

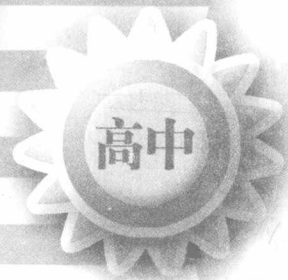


同步 学程

TONG BU XUE CHENG
高中新课程

英语

必修 3 必修 4



高中

同步 学程

高中新课程

英语

必修3 必修4

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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3 必修4)编写工作的老师及分工情况:王晓芳(Module 1)、李盛花(Module 2)、杨立华(Module 3)、明波(Module 4)、刘咏梅(Module 5)、张红玲(Module 6&7),宋学飞、王廷温等老师参与审稿。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。

2009年1月

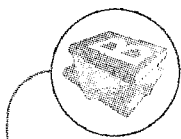


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Module 1

Europe

知识梳理

1. France is Europe's third largest country and faces the United Kingdom across the English Channel.

法国是欧洲的第三大国,与联合王国隔英吉利海峡相望。

face *vt.* 面对,面向;应付,毅然面对某人或某事物;

常见结构:

face sth. 面对

be faced with sth. 面临

face up to [习语]“诚实而勇敢地承认和处理令人不快的困难或事情”, to 为介词。

face *n.* 脸面

常见结构:

face to face *adv.* 面对面地

face-to-face *adj.* 面对面的

make a face/make faces 做鬼脸

save face/save one's face [习语]保全面子

My house faces the park.

我的房子面对公园。

She faced up to her difficulties.

她敢于正视困难。

We must learn to face difficulties squarely and try to overcome them.

我们应该学会正视困难并努力克服。

The difficulty that faces us is the number of those in need.

我们面临的困难是需要帮助的人数太多。

They've often talked to each other on the telephone, but they've never met each other face to face. So they want to have a face-to-face talk.

他们常常互相通电话,但从来没有见过面。所以他们想进行一次面对面的交谈。

2. Between Italy and France, there is a mountain range called the Alps.

在意大利和法国之间,有座称为阿尔卑斯山脉的山。

range *n.* [U](山、丘等连贯而成的)脉、排、列;(气温,价格等的)幅度,(知识、知觉、听觉等的)范围,程度,区域;(枪炮、导弹等)射程

within range of vision 在视野之内

beyond/be out of range 超出射程,在射程以外

There is a magnificent range of mountains in the borderland.

在边境地带有一连绵不断的雄伟山脉。

What is the range of your gun?

你的枪的射程有多远?

a wide range of temperature

气温变化很大

The student has a very wide range of interests.

那个学生的兴趣非常广泛。

3. Paris is the capital and largest city of France, situated on the river Seine.

巴黎是法国的首都和最大的城市,位于塞纳河旁。

situate *vt.* (尤用于被动语态)使……建于或坐落于某处

situation *n.* 状况;处境;局面;形势;位置

be situated in/near/at 坐落于……

be well/badly situated

情况良好/处境困难

The new gymnasium is situated at the eastern extremity of the city.

这座新体育馆位于城市的东端。

situate a monument on the hillside

在山坡上竖一块纪念碑

He was badly situated.

他处境困难。

The situation is very difficult.

处境很困难。

an island situation 岛国地势

4. Greece is in the southeast of Europe.

希腊位于欧洲的东南。

Paris is the capital and largest city of France, situated on the river Seine.

巴黎是法国的首都和最大的城市,位于塞纳河旁。

One of the world's largest art galleries, the Louvre, is also located in Paris.

Barcelona is the second largest city of Spain and is situated on the northeast coast,...

巴塞罗纳,西班牙的第二大城市位于东北海岸,……

表示“处于……的位置”常见的结构和介词:

be/lie + in/on/to + the + 方位名词 + of... (in 表示范围之内, on 表示接壤, to 表示范围之外)

be/lie + off/on... (off 表示离开岸边在河上, on 表示在岸上)

be located/situated on/in/to... 位于,处于,坐落在……

例如:

Japan lies in the east of Asia.

日本位于亚洲东部。

Japan lies to the east of China.

日本位于中国的东面。

The USA is on the south of Canada.

美国在加拿大的南部。

The information office is located in the city centre.

咨询室设在市中心。

Where will the school be situated?

学校要建在哪儿?

5. It is one of the most beautiful cities in the world and is visited by more than eight million tourists every year.

它是世界上最美丽的城市之一,每年有超过八百万游客前来参观。

one of + the + adj. 的最高级 + 名词复数 最……之一

The Changjiang River is one of the longest rivers in China.

长江是中国最长的河流之一。

China is one of the largest countries in the world.

中国是世界上最大的国家之一。

Qi Baishi was one of the greatest painters in China.

齐白石是中国最好的画家之一。

6. One of the world's largest art galleries, the Louvre, is also located in Paris.

世界上最大的画廊之一 卢浮宫也位于巴黎。

locate *vt.* 使坐落于;找出,指出……准确位置或地点

be located in/by/near 坐落于……

location *n.* 地方; 位置

I cannot locate the shop.

我找不到这家商店。

We located the shops and the post office as soon as we moved into the town.

我们一搬进城里,就找到了商店和邮局的所在地。

The new building will be located in the center of town.

这座大楼将建在市中心。

The new hospital is to be located near your college.

这所新医院将建在你们学院附近。

Their factory is located at the foot of the mountain.

他们的工厂坐落在山脚下。

7. Florence is an Italian city which became famous because of the Renaissance, a great artistic movement which began in the 1300s and lasted for three years.

这是一个复合句。an Italian city 后跟 which 引导的定语从句,从句中 a great artistic movement which began in the 1300s and lasted for three years 作 the renaissance 的同位语。movement 后又跟了 which 引导的定语从句。

8. During the Renaissance, some of the greatest painters of all time lived and worked in Florence.

在文艺复兴时期,一些有史以来最好的画家居住并工作在佛罗伦萨。

time 的常见词组

of all time 有史以来

of the time 现代的,当代的

out of time 不合时宜的

all the time 始终,一直

ahead of time 提前

on time 按时,准时

in time 及时,总有一天,迟早

in time of 在……时刻

at the same time 同时

at no time 决不

at times 有时

at any time 在任何时候

9. Their work has influenced other writers ever since.

他们的作品至今影响着其他的作家。

since

(1) *prep. & adv.* 从(过去某时间)以来,以后或到现在(与现在完成时态或过去完成时态连用)

(2) *conj.* 因为,既然,由于(主句常与现在完成时或过去完成时连用)

常见结构:

ever since... 自从……以来

since then 自那以后

It is/has been + 一段时间 + since + 一般过去时(瞬间动词)自……起到现在有……时间了(注意:若主句用过去时,从句应用过去完成时)

It is/has been + 一段时间 + since + 一般过去时(延续动词)自(从句)动作止到现在有……时间了

We have been friends ever since.

自此以后我们一直是朋友。

I have been there many times since the war.

自那次战争以来,我曾去该地多次。

Since then, he has developed another bad habit.

自那以后,他染上了另一种坏习惯。

It is two years since I graduated.

我毕业已经两年了。

It was three years since we had got to know each other.

我们已经认识了三年。

It is five years since I was a college student. 我毕业已经五年了。

Since you ask, I will tell you.

你既然问,我就告诉你。

10. **France and Germany aren't going to sign the agreement.**

法国和德国不打算签署协议。

(1) sign *v.*

① 在(文件等)上签(名);签字

Sign (your name) here, please.

请在这儿签(你的名)字。

sign a letter, cheque, contract, etc.

在信、支票、合同等上签字

② (不用于被动语态) 示意,做手势(传达信息、请求或命令)

The policeman signed (for) them to stop.

警察示意让他们停住。

He signed me to be quiet.

他示意让我安静。

(2) agreement *n.* [C] 协定,协议,合约

[U] 协调,一致;(数、性格或人称)一致

反义词 disagreement

常见结构:

come to/reach/arrive at/make an agreement

达成协议

break an agreement 违反协议

in agreement with 符合……,照……,同意,(和)……一致

by agreement 同意,依约

conclude/enter into an agreement 订约

gentleman's agreement 君子协定

They have made an agreement about the

plan.

他们在这个计划上意见一致了。

His opinion is in agreement with mine.

他的意见和我的一致。

We have been having a few disagreements in the committee lately.

我们委员会中近来发生了一些争执。

11. **In terms of size and population, how big is the European Union compared with China?**

从面积和人口方面来讲,与中国比起来欧盟有多大?

(1) in terms of 以……的观点,就……而言

In terms of style, this dress is better.

就样式来说,这件外套好一些。

In terms of population, China is the largest country in the world.

从人口方面来说,中国是世界上最大的国家。

Think of it in terms of an investment.

从投资的角度来考虑那件事。

(2) compared with/to 与……相比较而言。常位于句首或句末作状语。

Compared with/to her mother, she is much taller.

和她妈妈相比,她要高得多。

London is large, compared to/with Paris.

和巴黎相比,伦敦不算小。

注意: compare...to... 把……比作

12. **In France, on the other hand, the head of state is a president.**

另一方面,法国的领导人是总统。

on the other hand “另一方面”,常和 on the one hand 连用,构成“一方面……,另一方面……”结构。

You can't go out now. On the one hand, it's getting dark; on the other hand, it's

raining.

你现在不能出去。一方面天就要黑了,另一方面又下着雨。

I want to go to the party, but on the other hand I ought to be studying.

我想去参加聚会,但从另一方面来说,我应该留下来学习。

13. . . . , which has some control over what happens in each of the member countries.

…… 它可以控制每一个成员国发生的事情。
have control over/of. . . 能控制……

A teacher should have some control over his class.

一个教师应该能控制他的班级秩序。

control *n.* 控制, 操纵, 管理, 支配
control (controlled, controlled) *vt.*

控制, 操纵, 管理, 支配

be in control (of sth.) 指挥, 管理或支配某事物

be/get out of control 失去控制

under/in the control of 在……统管或控制之下

keep/bring/get. . . under control
控制……

He was in control of the car.

他负责这辆小汽车。

Unless it gets out of control, a certain amount of stress is vital to provide motivation and challenge.

除非你控制不了, 一定的压力对于向人们提供动力和挑战极其重要。

All schools are under/in the control of the Ministry of Education.

所有学校统归教育部管辖。

We must keep electricity under control, or it will be dangerous.

我们必须控制好电, 否则会很危险的。

Control yourself, don't get angry.

你要克制自己, 不要发火。



即时训练

I. 单词拼写

请根据汉语或首字母提示写出符合题意的最佳词汇。

- There are seven c _____ on the earth.
- An _____ is a person whose job is designing buildings.
- The dove is the s _____ of peace.
- Between Italy and France, there is a mountain r _____ called the Alps.
- One of Barcelona's most famous l _____ is the church of the Sagrada Familia.
- Athens is regarded as the _____ (发源地) of western civilization.
- There were a lot of good writers in _____ (古代的) Athens.
- He collects modern _____ (雕塑).
- Paris is the capital and the largest city of France, _____ (位于) on the River Seine.
- He is working on the Hope _____ (工程).

II. 短文填空

根据课文内容完成下面这篇短文。

Paris, the capital and largest city of France, is 1. _____ on the River Seine. There are many places of interest attracting 2. _____ 8 million tourists there every year. It is 3. _____ for the Eiffel Tower, the 4. _____ of Paris, and the Louvre, one of the world's largest art 5. _____. Barcelona, the 6. _____ largest city

of Spain, is situated on the northeast 7. _____, east of the Spanish capital, Madrid. One of its most famous 8. _____ is the Church of the Sagrada Familia 9. _____ by an 10. _____ called Antonio Gaudi.

III. 单句改错

下列句子中每句都有一处错误,找出并改正。

1. India is the second large country in population in the world.
2. The oil tanker sank on the coast of Mexico in the hurricane.
3. The south of the mountain lies a small village where the villagers lead a peaceful and quiet life.
4. Two thirds of the population in Europe is living in cities.
5. There was a natural disaster in China in 1960s.
6. Shanghai is famous as its advanced technology.
7. You have to stay at home until your wife returns, haven't you?
8. It's well known that Taiwan is belonged to China.
9. The European are not all fond of tea.
10. You should have done your homework by this way.

IV. 完成句子

根据汉语意思完成英语句子,每空一词。

1. 我的车坏了。
The car _____ me is broken.
2. 这一地区三分之二的人口是农民。
Two _____ of the population of this area _____.

3. 来的人数是我们所预料的两倍。
We got _____ many people as we had expected.

4. 就薪金而言,这个工作倒是挺不错的,但也有一些不利之处。
The job is great _____ salary, but it has its disadvantages.

5. 雪渐渐融化了。
_____ the snow disappeared.

语法点拨

一、被动语态(一般现在时和一般过去时)

1. 英语动词有两种语态:主动语态和被动语态。主动语态表示主语是动作的执行者,被动语态表示主语是动作的承受者。

Many people speak English. (主动语态)

English is spoken by many people. (被动语态)

2. 被动语态的构成:助动词 be + 及物动词(或动词短语)的过去分词。

被动句的时态通过助动词 be 的变化来体现,它必须与主语的人称和数相一致,其变化规则与连系动词 be 完全一样。

一般现在时的被动式: am/is/are + 过去分词

一般过去时的被动式: was/were + 过去分词
Such books are written for children.

这些书是为孩子们写的。

Paris is visited by more than eight million tourists every year.

巴黎每年有八百多万的参观者来参观。

My sister is taken care of by Grandma.

我妹妹是由祖母照料的。

The song was composed by a student.

这首歌是一位学生谱写的。

He was seen to come this morning.

今早有人看见他来过。

It was suggested that we should put off the meeting.

有人建议我们推迟会议。

3. 主动形式表示被动意义。

(1) 动词 want, need, require 后用动名词主动形式, 这时, 动名词句中的主语有动宾关系。

The television needs/wants/requires repairing.

(2) There be 句型中。

There is a lot of work to do.

(3) “主语 + be + adj. + to do” 句型中, 形容词常为: nice, good, heavy, light, difficult, hard, easy, fit, comfortable 等。

The text isn't easy to learn.

(4) 有些动词一般作及物动词用, 但偶尔可用作不及物动词, 表示被动意义。如 wash, read, write, sell, shut 等。

The pen writes quite smoothly.

The book sells well.

The cloth washes easily.

(5) 形容词 worth 后接动名词主动形式。

The film is worth seeing twice.

(6) 不及物动词没有被动语态。

二、主谓一致

主谓一致是指句子的主语和谓语在人称和数的变化上必须保持一致。

用法列举:

1. 某些集体名词做主语时, 如果作为一个整体看待, 谓语动词用单数形式; 如果就其中的单个成员而言, 谓语动词用复数形式。如: family, team, audience, class, club, crew, enemy, crowd 等。

His family is a happy one.

他有一个幸福的家庭。

The whole family are watching TV.

这家人都在看电视。

2. 某些集体名词做主语时, 只当作复数看。如 people, police, cattle 等。

The police are searching for the thief.

警察正在搜捕窃贼。

3. 当名词词组中心词为表示度量、距离、金额、时间、书名等复数名词时, 往往可以根据意义一致的原则, 把这些复数名词看作一个整体, 谓语动词用单数形式。

Three years has passed since then.

从那时起又过了三年。

4. 不定代词 each, every, no 所修饰的名词即使以 and 或逗号连接成多个主语时, 谓语动词仍用单数形式。

Each boy and each girl wants to go swimming.

孩子们都想游泳。

5. 如果主语有 more than one... 或 many a... 构成, 尽管意义上看是复数内容, 但它的谓语动词仍用单数形式。

More than one student has read the book.

不只一个学生读了这本书。

Many a girl likes dancing.

很多女孩喜欢跳舞。

6. 单复数同形的名词做主语时, 按意义一致的原则。用作单数意义时, 谓语动词用单数形式, 否则, 谓语动词用复数形式。如 means, works, Chinese, Japanese 等。

The glass works was set up in 1890.

这家玻璃厂 1890 年建立。

These works were shut up.

这些工厂关闭了。

7. all, most, half, rest 等词语做主语时, 所指的

是可数名词,谓语句用复数;如所指的是不可数名词,谓语句用单数形式。

These books are yours and the rest are mine.

这些书是你的,其余的都是我的。

This wine belongs to you and the rest belongs to me.

这瓶酒是你的,剩下的是我的。

8. 在主谓倒装的句子中,谓语句的数应与后面的主语一致。

Here is a bus.

来了一辆公共汽车。

Between the two buildings stands a tree.

两座楼之间有棵树。

9. 并列主语如果指的是同一人、同一事物或同一概念时,谓语句用单数形式。

To love and to be loved is great happiness.

爱与被人爱都是幸福的。

Early to bed, early to rise makes you healthy, wealthy and wise.

早睡早起使人健康、聪慧、富有。

10. 当主语后有 as well as, as much as, along with, with, like, together with, but, including, except, besides 等时,谓语句与这些词组前面的主语保持一致。

Tom with his father goes to work on foot.

汤姆和他父亲步行上班。

Rose as well as the other students in her class likes swimming.

和班里其他学生一样,罗丝喜欢游泳。

11. 以 or, either... or, neither... nor, not only... but also 等连接的名词(代词)做主语时,谓语句应遵循近主语一致原则。

Either you or Tom is to do the job.

你和汤姆有一个人要干这份工作。

Not only the students but also the teacher likes to go to the cinema this afternoon.

不仅学生们,老师也喜欢今天下午看电影。

12. 不定代词 any, either, neither, none, all, some, more 等做主语时,如单独做主语,视其在文中的意义,动词可用单数或复数(either, neither 单独做主语,谓语句用单数形式);如后接 of 时所指的是复数意义,谓语句用复数,否则,谓语句用单数形式。但正式文体中多用单数。

Now all are here.

所有人都在这里。

All has been changed.

一切都已改变。

【专项训练】

I. 被动语态

用所给动词的正确形式完成下列句子。

- The students _____ often _____ (tell) to take care of their desks and chairs.
- Vegetables, eggs and fruits _____ (sell) in this shop.
- What _____ a knife _____ (make) of?
- A piano concert _____ (give) here last Friday.
- These kinds of machines _____ (make) in Japan.
- Apples _____ (grow) in this farm.
- Russian _____ (learn) as the second language by some students in China.
- Planes, cars and trains _____ (use) by business people for travelling.
- The cinema _____ (build) in 1985.
- Tom _____ (not have) breakfast yesterday morning.

II. 主谓一致

单项填空。

1. About 60 percent of the students _____ from the south, the rest of them _____ from the north and foreign countries.
A. are; is B. are; are
C. is; are D. is; is
2. Half of the workers here _____ under 30 _____.
A. is; years
B. are; year old
C. is; years old
D. are; years of age
3. Now Tom with his classmates _____ football on the playground.
A. play B. are playing
C. plays D. is playing
4. The number of pages in this dictionary _____ about two thousand.
A. are B. has C. have D. is
5. Thirty dollars _____ too expensive.
A. are B. is C. were D. be
6. The secretary and principal _____ at the meeting now.
A. are speaking
B. is speaking
C. were making a speech
D. have a speech
7. "If anybody _____, please put down _____ name," said the teacher to the monitor.
A. wants to buy the book; his
B. want to buy the book; their
C. will buy the book; one's
D. wants to have the book bought; her
8. Nothing but one desk and six chairs _____ in the room.
A. are B. is stayed
C. is D. are left
9. Between the two roads _____ a TV tower called "Skyscraper Tower".
A. stands B. standing
C. which stands D. stand
10. Either of you _____ going there tonight.
A. will B. was
C. is D. are
11. You as well _____ right.
A. I are B. I am
C. as I am D. as I are
12. All but Dick _____ in Class Three this term.
A. are B. is
C. were D. was
13. Where to get the materials and how to get them _____ at the meeting.
A. have not discussed
B. have not been discussed
C. has not discussed
D. has not been discussed
14. I took mathematics and physics because I think that _____ very important for me to make further research in this field.
A. what is B. they are
C. this D. which are
15. Every student and every teacher _____.
A. are going to attend the meeting
B. have attended the meeting
C. has attended the meeting
D. is attended the meeting

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。

- Would you like something to drink, sir?
—A couple of coffee, please.
—How do you like it?
—_____.
A. I like it very much
B. I like it black
C. It tastes a little bitter
D. I won't leave it to you
- A big whale was caught _____ the coast by two fishermen.
A. along B. on
C. across D. off
- In New Zealand, people lives in the houses with their doors _____ north.
A. face B. faced to the
C. facing D. facing to
- We needn't have watered the trees. You see, it looks like _____.
A. rains B. to be raining
C. rain D. rained
- _____ on the coast of the sea, the city is very rich in fish.
A. Locate B. Locating
C. Located D. To locate
- _____ with all the disadvantages, neither did he lose heart, nor did he trust to be lucky.
A. Facing B. To face
C. Faced D. Face
- Shanghai, _____ on the Yangtze River, _____ in the east of China.
A. lies; lies B. lying; lying
C. lying; is D. is; is
- It is believed that Liu Xiang is the best athlete _____ in Chinese track and field(田径) team.
A. all the time B. all the times
C. of all time D. of all times
- I met Li Hong during my travel to Beijing last summer, and we _____ good friends ever since.
A. have been B. had been
C. was D. became
- The lion is considered the king of the forest as it is a(n) _____ of courage and power.
A. example B. sign
C. mark D. symbol
- Either you or the president _____ the prizes to these gifted winners at the meeting.
A. is handing out
B. are to hand out
C. are handing out
D. is to hand out
- _____ achievement, last week's ministerial meeting of the WTO here earned a low, though not failing grade.
A. In terms of
B. In case of
C. As a result of
D. In face of

13. _____ of the land in that district _____ covered with trees and grass.
 A. Two fifth; is
 B. Two fifth; is
 C. Two fifths; is
 D. Two fifths; are
14. To all the people here _____ the honor for the success.
 A. belonging B. belongs
 C. belong to D. belong to
15. Great men never give up _____ difficulty.
 A. in face of the
 B. when facing with
 C. in the face of
 D. when facing by

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。

There was a little boy 16 his grandparents on their farm. He was given a slingshot (弹弓) to play with, out in the woods. He 17 in the woods, but he could never hit the target. Getting a little 18, he headed back to dinner. Then, he saw Grandma's pet duck, so he let fly, hit the duck square in the head, and 19 it. He was shocked and upset. In 20, he hid the dead duck in the woodpile, 21 to see his sister watching. Sally had seen it all, 22 she said nothing.

23 lunch that day grandma said, "Sally, let's wash the dishes."

But Sally said, "Grandma, Johnny told me he wanted to 24 in the kitchen today,

didn't you Johnny?" And then she 25 to him, "Remember, the duck?" So Johnny did the dishes.

Later Grandpa asked if 26 wanted to go fishing, and Grandma said, "I'm sorry but I need Sally to help make supper."

But Sally 27 and said, "Well, that's 28 because Johnny told me he wanted to help." 29 the duck, Johnny had to stay and Sally went fishing.

After several days of Johnny doing both his 30 and Sally's, he finally couldn't 31 it any longer. He came to Grandma and told her that he killed the duck. She 32 down, gave him a hug (拥抱), and said, "Sweetheart, I know. You see, I was standing at the window and I 33 the whole thing. But because I love you, I 34 you. But I was just 35 how long would you let Sally make a slave of you."

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 16. A. helping | B. visiting |
| C. tending | D. seeking |
| 17. A. practised | B. played |
| C. worked | D. hunted |
| 18. A. anxious | B. tired |
| C. pleased | D. discouraged |
| 19. A. caught | B. injured |
| C. killed | D. seized |
| 20. A. surprise | B. disappointment |
| C. anger | D. horror |
| 21. A. only | B. so as |
| C. in order | D. expecting |
| 22. A. so | B. and |
| C. instead | D. but |
| 23. A. At | B. After |
| C. Before | D. Cooking |

24. A. work B. stay
C. help D. get
25. A. called B. whispered
C. nodded D. signed
26. A. the children B. Sally
C. Johnny D. Grandma
27. A. sighed B. agreed
C. objected D. smiled
28. A. easy B. all right
C. fine D. impossible
29. A. Searching B. Hiding
C. Remembering D. Regretting
30. A. homework B. housework
C. farm work D. cooking
31. A. stand B. change
C. like D. cover
32. A. sat B. went
C. lay D. knelt
33. A. know B. heard
C. saw D. understand
34. A. missed B. forgave
C. congratulated D. punished
35. A. wondering B. saying
C. imaging D. considering

III. 阅读理解(共 15 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 30 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。

A

When you visit London, one of the first things you will see is Big Ben, the famous clock which can be heard all over the world on the BBC. If the Houses of Parliament had not been burned down in 1834, the great clock would never have been erected. Big Ben takes its

name from Sir Benjamin Hall who was responsible for the making of the clock when the new Houses of Parliament were being built. It is not only of immense size, but is extremely accurate as well. Officials from Greenwich Observatory have the clock checked twice a day. On the BBC you can hear the clock when it is actually striking because microphones are connected to the clock tower. Big Ben has rarely gone wrong.

Once, however, it failed to give the correct time. A painter who had been working on the tower hung a pot of paint on one of the hands and slowed it down!

36. Which of the following is Not true?
- A. Big Ben is a famous clock which can be heard all over the world on the CNN.
B. The famous clock is in London.
C. Big Ben is named after Sir Benjamin Hall who was responsible for the making of the clock.
D. Big Ben is not only very big but also extremely accurate.
37. If you have never visited London, _____.
- A. you can't hear Big Ben
B. you will go to England and visit Big Ben tomorrow
C. you can hear Big Ben striking on the radio
D. you can't know there is Big Ben in the world.
38. Why did Big Ben once fail to give the correct time?
- A. Because the workers forgot to check the clock.
B. Because someone broke the clock.