



相阳高考直通车校本教材

# 精品学案

(高一上)

## 英语分册 (二)

班级: \_\_\_\_\_

姓名: \_\_\_\_\_

重庆市涪陵高级中学校



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# Unit1 Cultural relics

## Warming up and reading

重点单词:

1	值得的 prep.; 价值, 作用 n. 值钱的 adj.	9	移开; 搬开 vt.
2	怀疑, 疑惑 n.&vt.	10	以前的; 从前的 adj.
3	装饰; 装修 v.	11	使吃惊; 惊讶 vt.
4	奇特的; 奇异的 adj. 想象; 设想; 爱好 vt.	12	贵重的; 有价值的 adj.
5	设计; 图案; 构思 n. 设计; 计划; 构思 vt.	13	幸存; 生还 v.
6	挑选; 选择 vt.	14	稀罕的; 稀有的; 珍贵的 adj.
7	花瓶 n.	15	朝代 n.
8	风格; 风度; 类型 n.	16	艺术家 n.

词形变化:

- \_\_\_\_\_ (adj.) 令人吃惊的 → \_\_\_\_\_ (adj.) 感到吃惊的 → \_\_\_\_\_ (vt.) 使吃惊; 惊讶 → \_\_\_\_\_ (n.) 惊异, 惊愕, 惊奇
- \_\_\_\_\_ (n.) 设计, 图案, 构思 → \_\_\_\_\_ (vt.) 设计, 计划, 构思 → \_\_\_\_\_ (n.) 设计者
- \_\_\_\_\_ (vt. & vi.) 幸存, 幸免于难 → \_\_\_\_\_ (n.) 存活, 残存物 \_\_\_\_\_ (n.) 幸存者, 生还者
- \_\_\_\_\_ (n. & vt.) 怀疑; → \_\_\_\_\_ (adj.) 怀疑的, 可疑的;
- \_\_\_\_\_ (vt.) 挑选; 选择 → \_\_\_\_\_ (n.) 选择
- \_\_\_\_\_ (adj.) 稀罕的; 稀有的; 珍贵的 → \_\_\_\_\_ (adv.) 很少地; 难得; 罕有地
- \_\_\_\_\_ (vt.) 装饰 → \_\_\_\_\_ (n.) 装饰, 装潢; 装饰品; 奖章
- \_\_\_\_\_ (v.) 剩下; 保持 → \_\_\_\_\_ (adj.) 剩下的

重点短语:

- 寻找, 搜寻 \_\_\_\_\_
- 属于 \_\_\_\_\_
- 作为报答, 回报 \_\_\_\_\_
- 少于 \_\_\_\_\_
- 把... 添加到 add..... \_\_\_\_\_
- 丢失 get \_\_\_\_\_
- 用... 装饰 decorate..... \_\_\_\_\_
- 充当 serve \_\_\_\_\_
- 处于交战状态 \_\_\_\_\_
- 值得做 be \_\_\_\_\_ doing

重点单词解析:

### 1. survive

(1) vt.&vi. 幸免, 幸存, 生还, 挺过

Of the six people in the plane that crashed, only one \_\_\_\_\_. 在失事飞机上的六个人

中，仅一人幸存。

The plants may not \_\_\_\_\_ the frost. 这些植物不经冻。

(2) vt. 比... 长寿, 比... 活得长

The old lady \_\_\_\_\_ her husband \_\_\_\_\_ ten years. 那个老太太比她的丈夫多活了10年。

\_\_\_\_\_ (n.) 存活, 残存物 \_\_\_\_\_ (n.) 幸存者, 生还者

survive \_\_\_\_\_ sth. 靠.....生存 (意思等同于 live on sth.)

survive sb. (\_\_\_\_\_ ...) 比某人多活.....

试一试:

The old man \_\_\_\_\_ the Second World War, while his friends died.

A. survived B. lived C. stayed D. kept

a) The old couple \_\_\_\_\_ . (从战争中幸存下来) .

② His only chance of \_\_\_\_\_ (生存) was a heart transplant.

③ In the terrible accident, there were no \_\_\_\_\_ (幸存者) .

## 2. design

(1) n. 设计, 布局, 构思; 图案, 花纹; 目的, 意图

The machine's unique \_\_\_\_\_ prevents it from overheating. 这台机器独特的设计可防止机器温度过高。

The tiles come in a huge range of colors and \_\_\_\_\_. 瓷砖有各种各样的颜色和图案。

(2) vt. 设计, 安排, 计划

They asked me to \_\_\_\_\_ a poster for the campaign. 他们请我为这次活动设计一张海报。

短语构成:

\_\_\_\_\_ chance/ accident 偶然地; 碰巧地

\_\_\_\_\_ purpose 故意地

\_\_\_\_\_ design 故意地

be designed to do ... 目的是做.....; 被打算做.....

be designed for ... 为.....而打算 / 设计

试一试:

Whether by accident or by \_\_\_\_\_, he arrived too late to help us.

A. purpose B. aim C. design D. chance

## 3. doubt

(1) n. 担心; 关注; (厉害) 关系

I have little doubt \_\_\_\_\_ he will pass the driving test. 我并不怀疑他会通过这次驾照考试。

There is some doubt \_\_\_\_\_ John will come on time. 约翰是否会按时来还很难说。

(2) vt. (使) 担忧; 涉及; 关系到

I don't doubt \_\_\_\_\_ he's a brilliant scientist. 我并不怀疑他是个出色的科学家。

I doubt \_\_\_\_\_ that was what he wanted. 我怀疑那不是他想要的。

短语构成:

in doubt 不肯定, 拿不准

beyond/without doubt 毫无疑问

cast doubt on 使人对.....产生怀疑

试一试:

--- I can't repair these until tomorrow, I'm afraid.

--- That's OK, there's \_\_\_\_\_.

A. no doubt    B. no hurry    C. no wonder    D. no problem

#### 4. fancy

(1) adj. 奇特的; 异样的

My sister likes to collect fancy clothes.    我姐姐喜欢搜集奇装异服。

(2) vt. 想象; 设想; 爱好

Many students fancy play football.    很多学生喜欢踢足球。

Fancy meet you here! 真没想到会在这儿遇到你!

I fancy (that) it's going to rain today.    我看今天要下雨。

(3) n. 想象力; 幻想; 爱好

Children usually have a lively fancy.    孩子们往往拥有丰富的想象力。

常用结构:

fancy that ...    以为是.....

fancy oneself    自负, 自命不凡

fancy (doing) sth.    喜欢, 想要(做)某事

fancy 用于感叹句中时表示“没想到, 竟然”。

试一试:

I'm free today. I            calling on Mr.Green, for we haven't seen each other for ten years.

A fancy    B attempt    C beg    D expect

#### 5. worth

(1) adj. 值得(做某事); 有(做某事)的价值

The new car cost a lot of money, but it's certainly            it.

买这辆新汽车花了很多钱, 但确实物有所值。

(2) n. 价值; 用处

Why is the company worth so much more today?

为什么今天这家公司的价值增加了这么多?

(3) 修饰 worth 用 well 不用 very

worth/worthy/worthwhile

be worth+n. 结构中, 当名词为金钱时, 表示“.....值.....钱”。

be worth doing sth. ....某事值得被做

be worthy of+n./doing 当名词为抽象名词时, 表示“.....值得.....”。

be worthy to be done/be worthy of being done 某事值得被做

It is worthwhile to do sth.    值得做某事

It is worthwhile doing sth.    值得去做某事

It is worthwhile for sb. to do/doing sth.

值得某人去做某事

试一试:

①This book is worthy of \_\_\_\_\_ twice. (2009·12·江苏南京月考)

A. reading B. read C. having read D. being read

②He 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

重点短语解析

1. in search of 寻找

He went off \_\_\_\_\_ some matches.他去找火柴了。

The police \_\_\_\_\_ her \_\_\_\_\_ drugs.警察搜查她,看她身上是否有毒品。

\_\_\_\_\_ 搜寻

search..... \_\_\_\_\_ .....为了找到.....而搜查

试一试:

We all went out \_\_\_\_\_ the lost boy. We had \_\_\_\_\_ everywhere, but didn't find him.

A searching; searched B searching; searched for

C in search of; searched for D in search of; searched

2. belong to 属于(没有被动形式,也不用于进行时。)

The house \_\_\_\_\_ my grandfather.这座房子是我祖父的。

The watch \_\_\_\_\_ my brother was lost.我哥的那块表不见了。

试一试:

(1)The Great Wall is not only a great structure built by the Chinese people, but also a cultural gem that \_\_\_\_\_ peoples of the world.

A. belongs to B. is belonging to C. is belonged to D. was belonged

(2)As is known to us all, China is a developing country \_\_\_\_\_ the third world.

A. belonging B. belonged C. belonging to D. belonged to

3.in return 作为回报

She gave us food and clothing but asked for nothing \_\_\_\_\_.

她给我们食物和衣服,却不求任何回报。

试一试:

We give dogs time, space and love we can spare, and \_\_\_\_\_, dogs give us their all.

A in all B in short C in fact D in return

in return \_\_\_\_\_ 作为对..... 的回报

\_\_\_\_\_ 依次,轮流;反过来,转而

by turns 轮流地,时而.....时而.....

4.at war 处于交战状态

How long have they been \_\_\_\_\_ war? 他们交战有多长时间了?

at work 在工作

at peace 处于和平状态

at table 在吃饭

at school 在上学

at church 做礼拜

at sea 在海上(指乘船)



试一试:

In the 1930s, the two countries were at \_\_\_\_\_ war, and his father was fighting at \_\_\_\_\_ front?

A the; /      B /; the      C a; /      D /; a

5. less than 少于

The money left in my pocket is \_\_\_\_\_ \$200. 我口袋里剩下的钱不到 200 美元。

\_\_\_\_\_ 不少于      \_\_\_\_\_ 与其说..... 不如说

\_\_\_\_\_ 多达      \_\_\_\_\_ 不超过

\_\_\_\_\_ 超过; 不仅仅; 极其;      \_\_\_\_\_ 仅仅

试一试:

It took \_\_\_\_\_ building supplies to construct these energy-saving houses. It took brains, too.

A. other than      B. rather than      C. more than      D. less than

难句释疑:

1. Frederick William I, the King of Prussia, could never have imagined that his greatest gift to the Russian people would have such an amazing history.

普鲁士国王威廉一世绝不可能想到他送给俄罗斯人民的厚礼会有这样一段令人惊讶的历史。

“couldn't have done”意为“不可能做了某事”，表示对过去已发生的事情的比较有把握的否定猜测。

could/can have done 结构的用法:

①用于疑问句中，表示一种猜测，意为“可能做过.....吗？”

②用于肯定句中，表示与过去事实相反的假设，意为“本来能够去做却没有做”。

Mr Smith can't have gone to Beijing, for I saw him just now.

史密斯先生不可能去北京了，我刚才还见过他。

There is no light in the room, can they have gone out?

屋里没亮灯，他们有可能出去了吗？

—I stayed at a hotel while in New York.

—Oh, did you? You \_\_\_\_\_ with Babara.

在纽约时我住在一家旅馆里。

是吗？你本来能够和巴巴拉住在一起的。

\_\_\_\_\_ have done 一定、肯定做了某事

\_\_\_\_\_ have done 可能、或许做了某事

can't/couldn't have done 不可能做了某事

could have done 本来能做某事却没做

\_\_\_\_\_ have done 本该做的，而实际上没有做的事情

shouldn't / oughtn't to have done 本不该做的，而实际上却做了

\_\_\_\_\_ have done 本来不必做却做了

试一试:

①His brother met him at the Grand Theatre yesterday afternoon, so he \_\_\_\_\_ have attended your lecture. (2009·12·山西太原五中模拟测试)

A. couldn't                  B. needn't                  C. mustn't                  D. shouldn't

②—Your mother was really anxious about you.

—I know. I \_\_\_\_\_ home without a word. (2009·11·陕西西安检测)

A. mustn't leave                  B. shouldn't have left  
C. couldn't have left                  D. needn't leave

2.However, the next King of Frederick William I, to whom the amber room belonged, decided not to keep it.然而, 后来继位的普鲁士国王腓特烈威廉一世却决定不要这个本属于他的琥珀屋。

本句为主从复合句, to whom 引导非限制性定语从句, 介词 to 由从句中的动词 belonged 来确定。

The hotel \_\_\_\_\_ we stayed wasn't very clean.我们住的那家旅馆不是很干净。

试一试:

By nine o'clock, all the Olympic torch bearers had reached the top of Mount Qomolangma, \_\_\_\_\_ appeared a rare rainbow soon

A. of which                  B. on which                  C. from which                  D. above which

3. Later, Catherine II had the Amber Room moved to a palace outside St.Petersburg where she spent her summers.后来, 叶卡捷琳娜二世派人把琥珀屋搬到圣彼得堡郊外她避暑的宫殿中。

(1)本句中 had the Amber Room moved 为“have sth. done”结构, move 与 Amber Room 为动宾关系, “have sth. done”结构通常有两种意思。

让某人做某事:

I had my computer \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.昨天我找人把我的电脑修了。

表示主语的不幸遭遇:

She had her house \_\_\_\_\_ destroy \_\_\_\_\_ in an earthquake.她的房子在地震中被毁坏了。

(2) 本句中 where 引导的定语从句 where she spent her summers 修饰 palace, where 是关系副词, 在从句中作地点状语。有时可用“介词+ which”代替。

I paid a visit to Qinhuangdao, \_\_\_\_\_ there are many places of interest.

I paid a visit to Qinhuangdao, \_\_\_\_\_ is famous at home and abroad..

试一试:

1.He had his leg \_\_\_\_\_ while playing football.

A. break                  B. breaking                  C. broken                  D. being broken

2.All the neighbors admire this family \_\_\_\_\_ the parents are treating their child like a friend.

A. why                  B. where                  C. which                  D. that

4. There is no doubt that the boxes were then put on a train for Konigsberg, which was at that time a German city on the Baltic Sea. 毫无疑问, 这些箱子后来被装上火车运往哥尼斯堡, 当时他是波罗的海边的一个德国城市。

(1)There is no doubt \_\_\_\_\_ = I don't doubt \_\_\_\_\_ 毫不怀疑

There is some doubt \_\_\_\_\_ = I doubt \_\_\_\_\_ 有疑问

There is no doubt \_\_\_\_\_ you'll be warmly welcomed. 你们肯定会受到热烈欢迎的。

(2)本句中 **which** 引导非限制性定语从句，并在从句中作主语， **which** 引导非限制性定语从句时，先行词可以是单个名词、名词性短语，甚至是整个主句。

I want to buy the house, \_\_\_\_\_ has a garden. 我想买那个有花园的房子。

It rained heavily yesterday, \_\_\_\_\_ prevented me from going to the park. 昨天雨下得很大，我无法去公园。

试一试：

The Science Museum, \_\_\_\_\_ we visited during a recent to Britain, is one of London's tourist attractions.

A. which      B. that      C. what      D. where

5. After that, what happened to the Amber Room remains a mystery. 之后,琥珀宫发生了什么事仍然是个谜。

(1) 本句中 **What** 引导主语从句，并在从句中作主语。

I don't know \_\_\_\_\_ he is writing. 我不知道他在写什么。

\_\_\_\_\_ you have done might do harm to others. 你所做的事情可能会伤害别人。

(2) sth. happen to sb. 某人发生某事

试一试：

\_\_\_\_\_ was most important to her, she told me, was her family.

A. It      B. As      C. This      D. What

## ◆ ◆ 同步测控 ◆ ◆

### I. 重点短语

- |                                      |                                      |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. 寻找, 搜寻 _____                      | 2. survive sb. (____ ...) 比某人多活..... |
| 3. 属于 _____                          | 4. _____ chance/ accident 偶然地; 碰巧地   |
| 5. _____ purpose 故意地                 | 6. _____ design 故意地                  |
| 7. 作为报答, 回报 _____                    | 8. 少于 _____                          |
| 9. _____ doubt 毫无疑问                  | 10. 把... 添加到 add..... _____          |
| 11. 丢失 get _____                     | 12. search..... _____ 为了找到.....而搜查   |
| 13. 用... 装饰 decorate sth. _____      | 14. 充当 serve _____                   |
| 15. 处于交战状态 _____                     | 16. 值得做 be _____ doing               |
| 17. be designed _____ 为.....而打算 / 设计 |                                      |
| 18. fancy _____ sth. 喜欢, 想要(做)某事     |                                      |

### II. 单词填句

1. These small animals must store plenty of food if they are to s \_\_\_\_\_ the winter.
2. There is a beautiful garden over there. Do you know whom it b \_\_\_\_\_ to.
3. She took a l \_\_\_\_\_ candle into the room, and the dark room lit up at once.
4. This coat is of the latest s \_\_\_\_\_.
5. In my o \_\_\_\_\_, he is not the right person for the job.
6. This is a r \_\_\_\_\_ coin, so it's very valuable.
7. He s \_\_\_\_\_ all the street, but could not find his dear parents.
8. As is known, the Great wall is one of the w \_\_\_\_\_ of the world.
9. The building is specially d \_\_\_\_\_ for the homeless people.
10. Tom has bought a new house, he needs to buy some f \_\_\_\_\_ before he moves into it.

### III. 必背句型

1. Frederick William I, the King of Prussia, \_\_\_\_\_ imagined that his greatest gift to the Russian people would have \_\_\_\_\_ an amazing history.  
普鲁士国王威廉一世绝不可能想到他送给俄罗斯人民的厚礼会有这样一段令人惊讶的历史。
2. \_\_\_\_\_, the next King of Frederick William I, \_\_\_\_\_ whom the amber room belonged, decided not to keep it. 然而, 后来继位的普鲁士国王腓特烈威廉一世却决定不要这个本属于他的琥珀屋。
3. Later, Catherine II had the Amber Room \_\_\_\_\_ to a palace outside St. Petersburg \_\_\_\_\_ she spent her summers. 后来, 叶卡捷琳娜二世派人把琥珀屋搬到圣彼得堡郊外她避暑的宫殿中。
4. This was a time \_\_\_\_\_ the two countries were \_\_\_\_\_ war. 这段时间, 两国正在交战。
5. There is no doubt \_\_\_\_\_ the boxes were then put on a train for Königsberg, \_\_\_\_\_ was at that time a German city on the Baltic Sea. 毫无疑问, 这些箱子后来被装上火车运往哥尼斯堡, 当时它是波罗的海边的一个德国城市。
6. After that, \_\_\_\_\_ happened to the Amber Room \_\_\_\_\_ a mystery. 之后, 琥珀宫发生了什么事仍然是个谜。

## ◆ ◆ 课时训练 ◆ ◆

### I. 选词填空

add(...) to, in turn, at war, add up to, be left, less than in search of

1. They let us use their computers, and \_\_\_\_\_ we gave them the results of our research.
2. The villager went to the woods \_\_\_\_\_ the lost child.
3. The expenses \_\_\_\_\_ 1000 yuan.
4. Would you like to \_\_\_\_\_ anything \_\_\_\_\_ what I've said?
5. The whole house burnt down in \_\_\_\_\_ an hour.
6. America and Iraq were \_\_\_\_\_ at that time.
7. There is little time \_\_\_\_\_ for us, so we have to work hard for the final examinations.
8. His absence \_\_\_\_\_ our difficulty.

### II. 单项填空

1. The man \_\_\_\_\_ all his bags but failed to find his keys  
A. looked for      B. looked up      C. searched      D. searched for
2. It is said that the early playing cards \_\_\_\_\_ for education.  
A. have designed      B. were designed  
C. were being designed      D. have been designed
3. ---What? You're going to Koh Samui?  
---Yeah! Fancy me \_\_\_\_\_ on the beautiful beach and swimming in the blue ocean..  
A. walk      B. to walk      C. walking      D. walked
4. I gave her some roses \_\_\_\_\_ for her kindness.  
A. by turns      B. in turn      C. in return      D. out of turn
5. I have no doubt \_\_\_\_\_ he will get first prize in the competition.  
A. whether      B. if      C. that      D. how
6. Many young people in the West are expected to leave \_\_\_\_\_ could be life's most important decision- marriage, almost entirely up to luck.  
A. as      B. that      C. which      D. what
7. Life is like a long race \_\_\_\_\_ we compete with others to go beyond ourselves.  
A. why      B. what      C. that      D. where
8. What a pity! Considering his ability and experience, he \_\_\_\_\_ better.  
A. need have done      B. must have done  
C. can have done      D. might have done
9. It is one of the funniest things \_\_\_\_\_ on the Internet so far this year.  
A. finding      B. being found      C. to find      D. found
10. "Things \_\_\_\_\_ never come again!" I couldn't help talking to myself.  
A. lost      B. losing      C. to lose      D. have lost

III. 请阅读下面两篇短文，掌握大意，然后从1-20各题所给的四个选项（A, B, C和D）中，

选出最佳选项。

A

While reading one of Bernie Siegal's books, I had an interesting question. Blind Helen Keller once asked her 1 friends, "If you could see for just 24 hours, what would you 2?"

I thought over that 3 for days, and then decided to write the answer on a piece of paper. I divided the paper into two parts. One part is for what I would choose to look at and the other one is for the number of minutes I would 4 on each.

My list grew very 5 quickly, because I tried to list all the things I would want to see — all the wonders of our modern world: airplanes, trains, computers...I sorted and resorted, changed time *allotments* (分配). But as time passed by, I 6 my mind.

Now, it was not the wonders of the modern world, but the wonders of 7 that headed the list and occupied almost my 24 hours! Trees, grass, sky, mountains, oceans, stars, clouds, and flowers were among the list, also the animals, especially the small ones: dogs, cats, fish, and others were 8.

Of course, there must be time for friends and family. I had so little time 9 to see the man-made wonders. There was little I could really see.

Everyone's list will be a bit 10, but they may be very similar. This beautiful world is more attractive, and more interesting than all the rest added together.

As I sit outside my house in the mountains and 11, I see the small animals, feel the gentle wind, breath in the fresh air. I am 12 of what Helen Keller might have meant in asking that question. Perhaps she knew the wonders of nature would be far valuable.

So friends, 13 this world. Everything in the world is here, just for us.

- |                  |                |                |              |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. A. clever     | B. blind       | C. foolish     | D. honest    |
| 2. A. make       | B. gain        | C. choose      | D. learn     |
| 3. A. question   | B. person      | C. disability  | D. day       |
| 4. A. rely       | B. spend       | C. waste       | D. expect    |
| 5. A. light      | B. heavy       | C. short       | D. long      |
| 6. A. made       | B. locked      | C. changed     | D. kept      |
| 7. A. nature     | B. life        | C. time        | D. humans    |
| 8. A. included   | B. eaten       | C. found       | D. examined  |
| 9. A. limited    | B. left        | C. needed      | D. added     |
| 10. A. practical | B. reasonable  | C. alike       | D. different |
| 11. A. set off   | B. fall behind | C. look around | D. grow up   |
| 12. A. reminded  | B. cheated     | C. warned      | D. informed  |
| 13. A. leave     | B. improve     | C. believe     | D. enjoy     |

## B

In Canada you can find dogs, cats, horses and so on in almost every family. People love these pets and have them as their good friends. Before they keep them in their houses, they take them to animal 14 to give them *injections* (注射) so that they won't carry 15. They have special animal food stores, though they can get animal food in almost every kind of store. Some people care much about what the pets eat and spend around three hundred Canadian dollars a month on animal 16.

When you visit people's houses, they would be very 17 to show you their pets and they are very proud of them. You will also find that almost every family has a feeding place for 18 in their garden. All kinds of birds are welcomed to come and have a good meal. They are free to come and go and nobody is 19 to kill any animal in Canada. If an animal happened to get 20 by a car, people would be very sad about it.

- |                   |                |                |                |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 14. A. parks      | B. hospitals   | C. houses      | D. cages       |
| 15. A. dust       | B. rubbish     | C. disease     | D. water       |
| 16. A. food       | B. care        | C. examination | D. preparation |
| 17. A. sorry      | B. upset       | C. anxious     | D. glad        |
| 18. A. birds      | B. dogs        | C. cats        | D. fishes      |
| 19. A. made       | B. allowed     | C. stopped     | D. taught      |
| 20. A. turned out | B. turned over | C. run over    | D. helped out  |

## IV. 阅读理解

## A

Some time ago I discovered that one of my chairs had a broken leg. I didn't think there would be any difficulty in getting it mended, as there are a whole lot of antique (古董) shops near my home. So I left home one morning carrying the chair with me. I went into the first shop expecting a friendly reception. I was quite wrong. The man wouldn't even look at my chair.

The second shop, though slightly more polite, was just the same, and the third and the fourth—so I decided that my approach must be wrong.

I entered the fifth shop with a plan in my mind. I placed the chair on the floor and said to the shopkeeper, "Would you like to buy a chair?" "Twenty pounds," I said. "OK," he said. "I'll give you twenty pounds." "It's got a slightly broken leg," I said. "Yes, I saw that. It's nothing."

Everything was going according to the plan and I was getting excited. "What will you do with it?" I asked. "Oh, it will be easy to sell once the repair is done." "I'll buy it," I said. "What do you mean? You've just sold it to me," he said. "Yes, I know but I've changed my mind. I am sorry. I'll give you twenty-seven pounds for it." "You must be crazy," he said.

Then, suddenly the penny dropped. "I know what you want. You want me to repair your chair." "You're right," I said. "And what would you have done if I had walked in and said, 'Would you mend this chair for me?'" "I wouldn't have agreed to do it," he said. "We don't

do repairs, not enough money in it and too much trouble. But I'll mend this for you. Shall we say for a fiver?" He was a very nice man and was greatly amused by the whole thing.

1. We can learn from the text that in the first shop the writer  
A. was rather impolite  
B. was warmly received  
C. asked the shopkeeper to buy his chair  
D. asked the shopkeeper to repair his chair
2. The expression "the penny dropped" in the last paragraph means the shopkeeper  
A. changed his mind  
B. accepted the offer  
C. saw the writer's purpose  
D. decided to help the writer
3. How much did the writer pay?  
A. £ 5.  
B. £ 7.  
C. £ 20.  
D. £ 27.
4. From the text, we can learn that the writer was  
A. honest  
B. careful  
C. smart  
D. funny

趣味阅读:《爸爸去哪儿》为啥这么火



Where Are We Going, Dad? presents a new generation of men who, in a break from Chinese tradition, now take an active role in their children's lives.  
综艺节目《爸爸去哪儿》展现了打破中国传统的新时代男人积极参与到子女生活中的情景。

Five celebrity fathers and their children traipse around China, riding camels through the western deserts, fishing off the east coast, and selling vegetables for their bus fare home in remote southwestern Yunnan province. One dad doesn't know how to do his daughter's hair, but give him a couple of episodes—he'll figure it out. Another one must survive with his son for three days in the desert, where, because neither can cook, the two only eat instant noodles.



五位星爸和他们的子女走遍大江南北，或而西部沙漠骑骆驼、东部海边捕鱼，或而远上西南的云南省为赚车费去卖菜。有位爸爸不会给女儿梳头，但若给他一些时间，应该能学会。还有一对父子必须在沙漠生活三天，因为都不太会做饭，父子俩只能吃泡面。

These story lines are part of *Where Are We Going Dad?* which, since its debut in October, has become one of China's most popular television shows, averaging more than 600 million viewers each week (and more than 640 million downloads online). Sponsorship rights for the show's second season sold for 312 million yuan (about \$50 million), more than ten times higher than the rights to the first season. And searches for *Where Are We Going Dad?* turn up over 40 million hits on Sina Weibo, China's Twitter.

以上都是《爸爸去哪儿》的部分情景。该节目从十月份首次播出以来，已迅速成为中国人气最旺的电视节目，每周有平均 6 亿人收看，且网络下载量也超过 6.4 亿。节目第二季的冠名权售价是 3.12 亿元（约 0.5 亿美元），比第一季的高出了十倍。同时关于《爸爸去哪儿》的搜索在新浪微博上就超过了 4000 万。