

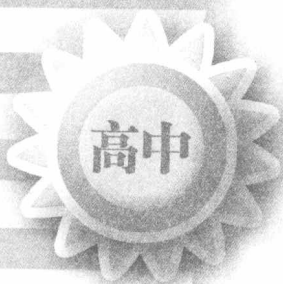


同步课程

TONG BU XUE CHENG
高中新课程

英语

必修 5 选修 6



同步 学程

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为了更好地贯彻素质教育要求,落实《山东省普通高中课程设置及教学指导意见(试行)》,帮助广大师生准确理解和把握实验教材的内容和要求,全面提高学生的自主学习能力,我们依据教育部颁布的《普通高中课程方案(实验)》、各学科课程标准和现行教材,组织部分一线骨干教师和教学研究人员编写了这套《同步学程》丛书,主要供高中学生同步学习使用。这套丛书对指导普通高中新课程实验,提高学生的综合素质,都将起到积极的促进作用。

这套丛书包括思想政治、语文、数学、英语、物理、化学、生物、历史、地理共九个学科的所有必修模块和部分选修模块,并根据教学进度同步发行。各模块根据新课程的内容特点按单元(节、课)编写,指导学生在规定的课时内完成学习任务,提高学习效率。

这套丛书有以下几个方面的特点:

1. 注重体现普通高中课程改革的理念和要求,帮助师生进行课程实验,用好用活教材;

2. 注重体现“知识和能力、过程和方法、情感态度和价值观”的三维目标要求,在帮助学生牢固掌握基础知识的前提下,努力提高学生的应用能力;

3. 注重设置问题情境,拓宽知识背景,指导学生掌握科学的学习方法,自主探求未知领域,培养学生的探索精神和创新能力;

4. 注重与新课程实验的同步性,紧密配合各学科的学习,按单元(节、课)分配学习课时,组织学习训练内容,既便于教师指导又便于学生自学。

参加《英语》(必修5、选修6)编写工作的老师及分工情况:王冠卿(Module 1)、范宜春(Module 2)、宋树立(Module 3)、王玲(Module 4)、刘晓飞(Module 5)、杨克昌(Module 6,7),王廷温、贾作庆、张英明、李金华参加审稿。宋立泽老师负责统稿。

希望这套《同步学程》丛书能够帮助同学们学好新课程,打牢基础,提升素质,实现理想。

2008年8月

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必修5



Module 1

British and American English



知识梳理

1. We have really everything in common now with America nowadays, except of course, language. 现在我们同美国的确有许多共同点,当然,除了语言。

common *adj.* 普通的;常见的;共有的;平常的;粗俗的

have sth. in common (with sb./sth.) 有共同特点

in common with sb./sth. 与某人[某物]一起;像某人[某事物]一样

The common man in every country is anxious for world peace.

每个国家的老百姓都渴望世界和平。

They talked a lot and found a lot in common.

他们交谈很多,发现彼此有许多共同点。

In common with many others, she applied for a training place.

她和许多人一起申请参加训练。

【知识拓展】

common, familiar, general, ordinary 表示普遍知道或常常遇到的,都含“普通的”意思。

①common 强调“常见的”、“不足为奇的”,用于通常的、常发生的、广泛使用或众所周知的。

②familiar 用于指普遍知道的或经常出现或正常联系迅速认识到的。

③general 意为“普遍的”、“一般的”。

④ordinary 强调“平常的”、“平淡无奇的”,指种类普通且不能同其他加以区别的。在最后一

意义上,它有时是贬义的。

2. Lessons start tomorrow for students on the exchange programmes.

明天,参加互换项目的同学们开始上课了。

exchange *v.* 交换;互换;调换 *n.* 交换;更换

They exchanged angry words before the meeting but were finally persuaded to agree. 他们在会议前争吵起来,经劝说最后言归于好。(vt.)

Is five apples for five eggs a fair exchange?

用五个苹果换五个鸡蛋公平吗?(n.)

【知识拓展】

in exchange (常与 for 连用)作为交换

He's giving her French lessons in exchange for her teaching him English.

他教她法语,她教他英语,互教互学(作为交换条件)。

常用搭配:

(1)exchange A for B 以A换B

He exchanged the blue sweater for a red one. 他把蓝毛衣换成了红的。

(2)exchange sth. with sb. 同某人交换某物

Ali exchanged seats with Ben.

阿里与本调换了座位。

3. As a tourist, you'll need to use the underground in London or the subway in New York, or maybe you will prefer to get around the town by taxi (British) or cab (American).

作为游人,在伦敦你要乘 underground,而在纽约是 subway,或者你愿意乘坐 taxi(英式)或者 cab(美式)游览城市。

get around 四处走动/活动;(消息等)传开;

找到时间;来得及

Tom really gets around; Monday he was in Shanghai; Wednesday he was in Beijing; and today he is in Wuhan.

汤姆四处旅行,星期一他在上海;星期三他在北京;今天他在武汉。(四处活动)

When word about this got round, people quickly headed for the spot.

这消息一传开,人们都往这地方赶来。

After a long delay, he got around to writing a letter.

他耽搁了很久才抽出时间写这封信。(get around to doing sth. 找到时间去做某事)

注意: get around to doing sth. 词组中的 to 为介词,须接动名词或名词形式。

4. **Prepositions, too, can be different: compare on the team, on the weekend (American) with in the team, at the weekend (British).**

介词使用也不同: 比较 on the team, on the weekend (美式英语) 和 in the team, at the weekend (英式英语)

compare *vt.* 比较

(1) 表示“比较,对照”时,可与 with 或 to 连用。

He compared London to/with Paris.

他把伦敦与巴黎作比较。(compare... to/with... 把……与……作比较)

People like to compare their own life with others'.

人们喜欢拿自己的生活和别人的生活作比较。

The results have been carefully checked and compared.

这些结果已经过仔细核对和比较。(比较)

(2) 表示“比喻为,比作为”时,只能与 to 连用。

Shakespeare compared the world to a stage.

莎士比亚把世界比作舞台。

People like comparing beautiful girls to flowers.

人们喜欢把漂亮的女孩比作花朵。

【知识拓展】

compare 可用作 *vi.*, 意为“比得上”。

Walking can't compare with flying. 走路比不上飞行。

compared to/with 常用作状语,意为“与……比较,对照”。

London is large, compared to/with Paris.

与巴黎相比较,伦敦较大。(compared to/with 与……比较,对照)

习惯用语: beyond compare 无与伦比

Her beauty is beyond compare.

她的美丽无与伦比。

派生词: comparison *n.* 比较,对照,比喻

in comparison with 和……比较起来

My shoes are small in comparison with my sister's.

我的鞋子比我妹妹的要小。

5. **The accent, which is most similar to British English, can be heard on the East Coast of the U. S.** 在美国东海岸能够听到跟英式英语非常接近的口音。

be similar to 与……相似

My opinions on the matter are similar to Mary's.

我在这件事上的观点与玛丽相似。

My new dress is similar to the one you have. 我的新衣服和你的那件相似。

6. **When the Irish writer George Bernard Shaw made the famous remark that the British and the American are two nations divided by a common language, he was obviously thinking about the differences.**

当爱尔兰作家萧伯纳讲那句名言——英国和美国是被同一种语言分开的两个民族——的时候,他显然想到了它们的区别。

remark *n.* 评论;意见;言语

Such unkind remark was not called for.

这种不客气的话真不该讲。

His remark on that issue is very important for me.

他对那个议题的看法对我很重要。

a theme of general remark 议论纷纷的话题

【知识拓展】

make / pass a remark on sth. 就某事发表意见, 品头论足

pass without remark 置之不理, 置若罔闻, 默认

7. After all, there is probably as much variation of pronunciation within the two countries as between them.

毕竟, 两个国家各自内部的语音差异和两国之间的语音差异可能是一样多的。

(1) after all 毕竟, 终究

一般来说, after all 有两种意思:

①意为“要知道……; 别忘了……”(It must be remembered that... 或 Don't forget...), 表示说话人对别人的态度, 用来说服或提醒对方, 引出听话人似乎忘记了某个重要的论点或理由。表示此含义时, 一般把 after all 放在句首。

I think we should let her go on holiday alone. After all, she is fifteen and no longer a child now.

我想我们应当让她独自去度假。(要知道)她毕竟已经 15 岁了, 不再是孩子了。

Why is he not allowed to stay here? After all, it's his home.

为什么不让他呆在这儿呢?(要知道)这毕竟是他的家。

It's not surprising you're tired. After all, you were up until eleven last night!

难怪你感到疲倦。别忘了, 你昨天晚上 11 点才睡觉呢。

②意为“虽然有前面说过的话”或“和预期的情况相反”, 表示说话人的转折, 有“虽然……, 但毕竟……(in spite of everything)”的含义。在表示此义时, after all 一般放在句末。

Mathilde thought it was a diamond necklace, but it wasn't a real one after all.

玛蒂尔德原以为那是一条钻石项链, 但那终归

不是真的项链。

Although they met with difficulties, I heard that they've succeeded after all.

他们虽然碰到了困难, 但我听说他们终究还是成功了。

So you see I was right after all!

你看, 到头来还是我对。

【知识拓展】

辨析: at all / after all

at all 根本(常用于否定句和条件从句以加强语气)

Do it well if you do it at all.

要做就要做得好。

I don't agree with you at all.

我完全不同意你的观点。

(2) as much... as..., as many... as... 和……一样多

There is nearly as much pollution in this city as in that one.

这个城市的污染程度和那个一样严重。

There are nearly as many kinds of pollution in this city as in that one.

这个城市的污染和那个城市一样多。

8. A Londoner has more difficulty understanding a Scotsman from Glasgow than understanding a New Yorker.

一个伦敦人要听懂来自格拉斯哥的苏格兰人讲话可能要比理解一个纽约人更难。

have difficulty in doing sth. 某事有困难(介词 in 可以省略)

We had difficulty in finding his house.

我们好费劲才找到他的房子。

difficulty 前可用 some / much / great 来修饰。

have some / much / great difficulty (in) doing sth. 干某事有一些 / 许多 / 很大困难

She had great difficulty in understanding him.

她发觉要了解他实在难。

9. Since the 1980s, with satellite TV and the In-

ternet, it has been possible to listen to British and American English at the flick of a switch.

自从 20 世纪 80 年代以来,随着卫星电视和因特网的使用,非常便捷地听到英式英语和美式英语已经成为可能。

(1)... it has been possible to listen to British and American English at the flick of a switch.

“it is... to do something”: 不定式短语做主语。it 是形式主语。

(2) at the flick of a switch; quickly and easily, especially by using a computer

10. This non-stop communication, the experts think, has made it easier for British people and Americans to understand each other.

专家们认为,这种不间断的交流使英国人和美国人更容易互相理解了。

make it... for... to do something: “it” 为形式宾语, easier 为宾语补足语, “for... to do something” 为不定式短语作 “make” 的真正宾语, “for” 后跟不定式的逻辑主语。

Listening to music makes it possible for her to relax from working long.

听音乐能使她在长时间的工作后得到放松。

- His long speech made it difficult for the listeners to understand him.

他的长篇大论使听众难以听懂。

Nothing can make it possible for lost time to be made up.

失去的时间没有什么可以弥补。

11. But it has also led to lots of American words and structures passing into British English.

这也导致了大量美语单词和结构进入英国英语。

(1) “passing into British English” 在此句中和 “lots of American words and structures” 一起组成复合结构, 作 lead to 中介词 to 的复合宾语。

(2) lead to

① lead to 属于动介结构, 后跟名词、代词或

动名词作宾语, 意为 “导致, 引起” 或 “影响”。

The heavy rain led to serious floods.

大雨造成了严重的水灾。

This is an investment that will lead to the creation of hundreds of new jobs.

这是一项能够创造数百个新岗位的投资。

若要表示 “使得、导致某人做某事”, 可用 lead sb. to do sth. 的结构, 即 lead 后用不定式作宾语补足语。

What led you to think that?

什么导致你那样想?

The news led me to believe that they will come.

这消息促使我相信他们会来。

His answer led me to make further inquiries.

他的回答促使我进一步去调查。

This same purpose led them to continually demand comments from customers.

同一目的使得他们不断征求顾客的意见。

② lead to 后跟地点名词, 表示道路 “通向某地”。

These passages lead to the rooms inside.

这些走廊通向里面的房间。

This road leads to our village.

这条路通向我们的村子。

12. This international dimension suggests that in the future, there are going to be many “Englishes”, not just two main varieties.

这种国际性的广泛使用表明在未来将会有许多种类的英语, 而不仅仅是两个主要变体。

“suggest” 在此意为 “表明、说明、暗示”, 其动作发生的主语常常是与人有直接关系的名词或者短语, 如 “expression, look, smile, accent, pronunciation 或 what he said” 等, 后面的从句不用虚拟语气。

His exam results suggest he is a very diligent student.

考试结果表明他是一个勤奋的学生。

Her expression suggested that she got very angry.

她的表情说明她很生气。

suggest 表“建议”含义后接 that 引导的宾语从句时, 宾语从句中须使用“should do”或者“should be done”, should 还可以省略, 即宾语从句中必须使用虚拟语气。

She suggested that he should wear a blue jacket in the party.

她建议他在晚会上穿蓝夹克。

They suggested that we leave for the airport at once.

他们建议我们马上动身去机场。

Mr. Smith suggested that the sports meet should be put off until next week.

史密斯先生建议运动会推迟到下个星期。

13. Now add more ideas in favour of your chosen variety.

现在给你喜欢的语言添加更多的支持观点。
in favor of 赞成, 支持

I am in favor of stopping work now.

我赞成现在停止工作。

I'm in favor of your proposal.

我赞成你的意见。

Was he in favor of the plan?

他赞成这个计划吗?

14. The Chinese refer to their language as Han, as it became popular during the Han Dynasty.

中国人把他们的语言称作“汉语”, 这是因为该语言兴盛于汉朝时期。

refer to... as... 把……称作, 称之为……

Once, people would often be referred to as “deaf” or “blind”.

过去有些人常被称之为“聋子”或“瞎子”。

Coal is often referred to as food for industry.

煤常被称作工业的粮食。

15. Can you see any similarities between Webster's work and attempts to simplify Chi-

nese?

从韦伯斯特的的工作和汉字简化的做法中, 你能看出他们之间的一些相同点吗?

attempt (1) v. 努力, 尝试 (2) n. (常与 at, on, to 连用) 努力; 尝试

An astronaut will attempt to leave the stationary spaceship and then return to it.

一名宇航员将试着离开停着的宇宙飞船, 然后再回到里面去。

The boys attempted to leave for camping but were stopped by their parents.

男孩子们想去野营但被他们的父母们拦住了。

She made an attempt to cook the dinner.

她试着做这顿饭。

16. For Americans things are a little bit easier, thanks to the work of Noah Webster, a teacher who graduated from Yale University in 1778.

对美国人来说, 这些事变得有些简单了。这得益于诺亚·韦伯斯特, 他是一名叫教师, 1778年毕业于耶鲁大学。

thanks to 由于, 多亏, 幸亏。多用于表达正面意思, 相当于感谢, 在句中作状语和表语。

Thanks to your advice, much trouble was saved.

多亏你的建议, 减少了许多麻烦。

Thanks to your help I was able to carry these things up into my house.

多亏你帮忙, 我才能把这些东西搬进房里。

17. Many of the suggestions were quickly adopted.

许多建议被迅速采纳。

adopt vt. 采取, 采用; 收养

They adopted our methods.

他们采用了我们的办法。

adopt sb.'s methods of teaching 采用某人的教学方法

adopt an idea 采纳意见

adopt a child 收为养子

注意: adopt 和 adapt 拼写及用法, 这两个词在词汇测试方面的出现频率相当高。此处之所以拿出来辨析是因为它们形近, 同学们很容易混淆它们的用法。

adapt *vt.* 使适应, 使适合; 改编

He adapted himself to the cold weather.

他适应了寒冷的天气。

When he moved to Canada, the children adapted to the change very well.

他移居加拿大后, 孩子们很能适应变化。

The movie was adapted from a novel.

这部电影是由小说改编的。



即时训练

I. 翻译

翻译下列短语。

- 在……方面不同
- 在……方面
- 好几百, 许许多多
- 在……另一边
- 更喜欢
- 排队
- 在……方面存在不同
- 与……比较
- 在队里
- 在周末
- 代替, 而不是……
- 与……相似
- 毕竟
- 与……一样多
- 做某事有困难
- 也; 和……一样好
- 对……来说做……容易
- 导致
- 为了; 所以
- 打开

II. 单词拼写

根据首字母或汉语提示写出各单词的正确形式。

- A is a small, portable lamp usually powered by batteries.
- Deng Xiaoping, born in Sichuan Province, often made a speech in Sichuan a .
- Whether he will come or not makes no .
- They talked more and more and found that they had a lot in .
- Everyone can find out the mistake for it is very .

6. Tom was fined yesterday because he didn't drive his motorbike on the .

7. We should take more care of the resources as oil, coal, and gas are running out within 30 years.

8. The moon is a of the earth.

9. She made the children glad in a of ways.

10. There are so many people at the gate of the cinema, who wait for the tickets in a long .

11. He has in learning English and he needs our help.

12. You should pay more attention to the usage of the following , such as at, in, on, through, across and so on.

13. the new edition with the old one, and you'll find the difference.

14. Some sentence structures can't be explained even by (语言学家).

15. In London there are many (地铁), which is fast and convenient.

16. A doctor will know well of the (构造) of human body.

17. Japanese (不同) greatly from French in pronunciation.

18. My new dress is (相似) to the one you have.

19. The problem is so (令人迷惑) that few people can work it out.

20. In order to learn modern English well, you should buy the latest (版本) of the dictionary.

III. 句型转换

根据 A 句的意思, 在 B 句的空白处填上合适的词, 使两句话意思基本一致。(每空一词)

1. A: The public support the new plan of the government.

B: The public are the new plan of the government.

2. A: She is not similar to her sister in character.

B: She _____ her sister in character.

3. A: Obviously, what you said just now is not true.

B: _____ what you said just now is not true.

4. A: With his help, I finished the work without difficulty.

B: With his help, I _____ the work.

5. A: The heavy rain which lasted for half a month caused dread floods.

B: The heavy rain _____ for half a month _____ dread floods.

IV. 单句改错

下列句子中各有一处错误,找出并改正。

1. We'll go outing if it stopped raining by ten.

2. "Where is Jack?" "He has been to Shanghai."

3. He read the novel three times up to now.

4. The first and most obvious way is on the vocabulary.

5. As a tourist, you will need use the underground in London.

6. There is a few differences in grammar too.

7. Sometimes the same word has a slightly different meaning, which can be confused.

8. In the states, chips are very thin and sold by packets.

9. A Londoner has more difficulty understanding the Scotsman from Glasgow than understanding a New Yorker.

10. For more than a century, communications across the Atlantic have been developed steadily.



语法点拨

本模块主要是复习动词的时态:一般现在

时、现在进行时和现在完成时。我们已经学习过这些时态的基本用法,本模块主要是复习这些时态以及这些时态稍微复杂的一些用法。

1. 一般现在时还表示主语的特征或状态。

They work very hard.

Tom is always ready to help others.

She looks much healthier than she used to be.

一般现在时还能表明主语特征的一个动作,这个动作不是指现在正在发生的动作,而是指包括过去、现在和将来的一般时间内发生的动作,可以不加时间状语,也可加表示频度的时间状语:

She often plays badminton with them.

He works hard and earns a lot.

2. 现在进行时用法

(1)一些非延续性动作,可以用现在进行时表示很快将发生的事情:

We are finishing the class. (表示正在把该结束的事情一件件做完,并且将很快全部结束。)

The bus is stopping. (表示渐渐地停下来,很快将全部停住。)

(2)有些动词即可表示状态又可表示动作,表示状态时没有进行时态,表示动作时有进行时态:

We feel very happy now.

我们觉得现在很高兴。

She is feeling the soft Chinese silk. She likes it.

她抚摸着柔软的中国丝绸喜欢不已。

You see? 你明白吗?

Whom are you seeing when you get there?

到那里后,你会看望谁?

(3)现在进行时可以表示按计划、安排将要发生的动作。

We're going to London the day after tomorrow.

我们后天去伦敦。

Are you meeting them when you arrive there?

到那儿后,你会和他们见面吗?

(4)一般现在时和现在进行时的区别:

①一般现在时表示经常性的动作,现在进行时表示暂时性动作。

My brother lives in Wuxi. (经常性)

我哥家住无锡。

My brother is living in Wuxi. (暂时性)

我哥现住无锡。

②一般现在时不带感情色彩,现在进行时带有感情色彩。

She speaks fluent English. (表示事实)

她说一口流利的英语。

She is always speaking fluent English.

(表示赞赏)

她总是说一口流利的英语。

We live in a big house. (表示事实)

我们住大房子。

We are living in a big house now. (表示高兴)

我们现在住着宽敞的房子。

3. 现在完成时用法

(1)在时间状语从句中表示将来某一时刻已经完成的动作:

They will leave immediately after the work has been done.

工作一结束,他们将立刻走。

I'll return the book as soon as I have finished it.

一旦我读完这本书,马上送还。

(2)现在完成时可以和以下状语连用: for..., since..., till (until) now, up to the present (now), so far, in the past (last)..., these few...

(3)现在完成时可以和以下表示不确定的过去时间的状语连用: already, yet, before, recently, lately, etc.

(4)现在完成时可以和以下表示频度的时间状语连用: often, sometimes, rarely, ever, never, once, five times, etc.

单元自主测评

I. 单项填空 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. He used _____ on the right in China in the past, but now he gets used _____ on the left in England.

- A. to drive; to drive
- B. to drive; driving
- C. to driving; to drive
- D. to drive; to driving

2. It also _____ many American words and structures passing into British English.

- A. resulted in
- B. was resulted from
- C. lied in
- D. brought in

3. _____ the history of China, the history of the United States is quite short.

- A. To compare
- B. comparing to
- C. Compared to
- D. Comparing with

4. I can guess you were in a hurry. You _____ your sweater inside out.

- A. are wearing
- B. wore
- C. had worn
- D. were wearing

5. _____ his timely help, we overcame the difficulties at last.

- A. Thanks for
- B. Thanks to
- C. As a result
- D. Because

6. You can ask him again if you like, but it won't _____ any difference—he will still say no.

- A. do B. get
C. have D. make
7. The two cars are very _____ size and design.
A. similar in B. similar to
C. different from D. familiar with
8. The Indians in America are not the same _____ the Indians in Asia.
A. like B. as
C. for D. so
9. The good result _____ the correct methods, that is, correct methods _____ good results.
A. is due to; lead with
B. is due for; lead to
C. is due to; lead to
D. leads to; are due for
10. You can't imagine what great difficulties they had _____ the old man to move out of the old house.
A. persuaded B. with persuading
C. to persuade D. persuading
11. Please fill _____ the blanks _____ proper words.
A. up; with B. in; with
C. up; of D. in; of
12. The man is hard to _____. I'll ask Jack for help.
A. deal with B. do with
C. fill up D. fill with
13. The children have picked _____ the local accent.
A. out B. up
C. on D. off
14. The note books in this shop are cheaper, _____ as good.
A. and B. but
C. however D. instead
15. The _____ looking man is a _____ worker who is _____ with construction.

- A. ordinary; common; familiar
B. ordinary; general; common
C. common; ordinary; familiar
D. general; common; familiar

II. 完形填空 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 20 分)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从 16—35 各题所给的四个选项 (A、B、C 和 D) 中, 选出最佳选项。

My 23-year-old son Dan stood in the doorway, ready to say goodbye to his home. In a couple of hours he was going to fly out to France. He was going to be away for at least a year to learn a foreign language and _____ 16 _____ in a foreign country.

It was a milestone in Dan's life, a change from school days to _____ 17 _____. When we were to say goodbye, I _____ 18 _____ closely at his face. I would like to provide him with good _____ 19 _____ that would last longer than here and now.

But not a sound came over my lips. I _____ 20 _____ motionless and silent, looking _____ 21 _____ my son's green eyes.

I knew that this wasn't the first time I _____ 22 _____ such an opportunity pass me by. When Daniel was a little boy, I followed him to the bus on his first day in preschool. I _____ 23 _____ the excitement in his hand that held mine when the bus came round the corner. He looked at me—just _____ 24 _____ he did now. And then he boarded the bus and _____ 25 _____. The bus drove away. And I hadn't _____ 26 _____, a word.

Some ten years later, a similar experience _____ 27 _____. His mother and I drove him to the university where he was going to _____ 28 _____. Dan was ill in bed when I wanted to say goodbye. _____ 29 _____ the words let me down. I only murmured something like "I hope you are _____ 30 _____, Dan." Then I turned around and left.

Now I stood in front of him and recalled all

the 31 when I hadn't made use of those opportunities. Why does it have to be so 32 to tell your son what you feel? My mouth was 33, and I knew I would only say a few words.

"Dan," I 34 stammered out (结结巴巴地说), "if I had the choice myself, I would have 35 you." That was all I could say. It was nothing, and yet it was everything.

16. A. experiment B. experience

C. business D. knowledge

17. A. hardworking B. childhood

C. adulthood D. freedom

18. A. looked B. fixed

C. glared D. stared

19. A. gift B. support

C. skill D. advice

20. A. said B. stood

C. sat D. wondered

21. A. like B. for

C. at D. into

22. A. made B. had

C. let D. noticed

23. A. felt B. knew

C. found D. realized

24. A. when B. like

C. since D. once

25. A. enjoyed B. ran

C. went D. disappeared

26. A. heard B. said

C. gave D. left

27. A. took place B. took on

C. turned out D. turned up

28. A. play B. visit

C. study D. search

29. A. Luckily B. Once

C. Again D. Therefore

30. A. lively B. happier

C. greater D. better

31. A. times B. places

C. days D. chances

32. A. eager B. important

C. difficult D. lovely

33. A. wet B. dry

C. anxious D. tight

34. A. directly B. finally

C. kindly D. nervously

35. A. loved B. praised

C. supported D. chosen

III. 阅读理解 (共 20 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 40 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的四个选项 (A、B、C 和 D) 中, 选出最佳选项。

Tom is learning to speak British English.

He wonders: Can I talk with Americans? Can they understand me? He often asks: What are the differences between British and American English? How important are these differences?

Certainly, there are some differences in grammar. For example, speakers of British say "in hospital" and "Have you a pen?" while Americans say "in the hospital" and "Do you have a pen?" Pronunciation is sometimes different. Americans usually sound the "r" "s" in words like "bird" and "hurt". Some speakers of British English do not have differences between British and American English in spelling and vocabulary. For example, "colour" and "honour" are British. "Color" and "honor" are American.

These differences in grammar, pronunciation, spelling, and vocabulary are not important, however, for the most part, British and American English are the same language.

36. In the article Tom doesn't ask: "_____?"

A. Can I talk with Americans

B. Can they understand me

C. What're the differences between British and American English

- D. How to talk with Americans
37. American English speakers often use _____.
- A. more letters than British English speakers do
- B. less letters than British English speakers do
- C. the same number letters as British English speakers do
- D. as many letters as British speakers do
38. Which of the following words or phrases belongs to American English?
- A. bird (no "r" sounded)
- B. Have a pen?
- C. in the hospital
- D. honour
39. British English is _____ American English.
- A. completely same as
- B. great different from
- C. no differences from
- D. nearly the same as
40. The title of this article should be _____.
- A. British and American English seem to be the same language.
- B. British and American English are different language
- C. British and American English are the same language
- D. British and American English are two kinds of languages

B

In bringing up children, every parent watches eagerly the child's acquisition of each new skill—the first spoken words, the first independent steps, or the beginning of reading and writing. It is often tempting to hurry the child beyond his natural learning rate, but this can set up dangerous feelings of failure and states of worry in the child. This might happen at any

stage. A baby may be forced to use a toilet too early, a young child may be encouraged to learn to read before he knows the meaning of the words he reads. On the other hand, though, if a child is left alone too much, or without any learning opportunities, he loses his natural enthusiasm (eagerness) for life and his desire to find out new things for himself.

Parents vary greatly in their degree of strictness towards their children. Some may be especially strict in money matters. Others are severe over times of coming home at night or punctuality (守时) for meals. In general, the controls imposed represent the needs of the parents and the values of the community as much as the children's own happiness.

As regards the development of moral standards in the growing child, consistency (一贯性) is very important teaching. To forbid a thing one day and excuse it the next is no foundation for morality (道德). Also, parents should realize that "example is better than precept". If they are not sincere and don't practise what they preach (teach), their children may grow confused, and emotionally insecure (不稳定) when they grow old enough to think for themselves, and realize they have been to some extent fooled.

A student's awareness of a marked difference between their parents' principles and their morals can be a dangerous disappointment.

41. Eagerly watching the child's acquisition of new skills _____.
- A. should be avoided
- B. is universal among parents
- C. sets up dangerous states of worry in the children
- D. will make him lose interest in learning new things
42. In the process of children's learning new

skills parents _____.

- A. should encourage them to read before they know the meaning of the words they read
- B. should not expect too much of them
- C. should achieve a balance between pushing them too much and leaving them on their own
- D. should create as many learning opportunities as possible
43. The second paragraph mainly tells us that _____.
- A. parents should be strict with their children
- B. parental controls reflect only the needs of the parents and the values of the community
- C. parents' restrictions vary, and are not always enforced for the benefit of the children alone
- D. parents vary in their strictness towards their children according to the situation.
44. The underlined word "percept" probably means _____.
- A. idea B. punished
- C. behavior D. instruction
45. In moral matters parents should _____.
- A. observe the rules themselves
- B. be aware of the marked difference between adults and children
- C. forbid things which have no foundation in morality
- D. consistently ensure the safety of their children

C

Here are a few tips we've put together to help you learn English well.

Speak, speak, speak!

Practise speaking as often as you can—even speaking to yourself is good practice.

Try recording yourself whenever you can.

Compare your pronunciation with the master version (版本), see how you can do better and have another go! If you do this several times, you will find that each version is better than the last.

Why not learn with someone else?

It helps if you can learn with someone else. If you can persuade a friend or family member to study with you, it will make you keep working. **Don't get stuck by a word you don't know.**

Practise improvising (即兴的) ways of getting your meaning across when speaking spontaneously (本能地), even if you don't know the exact words or phrases. Think of things you might want to say whenever you have spare time. Use facial expressions, hand movements, anything to get your meaning across.

Language learning is also about intuition (直觉).

Guesswork is an important way to learn a new language. When listening to recorded material, you aren't expected to understand everything first time round. If you play the same piece several times, you will most probably understand something new each time.

Build up your vocabulary.

A wide vocabulary is the key to successful language learning but don't try to learn too much at once. It's best to study frequently, for short periods of time. Take at most six or seven items of vocabulary and learn them. Put them into sentences to fix them in your mind, then come back to them later.

And above all, have fun!

46. Why should one have himself recorded when practicing speaking?

- A. To improve his speaking.
- B. To record his own progress.