

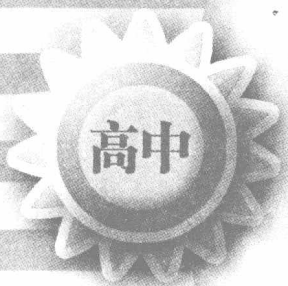


# 同步 学程

TONG BU XUE CHENG  
高中新课程

# 英语

必修 1    必修 2



高中

# 同步 学程

高中新课程

## 英语

必修1 必修2

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## 前言

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1 必修2)编写工作的老师及分工情况:王冠卿(Module 1)、王晓芳(Module 2)、李盛花(Module 3)、杨立华(Module 4)、李健(Module 5)、张红玲(Module 6&7),明波、侯宝东、宋学飞、马景海等老师参与审稿。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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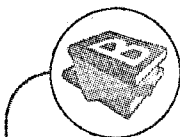
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必修 1

Module 1

My First Day at Senior High



知识梳理

1. What are the main differences between Junior High school and Senior High school?

初中和高中主要有哪些区别?

difference *n.* [C] 差异点, 不同之处; [U] 差别。常与介词 *between* 连用, 表两者间的不同。Can you tell me the differences between Chinese culture and western culture?

你能告诉我中西方文化的区别吗?

It does make a difference.

那确实有影响。

It doesn't make any difference.

那没什么不同。

It'll make no difference to me.

对我来说这无所谓。

Staying a day or two longer makes little difference.

多住一两天没有什么不同。

Your support will certainly make a difference to me.

你的支持对我当然很重要了。

【知识拓展】

*different from* 与……不同

*different in* 在某方面不同

2. Are Senior High teachers similar to Junior High teachers?

高中的老师与初中老师相似吗?

*similar adj.* 相似的, 类似的。表示“与……相似”时, 常与介词 *to* 搭配。

We have similar tastes in music.

我们在音乐上有相似的兴趣。

They are all similar.

他们都类似。

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

我在这件事上的观点与玛丽相似。

【知识拓展】

(1) *be similar to* 与 *be different from* 构成反义词组

(2) *similarity n.* 相似之处

3. Describe your attitude to studying English.

描述你学英语的看法。

*attitude n.* 态度; 看法

*attitude to/towards sb./sth.*

对……的看法/态度

What is your attitude towards/to this question?

你对这个问题的态度如何?

What's the authorities' attitude towards this

discord?

当局对这次争端有什么看法?

She shows a very positive attitude to her work.

她工作态度非常积极。

4. I live in Shijiazhuang, a city not far from Beijing.

我住在石家庄,是离北京不远的个城市。

a city not far from Beijing 是 Shijiazhuang 的同位语。

一个名词(或其它形式)对另一个名词或代词进行修饰、限定或说明,这个名词(或其它形式)就是同位语。通常情况下,作同位语的有以下几种形式:

We'll visit the park, the Summer Palace tomorrow.

我们明天参观那个公园,颐和园。

The manager gave the work to us two.

经理把这项工作交给了我们俩。

English and Chinese are both interesting.

英语和汉语都有趣。

The news that a new English teacher would come made us excited.

新英语老师要来得消息使我们很兴奋。

5. The teachers are very enthusiastic and friendly and the classrooms are amazing.

老师们很热情友好,教室也(好的)令人惊奇。

(1) *enthusiastic adj.* 热心的;热情的;感兴趣的。表示“对某事热心,感兴趣”时常与 *about* 连用。

The football star got an enthusiastic reception.

那位足球明星受到了热情的招待。

All teachers in our school are enthusiastic.

我们学校所有的老师都很热情。

Xiao Ming is very enthusiastic about the concert.

小明对这场音乐会很感兴趣。

(2) *friendly adj.* 友好的。“对某人友好”通常与 *to* 连用。

My classmates are all very friendly.

我的同学都很友好。

There was a friendly smile on her face.

她脸上挂着友好的微笑。

People in Qingdao are always friendly to visitors.

青岛人对游客很友好。

(3) *amazing adj.* (好到)令人惊奇的;令人吃惊的;难以相信的

He is an amazing player to watch.

他是一个(好的)让人惊奇的运动员。

Something amazing happened last night,

昨天晚上发生一件令人惊奇的事情。

6. The teacher is a very enthusiastic woman called Ms Shen.

老师是一个非常热情的姓沈的女士。

called 过去分词作定语,修饰 the woman; 等于 named; 可译为“被称 / 叫做……,名叫……”

A girl named Wang Ping won the game.

一个叫王萍的女孩赢了比赛。

Do you know a person named John Wilson?

你知道一个叫约翰·威尔逊的人吗?

7. We are using a new textbook and Ms Shen's

method is nothing like that of the teachers at my Junior High school.

我们用新的教科书,而且沈老师的教学方法和我们初中老师的一点也不同。

(1)nothing like

①一点儿也不像

He is nothing like his brother.

他和他的弟弟一点儿也不像。

Your mobile phone is nothing like mine.

你的手机和我的一点儿也不像。

②没有比某事更好的了

There is nothing like a hot bath after a day's work.

一天工作之后,没什么比洗个热水澡更舒服的了。

There is nothing like music when you are tired.

当你疲劳的时候,没有什么比音乐更好的了。

(2)that 用来代替前面提到的物体,避免重复。(注意,当指代物为复数名词时,用 those)

The climate of Beijing is quite different from that of Qingdao. 北京的气候与青岛(的气候)有很大不同。

The size of my shoes is larger than that of yours.

我的鞋的号码比你的大。

8. And we have fun.

我们很开心。

fun n. [U] 乐趣; 玩笑; 娱乐(在美语中有时可用作形容词,表“有趣的”)

What fun it is to visit Suzhou gardens!

参观苏州园林是多么令人开心的事啊!

Have fun!

玩得开心一点。

We do this in a fun way.

我们以一种有趣的方式做这件事。

9. I don't think I'll be bored in Ms Shen's class.

我认为我在听沈老师上课时将不会感到厌烦。

英语中有些动词,如 think, believe, imagine, suppose, expect 等,主语是第一人称或第三人称时,后接否定的宾语从句时,宾语从句中的否定结构常常转移到主句的谓语动词中来,称为否定转移。

I don't think that Tom has stolen the old lady's wallet.

我相信汤姆没有偷老太太的钱包。

He didn't believe that he had got such an incurable disease.

他相信自己没有患这种不治之症。

I don't suppose that he is a skilled driver.

我认为他不是个熟练的驾驶员。

The president doesn't consider that his country is in danger.

总统认为,他的国家并没有处于危险之中。

I didn't expect that he would come.

我没想到他会来。

10. . . . we worked by ourselves.

我们自己活动。

by oneself 单独地,独自地;靠自己,无他人帮助。相当于 alone; without help,强调“在无他人或他物的情况下”或“无帮助的情况下”。



His father lives by himself in the village.

他的父亲独自一个人住在村里。

All his friends have deserted him and he is all by himself now.

他所有的朋友都离弃他,现在他孤独一人。

Can you cook by yourself now?

你现在能单独做饭了吗?

**11. In other words, there are three times as many girls as boys.**

换句话说,女生是男生的三倍。

(1) in other words 换句话说,换言之。是对前文做进一步的解释说明。

I don't want to leave you here. In other words, I want you to run away with us too.

我不想让你留在这儿。换句话说,我想让你和我们一起逃走。

He got "D" in the latest exam. In other words, he failed again.

他在最近的考试中得了个"D"——也就是说他又不及格。

I soon found that the work I was doing had already been done by someone else. In other words, I was wasting my time.

我很快发现我正在做的事情别人已经做了——换句话说我是在浪费时间。

**【知识拓展】**

(1) that is to say 也就是说  
in a word 总之;总起来说

(2) 倍数表达法 表示 A 是 B 的几倍时,可用下列几种方法表达:

①  $A + B + \text{倍数} + \text{as B}$

There are half as many students in this

school as in that one.

这所学校的学生数是那所学校的一半。

The husband is twice as old as the wife.

丈夫年龄是妻子的两倍。

②  $A + B + \text{倍数} \dots \text{than B}$

The population in this town is three times more than it was in 1980.

这个小镇的人口是 1980 年时的三倍。

The laptop is three times more expensive than that desktop.

这台手提电脑比那台台式电脑贵三倍。

③  $A + \text{be} + \text{倍数} + \text{the size/length/height/width} \dots \text{of B}$

Our school is three times the size of yours.

我们学校的面积是你们学校的三倍。

**12. I'm looking forward to doing it!**

我正期待着做这件事呢!

look forward to

期待;期望;期盼(注意其中的 to 为介词,其后需接名词或动名词)

We are looking forward to your arrival.

我们正期盼着你的到来。

I'm looking forward to receiving your letter.

我期待着收到你的来信。

All the children are looking forward to the Spring Festival.

所有的孩子都盼着春节。

I don't know what result they are looking forward to seeing.

我不知道他们期待看到什么结果。

**13. Li Kang is very impressed with the teachers**

and the technology in his new school.

李康对新学校的教师和设备印象极为深刻。

impress vt. 铭记; 给……极深的印象; 感动; 使(人)印象深刻; 使(人)充满崇敬

I was very impressed by /at /with his performance.

他的表演令人难忘。

My father impressed on me the value of hard work.

我父亲使我铭记勤勉的重要。

What impressed me most is his honesty.

给我印象最深的是他的真诚。

The country impressed me with the high speed of its development.

这个城市给我留下高速发展的深刻印象。

14. Oh, really? So have I. Which language are you studying?

哦,是吗? 我也是。你在学什么语言?

“so + 助动词 + 主语”表示“某人也……。”

He is sixteen, so am I.

他十六了,我也是。

Tom likes playing football, so do I.

汤姆喜欢踢足球,我也是。

注意:助动词及其时态的选择要根据前句确定。

He has finished his homework, so has Mary. (so have the other students.)

他已经完成了他的家庭作业,玛丽也完成了。(其他学生也完成了。)

The teacher will go to America, so will the students.

老师要去美国,学生们也要去。

【知识拓展】

(1)“so + 主语 + 助动词”表示对前一说话者的意思进行肯定。

—Mary is good at music.

—So she is.

“玛丽音乐很好。”“是的,的确很好。”

—They have moved away.

—So they have.

“他们已搬走了。”“是的,他们已搬走了。”

(2) 表否定用 neither 或 nor 引导的倒装句。

He doesn't like math, neither do I.

他不喜欢数学,我也不喜欢(数学)。

I don't know about it, nor/neither do I care.

我不知道这件事,也不关心。

15. Secondary school in the US usually covers seven years, grades six to twelve.

美国的中学通常是7年时间,从六年级到十二年级。

cover v. 包含,包括

This new school covers an area of nearly 500 mu.

新学校占地近500亩。

【知识拓展】

cover 的其它意义:

(1) 覆盖, 铺盖

The land was covered with snow.

大地为白雪所覆盖。

(2) 掩饰, 掩盖

Lies cannot cover up facts.

谎言掩盖不住事实。

(3) 行过……路程

They covered 100 miles yesterday.

他们昨天走了 100 英里。

(4)对……进行采访,报道

*Qingdao Daily* has sent a reporter to cover the event.

《青岛日报》已派了一名记者去报导(采访)此事。

(5)cover *n.* 盖子;封面

The book had a blue cover.

这本书有一个蓝色的封面。

**16. At the end of twelfth grade, American students receive the high school diploma.**

在十二年级末,美国学生会被授予高中毕业证书。

at the end of 在……结束时;在……的尽头。可用以指时间或处所,强调一段时间的结束点或某段路程的终止处。

Our school held a sports meeting at the end of last year.

去年年终我校举行了一次运动会。

At the end of this street you'll find a bookshop.

在这条街的尽头你可看见一家书店。

**【知识拓展】**

**【辨析】**by the end of, in the end

by the end of 到……末为止。后可跟过去时间与过去完成时连用,也可跟将来时间与将来时连用。

By the end of last term we had learned five English songs.

到上学期末我们已学会五首英语歌曲。

The world population will pass six billion

by the end of the twentieth century.

到 20 世纪末,世界人口将超过 60 亿。

in the end 最终、最后。与 at last 或者 finally 同义。

In the end they caught the thief.

最后他们抓住了小偷。

**17. The school year is divided into two semesters.**

一个学年分成两个学期。

divide into 把……分成……

Divide the class into two groups.

把这个班分成两组。

His lecture is divided into three parts.

他的演讲分成三部分。

**18. I take part in all kinds of after-school activities.**

我参加各种各样的课后活动。

take part in 参加,指参加某一活动并在其中起积极作用。

I took part in the game.

我参加了这场比赛。

**【知识拓展】**

**【辨析】**join

join 参加,加入着重从旁观者或外人的地位成了某党派、团体、人群、游戏等中的一个成员,相当于 become a member of,常见的搭配有:

(1)join + 党派、团体名词 加入某一党派或团体

He joined the tennis club.

他加入了网球俱乐部。

His father joined the Party last year.

他父亲去年入党了。

(2) join sb. in 和某人一起做某事

Won't you join us in the play?

你愿同我们一起去玩吗?

Why not join us in playing games?

一起玩游戏好吗?

(3) join in + 某活动 参加某活动。这时相当于 take part in.

He joined in the game.

他加入了比赛。

(4) join sb. 加入到某人群中(一起做某事)

I'll join you later.

我随后就加入了你们中去。



**即时训练**

**I. 单词拼写**

请根据汉语或首字母提示写出符合句意的最佳词汇。

1. My favorite \_\_\_\_\_ (科目) are English and history.
2. How were the manager and his assistant different in \_\_\_\_\_ (举止)!
3. A girl \_\_\_\_\_ (叫做) Jane wants to see you.
4. Welcome to the Department of \_\_\_\_\_ (地理)!
5. We should try our best to \_\_\_\_\_ (提高) our English.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ (进步) is the activity of today and the assurance(保证) of tomorrow.
7. Reading c \_\_\_\_\_ is very important in studying English.

8. When the foreigner spoke to me in English I felt e \_\_\_\_\_ because of my poor English.

9. We try to find a new learning and teaching m \_\_\_\_\_ with no need of reading books.

10. We must do the experiment according to the teacher's i \_\_\_\_\_.

**II. 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: I was amazed to hear that you were leaving.  
B: \_\_\_\_\_ to hear that you were leaving.
2. A: The teacher is a very enthusiastic woman called Ms Shen.  
B: The teacher is a very enthusiastic woman \_\_\_\_\_ Ms Shen.
3. A: Ms Shen's method of teaching is nothing like that of the teachers at my Junior High school.  
B: Ms Shen's method of teaching is \_\_\_\_\_ that of the teachers at my Junior High school.
4. A: When you arrive there, they will have gone.  
B: \_\_\_\_\_ you arrive there, they will have gone.
5. A: I find it hard to pronounce the words in English.  
B: I find \_\_\_\_\_ to

pronounce the words in English.

### III. 汉译英

将下列句子译成英语。

1. 他的回答涵盖了大部分要点。

\_\_\_\_\_

2. 老师要去美国,学生们也要去。

\_\_\_\_\_

3. 很多学生期盼着去参观长城。

\_\_\_\_\_

4. 这所房子(面积)是那所的两倍大。

\_\_\_\_\_

5. 每天学习一些新东西是多么快乐的事啊!

\_\_\_\_\_

6. 我家乡的建筑和北京的一点儿也不同。

\_\_\_\_\_

7. 他们有一个叫朋朋的三岁的儿子。

\_\_\_\_\_

8. 汤姆给我们讲了很多令人难以置信的故事。

\_\_\_\_\_

9. 这本书和那本书相似。

\_\_\_\_\_

10. 你积极参加运动会吗?

\_\_\_\_\_

### IV. 完成句子

根据汉语提示,完成英语句子。

1. (1)我在非洲期间有许多有趣的经历。

I had a lot \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ my stay \_\_\_\_\_ Africa.

(2)那位老师积累了丰富的教学经验。

The teacher has accumulated \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

2. (1)我的建议与他的相似。

My proposal \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_.

(2)我们相处得很好是因为我们有许多类似的爱好。

We get \_\_\_\_\_ just fine as we have  
\_\_\_\_\_.

3. (1)我想得到一些有关你们宾馆管理方面的资料。

I want to \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ the management  
of your hotel.

(2)他写信给我,想知道有关上海的进一步情况。

He \_\_\_\_\_ for  
further \_\_\_\_\_ Shang-  
hai.

(3)你能告诉我们有关此事的消息吗?

Can you \_\_\_\_\_ us  
\_\_\_\_\_ this matter?

4. (1)很多学生打算去班级野餐。

\_\_\_\_\_ number \_\_\_\_\_  
students \_\_\_\_\_ going to the class  
picnic.

(2)工作的数目在增加。

\_\_\_\_\_ number \_\_\_\_\_ jobs  
\_\_\_\_\_ increasing.

5. 我要求你把那件作品改得更好些。

I want you \_\_\_\_\_  
that piece of work.

### 语法点拨

(一)一般现在时与现在进行时的用法复习

1. 一般现在时用法:

(1) 表示现在经常或反复发生的动作或存在的状态,常和 often, always, usually, sometimes, every day, once a week 等时间状语连用。

He takes a walk after supper every day.

他每天晚饭后散步。

My mother works at the same company as my father.

我母亲和我父亲在一个公司上班。

(2) 表示主语的特征、性格、能力等。

Mr. Smith hates fish and never eats any.

史密斯先生讨厌鱼,从不吃。

(3) 表示客观事实或普遍真理。

The sun rises in the east and sets in the west.

太阳东升西落。

(4) 表示安排或计划好的将来发生的动作。

The plane takes off at 10 a. m.

飞机上午十点起飞。

(5) 在时间或条件状语从句中表示将来的动作。

I can't leave unless my boss agrees.

除非老板同意,否则我离不开。

(6) 代替过去时表示某些文学作品的情节描述,或用来引述书刊材料。

The little boy goes up to the policeman and says, "There's a car accident over there."

小男孩找到警察说:“那里有一起交通事故。”

2. 现在进行时的四种用法:

(1) 表示正在进行或发生的动作。

It's raining hard outside now.

外面雨下得正大。

What are you doing now?

你正在干什么?

(2) 表示现阶段正在进行,而此时未必正在进行或发生的动作。

These days they are working hard to finish the task in time.

这几天他们正为按时完成任务而努力工作。

We are doing an experiment this week.

我们这周做实验。

(3) 某些动词的现在进行时,如: go, come, leave, start, arrive, return, sleep, stay, do, have 等也可表示一个最近按计划或安排要进行的动作。

Christmas is coming.

圣诞将至。

We are leaving on Friday.

我们星期五走。

We are having a holiday next week.

我们下周休假。

(4) 频度副词 always, constantly, continually 和 forever 等和进行时连用时,给现在或过去的动作披上一层感情色彩,并不强调动作正在进行。

① 表示讨厌、不满,带有埋怨情绪,指责某人一贯的行径。

He is forever boasting.

他老爱说大话。

She is always finding fault with others.

她总是找别人的岔。

②表示赞许、高兴。带夸奖口吻,称赞对方的一贯表现。

You are always doing well.

你总是干得很不错。

## (二)以-ing/ed 结尾形容词的用法

首先我们找出 My First Day at Senior High 中以-ing/ed 结尾的形容词。

(1) The teachers are very enthusiastic and friendly and the classmates are amazing.

(2) The English class is really interesting.

(3) I don't think I will be bored in Ms Shen's class!

(4) Some students were embarrassed at first but everyone was very friendly and it was really nice.

动词加-ing 形式和动词加-ed 形式都可以在句中作定语和表语。按照本模块中课文的解释, v. -ed 形式通常表示主语所处的状态或感受(主要描绘人或事处于的一种状态); 而 v. -ing 形式多表示主语所具有的特征(主要描绘人或事)。

They were frightened to hear the frightening sound.

他们听到那可怕的声音很害怕。

At the sight of the moving scene, all the people present were moved to tears.

看到这么动人的情景,所有在场的人都感动得流下了眼泪。

The film is so interesting that they are all

interested in it.

电影这么有趣大家对其都很感兴趣。

She was much surprised at the surprising news.

听到这个令人惊奇的消息她感到很惊讶。

英语中这样的形式还有很多,如: embarrassing, embarrassed; amusing, amused; encouraging, encouraged; disappointing, disappointed; exciting, excited; puzzling, puzzled; satisfying, satisfied; worrying, worried; tiring, tired; pleasing, pleased; astonishing, astonished 等。

当修饰人的表情、眼神、声音、眼泪等时,要用 v. -ed 形式。

a puzzled expression

一种迷惑不解的表情

His puzzled look suggested he felt puzzled at the puzzling question.

他那迷惑不解的神情表明他对这个使人困惑的问题感到困惑。

I saw her frightened face.

我看到的是她受惊吓的面孔。

They gave excited shouts.

他们发出激动的叫喊。

They left with disappointed expression.

他们带着失望的表情离开了。

She said in a frightened voice.

她用受了惊吓的声音说着话。

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。

- The speech by the mayor of Shanghai before the final voting for EXPO 2010 is strongly \_\_\_\_\_ on my memory.  
A. remembered      B. learned  
C. impressed      D. kept
- The chairman thought \_\_\_\_\_ necessary to invite Professor Smith to speak at the meeting.  
A. that    B. it    C. this    D. him
- Tom has been to Xi'an.  
—\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. Xi'an is an old city in China.  
A. So he has; so I have  
B. So he has; so have I  
C. So has he; so have I  
D. So has he; so I have
- The speech he delivered at the meeting was so \_\_\_\_\_ that even now I am still excited.  
A. encouraged      B. disappointing  
C. encouraging      D. disappointed
- I told him what I was surprised at was not his grades but his attitude \_\_\_\_\_ his study.  
A. with      B. of  
C. towards      D. on
- The work you are doing now seems to be \_\_\_\_\_. However, it is very meaningful to our society.

- A. bored      B. boring  
C. amused      D. amusing
- At a rough estimate, Nigeria is \_\_\_\_\_ Great Britain.  
A. three times the size as  
B. the size three times of  
C. three times as the size of  
D. three times the size of
  - The exciting moment we had been looking forward to \_\_\_\_\_ last Friday.  
A. coming      B. to come  
C. come      D. came
  - It is believed that if a book is \_\_\_\_\_, it will surely \_\_\_\_\_ the reader.  
A. interested; interest  
B. interesting; be interested  
C. interested; be interesting  
D. interesting; interest
  - Have you heard the latest news?  
—No, what \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. is it      B. is there  
C. are there      D. are those
  - Little joy can equal \_\_\_\_\_ of a surprising ending when you read stories.  
A. that      B. those  
C. any      D. some
  - \_\_\_\_\_ production up by 60%, the company has had another excellent year.  
A. As      B. For  
C. With      D. Through
  - I really think it \_\_\_\_\_ to make speeches to people who I am not familiar with in public.



- A. embarrassing      B. embarrassed  
C. satisfied            D. satisfying
14. We were \_\_\_\_\_ to learn that Mr. Smith had passed the driving test without much practice.  
A. frightened          B. amazed  
C. bored                D. tired
15. This is a junior school. You should go to a senior school \_\_\_\_\_ girls of your age.  
A. for                    B. about  
C. from                  D. to

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。

I become lame in both legs in my childhood. I can't stand 16 the support of two sticks. Only in my wheelchair can I 17.

I still remember the first day at 18. When I appeared at the door, 19 in the classroom stared at me in 20. My face turned 21. I couldn't help 22 back. It was the 23 and sympathy in their eyes that 24 me doing so. I went slowly towards an unoccupied seat.

Being lame, I didn't dare to 25 in front of my classmates. I was afraid that I might be 26 at. In those days I was very sad to see others walking 27.

One day, a few students came up to me and asked me to go outside. I was really 28. They encouraged me with a(n) 29 smile and 30 me in my wheelchair from place to place. I was 31 to them for giving me a chance to see the 32 of our lovely

school with my own eyes.

— After that we often read, played and talked together. My friends are always 33 to help me. It made me 34 I am handicapped.

Once they asked me, "What is the most beautiful thing in our school?" Without hesitation I said, "It is the 35."

16. A. with                B. without  
C. under                D. on
17. A. walk                B. run  
C. sit                    D. stand
18. A. school              B. wheelchair  
C. home                 D. hospital
19. A. he                    B. she  
C. everyone            D. nobody
20. A. thought            B. interest  
C. anger                D. surprise
21. A. red                  B. brown  
C. white                 D. black
22. A. entering            B. hiding  
C. coming               D. turning
23. A. feeling             B. kindness  
C. sorrow               D. pain
24. A. made                B. prevented  
C. kept                  D. let
25. A. walk                B. study  
C. practice              D. speak
26. A. laughed            B. smiled  
C. stared                D. looked
27. A. quickly             B. slowly  
C. happily               D. shyly
28. A. brave                B. sad  
C. hurt                    D. excited
29. A. honest              B. friendly  
C. luckily                D. handsome