

全国著名特级高级教师联合编写

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讲解



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# 轻巧夺冠

高三英语



总主编/刘强  
美澳国际学校校长

银  
版

优化  
训练



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北京出版社 北京教育出版社



全国著名特级高级教师联合编写

# 1+1

名师导学系列丛书  
MSDX

# 轻巧夺冠

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北京出版社 北京教育出版社

# 1 + 1 轻巧夺冠·优化训练

高三英语

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北 京 出 版 社 出 版

北京教育出版社

(北京北三环中路6号)

邮政编码:100011

北京出版社出版集团总发行

新华书店经销

北京昌平长城印刷厂印刷

\*

880 × 1230 毫米 16 开本 12 印张 185 千字

2003 年 6 月第 3 版 2003 年 6 月第 1 次印刷

ISBN 7 - 200 - 02548 - 8/G · 791

定价:15.00 元

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# 前言

◎名师荟萃 科学权威      ◎双栏排版 讲例对照

◎三层解读 破译秘诀      ◎有讲有练 方便实用

轻松掌握，从容备考，尽在——

## 《1+1 轻巧夺冠》

教育心理学认为，学生的个体智力并没有明显的差异，而学习成绩却有着天壤之别，这其中除了意志品质等内部因素的作用外，有没有掌握科学合理的思维方式和学习方法，也同样起着至关重要的作用。掌握一种科学合理的学习方法就是找到了一条轻松备考的捷径，就是找到了一把改变自己人生命运的钥匙，就是拥有了一种在竞争的风浪中自由搏击的锐利武器。“工欲善其事，必先利其器。”《1+1 轻巧夺冠》丛书就是一套破译学科秘诀的学习辅导用书。

丛书以人教社最新初、高中教材为蓝本，依据最新《课程标准》和高（中）考《考试说明》，充分融汇了试验教材的改革思想和精神，认真研究了学生的认知规律和接受心理，吸收了最新教研成果，采用了大量鲜活的富有时代气息的新材料、新观点，对学科知识和能力要求进行了系统的归纳和提炼。体例新颖科学，结构严谨务实，讲解简洁深入，旨在让学生花费较少的时间和精力轻松学习和备考，达到“事半功倍”的理想效果。

### 本套丛书的特点是：

● 名师荟萃 科学权威

为保证本套丛书的科学性和权威性，我们特别邀请了全国各地四十多位在教学第一线有相当影响的特级、高级教师担纲主编，并亲自撰写；还特邀了人民教育出版社长期

主持教学大纲编订和教科书编写工作的学者及教育部考试中心高考、中考的资深研究专家参与了前期的策划和稿件的终审。

### ● 双栏排版 讲例对照

丛书体例上最大的特点是版面一分为二，左栏为“名师解疑释惑”，从不同的角度，不同的层次，对知识、方法、能力进行精辟的讲解和破译，力求讲精讲透，要言不烦；右栏为“名师解题”，配有相应的例题，选题典型，题型多样，讲解分析透彻精辟，重视思路和方法的点拨，有效地降低了解题思维方法和思维心理的屏蔽作用，难题不难了，生题、新题更容易上手了。

### ● 三层解读 破译秘诀

丛书作者高屋建瓴，不论是同步学习还是复习指导，皆从基础知识、思维能力、综合创新三个角度进行解读，讲解上深入浅出，思路层层深入，贯彻了知识、思维、能力三个层级。例题的选讲切准各类题型，既注重基础性，又体现创新能力、综合能力、实践能力等能力立意方向，力求从各个角度、不同层次破译能力培养和解题技巧的秘诀。

### ● 有讲有练 方便实用

丛书在整体策划上采用“1+1”模式，即丛书还配有“姊妹篇”——《轻巧夺冠之优化训练》。该“姊妹篇”训练题的长度为45分钟，分“基础巩固题”、“强化提高题”、“课外延伸题”、“高（中）考模拟题”等不同板块。训练题按难度分等级编排，有的放矢，将系统学习、配套训练、全面指导三个环节紧密结合，体例严密，方便实用。

作为一种思路上的探索和创新，我们倾尽其力，试图把解开学科秘诀的钥匙交给学生，但由于时间仓促，水平有限，疏忽和纰漏之处在所难免，恳请广大读者和专家不吝赐教。如有宝贵意见或建议，可来信或打电话与我们联系，我们将不胜感谢。

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## Unit 1

## Madame Curie(A 卷)



## 学习札记



## 基础巩固题

I. 根据句意及所给单词的汉语注释, 写出空缺处各单词的正确形式。

- Mary is a girl of great \_\_\_\_\_ (决心) who always gets what she wants.
- He has been doing \_\_\_\_\_ (没完的) homework.
- Xi'an is becoming an \_\_\_\_\_ (工业的) area in the western provinces.
- We were \_\_\_\_\_ (失望) when we heard that you could not come.
- I'm at a bit of a \_\_\_\_\_ (不利地位) not being able to say much about it.
- What are you going to do after the \_\_\_\_\_ (毕业) from middle school?
- A miner works underground, digging up \_\_\_\_\_ (矿物) such as coal, copper, gold, etc.
- I've wanted to speak to you, but I haven't had the \_\_\_\_\_ (勇气).
- The old man sat on the \_\_\_\_\_ (长凳) in the park and fed the pigeons.
- He held an important \_\_\_\_\_ (职位) in the company.

## II. 单项填空

- He answered my question in a very \_\_\_\_\_ tone.  
A. shocked B. shock  
C. surprise D. astonish
- Marie and Pierre kept their work on radium \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. secret B. secrets  
C. a secret D. as secret
- Although this medicine can cure you \_\_\_\_\_ your illness, it will have a bad effect \_\_\_\_\_ you.  
A. for; in B. for; on  
C. of; at D. of; on
- Washington, a state in the United States, was named \_\_\_\_\_ one of the greatest American presidents.  
A. instead of B. in honour of  
C. in favour of D. by means of
- Oh, I am going camping this weekend. Would you like to go with me?  
—Sorry. I'm too busy. \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Have fun B. It's funny  
C. Play well D. Good day
- If you \_\_\_\_\_ yourself, I am sure you can catch up with others in a short time.  
A. stick to B. devote to

- C. believe D. believe in
- The girl devoted all her spare time she had \_\_\_\_\_ others.  
A. to help B. helped  
C. to helping D. help
- As we had expected, he \_\_\_\_\_ to work out the problem even if he worked hard at it.  
A. succeeded B. managed  
C. failed D. refused
- Why was your friend unhappy yesterday?  
—A letter from his home set \_\_\_\_\_ an attack of homesickness.  
A. off B. out  
C. about D. up
- I'll finish the work in the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. possible shortest time  
B. time possible shortest  
C. shortest possible time  
D. time shortest possibly



## 强化提高题

III. 用方框内短语的正确形式填空。

above all, succeed in, believe in, give off, devote to, set off, heart and soul, pay off, in honour of, be determined to

- Milu, who is usually called "the miracle coach", always \_\_\_\_\_ the players, which encourages them greatly.
- Her imitations always \_\_\_\_\_ me laughing.
- The song was written \_\_\_\_\_ the three generations of leaders of New China.
- The boy likes all the subjects at school, and chemistry \_\_\_\_\_.
- After years of hard work, the Curies' efforts \_\_\_\_\_, and they found the rare element: radium.
- All the flowers in the garden have come into full bloom, \_\_\_\_\_ a sweet smell.
- Now our national football team has finally \_\_\_\_\_ qualifying for the World Cup.
- From the first day at work, he made it a rule to serve the people \_\_\_\_\_.
- He has \_\_\_\_\_ the best part of his life \_\_\_\_\_ teaching.
- The disabled boy \_\_\_\_\_ do as well as the other boys in his class.



学习札记

IV. 根据所给的词或短语翻译下列句子。

1. 这个讲演和你目前的研究有关系吗? (have... to do with)
2. 你认为他昨天写的这篇文章怎么样? (find)
3. 你应该再检查一遍你的答卷再把他们交上来。(go over)
4. 我们学校每年只能招收 900 名高一新生。(admit)
5. 他们最终还是决定找一个合适的人选来替代我的职务。(succeed)
6. 在此之前不久, 另外一位科学家曾发现铀元素放出射线的现象。(not long before)
7. 他们在那儿谈得很开心, 就好像是多年的朋友。(as if)
8. 家庭环境对孩子有很大的影响。(effect)
9. 这个商店糟糕的服务态度真令我震惊。(shock)
10. 我们钦佩雷锋的大公无私和乐于助人的精神。(admire)

V. 给下列每组题目选出适当的关系词填空。

- ① A. whom B. them C. they D. who
1. Mr Smith has three sons, none of \_\_\_\_\_ is a computer expert.
  2. He has three sisters, \_\_\_\_\_ are doctors.
  3. She has three CDs, but none of \_\_\_\_\_ is interesting.
  4. I have many friends, and all of \_\_\_\_\_ are nice and friendly.
  5. Miss Yang has some relatives here; \_\_\_\_\_ like her very much.
- ② A. where B. which C. in which D. that
1. Rice grows well \_\_\_\_\_ there is enough water.
  2. I know the university \_\_\_\_\_ my parents worked ten years ago.
  3. After the war, a new school building was put up \_\_\_\_\_ there had once been a theatre.
  4. The hospital \_\_\_\_\_ Mr Li was operated on in has taken on a new look.
- ③ A. that B. when C. where D. who
1. It is on a summer afternoon \_\_\_\_\_ he met Liang Wei from Shanghai.
  2. Is it on the farm \_\_\_\_\_ Mr Wang lives?
  3. It is the farm \_\_\_\_\_ Mr Wang lives.
  4. Is it Lang Weiwei \_\_\_\_\_ is speaking to a foreigner?
- ④ A. that B. as C. who D. which
1. Nobody in our school has the same camera \_\_\_\_\_ you have.
  2. She is such a good girl \_\_\_\_\_ does well in French.
  3. She is such a good girl \_\_\_\_\_ all of us like to make friends with her.
- ⑤ A. that B. which
1. The news \_\_\_\_\_ he told me sounds reasonable.
  2. The news \_\_\_\_\_ China has joined the WTO excites all the Chinese.
- ⑥ A. that B. when C. which
1. It is the first time \_\_\_\_\_ I have been here.
  2. It was the time \_\_\_\_\_ we had a hard life.

VI. 用定语从句改写下列句子。

1. You sent me a present. Thank you very much for it.
2. There wasn't any directory in the telephone box. I was phoning from this box.
3. I was sitting in a chair. It suddenly gave in.
4. Mr Smith said he was too busy to speak to me. I had come especially to see him.
5. I missed the train. I usually catch this train, (and) I had to travel on the next. That is a slow train.
6. Tom came to the party in patched jeans. This surprised the other guests. Most of the other guests were wearing evening dress.
7. They tie up the parcel with a string. This is so weak that the parcel usually comes to pieces before you get it home.
8. The boy was an English student and wanted to sit up half the night discussing how to learn English well. Peter shared a flat with this boy.
9. She said that the men were thieves. This turned out to be true.
10. He paid me \$1 for washing ten windows. Most of them hadn't been washed for at least a year.



课外延伸题

VII. 给下列每组题目分别选出能填入空白处的最佳答案:

1. ① I'll try to do what I can \_\_\_\_\_ you study English.  
A. help B. helping  
C. to help D. to helping  
② In his spare time he spent as much time as he could \_\_\_\_\_ stamps.  
A. collect B. to collect  
C. to collecting D. collecting
2. ① The day he had been looking forward to \_\_\_\_\_ at last.  
A. come B. coming  
C. came D. be coming  
② She looked forward \_\_\_\_\_ her dear friends in that strange city.  
A. seeing B. to seeing  
C. saw D. to see
3. As time passed, the theory he had stuck \_\_\_\_\_ correct.  
A. to prove B. proved  
C. to proved D. to proving
4. ① What is the way Della thought of \_\_\_\_\_ enough money to buy her husband a gift (礼物)?  
② Have you thought of \_\_\_\_\_ another job?  
A. getting B. to have got  
C. having got D. to get
5. ① When she heard the good news, she couldn't help \_\_\_\_\_ with joy.

- A. jump B. to jump  
C. jumping D. having jumped

② Carrying ads in the newspaper can help \_\_\_\_\_ down its cost.

- A. cutting B. to be cut  
C. cut D. being cut

6. ① Wood can be used to \_\_\_\_\_ furniture.

- A. be made B. making  
C. being made D. make

② Now he has been used to \_\_\_\_\_ in the countryside.

- A. live B. be lived  
C. living D. being living

③ He used to \_\_\_\_\_ most of the time in the library.

- A. spend B. spending  
C. spent D. be spent

7. ① How many students do you consider \_\_\_\_\_ the meeting?

② He was considered \_\_\_\_\_ last secret meeting.

③ Have you considered \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow's meeting?

- A. attended B. being attended  
C. to have attended D. attending

VII. 仔细阅读文章, 然后根据文章意思在下列空格中填入正确单词, 注意动词的适当形式。

put, finish, think, happen, give, wonder, go, forget

One day a few years ago a very funny thing \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_ to a neighbor of mine. He is a teacher at one of London's big medical schools. He \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_ his teaching for the summer term and was at the airport on his way to Russia, where he \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_ a lecture.

He had put a few clothes and his lecture notes in his shoulder bag, but he \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_ Rupert, the skeleton (骨骼) to be used in his lecture, in a large brown suitcase. At the airport desk, he suddenly \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_ that he \_\_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_\_ to buy a newspaper. He left his suitcase near the desk and \_\_\_\_\_ 7 \_\_\_\_\_ over to the shop.

When he got back he found that someone had taken his suitcase by mistake. He often \_\_\_\_\_ 8 \_\_\_\_\_ what they said when they got home and found the Rupert.



## 高考模拟题

IX. 阅读下面短文, 然后完成句子或回答问题。

(A)

Nuclear power's (核能的) danger to health, safety, and even life itself can be described in one word: radiation.

Nuclear radiation has a certain mystery about it, partly because it cannot be detected (探测) by human senses. It can't be seen or heard, or touched or tasted, even though it may be all round us. There are other things like that. For example, radio waves are all round us but we can't detect

them, sense them, without a radio receiver. Similarly, we can't sense radioactivity without a radiation detector. But unlike common radio waves, nuclear radiation is not harmless to human beings and other living things.

At very high levels, radiation can kill an animal or human being outright (彻底地) by killing masses of cells (细胞) in important organs (器官). But even the lowest levels can do serious damage. There is no level of radiation that is completely safe. If the radiation does not hit anything important, the damage may not be significant. This is the case when only a few cells are hit, and if they are killed outright. Your body will replace the dead cells with healthy ones. But if the few cells are only damaged, and if they reproduce themselves, you may be in trouble. They reproduce themselves in an unusual way. They can grow into cancer. Sometimes this does not show up for many years.

This is another reason for some of the mystery about nuclear radiation. Serious damage can be done without the knowledge of the person at the time that damage has occurred. A person can be irradiated (放射治疗) and feel fine, and then die of cancer five, ten, or twenty years later as a result. Or a child can be born weak or easy to get serious illness as a result of radiation absorbed by its grandparents.

Radiation can hurt us. We must know the truth.

1. According to the passage, the danger of nuclear power lies in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. nuclear mystery B. radiation detection  
C. radiation level D. nuclear radiation

2. Radiation can lead to serious results even at the lowest level \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. when it kills few cells  
B. if it damages few cells  
C. though the damaged cells can repair themselves  
D. unless the damaged cells can reproduce themselves

3. Which of the following can be best inferred (推断) from the passage?

- A. The importance of protection from radiation cannot be overemphasized (过分强调).  
B. The mystery about radiation remained unsolved.  
C. Cancer is mainly caused by radiation.  
D. Radiation can hurt those who do not know about its danger.

(B)

A wind tunnel is a device used for testing airplanes or plane models. In a wind tunnel air is blown over an airplane or a model placed in a test section. Wind tunnel test sections are different in size depending on airflow speed requirements.

Some low speed tunnels have test sections large enough for a complete small plane. In the very high speed a tunnel is used for space testing, however, the model may be as small as a pencil.

学习札记

There are two methods of feeding air to the test section. In the continuous flow tunnel, airflow is produced by electric fans, forced through the tunnel to a test section, then through another tunnel section back to the starting for reuse.

The other method includes storing high - pressure air in a box, sending it out by a controlling device to pass through the tunnel and test section into another box. This type of system is generally used for a very short period of high speed airflow.

Wind tunnels are usually used to test airplanes before they are flown. Problems in an airplane can be found when it meets the high - speed airflow in the tunnel. For instance if the wings are so built that they would weaken at high speeds, this fact can be discovered in the tunnel, saving many lives and millions of dollars.

In a wind tunnel scientists also find out how different planes will act at different speeds. They found out such things as how the air is driven by the wing surfaces, how slow a plane can fly before it starts to drop and how fast it can climb.

4. Some wind tunnel sections are larger than others because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. they are used for larger planes
- B. stronger wind can be produced in them
- C. they are built to meet higher requirements
- D. the wind used in them flows at a lower speed

5. What does "this fact" in Paragraph 5 of the text refer to?

- A. The wings are not good enough.
- B. It costs a lot to test a plane.
- C. Some problems are found with the plane.
- D. Many people will die in a plane accident.

6. A wind tunnel can be used to find out \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. how fast a plane can rise
- B. how smooth a plane's surfaces are
- C. if a plane can land in very strong wind
- D. if a plane will drop when flying at a low height

7. The writer wrote this text mainly to explain \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. how a plane is built
- B. possible problems with planes
- C. how a plane can be tested
- D. the relation between wind and speed

X. 短文改错

A policeman worked in the town came into a judge's office

1. \_\_\_\_\_

and said, "Judge, you know, there's a car has been parked in a

2. \_\_\_\_\_

no - parking area, and it belonged to a rather important person.

3. \_\_\_\_\_

How do you think I should do?"

4. \_\_\_\_\_

"Well, the law is not the law. If it's in a no - parking

5. \_\_\_\_\_

area, sure you have to pull it away."

6. \_\_\_\_\_

A little while later, Judge Brown went out to lunch and

7. \_\_\_\_\_

he came back and said, "Where's my car?"

Just then a policeman came back and said, "Are you

8. \_\_\_\_\_

looking for your car?"

"Yeah," answered the judge. "Where is it?"

"Well, it was your car which was in the no - parking area,

9. \_\_\_\_\_

I'm very sorry," answered the policeman politely.

10. \_\_\_\_\_

XI. 书面表达

提示:

1. 海明威, 美国作家, 于 1899 年出生于伊利诺斯 (Illinois)。父亲是医生, 喜欢打猎和钓鱼, 母亲是艺术家。中学时海明威是一个优秀的学生, 那时他就写出了一些短篇故事。

2. 第一次世界大战爆发后, 由于一只眼睛不好, 美国军队拒绝他参军。他义务地在法国做救护车司机, 后来在意大利服役。1937 年西班牙内战期间做记者。

3. 主要作品有 A Farewell to Arms, The Old Man and the Sea。1954 年获诺贝尔文学奖。

4. 业余爱好: 钓鱼和打猎。

5. 海明威于 1961 年去世, 但他的作品仍受欢迎, 他的大部分作品已译成汉语等多种语言。

请根据以上提示, 以 Ernest Hemingway 为题写一篇短文。词数: 150 左右。

## Unit 1

## Madame Curie(B 卷)



## 学习札记

## 第一卷(共 65 分)

## 第一部分 英语知识运用(共两节,满分 35 分)

## 第一节 单项填空(每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

1. Cheap coal \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of smoke.  
A. gives up B. gives in C. gives away D. gives off
2. Washington, a state in the United States, was named \_\_\_\_\_ one of the greatest American presidents.  
A. in honor of B. instead of  
C. in favor of D. by means of
3. Your performance in the driving test didn't reach the required standard — \_\_\_\_\_, you failed.  
A. in the end B. after all  
C. in other words D. at the same time
4. —How's everything going?  
—\_\_\_\_\_  
A. Everything is finished.  
B. Everything has been done.  
C. Not so bad, you know.  
D. Not doing wrong, you know.
5. Carol said the work would be done by October, \_\_\_\_\_ personally I doubt very much.  
A. it B. that C. when D. which
6. —It's a good idea. But who's going to \_\_\_\_\_ the plan? —I think Tom and Greg will.  
A. set aside B. carry out C. take in D. get through
7. What he has done is really \_\_\_\_\_. Now his parents are \_\_\_\_\_ him.  
A. disappointing; disappointed at  
B. disappointing; disappointed about  
C. disappointing; disappointed with  
D. disappointed; disappointing by
8. Although the working mother is very busy, she still \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of time to children.  
A. devotes B. spends C. offers D. provides
9. Although this medicine can cure you \_\_\_\_\_ your illness, it has a bad effect \_\_\_\_\_ you.  
A. for; in B. for; on C. of; on D. of; at
10. People were surprised that the Emperor \_\_\_\_\_ the two cheats, and that he \_\_\_\_\_ his own eyes.  
A. believed; believed in  
B. believed in; didn't believe  
C. didn't believe; didn't believe in  
D. believed; believed
11. I'm not sure \_\_\_\_\_ to go to the speech about traffic accidents.

- A. that B. if C. whether D. which
12. He was lucky to \_\_\_\_\_ to Beijing University.  
A. permit B. be permitted  
C. admit D. be admitted
13. \_\_\_\_\_ is mentioned above, the number of the students in senior high schools is increasing.  
A. It B. As C. That D. Which
14. The doctor went \_\_\_\_\_ the girl carefully but could not find broken bones.  
A. over B. on C. by D. on with
15. I remembered the reason \_\_\_\_\_ he had given for not coming.  
A. why B. that C. for which D. because

## 第二节 完形填空(每小题 1 分,满分 20 分)

The back door of the ambulance (救护车) was suddenly shut and the driver ran to the front, jumped into the seat, and started the engine. Inside were the 16 parents, Mr and Mrs Green, the mother holding their baby daughter, Ally. The little girl had some food stuck in her throat and could 17 breathe.

The driver, Mr White, 18 his siren (警报器) and flashing light, and started speeding toward the 19 hospital, fighting against time. The cars ahead of him pulled out of way 20 he drove through the busy traffic. From the back of the ambulance the parents were shouting at him to 21, since Ally almost stopped breathing. In front of him he saw some traffic 22, with the red "stop" light shining. Mr White knew he had no time to 23, so he drove straight past the traffic lights, looking 24 his left and right as he did so.

Coming towards him from his right was a taxi. The driver had the windows up, since the car was air-conditioned, and he was playing his radio. He did not 25 the ambulance. The lights were green, so he drove straight 26 into the path of the ambulance.

Mr White tried to stop his ambulance, but it was too 27. It hit the taxi. Everyone was shaken but no one was hurt. Mr White looked back to see 28 little Ally was. He was astonished to see relief (宽慰) instead of 29 on the face of the parents.

"Look!" cried Mrs Green, "She is 30 again."

"It 31 have been the crash (碰撞)," said her husband. "It 32 the food out of her throat."

The baby's color was turning 33, and she was crying in a loud 34 healthy voice. They were all joyful, and quite forgot about the accident, the taxi, and the lines of 35 all around them.



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16. A. worried B. angry C. happy D. surprised
17. A. never B. almost C. hardly D. simply
18. A. opened on B. turned on  
C. turned off D. sped up
19. A. modern B. biggest C. children's D. nearest
20. A. that B. as C. if D. where
21. A. hurry B. be careful C. stop D. drive
22. A. signs B. policemen C. lights D. marks
23. A. think B. look about C. lose D. miss
24. A. at B. from C. forward D. to
25. A. hear B. see C. find D. notice
26. A. away B. on C. off D. out
27. A. dangerous B. late C. careless D. quick
28. A. how B. what C. where D. who
29. A. pleasure B. anger C. fear D. surprise
30. A. crying B. breathing C. smiling D. speaking
31. A. may B. can C. should D. must
32. A. took B. picked C. knocked D. pulled
33. A. common B. normal C. usual D. ordinary
34. A. or B. with C. but D. and
35. A. people B. policemen C. lights D. cars

第二部分 阅读理解(每小题2分,满分30分)

(A)

Teens and young people—those folks who take the car without asking and pretend not to hear when you ask them to turn down the music—seem to be more likely to stop smoking if they think their smoke could harm those around them.

"The kids were more concerned about the harmful effects of secondhand smoke than they were concerned about themselves," says Stanton Glantz, a professor of medicine at the University of California, San Francisco.

The belief that secondhand smoke harmed people around them more doubled the chances that the young smokers were planning to stop their habit in 30 days or already had given up.

However, the same wasn't true when the young people were asked whether they were worried about their own health risks because of smoking. Glantz says the responses were not statistically (从统计上) important as a sign to show that concern would lead them to give up smoking.

The researchers studied 300 smokers and 300 non-smokers between 14 and 22 years of age.

Previous studies have found that the ill effects of secondhand smoke are enough to cause adult smokers to give up or at least consider it, but Glantz says this is the first proof that teens also are affected by these concerns.

"Like adults, kids are concerned about the effects of smoking on others," he says. "One of the big mistakes that anti-smoking people have made is that they've treated kids differently from adults."

The tobacco companies treat kids like adults, and that's part of the attraction, Glantz says. Those trying to get

kids to stop smoking should do the same, he says.

About 4 million teenagers smoke, according to the American Heart Association (学会), and more than 3000 teens under the age of 18 become daily smokers every day. If these continue, about 5 million of those teens will die of some disease caused by smoking, the association estimates (估计).

Previous studies of how anti-tobacco advertising affects people have shown that worry about secondhand smoke, information about the addictive qualities of tobacco and reports about the tobacco industry's dishonest behavior are the three most highly effective messages that affect people to stop smoking, Glantz says. "People who design tobacco control programs for teens should be putting more emphasis on clean indoor air and secondhand smoke," he says.

36. In Stanton Glantz's opinion, young people in America give up smoking mainly because they consider \_\_\_\_.

- A. nonsmokers' health B. their own health  
C. their parents' worry D. the merchants' dishonesty

37. Glantz suggests anti-smoking people pay more attention to \_\_\_\_.

- A. the increasing number of teenage smokers  
B. the effects of smoking on teenagers  
C. the similarity between young people and adults  
D. the difference between young people and adults

38. The main purpose in writing this is to explain the situation to \_\_\_\_.

- A. teenage smokers B. anti-smoking people  
C. tobacco companies D. parents of teenagers

39. The "addictive qualities of tobacco" make people \_\_\_\_.

- A. start smoking B. get rid of smoking  
C. recover from illness D. depend on smoking

(B)

One of the greatest advances in modern technology has been the invention of computers. They are already widely used in industry and in universities and the time may come when they will be used in all branches of learning. They can solve the most difficult mathematical problems or put thousands of unrelated facts in order. These machines can be put to varied uses. For example, they can provide information on the best way to prevent traffic accidents, or they can count the number of times the word "and" has been used in the Bible (圣经). Because they work well and at high speeds, they save research workers' years of hand work. This whole process by which machines can be used to work for us has been called automation (自动化). In the future, automation may enable human beings to enjoy far more spare than they do today. The coming of automation is sure to have important social effect.

Some time ago an expert on automation, Sir Leon Bagrit, pointed out that it was a mistake to believe that these machines could "think". There is no possibility that human beings will be "controlled by machines". Though

computers are capable (能) of learning from their mistakes and improving on their performance, they need detailed instructions from human beings in order to be able to operate. they can never, as they were, lead independent lives, or "rule the world" by making decisions of their own.

Sir Leon said that in the future, computers would be developed, which would be small enough to carry in the pocket. Ordinary people would then be able to use them to get valuable information. Computers could be plugged (进入) into a national network and be used like radios. For example, people going on holiday could be informed (告知) about weather conditions; car drivers could be given other routes when there are traffic. It will also be possible to make very small translating machines. This will enable people who do not share a common language to talk to each other without any difficulty or to read foreign publications. It is impossible to tell the importance of a machine of this sort, for many international misunderstandings are caused simply through our failure to understand each other. Computers will also be used in hospitals. By providing a machine with a patient's case a doctor will be able to tell the nature of his illness.

Machines could be used to keep a check on a patient's health record and bring it up to date. Doctors will therefore have a great many facts which will help them in their work. Bookkeepers, too, could tear themselves out of dull work, for the task of compiling (编索引) and checking lists of figures could be done entirely by machines. Computers are the most efficient servants man has ever had and there is no limit to the way they can be used to improve our lives.

40. In explaining the function (功能) of computers, Sir Leon Bagrit was anxious to tell people that computers \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. can't be depended on to work on their own
  - B. will cause fewer deaths when they are used in hospitals
  - C. can't be used to do our thinking for us
  - D. will never learn to control themselves or to control us
41. The coming of automation will have an important social effect of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. removing the need to use radios as a source of information
  - B. providing the poor with information they could not afford
  - C. changing the pattern of our daily lives by creating more spare time
  - D. giving people greater chances to improve themselves
42. In the future people who go on holiday abroad will be able to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. plan their routes without maps and enjoy good weather
  - B. share a common language with any one they meet
  - C. talk to foreigners in their own language to avoid misunderstandings

D. read foreign newspapers even if they don't know foreign languages

43. Why will computers be useful to doctors?

- A. Because they will get them out of dull work.
- B. Because they will provide them information which will help them in their work.
- C. Because much of the work they have to do will be done entirely by machines.
- D. Because they are up-to-date.

(C)

A higher reading rate, with no loss of comprehension, will help you in other subjects as well as in English, and the general principles apply to any language. Naturally, you will not read every book at the same speed. You would expect to read a newspaper, for example, much more rapidly than a physics or economics textbook—but you can raise your average reading speed over the whole range of materials you wish to cover so that the percentage (百分比) gained will be the same whatever kind of reading you are concerned with.

The reading passages which follow are all of an average level of difficulty for your stage of instruction. They are all about five hundred words long. They are about topics of general interest which do not require a great deal of specialized knowledge. Thus they fall between the kind of reading you might find in your textbooks and the much less demanding kind you will find in a newspaper or light novel. If you read this kind of English, with understanding at four hundred words per minute, you might skim (浏览) through a newspaper at perhaps 650 – 700, while with a difficult textbook you might drop to two hundred or two hundred and fifty.

Perhaps you would like to know what reading speeds are common among native English-speaking university students and how those speeds can be improved. Tests in Minnesota, U. S. A., for example, have shown that students without special training can read English of average difficulty, for example, Tolstoy's War and Peace in translation, at speeds of between 240 and 250 words per minute with about seventy percent comprehension. Students in Minnesota claim that after twelve half-hour lessons, once a week, the reading speed can be increased, with no loss of comprehension, to around five hundred words per minute.

44. Where do you think the passage is taken from?

- A. A school newspaper run by students.
- B. The introduction to a book on fast reading.
- C. The introduction to an English-textbook.
- D. A local newspaper for young people.

45. According to the passage, how fast can you expect to read after you have attended twelve half-hour lessons in the University of Minnesota?

- A. You can double your reading speed.
- B. You can increase your reading speed by four times.
- C. You can increase your reading speed by three times.

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- D. No real increase in reading speed can be achieved.
46. The average speed of untrained native speakers in the University of Minnesota is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. about sixty words per minute  
B. about two hundred and forty - five words per minute  
C. about five hundred words per minute  
D. about three hundred words per minute
47. According to the passage, the purpose of effective reading with higher speed is most likely to help you \_\_\_\_.
- A. not only in your language study but also in other subjects  
B. improve your understanding of an economics textbook  
C. choose the suitable materials to read  
D. only in your reading of a physics textbook

(D)

The Man of Many Secrets—Harry Houdini—was one of the greatest American entertainers (艺人) in the theater this century. He was a man famous for his escapes from prison cells, from wooden boxes floating in rivers, from locked tanks full of water. He appeared in theaters all over Europe and America. Crowds came to see the great Houdini and his "magic" tricks.

Of course, his secret was not magic, or supernatural powers. It was simply strength. He had the ability to move his toes as well as he moved his fingers. He could move his body into almost any position he wanted.

Houdini started working in the entertainment world when he was 17, in 1891. He and his brother then performed card tricks in a club in New York. They called themselves the Houdini Brothers. When Harry married in 1894, he and his wife Bess worked together as magician and assistant. But for a long time they were not very successful. Then Harry performed his first prison escape, in Chicago in 1898. Harry persuaded a detective to let him try to escape from the prison, and he invited the local newspapermen to watch.

It was the publicity (宣传) that came from this that started Harry Houdini's success. Harry had fingers trained to escape from handcuffs (手铐) and toes trained to escape from ankle chains. But his biggest secret was how he unlocked the prison doors. Every time he went into the prison cell, Bess gave him a kiss for good luck and a small skeleton key, which is a key that fits many locks, pass quickly from her mouth to his.

Harry used these prison escapes to build his fame. He arranged to escape from the local prison of every town he visited. In the afternoon, the people of the town would read about it in their local newspapers, and in the evening every seat in the local theater would be full. What was the result? World - wide fame, and a name remembered today.

48. According to the passage, Houdini's success in prison escapes depends on \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. his special tricks and supernatural powers  
B. his unusual ability and a skeleton key  
C. his magic tricks and inhuman powers  
D. his wisdom and magic tricks
49. It can be inferred from the passage that Houdini became famous \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. in 1894  
B. before he married  
C. at the age of 17  
D. when he was about 24
50. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
- A. A Skeleton Key  
B. A Man of Many Secrets  
C. World - wide Fame  
D. Great Escape

第二卷(共 35 分)

第三部分 写作(共两节,满分 35 分)

第一节 短文改错(每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

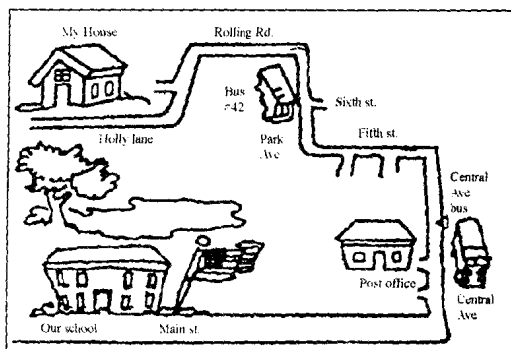
I used to love science class—all of them—

51. \_\_\_\_\_  
biology, chemistry, geography, physics. I think I  
52. \_\_\_\_\_  
liked those classes because I felt that it helped me  
53. \_\_\_\_\_  
understand what the world works. For example, when  
54. \_\_\_\_\_  
I was a child, the rain was a mystery(奥秘). In one  
55. \_\_\_\_\_  
class, I learned it rained. I think science classes  
56. \_\_\_\_\_  
clear up mysteries. But then there is always more.  
57. \_\_\_\_\_  
mysteries look into. What was my least favourite class?  
58. \_\_\_\_\_  
That was math. After learn the basics of the subject,  
59. \_\_\_\_\_  
nothing else seemed very practically to me. I never  
60. \_\_\_\_\_

saw how I could use it in my daily life.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

你们的英语老师将于明晚 7:00 在家举行晚会,邀请全班同学参加。现请你根据老师给你的图示,写一则通知,告诉同学们到老师的家应该怎么走。出发地点是学校。全篇词数:80 - 100。



## Unit 2

## Captain Cook(A 卷)



## 学习札记



## 基础巩固题

I. 根据句意及所给单词的汉语注释, 写出空缺处各单词的正确形式。

- Some scientists and their assistants made an \_\_\_\_\_ (探险) to the South Pole.
- When they heard their football team won the Korea - Japan World Cup Soccer, they were in a \_\_\_\_\_ -(兴奋) of excitement.
- One would hardly have guessed the close relationship that \_\_\_\_\_ (存在) between them.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ (大陆) of Britain is the biggest part, but Britain also includes other smaller islands.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ (全体船员) are paid to do all the work on the ship.
- The attack on September 11th was the worst \_\_\_\_\_ (灾难) ever to hit the city of New York.
- Magellan was trying to find a \_\_\_\_\_ (通道) to the Indian Ocean.
- Health care is one of the \_\_\_\_\_ (主要的) problems of our times.
- We could find \_\_\_\_\_ (无处) to park the car, so Dad had to drive it home again.
- We shall \_\_\_\_\_ (保卫) our island, whatever the cost may be.

II. 辨析下列相似词语并用其适当形式填空。

- in charge of; in the charge of
  - Dr Wang will be \_\_\_\_\_ the operation.
  - This ward of the hospital is \_\_\_\_\_ Dr Green.
  - The bus was \_\_\_\_\_ the driver.
  - The doctor \_\_\_\_\_ the department was a communist.
  - I'll be \_\_\_\_\_ the whole factory next week when the director is away.
- raise; rise
  - Children in schools \_\_\_\_\_ their hands to answer questions.
  - The audience \_\_\_\_\_ and remained standing.
  - I can't hear you. Please \_\_\_\_\_ your voice.
  - They \_\_\_\_\_ glasses to the friendship between them.
  - Her voice \_\_\_\_\_ higher and higher with excitement.
- defend; protect; guard
  - He put on the sunglasses to \_\_\_\_\_ his eyes from the strong light.
  - It is their duty to \_\_\_\_\_ their friends against the enemy.
  - Soldiers \_\_\_\_\_ the research centre with guns every

day.

- The dog \_\_\_\_\_ the house day and night.
- The soldiers are fighting bravely to \_\_\_\_\_ their country.

III. 单项填空

- I just heard that the tickets for tonight's show had been sold out.  
—Oh, no! \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. I was looking forward to that B. It doesn't matter  
C. I knew it already D. It's not interesting at all
- What is the best way \_\_\_\_\_ the problem?  
A. solving B. to solve  
C. having solved D. being solved
- It is worth \_\_\_\_\_ the grammar book for a second time.  
A. being reading B. read C. to be read D. reading
- Was \_\_\_\_\_ Bill, \_\_\_\_\_ played the piano very well, \_\_\_\_\_ helped the blind man cross the street?  
A. it; who; he B. which; that; that  
C. it; who; that D. it; that; who
- I insist that a doctor \_\_\_\_\_ immediately.  
A. has been sent for B. send for  
C. will be sent for D. be sent for
- We have a lot of food in \_\_\_\_\_ for the bad weather.  
A. store B. effect C. use D. search
- In summer, the temperature sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ as high as 39°C.  
A. rises B. rising C. raising D. raise
- On a dark night, they \_\_\_\_\_ the enemy by surprise and \_\_\_\_\_ the town.  
A. took; took B. took; seized  
C. seized; made D. seized; took
- Who told you about Dad's illness?  
—The doctor in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. connection B. turn  
C. public D. charge
- He is well skilled \_\_\_\_\_ playing the piano, so his music is worth \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. with; listening B. with; listening to  
C. in; listening D. in; listening to



## 强化提高题

IV. 用所给词或短语翻译下列句子。

- 由于缺乏资金, 房子无法完工。(lack)
- 老师坚持要求我们从现在开始努力。(from now on)
- 乌云密布, 我想我们最好去动物园, 以防天下雨。



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(head for)

4. 在这里,我发现患者是一个9岁的小男孩。(find)
5. 飞机安全着陆了。120名乘客和6名机组人员都安全地下了飞机。(crew)
6. 孩子在我们乘船去纽约的当天生病了。(fall ill)
7. 体育项目在体育场进行时,他们作了现场直播。(live)
8. 虽然资金短缺,他们还是决心继续进行这项工程。(though)
9. 那一天我们吃过早餐后就动身去了美丽的海滩。(set out)
10. 有个过路人问我去邮局的路怎么走。(pass by)

V. 用所给词的正确形式填空。

1. I like her, but I don't like \_\_\_\_\_ (she, sing).
2. —When did you go to Shanghai?  
—I remember \_\_\_\_\_ (take) there when I was a child.
3. —Sorry, but I'll have to keep you waiting for some time.  
—That's all right. I don't mind \_\_\_\_\_ (keep) waiting.
4. I'm sorry I missed \_\_\_\_\_ (see) you while I was in Beijing last month.
5. She must be looking forward as much as I to \_\_\_\_\_ (see) him.
6. We should keep on \_\_\_\_\_ (practise, speak) English every day to improve our spoken English.
7. I feel like \_\_\_\_\_ (take) a long walk. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ (go) with me?
8. He was in low spirits and even considered \_\_\_\_\_ (go) away.
9. I could not imagine that \_\_\_\_\_ (be) possible.
10. Most people prefer \_\_\_\_\_ (spend) money to \_\_\_\_\_ (earn) it.
11. This problem demands \_\_\_\_\_ (look into).
12. A child can't learn \_\_\_\_\_ (spell) without \_\_\_\_\_ (be) helped.
13. I know you will pardon \_\_\_\_\_ (I, say) so, but you keep \_\_\_\_\_ (give) us many words \_\_\_\_\_ (spell) in English.
14. I remember \_\_\_\_\_ (allow) them \_\_\_\_\_ (play) in my garden without first \_\_\_\_\_ (ask) for permission.
15. I should like him \_\_\_\_\_ (start) (take) more English lessons in the future.
16. On \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) at the village he found four tractors working in the fields.
17. He is proud of \_\_\_\_\_ (his son, win) the Nobel Prize.
18. There is no \_\_\_\_\_ (know) what the weather will be like.
19. \_\_\_\_\_ (read) aloud in the reading room is a bad habit.
20. It's a waste of time \_\_\_\_\_ (argue) with him.

VI. 用所给短语的适当形式填空。

up and down, be worthy of, at sea, take an interest in, be in charge of, set sail, take... by surprise, as well as, with/for the hope of, in search of

1. Students in Senior Grade III are working very hard \_\_\_\_\_ passing the University Entrance Examination.
2. These students are thought \_\_\_\_\_ the fame they have gained.
3. Mr White \_\_\_\_\_ the whole company next month when the manager is away.
4. Some passengers suffer from seasickness while \_\_\_\_\_, so they'd better take some medicine with them.
5. The people in the village were making a thorough check of the forest \_\_\_\_\_ the lost child.
6. His eyes moved \_\_\_\_\_ the rows of people, looking for his son's face.
7. In July they \_\_\_\_\_ again and headed south and west in search of a new land.
8. When Milu was young, he \_\_\_\_\_ World Cup.
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ when he suddenly appeared at the door.
10. She doesn't speak \_\_\_\_\_ her friend, but her written work is excellent.



课外延伸题

VII. 用所给动词的适当形式填空。

One Sunday, Mark decided 1 (go) sailing in his boat with his friend Dan, but Dan happened 2 (be) away, Dan's brother John offered 3 (go) instead though he didn't know anything about 4 (sail). Mark agreed and they set out to sea.

Soon they found themselves 5 (lose) in a thick fog. Mark was sure that they would be hit by a big ship. Fortunately he saw a large buoy (浮标) through the fog and decided to tie the boat to it for safety. As he was getting on to the buoy, however, he dropped the wet rope. The boat moved away in the fog 6 (carry) John, who didn't know how 7 (use) the radio. He drifted about and was not 8 (see) until twelve hours later.

Mark spent the night on the buoy. In the early morning he fell asleep. He was having a bad dream when a shout woke him up. A ship, the Good Hope, came up and he climbed onto it and thanked the captain. The captain told him 9 (be) calm. He said John had been picked up by another ship and the ship's captain had sent out a message. "Without the message, I would not have found you on the buoy."

VIII. 完形填空

"Yes, I'll be ready at nine. Goodbye, dear, and thanks again." Mrs Robson 1 the receiver and crossed the hall into the 2. It had not been an easy telephone call for her to make. Her daughter had been very kind. She 3 had immediately agreed to pick her up, but Mrs Robson 4 to admit that she needed help. Since her 5 died ten years ago, she had 6 herself on her independence. She had 7 to live in the house alone and 8 to go and live with her daughter.