



相阳高考直通车校本教材

精品学案

(高二上)

英语分册 (一)

班级：_____

姓名：_____

重庆市涪陵高级中学校



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(一)



班级: _____

姓名: _____

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Unit 1 Great scientists

Warming up and Reading

I.重点单词:

1	vt. 结束, 推断出		10	vt.怀疑 n. 被怀疑者; 嫌疑犯	
2	vt. 分析		11	adj. 严重的; 剧烈的; 严厉的	
3	vt. 打败, 战胜		12	vt.预见; 预知	
4	adj.熟练的; 经验(或) 知识丰富的 n. 专家; 行家		13	vt.责备; 谴责 n. 过失; 责备	
5	vt. 照顾, 护理, 出席		14	vt.污染; 弄脏	
6	vt.暴露; 揭露; 使曝光		15	n. 柄; 把手 vt.处理; 操纵	
7	n. 治愈; 痊愈 vt. 治愈; 治疗		16	vt.&n.连接; 联系	
8	n. 挑战		17	vt.宣布; 通告	
9	vt.吸收; 吸引; 使专心		18	vt.命令; 指示; 教导	

II.词形变化:

- _____ (n.)性格; 人物; 书写符号→_____ (n.&adj.)特征; 显著的
- _____ (n.)科学; 理科→_____ (adj.)科学的; 细致严谨的
- _____ (vt.) 结束, 推断出→_____ (n.) 结束,结论
- _____ (vt.) 分析→_____ (n.) 分析→_____ (n.) 分析者
- _____ (vt.)传染; 感染→_____ (n.) 传染; 感染; 传染病→_____ (adj.) 易传染的→_____ (adj.)受到感染的
- _____ (n.)物理学→_____ (n.) 物理学家→_____ (adj.)物理的; 身体的
→_____ (n.)内科医生
- _____ (vi.)死亡→_____ (n.) 死亡→_____ (adj.)死的→_____
(adj&adv.)致命的; 非常
- _____ (vt.) 污染; 弄脏→_____ (n.) 污染; 污染物→_____ (n.)污染物质
→_____ (adj.)被污染的
- _____ (vt.) 宣布; 通告→_____ (n.) 宣告; 通告→_____ (n.)宣告者; 播音员。
- _____ (vt.) 命令; 指示; 教导→_____ (n.) 指示; 教育; 命令→_____
(n.)说明书→_____ (n.)教师; 讲师→_____ (adj.)有教育意义的; 有启发性的

III.重点短语:

- 提出_____
- 得出结论_____

3. 使显露; 暴露 _____ 4. 每次 _____
5. 将.....和.....联系或连接起来 _____
6. 应受责备 _____ 7. 与...相似 _____
8. 专心于... _____ 9. 在...熟练/是专家 _____
10. 处理(=do with); 照料(=take care; look after) _____

IV. 重点单词解析:

1. **conclude** vi. 终结; 结束; 推断; 决定

[典例]

1) The meeting concluded at ten o'clock. 会议于十点钟结束。

2) It is hard to conclude. 这很难断定。

短语构成: **conclusion** n. 结束, 结论

_____ a conclusion 下结论, 得出结论;

bring sth. _____ a conclusion 使...结束; _____ conclusion 作为结论, 最后;
试一试:

汉译英

我们推定蓝队无法按时抵达目的地。

我们认定他并没有告诉我们实情, 也就是他在撒谎。

2. **attend** v. 1) 注意; 留意; 处理(与 to 连用)=do with

2) 出席; 到场: 3) 照看; 照料: =take care; look after

[典例]

1) We'll attend to the problem later. 稍后我们将关注那个问题。

2) Which doctor is attending you? 哪一个医生为你看病?

短语构成:

attendance n. 出席, 出席的人数, 伺候, 照料

_____ school 上学 _____ a lecture/meeting 听讲座/出席会议

_____ a wedding/ceremony 出席婚礼/参加典礼

试一试:

汉译英

他们在我们不在时管理事务。

2) 他在这个领域很出名, 今晚会有成千上万的敬仰者参加他的讲座。

3. **expose** vt.

1) 使暴露, 显露 2) 曝光 3) 揭露

短语构成:

exposure n. (在日光、风雨、危险中)暴露, 暴晒(后接 to + n.); (摄影的)曝光

be exposed _____置身于.....; 暴露于...

[典例]

- 1) A real artist can always expose his students to good art and music
称职的艺术家总能使学生接触美好的艺术和音乐
- 2) This film has been exposed. 这片子已经感光。
- 3) He exposed the plan to the newspapers. 他向几家报纸透露了这个计划。
- 4) Exposure to the cold wind left my lips feeling dry. 我暴露在寒风中, 觉得嘴唇干裂。
- 5) As a journalist in the war, she was exposed to many dangers.
作为战地记者, 她置身于多种危险中。

试一试:

用 expose 的恰当形式填空。

- 1) The soil was washed away by the flood, _____ bare rock.
- 2) The baby was left _____ the wind and rain.
- 3) The _____ of the plot against the President probably saved his life.

4. absorb

- 1) 吸收 2) 使(精神)贯注 3) 占用(时间)

短语构成:

be absorbed _____ 全神贯注于; 热衷于;

absorb _____ 吸引某人注意力

[典例]

- 1) The equipment can absorb moisture from the air 这一设备能从空中吸收水分
- 2) He is absorbed in study. 他专心读书。
- 3) This job absorbs all of my time. 这件工作占用了我的全部时间。

试一试:

汉译英

颜色丰富的东西总能轻易地吸引孩子们的注意力。

这双新鞋特别设计了吸收能量的作用。

5. blame vt. 责备; 谴责; 归咎于;

n. 责怪; (过失、过错等) 责任

[典例]

- 1) The careless driver is to blame for the traffic accident happening yesterday.
那个粗心的司机该为昨天发生的交通事故负责。
- 2) Who is to blame for the failure? 谁该为这次的失败负责?
- 3) The student blamed the teacher for his failure. 学生因失败而怪老师。

短语构成:

blame sb. _____ (doing)sth. 因(做)某事而指责某人

blame sth. _____ sb. 因某事而指责某人

sb. be to blame for(doing)sth. 因(做)某事某人应该受到谴责;

注意: _____ blame 应负责 (无被动形式)。

blame sb. for sth. 因某事责备某人

试一试:

汉译英

(1) 看来霍乱的流行要归罪于饮用水了。

(2) 这件事谁也不能怨。

(3) 他指责你玩忽职守。

(4) Mr. Green stood up in defence of the 16-year-old boy, saying that he was not the one _____.

A. blamed B. blaming C. to blame D. to be blamed

(5) _____ for the breakdown of the school computer network, Alice was in low spirits.

A. Blaming B. Blamed C. To blame D. To be blamed

6. instruct vt 教导; 指示

instruction n. 教授; 指导; (pl.)用法说明(书), 操作指南

instructive adj. 说明性的, 指示性的, 有教育意义的

instructor n. 辅导员, 讲师

1) Miss Liu instructed a class in math last year. 刘老师去年给一个班学生上数学课。

2) The volunteers often go to an orphan home to instruct orphans in English

这些志愿者经常去孤儿之家去教他们英语。

3) He was instructed when to start through the email. 他从邮件中得到出发时间的通知

4) He was instructed to sail for New York. 他奉命前往纽约。

短语构成:

instruct sb. (in sth.) 教, 教导, 传授技能 instruct sb _____; instruct wh-命令, 指示,

instruct that-clause 通知

试一试:

汉译英

(1) 老职工对青年职工言传身教。

(2) 同时要求孩子们放学后留在教室里。

(3) Always read the _____ on the bottle carefully and take the right amount of medicine.

A. explanations B. instructions C. descriptions D. introductions

7. defeat/beat/win

这三个词都有“赢”的意思, 但其用法不尽相同。

(1) defeat 和 beat 是近义词, 其宾语必须是“人或一个集体”。如 a team, a class, a school, an army 等。defeat 侧重在战场上打败敌人, beat 常用于游戏或比赛中, 但在平时运用中常替换使用。

(2)win 表示在较强的竞争中取得了胜利, 常带的宾语有: game, war, prize, fame, battle 等。
win 还可作为不及物动词来用。

[应用 1] 用 defeat, beat, win 填空

(1)He _____ all his opponents in the election.

(2)Peasants _____ the drought and reaped a good harvest.

(3)After a heart to heart talk, I _____ his belief at last.

(4)The enemy's plot was _____ very soon.

(5)We wouldn't have _____ without your help.

(6)Mary _____ first prize for swimming.

8. cure/treat/heal

(1)treat 指通过药物、特别的食品或运动治病, 强调治疗过程, treat sb. for sth. 医治某人.....
病; 还可作“对待, 看待”讲, treat...as 把.....看作/视为。

(2)cure 意为“治愈, 痊愈”, 特别指病后的恢复健康。其后可接表示疾病的名词或代词, 也可接 sb. of 再加表示疾病的名词。另外, 还可作“矫正, 纠正”解, 借喻指消除社会上某种不良现象或个人恶习等。

(3)heal 意为“治愈”, 多用于治愈外伤, 如: wound, cut, injury, burn 等。

[应用 2] (1)He _____ his students as his own children. 他把学生看作自己的孩子。

(2)The doctors are trying to _____ him with a new drug. 医生们尝试用一种新药为他治病。

(3)His wound is _____ over. 他的伤口正在愈合。

(4)The medicine will _____ you of your cough. 这药能治好你的咳嗽。

(5)When I left hospital I was completely _____. 出院时我已完全康复了。

9. announce/declare

(1)announce 宣布; 宣告(含有“预告”的意思), 尤其是大家所关心的或有新闻价值的事情的宣布。用 announce 说个人要做某事, 常常含有“郑重其事”的意思。

(2)declare 宣布(如公开声明战争、和平、中立、意见等), 用于正式场合。

(3)This powerful country _____ war on that small country. 这个大国向那个小国宣战。

(4)It was _____ that there would be a celebration on Sunday. 据宣布, 星期日要举行庆祝(活动)。

V. 短语收罗:

1. put forward 提出(建议等); 推荐某人或自己任职位; 提名

1) He put forward a new plan yesterday. 他昨天提出一个新计划。

2) May I put your name forward as a possible chairman of the committee? 我能否提名你当委员会主席?

[短语归纳]

put _____ 穿上; 增加

put _____ 结束; 终止

put one's heart into _____

put _____ 生产; 扑灭

put _____ 举起; 张贴

put on performances _____

put _____ 推迟; 延期;

put _____ 写下

put _____ 放回; 送回

put _____ 忍受, 忍耐, 容忍

put _____ 接通电话

put forth _____

put _____ 放在一边；收拾起来；储存

试一试：

用 put 构成的短语填空：

(1) You can take anything from the shelf, but please _____ the books when you've finished with them.

(2) He often _____ some useful advice.

(3) We have _____ the wedding _____ one week. 我们已将婚礼提前了一周。

(4) _____ your watch _____; you're five minutes slow.

把你的表往前拨一下，你慢了 5 分钟。

2. link...to...意为将.....和.....联系或连接起来。

The new tunnel links Britain to France.

The island is linked to/with the mainland by a new bridge.

试一试：

(1) 证据显示约翰与这起枪击案有关。

Evidence shows that John _____ the shooting.

(2) Scientists want to know how we _____ words _____ objects.

VI. 难句释疑：

1. So many thousands of terrified people died every time there was an outbreak.

每次瘟疫爆发，数以千计的人们在恐惧中死去。

every time 可作连词使用，引导时间状语从句，意为“每次，每当”immediately, the moment, directly, instantly 等都可以作连词引导时间状语从句，意为“一.....就.....”

[典例]

1) Every time I meet him, I always think of the things happened between us.

每次见到他，我就想起发生在我们之间的事情。

2) Immediately he saw the message, he knew he misunderstood his best friend.

一见到纸条，他就知道他误会了他最好的朋友。

every time 充当连词的时间状语从句，意为“每当.....”，相当于 when。某些表达时间的名词词组可直接充当连词，即“名词连词化现象”。常见的有：

(1) 不定代词+time 如：any time, each time...

(2) 序数词+time 如：the first/last time...

(3) the+瞬时名词 如：the minute/moment/instant

(4) the+时间名词 如：the day/night/month/time...

① He brings her flowers every time he goes to see her. 他每次去看她都给她带花。

② The first time he did the experiment, he succeeded. 他第一次做实验就成功了。

③ I'll give him your message the minute he arrives. 等他一到，我就把你的口信给他。

④ He bought a computer the day he got his salary. 他发工资那天买了一台电脑。

试一试：

The boys ran off _____ they saw the owner of the orchard (果园).

A. at times B. the hour C. the moment D. at once

汉译英

1) 每次我去找他, 他都在专心看书。

2) 我一见到她就把这本书给了她。

3) 我一见到他就把这封信给他。

4) 我一接到你的信就来了。

2. John Snow was a famous doctor in London—so expert, indeed, that he attended Queen Victoria as her person physician. 约翰·斯诺是伦敦一位著名的医生——他的确医术精湛, 因而成了维多利亚女王的私人大夫。

1) All the young men are expert players. 所有这些年轻人都是熟练的队员。

2) an agricultural expert 农业专家

expert adj. 熟练的; 经验或知识丰富的 n. 专家; 行家。

be ~expert at/in/on 擅长\精于做... be an expert at/in/on 某方面或做某事的专家
试一试:

翻译:

1.) Tom is expert in writing reports. = Tom is an expert in writing reports.

2.) Attend to your work and stop talking.

3) My heart was filled with gladness because I was able to _____ my parents.

A. intend B. care C. concern D. attend

3. But he became inspired when he thought about helping ordinary people exposed to cholera.

但当他一想到要帮助(那些)受到霍乱威胁的普通老百姓时, 他就会感到振奋。

expose to 暴露, 受到风险 be exposed to (被动)

试一试:

用所给词的适当形式填空

(1) _____ (expose) to sunlight for too much time will do harm to one's skin.

(2) _____ (expose) to sun for too much time, you will get sun burnt.

4. Neither its cause nor its cure was understood.

人们既不知道它的病源, 也不了解它的治疗方法。

neither...nor...; either...or...; not only...but also...; there be 等要遵循就近原则。

cure n. [C, U] 意为治愈; 疗法 a cure for ...

“cure sb. of sth.”表示“治好某人的病; 纠正某人的不良行为”。treat 治疗。

试一试:

- a. Neither his parents nor he _____ (be) there.
b. Neither his face nor his clothes _____ (attract) me.
1) The doctor cured her of a bad cold.

2) That will cure him of his bad habits.

用 treat, cure 填空

3) Which doctor is going to _____ him for his illness?

4) This new medicine soon _____ my cold.

5. The second suggested that people absorbed this disease into their bodies with their meals.

第二种看法是人们是在吃饭时把这种病毒引入体内的。

suggest 意为“暗示；表明”，其后所接的宾语从句不使用虚拟语气，要用陈述语气。

suggest 意为建议，其后的宾语从句使用虚拟语气，即谓语动词用“should+动词原形”，其中 should 可省略。

absorb:

(1) absorb one's attention 吸引某人的注意

(2) absorb... into... 吸收.....到.....; 吞并

(3) be absorbed in (doing) sth. = put one's heart into (doing) sth. = be buried in (doing) sth. =

fix one's attention on... 专心于(做)某事，全神贯注于(做)某事

试一试:

用所给动词的适当形式填空

(1) I suggest that you _____ (phone) the teacher before you leave.

(2) I suggest _____ (talk) to a lawyer before you do anything

(3) He was so absorbed in watching TV that he didn't notice me coming in.

(4) When I entered, I found my father _____ on the sofa and _____ in a magazine.

A. sitting; absorbed B. sit; absorb C. sitting; absorbing D. sat; absorbed

6. John Snow suspected that the second theory was correct but he needed evidence.

约翰·斯诺推测第二种说法是正确的，但需要有证据。

suspect 怀疑（尤指坏事可能属实或发生）

1). suspect that... 怀疑..... 2). suspect sb to be 猜想\ 怀疑某人是.....

3). suspect sb. of sth./doing sth. 怀疑某人做了.....

suspect 怀疑...是...; doubt 怀疑...不是...

试一试:

(1). I doubted about his honesty.

(2). She suspected him of taking her watch.

随堂检测

Warming Up & Reading

◆ ◆ 同步测控 ◆ ◆

I. 重点短语:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. be linked _____ 和.....联系起来 | 2. be exposed _____ 暴露给 |
| 3. put _____ 提出 | 4. draw a _____ 得出结论 |
| 5. set _____ 开始, 出发 | 6. a cloud _____ 许多, 大量 |
| 7. look _____ 调查 | 8. slow _____ 减慢 |
| 9. be similar _____ 与.....相似 | 10. die _____ 死 |
| 11. be characteristic _____ 是...特有的 | 12. _____ ... _____ 既不...也不 |
| 13. cure sb. _____ 愈某人某病 | 14. suspect sb. _____ 怀疑某人... |
| 15. _____ sb. to do sth. 命令/指示某人做某事 | 16. be _____ to do 决定做某事 |

II. 单词填句:

1. His whole life is dedicated to s _____ research.
2. The scientist a _____ the milk and found it contained too much water.
3. At a special swimming pool in Los Angeles, children become e _____ at holding their breath under water even before they can walk.
4. I have had myself carefully examined by a p _____.
5. Their school c _____ ours to a football match.
6. She was the v _____ of a road accident.
7. Thank you for your e _____ about my health.
8. He lives somewhere in this n _____.
9. This s _____ comes under observation.
10. Don't b _____ yourself too much.
11. The _____ make a(n) _____ that all the details should _____ through the broadcast.(announce)
12. It is _____ and easy for the children to read some masterpieces with the _____ at the bottom of each page.(instruct)
13. He a _____ Queen Victoria as her personal physician.
14. Neither its cause nor its c _____ was understood.
15. Immediately John Snow told the astonished people in Broad Street to remove the h _____ from the water pump so it could not be used.
16. We were d _____ 0-1 in the football game, which made us very upset.

III. 必背句型:

1. 【原句】 John Snow was a well-known doctor in London — (and he was) so famous, indeed (插入语), that he attended Queen Victoria to ease the birth of her babies.

[模仿要点]两个简单句合并成一句, 很好地运用了插入语和符号来压缩句子。

【模仿 1】.

张老师是个热心的老师，他那么善良我想当他的学生生病时他一定乐意帮助他们的。

【模仿 2】

李平是我们班一位用功的学生。他那么勤奋我想晚上不到 11 点他不会上床睡觉的。

2. 【原句】 **Although he had tried to ignore them, all his mathematical calculations led to the same conclusion: that the earth was not the centre of the solar system.**

[模仿要点] 冒号加 that 从句

【模仿 1】

虽然她不相信别人说的话，可她所收集的证据得出这样的结论：她的男朋友骗了她。

【模仿 2】

尽管他很聪明，但他不勤奋。他这学期所经历的失败得出这样的结论：不劳不获

3. 【原句】 **He placed a fixed sun at the centre of the solar system with the planets going round it and only the moon still going round the earth.**

[模仿要点] 句子结构：with 的复合结构作定语修饰前面的名词。

【模仿 1】当你步入校园，在你面前是一个种着各种花草的大花坛。在花坛的两边是两个高大的楼房：左边是教学楼，右边是图书馆。

【模仿 2】井底之蛙，永远看不到天空的广阔，“好男儿志在四方”，让我们踏歌而行，看高高的灯塔照亮我们远航的路。（with 结构作状语）

◆ 课时训练 ◆

I. 选词填空:

to blame for; look into; draw a conclusion; be absorbed in; get interested in;
prevent, from; more than; put forward; expose... to; attend to; suspect of;
cure of; every time; deal with; be linked to.

1. He _____ two theories explaining how cholera killed people.
2. The cholera outbreak was so severe that _____ 500 people had died in 10 days.
3. John _____ the source of the water for these two streets.
4. To _____ this _____ happening again, John Snow suggested that the source of all water supplies be examined.
5. New methods of _____ polluted water should be found.
6. My neighbour _____ this case.
7. It was that incident that _____ her _____ carelessness.
8. The little girl was _____ stealing the money.
9. The manager _____ a new plan at the meeting yesterday.
10. It was the nurse who _____ me when I was ill in hospital.(attend)
11. _____ I catch a cold, I always drink much water.
12. We don't know who is _____ the accident.
13. From what is said above, we can _____.
14. He _____ the plan _____ the newspapers.
15. I _____ this book that I didn't hear you come in.(absorb)

II. 单项填空:

1. If we have illegal immigrants _____ in, many local workers will lose their jobs.
A. came B. coming C. to come D. having come
2. I don't know who _____ for the broken window.
A. to be blamed B. to blame C. is to blame D. is to be blamed
3. As the noises are _____ of big cities, some people prefer to live in the countryside.
A. characteristic B. particular C. familiar D. special
4. He _____ a plan for the committee to consider.
A. put away B. put off C. put forward D. put up
5. Those people are trying to change the law to give dangerous drivers more _____ punishment.
A. severe B. rough C. cautious D. positive
6. My brother's pale face suggested that he _____ ill, and my parents suggested that he _____ a medical examination.
A. be; should have B. was; have C. should be; had D. was; has
7. The _____, I think, he drew from his simple experiment is not scientific.
A. conclusion B. charge C. promise D. relation

8. The police are searching the town for Mr Smith, who they think is _____ to the murder.
A. concerned B. linked C. united D. mixed
9. Although this medicine can cure you _____ your illness, it has a side effect _____ you.
A. for; in B. for; on C. of; on D. of; at
10. She was so _____ in her job that she didn't notice anybody enter the office.
A. attracted B. absorbed C. drawn D. concentrated
11. As soon as the accident took place, two policemen were sent there to _____ the case.
A. look over B. look up C. look into D. look through
12. Every time he _____ to visit me, he _____ buy me some books.
A. will come; will B. comes; will C. comes; would D. will come; would
13. Another earthquake _____ this city two years later.
A. beat B. knocked C. hit D. tapped
14. Mother _____ ill, I had to stay at home and _____ her.
A. was; attend B. being; attended
C. being; attend D. to be; attend
15. They've not yet finally decided whether or not to have our plan _____ to the public.
A. announced B. achieved C. reported D. witnessed
16. It was not until midnight _____ they reached the camp site.
A. that B. when C. while D. as
17. The weather was _____ cold that I didn't like to leave my room.
A. really B. such C. too D. so
18. — _____ either he or I fit for the job?
—Neither he nor you _____.
A. Is; is B. Is; are C. Am; are D. Are; are
19. Something must be done to stop factories _____ poisonous gases to keep the city _____.
A. sending out; from polluting
B. from sending out; from being polluted
C. send out; polluting
D. from sending out; from polluting
20. The more one is _____ the English- speaking environment, the better he or she will learn the language.
A. exposed to B. filled in C. caught on D. kept up

III.完型填空:

A

Lang Lang went to a piano school in Beijing when he was just eight. "You need 1," his father said. "But if you don't work hard, no fortune will come."

What made him sad was that his piano teacher in Beijing didn't like him. As a nine-year-old boy Lang Lang was badly 2. He decided that he didn't want to be a 3 any more. For the next two weeks he didn't touch the piano. 4, his father didn't push,

but waited.

Luckily, the day came when his teacher asked him to play some holiday songs. He didn't want to, but as he placed his fingers on the piano key, he 5 that he could show others that he had talent after all.

In the 1994 International Young Pianists Competition, when it was 6 that Lang Lang had won, he was too 7 to hold back his tears. Soon it was clear that he couldn't stay in China forever—he had to play on the world's big 8. In 1997 Lang Lang 9 again, this time to Philadelphia, U. S. There he spent Two years practicing. After his 10 performance at Chicago's Ravinia Festival, gigs(特邀演出) in Lincoln Center and Carnegie Hall started pouring in. Lang Lang finally worked to reach the place where fortune spots him, and lets him shine.

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|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. exercise | B. fortune | C. knowledge | D. wealth |
| 2. A. hurt | B. weakened | C. ruined | D. frightened |
| 3. A. singer | B. pianist | C. conductor | D. player |
| 4. A. Hopefully | B. Patiently | C. Wisely | D. Painfully |
| 5. A. seemed | B. admitted | C. noticed | D. realized |
| 6. A. told | B. mentioned | C. announced | D. recognized |
| 7. A. excited | B. encouraged | C. shocked | D. satisfied |
| 8. A. conceits | B. tours | C. competitions | D. stages |
| 9. A. started | B. left | C. moved | D. performed |
| 10. A. successful | B. cheerful | C. respectful | D. meaningful |

B.语法填空

In the past, there lived a foolish man in a small kingdom called Zheng. One day he wanted to buy 1 a pair of new shoes. He measured his feet with a ruler first and wrote down his size. 2 he was in such a hurry to set out 3 he left it at home.

When he arrived at 4 shoe shop, he felt in the pocket only 5 (find) that it was not there. So he said apologetically, "I have left the measurement at home and don't know the size. I'll fetch it in one minute." 6 these words, he hurried off as fast as his legs could carry him.

He ran back home, found it and then to the shop again. But still 7 took him quite a while and the shop was already 8 (close) then. He had gone to all this trouble for nothing and did not get his shoes.

Then someone asked him with 9 (curious), "Did you buy the shoes for yourself or someone 10 ?" "For myself, of course," he answered. "Then why don't you try the shoes on by yourself?"

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|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 2. _____ | 3. _____ | 4. _____ | 5. _____ |
| 6. _____ | 7. _____ | 8. _____ | 9. _____ | 10. _____ |

IV.阅读理解: