will go to attend the meeting or not. (此时 whether 不能与 if 替换)

王先生想知道她会不会去参加会议。

whether 还可以引导其他名词性从句。例如:

- (3) The question is whether it will rain tomorrow. (表语从句)

问题是明天会不会下雨。

- (4) Whether he would come or not was uncertain. (主语从句)

还不确定他是否要来。

有时, whether 的意思相当于 no matter... (or not), 意为“不论”。例如:

- (5) I shall go, whether you come with me or stay at home.

不论你是跟我一起去还是呆在家里, 我都去。

as 用法小结

- (1) 做副词

- a. 跟……一样地, 同样地。例如:

Mary is as poor as Tom.

玛丽像汤姆一样穷。

- b. 如, 例如。例如:

Such animals as foxes and squirrels have bushy tails.

有些动物, 如狐狸和松鼠, 有蓬松的尾巴。

- (2) 做介词

- a. 作为, 以……的身份。例如:

She works as a cook in that school.

她在该学校当厨师。

b. 当作。例如:

She didn't think much of him as a musician.

她对他作为一位音乐家评价不高。

c. 像, 如同。例如:

The old woman was dressed as a young lady.

这位老妇人打扮得像一位年轻女士。

(3) 做连词

a. 像……一样, 像; 依照。例如:

The work is not so difficult as you imagine.

这工作不像你想象的那么困难。

You should do as your teacher tells you.

你应该按照你老师吩咐的做。

b. 当……时。例如:

As she left the room she remembered that book.

她离开房间时想起了那本书。

c. 随着。例如:

As the sun rose the fog dispersed.

太阳一出来, 雾随之散去。

d. 因为。例如:

We didn't know what to do as we were just visiting there.

我们不知道该怎么办, 因为当时我们仅仅在那里作访问。

e. 虽然。例如:

Tired as he was, he sat up late.

他虽然疲倦, 可仍然很晚才睡。

4. In fact, I used to dream about one day being a famous football player and representing my country in the World Cup. 事实上, 我过去常想有一天成为足球名将, 代表我们国家去参加世界杯呢。 (Reading: Marty's story)

used to do 过去常常做……; be/get used to doing 习惯于……。例如:

(1) He used to get up early in the morning, but now he doesn't.

他过去常常早起, 现在不了。

(2) I am used to walking to school.

我习惯走路上学。

5. One of the worst things about my disease is that I don't look any different from other people. 我的病最糟糕的是, 我看上去和其他人没有什么两样。

(Reading: Marty's story)

that I don't look any different from other people 为表语从句。表语从句在句中做表语, 位于主句中系动词的后面。引导表语从句的词或词组有 that, whether, who, what, which, where, why, when, how, as if 等。例如:

(1) The trouble is that I have failed in the exam.

麻烦是我这次考试不及格了。

- (2) He looked as if he had looked ten years before.

他看起来还和十年前一样。

- (3) The problem is who we can get to replace her.

问题是我们能找谁代替她。

6. Sometimes, I am too weak to go to school, so I have missed a lot of lessons. 有时, 我身体太虚弱, 上不了学, 因此落下许多功课。(Reading: Marty's story)

“too...to”意为“太……不能……”。例如:

- (1) He is too young to go to school.

他年龄太小不能上学。

can't 与 “too...to” 连用, 表示 “怎么……也不过分”。例如:

- (2) Children can't be too careful to cross the road.

小孩过马路要非常小心。

7. As well as going to the movies and football matches with my friends when I am well enough, I spend a lot of time with my pets. 当身体好的时候, 我会同我的朋友一起去看电影、看足球赛。此外, 我还花很多时间和宠物在一起。

(Reading: Marty's story)

as well as 意为 “(除……之外) 也, 既……又……”。例如:

- (1) The editors as well as the proofreaders are working overtime in the office.

编辑和校对们都在办公室加班。

- (2) She takes private pupils as well as teaching in school.

她除在学校任教外, 课余时间还另外带学生。

- (3) He grows flowers as well as vegetables.

他既种菜也种花。

spend 常用于 “spend...doing sth.” 和 “spend...on sth.” 的搭配中, 分别意为 “花费……做……” “在……上花时间 (金钱)”。例如:

- (4) He spends three hours reading books in the library every day.

他每天花三个小时在图书馆看书。

- (5) She spent 3 thousand yuan on her computer.

她在她那台电脑上花了三千元。

注意: spend, cost, take, pay 表示 “花……时间 (金钱)” 时使用的句型有所不同:

a. sb. spends some time/money on sth. 或 sb. spends some time/money (in) doing sth.

b. sth. costs sb. some money/time/life/health

c. it takes sb. some time to do sth. 或 sb. takes some time to do sth.

d. sb. pays (sb.) some money (for) sth.

8. If I had the chance to say one thing to healthy kids, it would be this:... 假如我有机会对健康的孩子说一句话, 那就是……(Reading: Marty's story)

本句为含虚拟条件状语从句的复合句, 其结构为: If+主语+动词过去式, 主语+would+动词原形。例如:

- (1) If I had enough money, I would buy a new car.

如果我有足够的钱，我要买一部新车。(隐含之意：没有足够的钱，就不买新车了。)

在含有虚拟条件句的复合句中，主句和从句的谓语都要用虚拟语气。现将虚拟条件从句和主句的谓语形式列表如下：

	从 句	主 句
与现在事实相反	动词过去式 (be 的过去式用 were)	would/should/could/might + 动词原形
与过去事实相反	had + 过去分词	would/should/could/might + have + 过去分词
与将来事实可能相反	动词过去式, should + 动词原形, were to + 动词原形	would/should/could/might + 动词原形

(注意：主句中的 should 一般只用于 I 或 we 引导的句子，但在美国英语中，should 常用 would 代替；从句中的 should 可用于各种人称。)

表示与现在事实相反的假设和结果。例如：

- (2) If my brother were here, everything would be all right.

要是我哥哥在这儿，一切都没问题了。

表示与过去事实相反的假设和结果。例如：

- (3) If you had taken my advice, you wouldn't/couldn't have failed in the exam.

如果你按照我的建议去做，你一定不会(不可能)考试不及格。

表示与将来事实可能相反的假设和结果。例如：

- (4) If it were Sunday tomorrow, I should/would/could/might go to see my grandmother.

如果明天是星期天，我就去看望我奶奶。

- (5) If it were to snow this evening, they would not go out.

如果今晚下雪，他们将不出去了。

有时条件从句中的动作和主句中的动作发生的时间不一致，这时动词的形式要根据它所表示的时间加以调整。例如：

- (6) If you had listened to the doctor, you would be all right now. (从句动作指过去，主句动作指现在)

如果你当初听了医生的话，身体现在就好了。

二、词汇碰撞

1. disability (复数形式 disabilities) n. 伤残；无力；无能

- (1) Physical disability causes mental anguish.

生理伤残会引起心理苦闷。

- (2) She swims well despite her disabilities.

她虽然身有残疾，却是个游泳好手。

2. **beneficial** *adj.* 有利的，有益的，有帮助的；【律】有权益的，受益的
beneficial 可与介词 for 或 to 搭配使用。例如：

(1) It's a beneficial result to us.

对我们来说那是有利的结果。

(2) Fresh air is beneficial to our health.

新鲜空气有益于人体健康。

作为法律用语，beneficial 意为“有权益的，受益的”，如 beneficial legacy 有权受益的遗产。

3. **adapt** *vt.* 使适应，使适合；改编，改写；改建，改造；

vi. 适应

adapt 做及物动词，意为“使适应，使适合”时，常与 to 连用。例如：

(1) He tried hard to adapt himself to the new conditions.

他努力使自己适应新的情况。

adapt 做及物动词，意为“改编，改写”时，常与 for 连用。例如：

(2) The author is going to adapt his play for television.

作者将把他的剧本改编成电视剧。

adapt 做及物动词，意为“改建，改造”时，常与 for 连用。例如：

(3) The boys adapted the old barn for use by the club.

男孩子们将这个旧谷仓改造成为俱乐部用房。

adapt 做不及物动词，意为“适应”时，常与 to 连用。例如：

(4) He has not yet adapted to the climate.

他还没适应这种气候。

4. **absence** *n.* 不在某处，缺席；缺少，缺乏

absence 意为“不在，缺席”时，常与 from 连用。例如：

(1) His repeated absence from school is worrying.

他一再缺课使人担忧。

absence 意为“缺少，缺乏”时，常与 of 连用。例如：

(2) The absence of color in that drawing makes it dull.

那幅画因没有着色而显得晦暗。

(3) We are in the absence of experience.

我们缺乏经验。

5. **breath** *n.* 呼吸，气息

(1) There is a breath of spring in the air today.

今天的天气已露出了一丝春天的气息。

take a breath 意为“吸一口气”。例如：

(2) If so, he keeps turning his head to take a breath through his mouth.

即便如此，他仍然要转过头去，用嘴进行呼吸。

out of breath 意为“上气不接下气”。例如：

(3) She got so angry that she ran after them. She was soon out of breath, but she

continued to run.

她怒不可遏，于是就去追赶他们。她很快就气喘吁吁了，但仍然继续追赶。

6. conduct vt. 引导，带领；实施；处理；经营，管理；指挥（军队，乐队等）；【物】传导（热，电等）

引导，带领。例如：

- (1) He conducted the members of the audience to their seats.

他引观众到他们的座位上。

实施；处理；经营，管理。例如：

- (2) They hired agents to conduct their affairs.

他们雇请代理人来处理他们的事务。

指挥（军队，乐队等）。例如：

- (3) Mr. Green will conduct the orchestra.

格林先生将指挥这支管弦乐队。

【物】传导（热，电等）。例如：

- (4) Most metals conduct electricity.

大多数金属能导电。

7. companion n. 同伴，伙伴，朋友

- (1) Are you alone or with a companion?

你独自一人还是和朋友在一起？

- (2) I'd like to be her intimate friend and good companion.

我愿做她的挚友良朋。

8. congratulation n. 祝贺；

congratulate v. 祝贺，庆贺，恭喜

- (1) Congratulations on your marriage.

恭贺你喜结良缘。

- (2) Please give him my congratulations when you see him.

请见到他时转达我的祝贺。

- (3) We congratulated him on his birthday.

我们祝贺他的生日。

9. all in all adv. 全部地，一切地，首要，总的说来

- (1) All in all, it was a failure.

总的说来，这事是失败的。

- (2) The necklace was all in all to that little girl.

那小女孩最喜欢那串项链了。

与 all 相关的短语还有：

all kinds of 各种各样的

all over 到处，遍及，结束

all right 行了，好吧，（病）好了

all the best 一切顺利，万事如意

above all 尤其是，首先，最重要的是

after all 毕竟, 终究, 终归, 到底

at all (用于否定句) 丝毫, 根本; (用于疑问句) 究竟, 到底

10. make fun of 取笑

- (1) They made fun of his funny voice.

他们取笑他的怪嗓音。

- (2) People make fun of her because she always speaks foolishly.

人们嘲笑她, 因为她常说傻话。

与 make 相关的短语还有:

make a face 做鬼脸, 做苦脸

make friends with 与……交朋友

make up 和解, 化装

make up of 由……组成, 构成

make up one's mind 下决心

专项强练 1

I. 翻译短语。

1. young people with a disability _____
2. one in a million _____
3. in other words _____
4. bump into _____
5. adapt to _____
6. get weaker and weaker _____
7. laugh at _____
8. get out of breath _____
9. all in all _____
10. as well as _____
11. make fun of _____
12. the key to happiness _____
13. depend on _____
14. have difficulty walking _____
15. rather than _____

II. 翻译句子。

1. Our eyes slowly adapted to the dark. _____
2. I'm learning French as well as English. _____
3. It would be beneficial to keep abreast of developments in Asia. _____
4. Please look after my house during my absence. _____

5. Were I you, I would go to Beijing with your father.
6. That will teach him a lesson! It doesn't pay to make fun of the law, my man!

III. 单项选择。

- () 1. As a matter of fact, many people have a (an) _____.
A. disability B. able C. unable D. abilities
- () 2. John said he'd been working in the office for an hour, _____ was true.
A. he B. this C. which D. who
- () 3. _____, your birthday is only two weeks away.
A. All in all B. After all C. At all D. For all
- () 4. _____, he can speak two foreign languages.
A. Child as is he B. Though is he a child
C. A child as he is D. Child as he is
- () 5. A ruler _____ often _____ a knife by him to cut a piece of paper open.
A. is; used as B. /; used as C. is; used for D. is; used to
- () 6. I'm _____ your friend. She is so excellent.
A. pride to be B. proud to be C. afraid of D. proud of
- () 7. If I _____ more time, I would have gone with him.
A. had B. had had C. have had D. would have
- () 8. The boy acted _____ he had never lived in Fuzhou before.
A. as though B. since C. even if D. as
- () 9. _____ breaking his leg, he hurt his arm.
A. As if B. As well as C. Because of D. As
- () 10. _____ I hadn't seen my classmate for many years, I recognized him immediately.
A. As though B. Even though C. Because D. As well as

三、语法出击

动词不定式 (Infinitive)

(一) 动词不定式的特征及用法

1. 动词不定式的构成及特征

“to+动词原形”构成动词不定式，在句子中不能做谓语，没有人称和数的变化，它具有名词、形容词和副词的特征。

2. 动词不定式的用法

动词不定式具有名词、形容词和副词的特征，在句子中可以做主语、表语、宾语、宾语补足语、定语和状语。例如：

- (1) To learn English well is not easy. = It is not easy to learn English well. (主语)
动词不定式做主语时，往往用 it 做形式主语，常用在句型 “It is+adj.+动词不

定式”中。

如果要说明不定式的动作执行者,可以用 “It is + *adj.* + for sb. to do sth.”。

例如:

- (2) It is very important for us to learn English well. (主语)
- (3) My wish is to become an astronaut. (表语)
- (4) Most of students like to listen to pop music. (宾语)
- (5) My boss told me to go to his office the next morning. (宾语补足语)
- (6) I have nothing to say about that thing. (定语)
- (7) He stopped to have a look at the strange man. (状语)

3. 动词不定式的否定形式

动词不定式的否定形式为 “not to + 动词原形”。例如:

He asked me not to make such a mistake.

4. 动词不定式与疑问词连用

疑问代词 who, what, which 和疑问副词 when, where, how, why 等后面可以接动词不定式,构成不定式短语,在句子中做主语、宾语、表语等成分。例如:

- (1) How to use the machine is a question. (不定式短语做主语)
- (2) He doesn't know how to use the machine. (不定式短语做宾语)
- (3) The question is when to go there. (不定式短语做表语)

(二) 动词不定式的主动形式与被动形式

动词不定式是非谓语动词的一种,由不定式符号 to 加动词原形构成。动词不定式的形式有五种:

1. 一般式 to do. 例如:

I like to read English.

2. 进行式 to be doing. 例如:

He seemed to be reading something at that time.

3. 完成式 to have done. 例如:

He seemed to have cleaned the room.

4. 被动式 to be done. 例如:

The work is to be done soon.

5. 完成被动式 to have been done. 例如:

The boy is said to have been sent to hospital yesterday.

专项强练 2

I. 指出下列句子中的动词不定式所充当的句子成分。

1. To help each other is good. _____
2. My job is to drive them to the power station every day. _____
3. I am determined to give up smoking. _____
4. Tell the children not to play on the street. It's dangerous. _____
5. I don't think it is right to do it that way. _____
6. The old man is looking for a quiet place to live. _____

7. She reads *China Daily* every day in order to improve her English.

II. 单项选择。

- () 1. Paul said, "Give me a chair _____."
A. to sit B. sit C. sit on D. to sit on
- () 2. He told her _____ there at once.
A. get B. gets C. should get D. to get
- () 3. To play fair is as important as _____.
A. to play well B. play well C. we play well D. playing well
- () 4. Mr. White was seen _____ the Palace Museum.
A. enter B. to enter C. entered D. to entering
- () 5. Tom kept quiet about the accident _____ lose his job.
A. so not as to B. so as not to C. so as to not D. not so as to
- () 6. That beggar seems _____ anything yesterday.
A. not to have eaten B. not to eat C. didn't eat D. to not have eaten
- () 7. —I didn't hear you come in last night.
—That's good. We tried _____ noisy.
A. not be B. not to be C. to be not D. to not be
- () 8. —Did the judge ask you many questions?
—Yes, and _____.
A. they were difficult to be answered B. to answer them was to be difficult
C. they were difficult to answer D. they had difficulty in answering
- () 9. That box is _____.
A. too heavy for me to carry B. too heavy for me to carry it
C. so heavy for me to carry D. very heavy for me to carry
- () 10. Last summer I took a course on _____.
A. how to make dresses B. how dresses be made
C. how to be made dresses D. how dresses to be made

四、听力磨合

I. 听教材 P6 录音 (Listening and speaking), 判断下列各句的正 (T) 误 (F)。

- () 1. Barry has just completed a climb of Mount Kilimanjaro.
- () 2. All of the group were blind.
- () 3. The weak-sighted and blind group were between 16 and 19 years old.
- () 4. One of two main reasons is that they wanted to raise money.
- () 5. The mountain that they climbed is about 5,090 metres.
- () 6. Barry's ambition is to climb Mount Qomolangma.

II. 听 Workbook P46 录音 (Listening), 选择正确的答案。

- () 1. Before the accident, Sara got to work _____.

A. with her mother's help

- B. on her own
C. with the help of the guide dog
- () 2. Sara's mother _____ to work when she became a disability before her guide dog could help her.
A. drove her in her car
B. took her on her bike
C. took her on her back
- () 3. The teacher would teach her and the guide dog _____.
A. how to find the way around their own town
B. how to stay with each other
C. how to find something to eat
- () 4. What Lucy learned in her first lesson was _____.
A. how to go to work
B. where they can go
C. how to get to the station and onto the train
- () 5. _____, Sara and the guide dog will go to work on their own.
A. In a few days B. In a few hours C. In a few weeks

III. 听 Workbook P50 录音 (Listening Task), 选择正确的答案。

- () 1. Louis was born in _____ and at the age of _____ he became blind.
A. 1913; 10 B. 1809; 4 C. 1809; 14
- () 2. Louis had an accident while _____.
A. playing with his father
B. playing with his father's tools
C. making tools with his father
- () 3. It was in _____ that he was sent to school in _____.
A. 1819; Paris B. 1918; London C. 1821; Paris
- () 4. The soldier, who had invented a code for _____, came to visit the school.
A. students to do their homework in the dark
B. soldiers to fight the enemies in the dark
C. soldiers to send and receive messages in the dark
- () 5. In _____ Louis had invented a code that used only _____ dots.
A. 1824; 6 B. 1824; 16 C. 1821; 6

五、经典题例

1. Great changes have taken place in that school. It is no longer _____ it was 20 years ago, _____ it was so poorly equipped. (2005 年高考安徽卷)
A. what; when B. that; which C. what; which D. which; that
[解析] 选 A. what 引导表语从句, 又在表语从句中做表语。when 引导定语从句。
2. If anyone happens to drop in while I am out, _____ him or her leave a message. (2005 年高考福建卷)