

超级 考生



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联合打造

英语 备战高考 一轮复习

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湖北教育出版社
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备战高考



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湖北长江出版集团
湖北教育出版社

(鄂)新登字 02 号

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

超级考生备战高考一轮复习. 英语/沈启智、李进义主编. —武汉:湖北教育出版社,2006

ISBN 7-5351-4616-3

I. 超… II. ①沈… ②李… III. 英语课—高中—升学参考资料
IV. G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2006)第 093614 号

出版 发行:湖北教育出版社
网 址: <http://www.hbedup.com>

武汉市青年路 277 号
邮编:430015 电话:027-83619605

经 销:新 华 书 店
印 刷:武汉中远印务有限公司
开 本:880mm×1230mm 1/16
版 次:2006 年 8 月第 1 版
字 数:398 千字

(430034·武汉市硚口区长丰大道特 6 号)
14 印张

2006 年 8 月第 1 次印刷
印数:1-20 000

ISBN 7-5351-4616-3/G·3857

定价:19.00 元

如印刷、装订影响阅读,承印厂为你调换

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前言

高考理论与实践表明,高考在测试考生的一般心理能力的基础上,着重考查考生的学科知识学习与掌握情况和继续学习的潜力(即学术倾向能力)。近几年高考已向社会昭示:高考命题已顺利从知识立意转向以能力立意,更多地知识的交汇点处命题,尽可能地体现学科教育改革的成果,更好地反映课程改革的精神和要求。近几年高考命题的改革和变化,对高中教学工作尤其是高三备考提出了新的、更高的要求和挑战。如何加强教学研究,如何创新课堂教学设计,如何开展有效的针对性训练,如何进行及时反馈诊断和监控分析,如何培养学科思维能力,如何实施以人为本的具有实效性的心理调节和疏导等,已引起教学研究部门和高中学校的高度关注和重视。

为了加强高考复习的针对性,优化高三课堂教学,切实有效培养学生的学科思维能力和综合能力,也是为了提高学习效益,降低高三复习备考成本,我们会集名校名师之研究成果和成功经验,为广大高三师生编撰这套重视学科基础、突出学科主干知识和思想方法、凸显学科能力培养的备考方略丛书。该丛书立足学科基础,强化学科思想方法学习与训练,渗透创新意识和探究能力的培养,体例科学实用,立意新颖,既体现了国家考试中心各科考试大纲的考查要求,又反映了湖北地区名校名师研究的最新成果。这套丛书由武汉市教育科学研究院牵头,资深学科教研员共同策划,湖北省各城市教研机构共同参与编写,是“湖北省城市间教学资源开发与共享联合体”在高中教学领域资源开发的一次新的探索和尝试。我们希望此套丛书能切实帮助广大师生解决“高考考什么,怎样复习好,如何去备考”的问题,正确引导广大师生备战高考,决胜高考。

超级考生·备战高考丛书编委会



编写说明

备战高考，多年来广大英语教师形成了一种做法，即在第一轮复习中运用高中所学教材，夯实基础知识，提升语言运用能力。我们也认为对于大多数考生来说这不失为一种较为实际的做法。但高中教材有厚厚的5本书，内容繁多，体系庞杂，我们从何下手呢？况且，教材含有大量的非高考词汇，高考也不会直接考查教材内容，我们应该怎样对待和处理教材呢？这是困扰高三师生的难题，也是复习备考中一直在探究但解决得不甚理想的一个课题。为此，我们组织湖北省、武汉市多年来担任高三英语复习备考指导的骨干教师编写了本书。

本书以2006年《考试大纲》为依据，以《课程标准》为基础，对教材内容进行了筛选，浓缩其精华，归纳语言知识要点，梳理出高考考点，并提供少而精的训练材料。突出针对性，使考生不走弯路，提高复习备考效率。帮助考生培养语言运用能力，训练解题思路，提高解题和应试能力。

全书由25个lessons组成。每一lesson涵盖高一、二年级教材内容中的两个单元或高三教材四个单元的内容。即：

Lesson 1—11 《高中英语》（高一上、下册）

Lesson 12—21 《高中英语》（高二上、下册）

Lesson 22—25 《高中英语》（高三全一册）

每一lesson中包括“重点词汇”、“语法例解”、“能力检测”和“思路点拨”四大板块：

【**重点词汇**】 筛选出课本中的全部考纲词汇，从单词到短语，再到句子，由浅入深，精讲精练，有效夯实词汇基础。

【**语法例解**】 结合教材将考纲所列语法项目分课进行系统复习，充分利用所学教材资源，提高学习效率，使复习事半功倍。

【**能力检测**】 题型、设题等与高考一致，突出语篇，注重体现“语言形式、语言意义和语言运用”的三维模式。检测点及选材尽量与教材单元内容一致，使高考能力训练与教材复习融为一体，相得益彰。

【**思路点拨**】 这是本书的另一精华部分。对上述知识能力检测题，不仅给出答案，而且还阐述如何切入，怎样思考，即点拨解题思路。解剖难点，注重思维过程。并提出关于如何积累知识、训练能力的具体建议。

本书的编者认真研究了近几年的高考试题，分析高考命题的变化趋势，充分利用教材但不拘泥于教材，选材可靠，编写科学，力求一定的前瞻性。希望使用者从中获益，提高复习备考效率，考出理想成绩。

编者

2006年8月



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Lesson 1 (Units 1-2, Grade 1)

重点词汇

考纲词汇



Unit 1 honest; brave; wise; handsome; smart; argue; fond; match; mirror; fry; gun; hammer; rope; movie; survive; hunt; share; feeling; airplane; lie; speech; adventure; notebook; error

Unit 2 bathroom; pronounce; broad; repeat; majority; native; total; tongue; equal; government; situation; international; trade; communicate; communication; exchange; service; movement; tidy; stand; independent; fall; expression; publish; southern; statement; president; European; compare; replace

重点短语



Unit 1 argue with; solve the problem; enjoy doing; be into; be fond of; surf the Internet; all the time; hunt for; make fire; think about; as much as; such as; in order to; be regarded as; by the end of; all the way; drop sb. a line; keep sth. in mind; feel down

Unit 2 a bit; the majority of; in total; stay up; develop into; communicate with; have a good knowledge of; come about; at the same time; end up with; have difficulty with sth. / doing sth.; bring in; stay in touch with

巩固训练



I. Write the words according to the given definitions.

- h _____ to chase and kill wild animals
- s _____ clever; intelligent
- s _____ to continue to live or exist in spite of many difficulties and dangers
- f _____ to cook or be cooked in hot fat or oil
- s _____ to have or use something at the same time as someone else
- a _____ a journey, experience, etc., that is strange and exciting and often dangerous
- r _____ to say or do again
- m _____ the large number or amount, especially of people
- e _____ to give in return for something received
- t _____ neat and orderly in appearance or habits

II. Complete each of the following sentences by writing a

word in the blank.

- Chuck landed on a deserted island. He was in a difficult s _____.
- The 'h' in honor is not p _____.
- If a country has i _____, it is not ruled by any other country.
- C _____ with our small apartment, our uncle's house seemed like a palace.
- Men and women should have e _____ rights.
- Parents sometimes find it difficult to c _____ with their teenage children.
- I can hardly e _____ how grateful I feel.
- Teachers will never be r _____ by computers in the classroom.
- I didn't agree with him upon this matter. So I had an a _____ with him.
- Of course he speaks English very well. You know, he is a _____ of England.

III. From the phrases given in the box, choose one (using its correct form) to complete each of the following sentences.

be into; such as; in order to; regard as; drop sb. a line; so that; fall down; end up with; bring in; stay in touch with; stay up; have difficulty with; keep sth. in mind; as much as; develop into

- Shakespeare _____ generally _____ one of the greatest playwrights in the world.
- He _____ after losing his seat in the election.
- British English and American English started borrowing words from other languages, _____ different words.
- The sale _____ a large sum of money.
- He stood on a chair _____ reach the top shelf.
- Last night, I _____ until 2 o'clock in the morning so as to finish my work.
- He has given up photography and now he _____ computers.
- We've planted lots of different flowers, _____ roses, carnations and tulips.
- If you're interested in being friend with me, _____.
- It will be convenient to _____ people with the development of communication systems.

1. I don't enjoy singing, nor do I like computers. (P2)

A) 在上文的否定句之后, neither / nor 可以引起一个句子或分句, 表示另一个主语(人或物)与上文的主语有相同的情况, 语序应该用倒装。如果上文是肯定句, 可用 so 引导一个句子或分句, 表示另一个主语(人或物)与上文的主语有相同的情况, 语序也应该用倒装。如:

- 1) —David isn't here tonight.
—Neither / Nor is Sarah.
- 2) —Ann can play the piano.
—So can I!

B) so 还可用来对上文说的话表示确定, 其意为 yes, certainly, it is true (当然, 是真的), 请观察此时 so 引起的句子, 不用倒装语序。例如:

- 1) —There is a fly in your coffee.
—So there is!
- 2) —Father, you promised.
—Well, so I did.

2. There is something wrong with the front wheel. (P5)

这句话也可以这样表达:

There is something the matter with the front wheel.

句中 wrong (with) / the matter (with) 作“有毛病”、“有问题”解。再如:

What's wrong / the matter with this machine?

3. Chuck is a businessman who is always so busy that he has little time for his friends. (P3)

so + adv. / adj. that... 意为“如此……以至于”, 引导结果状语从句。例如:

1) The cow was so fat that it couldn't get through the narrow gate.

2) Bob ran so fast that I couldn't catch up with him.

【注意】 so + adv. / adj. 位于句首时, 句子应倒装。例如:

So fast did Bob run that I couldn't catch up with him.

【比较】 such... that

such 为形容词性不定代词, 后应接名词, 一般有下列三种句型:

- 1) such + a(n) + (adj.) + 单数可数名词 + that
- 2) such + (adj.) + 复数名词 + that
- 3) such + (adj.) + 不可数名词 + that

so 作为副词, 可以修饰形容词, 而形容词能修饰名词, 故 so 与 such 修饰名词的句型也有些联系。这里有两点要特别注意:

A) so + adj. + a(n) + n. 能替代 such + a(n) + n. 的句型(即 such 的第一种句型), 其他两种一般不能用 so 引起的句型替代。如上面的句型 1) 可以说成:

He caught so bad a cold that he coughed day and night.

B) 当可数名词复数形式或不可数名词分别被 many, few, much, little 这四个表示“多少”意义的形容词不定代词修饰时, 要用 so 引导的句型来表示。例如:

There was so little water left that they couldn't be all given.

【思考】 下面的句子正确吗?

They are so little children that they can't eat so many such big apples.

(Wrong, 第一个 so 应改为 such, 因为修饰 children 的 little 意为“小”而不是“少”。)

4. One day Chuck is on a flight across the Pacific Ocean when suddenly his plane crashes. (P3)

when 此处为并列连词, 表示“just then”, “at that time, suddenly” (这时, 刚……就……)。

when 分句前的句型大致有三种情况:

A) when 分句前的句子用过去进行时。例如:

I was thinking of this when I heard my name called.

B) when 分句前的句子用了 was / were about to, was / were on the point of doing。例如:

1) We were about to start when it began to rain.

2) He was on the point of leaving when someone knocked at the door.

C) when 分句前的句子用了过去完成时。例如:

We had just fallen asleep when the bell rang.

5. Keep your e-mail as short as possible. (P7)

as... as possible 意为“尽可能……”, 也可以表达为 as... as one can。例如:

1) Run as fast as possible / you can.

2) Sharon always does as little work as possible / she can.

3) We will get your order to you as soon as possible.

4) I try to read as many books and magazines as I can find about Canada.

6. What is it that Joe can't find in the bathroom? (P8)

英语的强调句结构为“*It is / was + 被强调部分 + that / who...*”, 其特殊疑问句形式为“*疑问词 + is / was it that / who...*?”。例如:

Why! I have nothing to confess. What is it that you want me to say?

强调句型: It is / was + 被强调部分	{	指人 who (主格) / whom (宾格) / that 引导
		指物 which / that 引导
		时间状语
		地点状语 一律用 that 引导句子原因状语

例如:

1) It was she who / that met your brother in New York yesterday.

2) It was your brother whom / who / that she met in New York yesterday.

3) It was in New York that she met your brother yesterday.

4) It was not until he arrived at the station that he realized he had forgotten his ticket.

5) It was because he was in critical condition that the doc-

tors decided to operate on him.

7. With so many people communicating in English every day, it will become more and more important to have a good knowledge of English. (P11)

with 引导的独立结构在句子中可用作状语,此结构的常见搭配有:with + 名词 / 代词 + 分词 / 形容词 / 副词 / 介词短语。例如:

1) The murderer was brought in with his hands tied behind his back.

2) With the exams coming next week, I have no time to spend on TV programmes.

3) I went out with the window open.

4) He left the room with all the lights on.

5) With tears of joy in her eyes, she saw her daughter married.

8. In the same way Americans still use the expression "I guess" (meaning "I think"), just as the British did 300 years ago. (P12)

A) the same + 名词 + as... 是常见搭配,表示“和……一样”。例如:

This is the same bicycle as I have lost.

[区别] the same... that

This is the bicycle that I have lost.

B) as 引导方式状语从句,表示“按照,依照;像”。例如:

1) I have changed it as you suggest.

2) You ought to do it as I told you.

9. For example, the British took "typhoon" from Chinese, while the Americans took "tornado" from Spanish. (P13)

while 用作连词可以表示对比,译作“而”。例如:

1) Jane was dressed in brown while Mary was dressed in blue.

2) While their country has plenty of oil, ours has none.

10. Not only did Xiao Hua learn a lot of English from her Canadian teacher, she also became very interested in Canada. (P95)

not only... but also 意为“不仅……而且”。例如:

He not only washed the car, but (also) polished it.

Not only... but also 引导两个从句且 not only 在句首时,它引导的分句要部分倒装。例如:

1) Not only are you funny, but you're actually witty as well.

2) Not only does she speak Spanish, (but) she also knows how to type.

能力检测

第一部分 英语知识运用

I. 语法与词汇

- When Bob woke up he found himself in hospital, but he didn't know how that _____.
A. came about B. came out
C. came along D. came across
- Many people agree that _____ knowledge of English is a must in _____ international trade today.
A. a; / B. the; an C. the; the D. /; the
- It was because of bad weather _____ the football match had to be put off.
A. so B. so that C. why D. that
- _____ Tom is very good at science, his brother is absolutely hopeless.
A. When B. As C. If D. While
- He is _____ his brother.
A. so quick a learner as B. as a quick learner as
C. so a quick learner as D. as quick a learner as
- He was about to tell me the secret _____ someone patted me on the shoulder.
A. as B. until C. while D. when
- I know nothing about the young man _____ he is from Paris.
A. except B. except for C. except that D. besides
- Why! Haven't you made a decision? _____ you want to

change your mind?

- Why is it that B. What it is that
 - Why it is that D. What is it that
- Wow! What a well-decorated house! Could I look around it?
—_____.
A. Of course not B. Yes, you could
C. Thanks D. Make yourself at home
 - David has made great progress recently.
—_____, and _____.
A. So he has; so you have B. So he has; so have you
C. So has he; so have you D. So has he; so you have
 - What a pity! I missed a good chance. You _____ me of the international conference.
A. should have informed B. should inform
C. must inform D. must have informed
 - By the end of next year, a new stadium _____ in our district.
A. had been completed B. was being complete
C. has been completed D. will have been completed
 - To everyone's surprise, the boy had no _____ out the _____ maths problem.
A. difficulty to work; difficult
B. difficult to work; difficulty
C. difficulty working; difficult
D. difficult in working; difficulty
 - With _____ she needed _____, she left the market-

place.

- A. something; to buy B. anything; having bought
C. everything; buying D. everything; bought

15. _____ young men went off to the war, and some of them never came back.

- A. A great many B. A great deal of
C. Many a D. A large amount of

II. 完形填空

You Did More Than Carry My books

Mark was walking home from school one day when he noticed the boy ahead of him had dropped all of the books he was carrying, along with a baseball bat and several other things. Mark 16 down and helped the boy pick up these articles. 17 they were going the same way, he helped to carry some of them for him. As they walked Mark 18 the boy's name was Bill, that he 19 computer games, baseball and history, that he was having a lot of 20 with his other subjects and that he had just broken 21 with his girlfriend.

They arrived at Bill's home first and Mark was 22 in for a Coke and to watch some television. The afternoon passed 23 with a few laughs and some shared small talks, and then Mark went home. They 24 to see each other around school, had lunch together once or twice, and then both ended up from the same high school. Just three weeks before 25, Bill asked Mark if they 26 talk.

Bill 27 him of the day years ago when they had first met. "Do you 28 wonder why I was carrying so many things home that day?" asked Bill. "You see, I 29 out my locker because I didn't want to leave a mess (脏乱) 30 anyone else. I had planned to run away and I was going home to 31 my things. But after we spent some time together 32 and laughing, I realized that 33 I had done that, I would have 34 a new friend and missed all the fun we would have together. So you see, Mark, when you picked up my books that day, you did a lot more. You 35 my life."

16. A. fell B. sat C. lay D. knelt
17. A. Although B. Since C. After D. Until
18. A. discovered B. realized C. said D. decided
19. A. played B. loved C. tried D. made
20. A. questions B. ideas C. troubles D. doubt
21. A. up B. out C. off D. away
22. A. called B. helped C. invited D. allowed
23. A. peacefully B. willingly C. freely D. pleasantly
24. A. continued B. agreed C. forced D. offered
25. A. graduation B. movement C. separation D. vacation
26. A. would B. should C. could D. must
27. A. demanded B. reminded C. removed D. asked
28. A. ever B. usually C. even D. never
29. A. checked B. took C. cleaned D. put
30. A. over B. into C. with D. for
31. A. find B. pick C. pack D. hold
32. A. talking B. playing C. reading D. watching

33. A. before B. if C. while D. as
34. A. forgotten B. passed C. left D. lost
35. A. helped B. recovered C. improved D. changed

第二部分 阅读理解

III. 阅读理解

A

If you ask people to name the one person who had the greatest effect on the English language, you will get answers like "Shakespeare", "Samuel Johnson", and "Webster", but none of these men had any effect at all compared to a man who didn't even speak English—William the Conqueror.

Before 1066, in the land we now call Great Britain lived peoples belonging to two major language groups. In the west-central region lived the Welsh, who spoke a Celtic language, and in the north lived the Scots, whose language, though not the same as Welsh, was also Celtic. In the rest of the country lived the Saxons, actually a mixture of Anglos, Saxons, and other Germanic and Nordic peoples, who spoke what we now call Anglo-Saxon (or Old English), a Germanic language. If this state of affairs had lasted, English today would be close to German.

But this state of affairs did not last. In 1066 the Normans led by William defeated the Saxons and began their rule over England. For about a century, French became the official language of England while Old English became the language of peasants. As a result, English words of politics and the law come from French rather than German. In some cases, modern English even shows a distinction (区别) between upper-class French and lower-class Anglo-Saxon in its words. We even have different words for some foods, meat in particular, depending on whether it is still out in the fields or at home ready to be cooked, which shows the fact that the Saxon peasants were doing the farming, while the upper-class Normans were doing most of the eating.

When Americans visit Europe for the first time, they usually find Germany more "foreign" than France because the German they see on signs and advertisements seems much more different from English than French does. Few realize that the English language is actually Germanic in its beginning and that the French influences are all the result of one man's ambition.

36. The two major languages spoken in what is now called Great Britain before 1066 were _____.

- A. Welsh and Scottish
B. Nordic and Germanic
C. Celtic and Old English
D. Anglo-Saxon and Germanic

37. Which of the following groups of words are, by inference, rooted in French?

- A. president, lawyer, beef
B. president, bread, water
C. bread, field, sheep
D. folk, field, cow

38. Why does France appear less foreign than Germany to Ameri-

cans on their first visit to Europe?

- A. Most advertisements in France appear in English.
- B. They know little of the history of the English language.
- C. Many French words are similar to English ones.
- D. They know French better than German.

39. What is the subject discussed in the text?

- A. The history of Great Britain.
- B. The similarity between English and French.
- C. The rule of England by William the Conqueror.
- D. The French influences on the English language.

B

A dictionary is something we all take for granted. But much of the credit for its emergence must go to Dr Samuel Johnson, the Staffordshire man who produced the original "Dictionary of the English Language" 250 years ago.

If Dr Johnson was writing today surely the Internet would have been his best friend. The man of letters would have been able to get his message across the world in a matter of minutes! It's hard to believe that it's 250 years since his dictionary was compiled (编写) and published. Along with the Bible or other religious texts, it's probably a book that every bookcase holds. Mind you, with the fast growth of the Internet, online dictionaries are now part of everyday life—even your computer programme probably has a spell checker! And it's all thanks to the mighty achievement of this man from Staffordshire.

The man Johnson was born in Lichfield on September 18th, 1709—and you can still visit his house there. His father was a book seller, so books and the love of language were in his blood. It's incredible to think that he worked almost single handedly for eight years to complete the book. He would read pages and pages of books, marking passages which explained the meanings of words and would then pass these to a group of poorly paid copyists who wrote them out on slips of paper.

Dr Johnson's dictionary wasn't the first to be published, but it's the one that all the poets and authors turned to for help and it's the basis of the books that we use today.

Anniversary

The actual 250th anniversary of the original Dictionary of the English Language is on Friday April 15, 2005.

The first edition was a cumbersome 2,300 – page volume weighing about 22lbs, the weight of a large turkey. In Johnson's lifetime five further editions were published and a sixth came out when he died.

When it first came out it cost £410, which would be worth around £300 today.

Things Said about Him

In the 19th century the Oxford English Dictionary attempted to replace Johnson's. There was a feeling that Johnson's dictionary had limitations and that a good dictionary of English shouldn't be made by one person, but by a team of people. However, around 1,700 of Johnson's definitions remain in the OED, says Hitchens, which proves he was on the right track.

40. We can infer from the passage that the "Dictionary of the English Language" by Johnson was published _____.

- A. in the year 1755
- B. in the year 1756
- C. in the year 1747
- D. in the year 1709

41. It is indicated in this passage that _____.

- A. Johnson's dictionary can be found on every bookcase
- B. Johnson's dictionary was almost as important and well-known as the Bible at his time
- C. your computer program probably has included Johnson's dictionary
- D. you can use Johnson's dictionary as a spell checker

42. Which of the following statement is true?

- A. He and some copyists compiled the dictionary together.
- B. He worked hard to compile the book with only one hand.
- C. He put down all passages useful for compiling the dictionary on his own when reading.
- D. He compiled the dictionary almost all by himself.

43. The best title of this passage is likely to be _____.

- A. Dr Samuel Johnson's lifetime
- B. The English dictionary—in Dr Samuel Johnson's own words
- C. The 250th anniversary of the original Dictionary of the English Language
- D. The first published English dictionary in the world

C

America debates its use of English

A measure declaring English the national language is under intense debate in the United States.

The US Senate passed two declarations last week. One calls English the nation's official language and the other says it is the "common and unifying" tongue. But Americans found themselves divided on the issue.

Since people worldwide know that most Americans speak only English, many can't understand why the issue is so controversial.

"The discussion is related to fears of immigration issues," says Dick Tucker, a social scientist at Pittsburgh's Carnegie Mellon University. "It is related to a worry about the changing demography (人口统计) of the US. It's a worry about who will continue to have political and economic influence."

In fact, the notion of protecting the language has been kicked around almost since the nation's founding. John Adams lobbied in 1780 for the creation of a national academy to refine, correct and improve the English language. But this proposal died, since lawmakers saw it as a royalist attempt to define personal behaviour.

Since then, the country hasn't had a national language, but the ideas of recognizing the special status of English lived on.

The emotions surrounding language resurface not because people feel comfortable with English. It is more about the discomfort many American feel with everything that the influx of new languages represents, says Walt Wolfram, a social linguist at North Carolina State University.

"Language is never about language," he says.

44. Which statement is true according to the passage?
- It has been made law that English is the national language of America.
 - English is America's official language
 - American people all agree to set English as the national language
 - It is still under discussion whether English is set as national language or not.
45. Why do many Americans intend to set English as the nation's official language?
- They feel it more comfortable to speak English.
 - They fear immigration issues and worry about who will continue to have political and economic influence.
 - They want to protect English from dying.
 - English is American people's traditional language.
46. What is the possible meaning of the underlined word "resurface"?
- to appear again
 - to put a new surface on something
 - to discuss
 - to mention
47. How do you understand the underlined sentence "Language is never about language"?
- Language is used to express anything except language itself.
 - Americans never talk about languages in English.
 - What language is spoken as the national language means more than the language itself.
 - Language is nothing but language.

D

Man's best friend is also good medicine

Researchers at UCLA Medical Center in Los Angeles, California, found that a 12-minute bedside visit with a dog can help ease anxiety levels by 24 percent in heart failure patients, compared to a 10 percent drop when patients had a visit from a human volunteer, and no drop in patients who had no visit.

Results of the 76-patient study were presented last week at the American Heart Association's annual Scientific Sessions in Dallas, Texas. The study was funded by the Pet Care Trust Foundation, a non-profit organization which promotes human-animal interaction and bonding.

In the study, effects of dog and volunteer visits were compared with those of volunteers only, and with patients who had no visits and remained at rest.

Heart pressures indicating cardiac function and stress hormone levels were monitored and patients answered an anxiety assessment questionnaire before and after the visits. Although levels of the stress hormone norepinephrine and critical pressure measures also decreased, suggesting improved cardiac function, the most marked response was seen in anxiety levels.

"The first thing you notice is that the patient's facial expression changes to a smile and the stress of the world seems to be lifted off their shoulders," study author Kathy Cole said.

Feelings of depression and helplessness are common among heart patients, Cole said, and just three nights in a hospital is enough to make some patients feel anxious and unsettled.

During the visit, the furry friend is allowed to lie on the bed next to the patient with its head within two feet of the patient's. Most patients petted the dog, while others engaged human volunteers in conversation about the dog.

Dogs used in the study are specially trained animal-assisted therapy dogs. However, a dog doesn't have to be specially trained to have a calming effect on its human counterparts. In fact, the animal doesn't even have to be a dog in order to help.

"As long as the animal has meaning to the patient, or a relationship with the animal, it can help calm the patient," Cole said.

48. What can you infer from the first paragraph?

- A visit from a human volunteer can ease patients' anxiety level by 24%.
 - A dog can ease patients' anxiety level better than a human volunteer.
 - It makes no difference whether patients have been paid visits to.
 - Only heart failure patients need companionship.
49. The study was funded by the Pet Care Trust Foundation, which _____.
- made a very good profit from the research
 - promotes human-animal interaction and bonding for free
 - is an non-profit organization to protect the environment
 - belongs to the American Heart Association
50. According to the 4th and 5th paragraph, we can come to a conclusion that a bedside visit with a dog can _____.
- decrease patients' anxiety levels more than stress hormone levels
 - decrease stress hormone levels more than anxiety levels
 - decrease stress hormone levels more than pressure measures
 - decrease heart pressure measures more than anxiety levels

51. The underlined phrase "furry friend" most likely refers to _____.
- a human volunteer
 - a dog
 - the patient's friend
 - a visitor

52. Which statement is true according to the passage?
- Only specially trained dogs can calm the patients.
 - Only dogs other than any other animals can have calming effects on patients.
 - Dogs as well as other animal species can help calm patients.
 - All the above.

E

Imaginary friends

Question

My three-year-old daughter has an imaginary friend. My wife finds it charming and encourages it, but I think it's unhealthy and starting to get obsessive. She shrugs off my concerns when I bring them up. My daughter mentions her friend most days and makes up different stories according to what's going on in her life. Is this

normal behaviour, and will she grow out of it?

Expert Eileen Hayes replies

There's nothing to worry about. It's very common for young children, around two and a half to three-years old, to create imaginary playmates—up to two thirds of them do this at some time. A toddler's lively, active imagination and their difficulty in completely separating fact from fantasy often lead to the creation of one or more imaginary playmates. It's also useful to have someone to blame when things go wrong.

Your child probably knows her friend isn't real, and will dispose of her when she's ready. There's no long-term harm—many think imaginary friends are especially creative for children with rich imaginations. Only if your child becomes completely obsessed with an imaginary friend to the extent that she won't play with anyone or anything else would you need to worry and ask a health professional for advice.

Tips

1. Make sure your daughter has plenty of opportunities to play with other children and make some real friendships.

2. Try not to worry as imaginary friends always disappear eventually, and you can't really make this happen until your child is ready.

3. Play along with your child, and never make fun of or deny her friend.

4. Don't act too much as if you actually believe in the friend. There's nothing wrong with playing the game—some parents have to put out an extra plate for lunch. But say something light-hearted like "It's fun to pretend your friend is here.", so you're not completely going along with it.

53. What's the matter with the 3-year-old daughter?

- A. She has no friends.
- B. She has an unhealthy friend.
- C. She is always mentioning her friend.
- D. She mentions her friend too much who does not actually exist.

54. According to the expert, _____.

- A. it is not normal for children to have an imaginary friend
- B. it is not harmful a bit for a child to create one or more imaginary friends
- C. children's active imagination and difficulty in telling fact from fantasy all contribute to the creation of imaginary friends
- D. if your child has an imaginary friend, you need to ask a

health professional for advice immediately

55. Which of the following measures that parents take will be correct, according to the tips?

- A. They need to try hard to help their child forget the imaginary friend.
- B. They should tell him or her that the imaginary friend does not exist at all.
- C. They must pretend that the children's imaginary friend exists.
- D. They need to encourage their children to play with other children and make some real friends.

第三部分 写作

IV. 短文改错

Dear friends,

It is real a good chance to have met all of you here.

56. _____

We have spent several precious weekend in learning in the

57. _____

English Club. Although we have been members for a short

58. _____

period of time, we have made a great progress. That is

59. _____

because we are all very much active and the activities are not

60. _____

only enjoyable and also helpful. Besides, the foreign teachers

61. _____

here work hard and try his best to make the activities

62. _____

lively and interested. I am very pleased to say that all of

63. _____

us greatly improved our spoken English so far. I am

64. _____

looking forward to see all of you again in the near future!

65. _____

Thank you.

V. 书面表达

现在,通讯手段发达,人们的交际方式也更丰富了。比如,很多年轻人在网上交友(find friends online)。你是如何交新朋友的呢?网上交友的方式安全吗?请结合你的生活体验谈谈你的看法。

词数:120 词左右。

Lesson 2 (Units 3 - 4, Grade 1)

重点词汇

考纲词汇



Unit 3 consider; means; transportation; board; experience; simply; vacation; nature; basic; tip; stream; normal; excitement; handle; similarity; particular; separate; combine; task

Unit 4 unforgettable; king; host; disaster; finally; rescue; advance; upon; seize; swallow; drag; struggle; fight; flow; fright; shake; strike; destroy; tower; national; deadline; fear; article; temple; touch; note; benefit; stair; travel agent

重点短语



Unit 3 means of transportation; have a new experience from; more and more popular; instead of doing; try doing; get close to; go for a hike; watch out for; protect sth. from; get away from; in a few days' time; as with; go off to; see sb. off; say "hi" to sb.; a form of; used to; on the other hand; at least; find out; arrive at; think about; make notes; in space; have a picnic

Unit 4 take place; used to do sth.; play tennis; be caught in; be on fire; work as; a big mass of; sweep away; hold on to; be upon; pull sb. up; get on one's feet; fright for one's life; move up; fall down; tree after tree; cut down; work out; refer to; hand in; spend time in doing sth.; go through; go on a holiday; take photos of sb.; be afraid of; look into; with a look of fright

巩固训练



I. Write the words according to the given definitions.

1. e _____ knowledge or skill acquired from seeing and doing things; event or activity that affects one in some way
2. n _____ in accordance with what is typical, usual, or regular; free from mental or emotional disorder
3. a _____ eager for or fond of adventure; full of danger and excitement
4. r _____ save or bring sb. or sth. away from danger
5. d _____ a point in time by which sth. must be done
6. c _____ to think about or examine
7. d _____ a sudden great misfortune
8. a _____ a complete piece of writing in newspaper, maga-

zine, etc.

9. s _____ to take hold of eagerly, quickly, or forcefully
10. t _____ a piece of work that sb. has to do especially a hard or unpleasant one

II. Complete each of the following sentences by writing a word in the blank.

11. In judging him you should c _____ his youth.
12. Did he m _____ that he was dissatisfied with our service?
13. That man is proud by n _____.
14. Are there any s _____ between China and Japan?
15. She is p _____ about what she wears and eats.
16. We didn't s _____ until it was midnight.
17. Some films c _____ education with recreation.
18. The professor is engaged in a _____ studies.
19. All his hopes were d _____.
20. The room s _____ you as warm and comfortable when you enter.

III. From the phrases given in the box, choose one (using its correct form) to complete each of the following sentences.

instead of doing; get close to; protect... from; get away from; in a few days' time; on the other hand; make notes; be caught in; be on fire; hold on to; refer to; hand in; go through; look into; such as

21. It is dangerous to _____ the house that _____.
22. We should _____ our environment _____ pollution.
23. Jack phoned me to say that he would come back _____.
24. He lost his job because on one hand he didn't achieve anything and _____ he asked for better pay.
25. He _____ a sudden heavy rain so he got all wet.
26. You should _____ your old house even if you are in heavy debt.
27. What I have to say _____ all of you.
28. He's determined to _____ with the marriage in spite of his poverty.
29. They _____ each other's face with a look of fright in the flood.
30. We have been to many English-speaking countries, _____, the USA, the UK, Australia, New Zealand and so on.

1. Instead of spending your vacation on a bus, in a hotel or sitting on the beach, you may want to try hiking. (P17)

A) 句子中短语介词 *instead of...* 表示“取代……而不是……”，后面跟名词、代词、-ing 形式或介词短语等；而 *instead* 是副词，表示“相反，而”。例如：

Instead of doing his homework, Bing Bing watched TV in his room.

= Bing Bing didn't do his homework in his room. Instead, he watched TV.

B) try doing, try something 与 try to do 的用法：

a) try doing 表示用新的方法、手段试一试看将会产生什么样的结果。例如：

1) Try knocking at the back door if nobody hears you at the front door.

2) I can't get the car starting. Perhaps I should try filling in the tank with some hot water.

b) try to do 意为“努力做，勉力而为”。例如：

1) Try to behave better.

2) He didn't try to do it.

c) try something 意为“尝试某种行为或东西”。例如：

Would you like to try some beer?

2. The name "whitewater" comes from the fact that the water in these streams and rivers looks white when it moves quickly. (P17)

句子中 *that the water in these streams and rivers looks white when it moves quickly* 是一个同位语从句，用于说明名词 *fact* 的具体内容。英语中一些抽象名词，如 *fact, information, idea, advice, suggestion, opinion, plan, demand, reason* 等后面常可以跟同位语从句来说明或解释名词所包含的内容。例如：

1) She showed us her idea at the meeting that she would refuse to join the new party.

2) The government has made the plan that we'll send up Shenzhou VI Spaceship in two or three years.

3) He has made a suggestion that we (should) change our plan at once.

3. You should not go rafting unless you know how to swim, and you should always wear a life jacket. (P18)

A) 连词 *unless* 的意思是“除非，如果不”，常可以与 *if...* *not* 互换。引导条件状语从句时，从句谓语动词经常要用现在时表示将来。

1) The men will have to wait all day unless the doctor works faster.

2) You will succeed in the end unless you give up halfway.

B) *know how to swim* 中特殊疑问词 *to do* 结构，相当于一个名词性从句，可做主语、宾语、表语等。可用于这种结构的常见动词有 *tell, advise, show, teach, learn, ask, decide* 等。例如：

1) I wonder how to get to the post office. (object)

2) Can you tell me what to do next? (object)

3) How to do it well is an important question. (subject)

4) What worries him is where to find the man. (predicative)

4. Eco-travel is a way to find out what can be done to help animals and plants as well as people. (P20)

A) *way to do / of doing / that-clause / in which clause / clause* 表示做某事的方法。例如：

1) I don't like the way (that / in which) you speak to your parents.

2) What is the way you thought of to solve the problem?

3) The experience may change the way you think about life and nature.

B) 句中 *what can be done* 是一宾语从句，相当于 *what people can do*，作短语动词 *find out* 的宾语；而动词不定式短语 *to help animals and plants as well as people* 是句子的目的状语。英语中当不需要提及谓语动作的执行者时，通常用被动语态形式来表达。例如：

1) Computers have widely been used in different kinds of fields in modern society.

2) The cause of that serious accident will be looked into carefully.

C) *as well as* 此处意为“除……之外还”，常用来连接两个相同成分，强调前者。注意其连接两个主语时，谓语动词的数应与前一个主语保持一致。例如：

1) My friend, Bill, is good at science as well as arts at school.

2) Li Lei as well as his friends is going boating next Sunday. *as well as* 也可以表示“和……一样好”。例如：

1) I was pleased that I answered the question as well as I could.

2) I can play football as well as, if not better than, David.

5. By staying at hotels in Red River Village, tourists can help the villagers make money so that they can take care of the river and the birds. (P20)

A) *by* 用作介词，表示“用……方式，凭借……手段”，后接动词时用其-ing 形式。例如：

One learns a language by making mistakes and correcting them.

B) *so that* 通常用来引导目的状语从句，意思是“为了……；以便于”，从句的谓语动词通常和情态动词连用。例如：

He drank some coffee so that he would not fall asleep.

so that 还可用来引导结果状语从句。例如：

He often tells lies so that nobody believes him any longer.

6. Your house is on fire but there is still a little girl sleeping in the bedroom on the second floor. (P24)

A) *on fire* 意为“起火；着火；燃烧着”，表示状态，常用于 *be on fire*。例如：

There was a house on fire in the village.

B) *catch fire* 也表示“着火”，但相当于 *begin to burn*，表示动作。例如：

Do not stand too close to that stove. Your clothes may catch fire.

[比较] on the fire 意为“在火上”。例如:

Put the pan on the fire.

7. She looked around and saw Jeff running. (P24)

感官动词 see, watch, hear, notice, feel 等后可接-ing 形式作宾补,表示宾语当时正在进行的动作,也可接-ed 或 do (to 要略去),试比较下列句子的不同含义:

1) The missing boy was last seen playing near the East Lake.

2) He can hear the birds singing in the morning.

3) He felt someone patting his shoulder.

4) He felt his shoulder patted (v-ed).

5) He was listened to sing an English song. (注意:被动语态时, to 要恢复)

8. Before she could move, she heard a loud noise, which grew to a terrible roar. (P24)

A) 此处 before 引导的时间状语从句表示“在……之前”或“还没来得及”。例如:

1) He made a mistake, but then he corrected the situation before it got worse.

2) Several days had gone by before I realized the painting was missing.

B) 关系代词 which 可以引导非限制性定语从句,并充当其中的主语或宾语,其先行词可以是句子,也可以是主句的一部分。例如:

1) Helen was much kinder to her youngest son than to the others, which, of course, made the others envy him.

题中的 which 引导非限制性定语从句,指代前面主句的整个内容。

2) He failed in the driving test, which was unexpected.

9. "Run!" Jeff shouted, seizing her arm. (P24)

A) seizing 是-ing 形式在句中作伴随状语,它与句子主语之间有逻辑上的主谓关系。又如:

Laughing and talking, the students worked in the fields.

B) seize 指“突然抓住或夺过”,比 catch 更有力、更具体。用于引申意义,意为“抓(机会等);理解(意思)”。例如:

1) They seized the thief by the arm and handed him over to the police.

2) We must seize every chance.

[比较] catch 表示“经过追逐或经过一定的筹划,抓住运动着的物体或人”。例如:

1) The police have caught the murderer alive.

2) I threw a ball to her and she caught it.

3) The boy was caught stealing and was brought in by the police.

10. Tree after tree went down, cut down by the water, which must have been three meters deep. (P25)

A) must have done something 表示“过去一定做过某事”,是对过去发生情况的肯定推测。例如:

1) I didn't hear the phone. I must have been asleep.

2) You knew the film so well. You must have seen it.

[比较]

1) You must have finished your homework yesterday, didn't you?

2) You must have finished your homework, haven't you?

B) 其他的情态动词如 should, will, would, may, might, can, could, need 等也可用完成体来表示对过去所发生事情的推测。例如:

1) The journey to Beijing couldn't have been a good one.

2) You needn't have told him the news.

3) I should have arrived here earlier.

能力检测

第一部分 英语知识运用

I. 语法与词汇

- _____ you call me to say you are not coming, I will see you at the theatre.
A. Though B. Whether C. Until D. Unless
- Rose need special care _____ they can live through winter.
A. because B. so that C. even if D. as
- It was raining heavily. Little Mary felt cold, so she stood _____ to her mother.
A. close B. closely C. closed D. closing
- Some of the passengers told the reporters about their _____ in the burning train.
A. details B. trips C. events D. experiences

- Will Chinese English become one of the world English?
—Only time will _____.
A. speak B. talk C. say D. tell
- During last summer vacation, we students had plenty of _____ and got a lot of _____ in our school factory.
A. exercises; experience B. exercise; experiences
C. exercise; experience D. exercises; experiences
- Because the climbers _____ a heavy rain, they had to stop climbing the high mountain.
A. caught B. caught in
C. were caught D. were caught in
- On Friday 16th October, 1987, a hurricane _____ the southeast of England.
A. struck B. beat C. felt D. dragged
- George _____ the good chance to hand his suggestions to