

依据教育部考试中心最新《考试大纲》编写

总主编/薄冰

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# Magic

魔力！高效！经典！权威！



2005年  
第一轮

## 魔法英语

Magic English

## 高考总复习

丛书主编/严文科 李健民

- 最科学、最优化的学习流程
- 最直观、最高效的呈现方式
- 最新颖、最敏锐的信息传递



长征出版社  
CHANGZHENG PRESS





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# 高考总复习

丛书主编/ 严文科 李健民

本册主编/ 高永全

编委/ 张秀杰 张晓玲 郑树科 秦国清  
秦天云 邹立洁 孔祥发 孔智全  
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审读/【美】Peter Brosch

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在新的世纪,国内英语教学正发生着日新月异的变化,广大教师和学生对中学英语教辅读物出版创新的呼声也此起彼伏:中学英语教辅需要精品,需要品牌,需要从更远、更新的角度重新打造!魔法英语的出现,为中学英语教辅的历史翻开了新的一页。

美国蒙登戈国际语言研究中心、英国剑桥国际语言研究院等国内外十多所英语教育研究机构积极参与,北京四中、黄冈中学、华东师大附中、清华大学附中等国内几十所重点中学鼎力协助,一百多位英语教育专家及知名特高级教师联手缔造……魔法英语,已悄然走在中学英语教辅的最前沿,成为一个全新的中学英语教辅品牌!一个真正由专家打造的具有国际品质的中学英语教辅品牌!

魔法英语横空出世,骤然引起广大教师和学生的关注,得到社会各界读者的厚爱,这对我们实在是一种莫大的鼓励。我们本意旨在给中学生提供一个崭新的学习平台,为每位读者所付出的时间和期待提供丰厚的回报。在这里,最不能释怀的是我们对中学英语教育的敏锐察觉和积累,我们力求通过不懈的努力,让“魔法英语——解放中学生的英语,让英语学习变得如此简单”的思想光芒,照耀每位读者!

我们与读者的心是相通的,同广大一线教师的心是相通的。现在,我们付出的每一份努力,都得到了广大教师和读者的支持和肯定。面对这些勉励和关怀,我们将会以百倍的努力来报答。未来我们会做得更好!这是我们的目标,也是我们不变的承诺。

魔法英语愿做中学生学习英语的最佳助手,最贴心的朋友!让魔法英语伴随着我们的幸福、快乐和回忆,一起成长!

魔法教育发展研究中心

2004.5





# 前言

## Preface

本丛书是在薄冰、张定远、蔡上鹤、臧嵘、杨启楠、张同恂、刘淑梅、刘真、程耀尧等中学教育界权威、教材专家的悉心指导下，借鉴了北京四中、黄冈中学、华东师大附中、清华大学附中、北大附中等国内百余所重点中学的备考经验，吸收了国内高考备考方面最新的科研成果，根据教育部国家考试中心最新的《考试说明》的要求，结合众多备考专家对2005年高考趋势研究及备考策略编写而成。

丛书内容讲解全面、详细，注重基础知识的获得和基本技能的应用，注重学科综合的提炼与复习引导，突出对学科主干知识的延展性和联系性探究，突出对方法和规律的总结，强调解题技巧和思维探究过程，旨在通过全面夯实基础，从根本上快速提升学生的综合素质和应试能力。

丛书尤其注重对训练题、试题的选编和设置：对考点的复习和考查全面、完整；对训练题的选编由浅入深、由易到难，层次分明；充分结合与社会生活密切相关的国际、国内热点问题及科技、教育、卫生等领域的前沿问题编写、设置训练题。

丛书最引人注目的是这样三个方面：

**最科学、优化的学习流程：**在学习流程上通过知识互动、典题探究、知能训练三个关键环节，引导学生实施自主性、启发性、探究性、理解性的、有意义的学习与复习。

**最直观、高效的呈现方式：**使用灵活多样的表达方式内容进行表述，使高考复习过程变得直观、具体、高效。

**最新颖、敏锐的信息传递：**迅速体现有关高考信息，准确反映高考趋势，全面把握2005年高考。以最新的材料和社会热点话题命制综合模拟题，集中体现考试中心对2004年高考试题的评价导向和有关2005年高考命题的最新调整信息。

本书按每两单元为一节进行编写。每节设【重点归纳】【重点难点解密】【真题透析】【魔法考场】四个栏目。

**【重点归纳】** 建构本节的知识结构和知识体系，集中体现知识点的内在联系；

**【重点难点解密】** 梳理本节核心知识，建立知识体系，尤其对本节的主干知识要点进行







# 前言

## Preface

精细解读。(注：在教师用书中，我们设有“魔力追踪演练”，供老师选择使用。)

**【真题透析】** 遴选具有代表性、典型性、前瞻性的优秀高考真题，通过对其详细解析，展现命题意图，把握解题关键，点拨解题技巧，让学生最后达到全面思考、快速解决问题的能力。

**【魔法考场】** 根据高考题型，由浅入深，由易到难，精心设计试题。检测学生对基本知识和技能的提升运用能力。(注：在教师用书中，我们设有“考能巩固”，供老师用以检测学生对基本知识和技能的掌握情况。)

丛书在编辑过程中特别强调降低差错率、消灭错别字，编辑及作者们也在这方面做了非常大的努力，但由时间仓促，难免会有差错，恳请各位老师及同学批评指正。

编者

2004.5





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他挣的钱不足以养活一个四口之家。

### once

连词，意思是“一旦，只要”，引导条件状语从句。如果 once 从句中的主语与主句主语相同，常可省略从句的主语及助动词。如：

Once you have taken the examination, you'll be able to relax. 你一旦考过，就可以轻松一下了。

Once in, you will never get out.

只要一进来，你就别想出去。

副词，表示“曾经，从前”，只用于过去时态。如：

This book was once very popular but nobody reads it today. 这本书曾经很流行，但现在没人读了。

副词，作“一次”解，可用于各种时态。如：

I have been there once. 我曾经到过那儿一次。

相关短语有：once more/again/over 再一次；once and again 再三；once in a while 偶尔；at once 立刻，同时；all at once 突然。

### prefer

prefer 的意思是“喜欢……（甚于喜欢……），宁愿……（而不愿……）”。

prefer 是动词，常用于下列句型：

prefer (doing) sth... to (doing) sth...，这里的 to 是介词，后面接名词、代词或动名词。如：

I would prefer playing outdoors to watching TV.

我喜欢在户外玩胜过看电视。

Which do you prefer, rice or bread?

你比较喜欢哪一样，米饭还是面包？

prefer 后跟动词不定式。如：

Do you prefer to cook for yourself or to eat in a restaurant?

你喜欢自己做饭吃，还是到饭店里吃？

I would prefer not to go out today. 我今天宁愿不出去。

prefer sb to do sth 希望某人做某事。如：

I prefer you not to stay here over the night.

我希望你不要在这儿过夜。

They preferred their son to go to college.

他们希望儿子上大学。

prefer to do sth rather than do sth 宁愿做……而不愿做……。如：

I prefer to live in the countryside rather than stay in the city.

我宁愿住在乡村也不呆在城市。

They prefer to go with us rather than (to) stay at home.

他们宁可和我们一起去，而不愿呆在家里。

prefer that... 意为“喜欢，希望”，在该句型中，that 从句用虚拟语气。如：

We prefer that the plan (should) be fully discussed before being put onto practice.

我们希望在计划实施前予以充分讨论。

注意：prefer 不能用于进行时态。



### so he does, so does he

so he does 表示同意或强调上面所说的情况，前后主语是同一个人，译为“确实如此，的确是这样”。如：

—The cars are fine.

—So they are. (= You are right. The cars are fine.)

“车真漂亮。”“它们确实漂亮。”

so does he 表示“……也如此”，表示某人或某物的情况与前面所叙述的（肯定）情况相同，前后主语不是同一个人，该句型的谓语应该与前句谓语的时态和语态保持一致。如：

—David has made great progress recently.

—So he has, and so have you.

“大卫近来取得了很大的进步。”“他确实进步很大，你的进步也不小。”

He was reading just now, and so was Jack.

他刚才读书了，杰克也读了。

如果前面所提到的情况是否定的时候，我们常用 neither/nor does he 开头。如：

—I don't like pop music.

—Neither do I. “杰克没去过中国，玛莉也没去过。”

Jack hasn't been to China, and neither has Mary.

如果前面的句子既有否定又有肯定，或谓语动词不是同一类时，我们常用 so it is with sb 或 it is the same with sb。如：

Tom can't dance but he likes singing. So it is with Li Li.

汤姆不会跳舞，但他喜欢唱歌。李丽也是如此。

### instead, instead of

instead 是副词，意思是“代替”。一般单独使用，位于句首或句尾，也可不译出。如：

The girl doesn't want a pen. Give her a pencil instead.

那个女孩不要钢笔，给她一支铅笔吧。

She invited Bob to the party, but his friend Peter came instead.

她邀请鲍勃参加晚会，但参加的是他的朋友彼得。

instead of 是介词，后面要接名词、代词、动名词或介词短语作宾语，含有“用前者而不用后者”的意味。如：

Give him a pencil instead of a pen.

给他一支铅笔，不要给他钢笔。

This winter we are going to Guangzhou instead of Hainan Island. 今年冬天我们将去广州而不去海南岛。

### hope, wish, expect

这三个词都可以跟不定式作宾语，表示“希望干……”。如：





# Magic

## Part 1



We hope/wish/expect to visit such a beautiful place.

我们希望参观如此美丽的一个地方。

I wish/hope/expect to stay here a little longer.

我希望在这里多呆一会。

- ② hope, wish 后面不可以直接跟名词作宾语, 应用 hope/wish for sth, 而 expect 可以直接跟名词作宾语。如:

We hope/wish for a good dictionary.

我们希望有一本好字典。

We expect a holiday. 我们盼望假期。

- ③ hope/expect + that 从句表可实现的愿望; wish + that 从句表不能实现的愿望, 从句要用虚拟语气。如:

We hope/expect that we will land on the moon some day.

我们希望有一天能登上月球。

He wishes that he would finish the work tomorrow.

他多么想明天能完成这项工作呀。(事实上完不成)

- ④ wish, expect 后都可跟不定式作宾语补足语, 即 wish/expect sb to do sth (希望/期待某人做某事); 但 hope 不能用于这种结构。如:

He shall not go. I wish him to remain.

他不会走的, 我希望他留下来。

What a fool I was to have expected him to help me.

我是多么傻, 竟然期望他帮助我。

- ⑤ wish sb + n. 表示“祝愿……”。如:

I wish you a happy New Year! 祝你新年快乐!

### first of all, at first, above all, for the first time

- ① first of all 是从事物排列顺序上说的“首先, 第一”。如:

I'm interested in old coins but first of all I'm a stamp collector. 我对古币很感兴趣, 但是我首先是个集邮者。

- ② above all 是从事物重要性上说的“首先”, 因此又可以翻译成“最重要的是、特别是、尤其是”。如:

But above all tell me quickly what I have to do.

但是最重要的是你赶快告诉我我必须做什么。

- ③ at first 表示“一开始, 起初”, 暗含与后来的情况相对照, 是一个表示过去时间的状语。如:

He found English difficult at first, but soon mastered it.

起初他认为英语是很难学的, 但是很快他便掌握了。

- ④ for the first time 表示“第一次, 头一回”, 在句中作状语。如:

My daughter said she saw the sea for the first time in her life. 女儿说她生平头一回看见了大海。

### too much, much too

这两个词组不仅是次序颠倒, 而且意义与用法各不相同。

- ① too much 表示“太多, 太过分”, 相当于名词词组, 强调 much。用作代词时可以代替不可数名词作主语、宾语、表语。如:

It's very kind of you. You have given me too much.

你真好! 你给我的已经太多了。

用作形容词时, 后接不可数名词。如:

Snowing is exciting, but too much snow can cause trouble.

下雪是让人兴奋的, 但太多了会造成麻烦。

也可以用作副词词组, 修饰动词。如:

He said too much and what's more, what he said is too much for a girl.

他说得太多, 而且他说的话对一个姑娘来说太过分了。

I can't thank you too much for your help.

对你的帮助我再感谢也不过分。

- ② much too 表示“太, 非常”, 强调 too, 相当于副词词组, 常用来修饰形容词或副词, 不可修饰动词。如:

The coat is much too large for you. You'd better change it.

那件大衣对你来说太大, 你应该换一件。

应注意的是, too much 和 much too 都可用作副词, 但 too much 不可修饰形容词, much too 不可修饰动词。

### find, find out, look for

- ① find 找到, 发现, 发觉, 多指偶然发现或碰到, 为 look for 之结果。其后可跟名词、代词、双宾语、复合结构或 that 从句。如:

They found it was too late to catch the train.

他们发觉太晚了, 赶不上火车了。

He found his home village unchanged.

他发现家乡还是老样子。

I found the job well done. 我发现工作做得很好。

Can you find me a good one? 你能给我找一个好的吗?

- ② find out 是指通过观察、调查、询问、谈话、探索、研究等方式而发现真相、事实, 找出原因或发现秘密、错误等, 其后一般跟名词、代词或从句。如:

It was found out that the disease was curable.

已发现那种疾病可以治愈了。

Please find out when the train leaves.

请打听一下火车什么时候开。

- ③ look for 强调找的过程。如:

Do you know what he is looking for?

你知道他在找什么吗?

He is looking for his dictionary bought yesterday.

他在找昨天买的那本词典。

### go on doing sth, go on to do sth, go on with sth

- ① go on doing sth 表示“继续、连续不断地、不停地干某事”, 干的是同一件事。如:

He went on telling us what he saw in China.

他继续给我们谈他在中国的见闻。

He went on reading the text although I told him to stop.

尽管我叫他不要读了, 他还是继续读课文。

- ② go on to do sth 指在干完原来做的事之后, 接着做另一件





事。强调继续做的事和原来做的事不同。如:

After he had explained the meaning of the word, he went on to give us some examples.

他给我们解释了词的意思之后,接着给我们举了几个例子。(解释词义与举例是两回事)

After he finished his exercises, he went on to do some reading. 做完练习,他接着读书。

③ go on with sth 指前后干的是同一件事,但中间有停顿。如:

After a rest, we went on with our work.

休息之后,我们继续工作。

Mary went on with her homework after supper.

晚饭后玛丽继续做作业。

## some time, sometime, sometimes, some times

① some time 是名词词组,表示“一段时间,若干时间”。如:

He stayed here for some time. 他在这儿呆了一段时间。

② sometime 用作副词,表示“过去某个时候”或者“将来某个时候,日后”。如:

Will you go and see your teacher sometime?

你哪一天去看看你的老师好吗?

The accident happened sometime last month.

事故发生在上月某一天。

③ sometimes 是频度副词,表示“有时”。如:

Sometimes the little girl laughs, and sometimes she cries.

小女孩有时笑,有时哭。

Sometimes I went to school by bike and sometimes on foot.

我有时骑自行车上学,有时步行去。

④ some times 表示“几次,多次”。如:

He has been to Beijing some times.

他已经去过北京好多次了。

## none, no one

① none 作代词时,既可指人,也可指物。意思是“三者或三者以上的人或物中没有一个人”,常常受后面 of 短语的限制。of 后可接复数可数名词,作主语时,谓语动词可以是单数,也可以是复数,其后的可数名词或代词必须是三者或三者以上的人或事物。如:

None of my friends smokes/smoke.

我的朋友中没有一个人抽烟。

He liked none of the books. 这些书他一本也不喜欢。

② no one 一般只用来指人,后面不能跟 of 短语。no one 作主语时,谓语动词只能用单数。如:

No one knows the answer to the question.

没有一个人知道这个问题的答案。

No one was killed in the traffic accident.

在那次交通事故中没有一个人死亡。

③ none 和 no one 常用于简略答语中,none 用来回答“How

many/much...?”,而 no one 常用来回答“Who...?”。如:

—How many pictures are there on the wall? 墙上有几幅画?

—None. 一幅也没有。

—Who is in the lab? 谁在实验室里?

—No one (Nobody). 没有人。



## 真题透析



### 真题 1

\_\_\_\_\_, some famous scientists have the qualities of being both careful and careless.

- A Strangely enough      B Enough strangely  
C Strange enough      D Enough strange

(2004 年春季高考·上海卷)

解题指导 答案: A。空白部分在句中作状语,要用副词 strangely; enough 修饰副词时要放在副词后面。



### 真题 2

Allen had to call a taxi because the box was \_\_\_\_\_ to carry all the way home.

- A much too heavy      B too much heavy  
C heavy too much      D too heavy much

(2003 年高考·全国卷)

解题指导 答案: A。too much 修饰不可数名词, much too 修饰形容词或者副词。



### 真题 3

—Was his father very strict with him when he was at school?

—Yes. He had never praised him \_\_\_\_\_ he became one of the top students in his grade.

- A after      B unless  
C until      D when

(2003 年春季高考·北京卷)

解题指导 答案: C。此题考查 not... until “直到……才”。until 引导时间状语从句,而 unless 引导条件状语从句。该句的时间属过去时范畴,不含条件意味。



### 真题 4

The research is so designed that once \_\_\_\_\_ nothing can be done to change it.

- A begins      B having begun  
C beginning      D begun

(2002 年高考·全国卷)

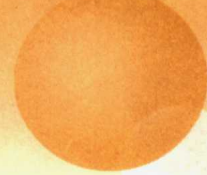
解题指导 答案: D。once 引导了一个省略的状语从句,原句应该为 once the research is begun, nothing can be done to change it。由于主语一致,谓语又含有助动词 is,故而省略成 once begun。





# Magic

## Part 1



### 真题 5

—You forgot your purse when you went out.

—Good heavens, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A so did I                      B so I did  
C I did so                      D I so did

(2002 年高考·上海卷)

**解题指导** 答案: B。答语表示对前面所述情况的肯定,

意思是“天哪,我真的没带钱包出去。”不用倒装。

### 真题 6

Quite a few people used to believe that disaster \_\_\_\_\_ if a mirror was broken.

- A was sure of striking  
B was sure of having stuck  
C was sure to be struck  
D was sure to strike

(2002 年高考题·上海卷)

**解题指导** 答案: D。本题旨在考查 be sure to do 和

be sure of 的用法区别。be sure of 的意思是“确保,对……有把握”,强调自己有把握;be sure to do 的意思是“一定,必然”,强调说话人的看法。这句话的意思是:过去很多人都认为如果镜子破了,一定会有灾难的。

### 真题 7

—Do you think the Stars will beat the Bulls?

—Yes. They have better players, so I \_\_\_\_\_ them to win.

- A hope                      B prefer  
C expect                      D want

(1999 年高考·全国卷)

**解题指导** 答案: C。hope 不跟复合宾语; expect 预料,预计; prefer 更喜欢; want 想要。

### 真题 8

I can hardly hear the radio. Would you please \_\_\_\_\_?

- A turn it on  
B turn it down  
C turn it up  
D turn it off

(1995 年高考·全国卷)

**解题指导** 答案: C。turn on 打开; turn down

把(音量)调小; turn up 把(音量)调大; turn off 关闭。

jing to join in the fight again SARS, so we only had time for a few words.

- A just left                      B has just left  
C is just leaving              D was just leaving

2. Cindy doesn't look \_\_\_\_\_ her mother, but she speaks \_\_\_\_\_ her father does.

- A like; like                      B as; as  
C like; as                      D as; like

3. —Jack certainly has a \_\_\_\_\_ opinion of Susan.  
—It can't be worse than \_\_\_\_\_ of him.

- A low; hers                      B high; herself  
C better; her                      D bad; she

4. When it comes to bringing up children, some people say \_\_\_\_\_ discipline produces \_\_\_\_\_ happy well-behaved child.

- A a; the                      B /; a  
C a; a                      D /; the

5. More than \_\_\_\_\_ of the workers \_\_\_\_\_ from Paris.

- A ten percents; is              B ten percent; are  
C three times; was              D percents ten; comes

6. —Would you mind if I smoked here?  
—\_\_\_\_\_, but I think you'd better do it over there.

- A Yes, please                      B I'm sorry  
C Certainly not                      D No, go ahead

7. It is two months \_\_\_\_\_ I came here to teach you Chinese.

- A when                      B that  
C until                      D since

8. It is the prevention of disease \_\_\_\_\_ its successful treatment that has led to the rapid increase of the world's population.

- A rather than                      B including  
C but also                      D less than

9. It's impossible for all the people to get jobs because \_\_\_\_\_ of them are not fit for them.

- A none                      B all  
C not all                      D every one

10. —I'll be away for a summer holiday. Would you mind going with me?

- \_\_\_\_\_.  
A I'll like it  
B No, I've no time  
C Not at all, I'd be glad to  
D Yes, of course not

11. Mr Wise allowed \_\_\_\_\_ football after school yesterday, but Vernon was not allowed \_\_\_\_\_.

- A playing; to                      B playing; to do  
C to play; to play                      D to play; playing

12. \_\_\_\_\_ the beginning of the meeting, we heard a report by Comrade Zhao.

- A By                      B In  
C At                      D On



## 魔法考场

### I. 单项填空

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项。

1. Unfortunately, when I dropped in, Doctor Li \_\_\_\_\_ for Bei-





13. I think you'd better \_\_\_\_\_ your spare time better.  
 A employ B hire  
 C take D share
14. —By the way, Mary sends her best wishes to you.  
 —  
 A Thank you B It's great  
 C That's nice of her D All right
15. He had a strange but effective way \_\_\_\_\_ the students  
 his instructions willingly.  
 A of making; followed B to have; follow  
 C of getting; to taking D to expect; taking



阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从各题所给的四个选项中, 选出最佳选项。

Once upon a time there was a wise man that used to go to the ocean to do his writing. He had the 1 of walking on the beach before he began his work.

One day he was walking along the 2 . As he looked down the beach, he saw a human 3 moving like a dancer. He smiled to himself at the 4 of someone who would dance on the beach. So he began to walk faster to 5 .

As he got 6 , he saw that it was a young man and the young man wasn't dancing, but 7 he was reaching down to the shore, 8 something very gently and throwing it into the 9 .

As he got closer he 10 , "Good morning! What are you doing?"

The young man paused, 11 up and replied, "Throwing starfish in the ocean."

"I 12 I should have asked, why are you throwing starfish in the sea?"

"This sun is 13 and the tide is going out. And if I don't throw them in the ocean they'll 14 ."

"But, young man, don't you 15 that there are miles and miles of beach and starfish all along it? You can't possibly make a 16 !"

The young man listened 17 . Then he bent down, picked another starfish and threw it into the sea, 18 the breaking waves and said, "It really mattered for that one."

There is something very 19 in each and every one of us. We have all been 20 with the ability to make difference. And if we can become aware of that gift, we will gain through the strength of our visions the power to shape the future.

We must each find our starfish. And if we throw our starfish wisely and well, the world will be blessed.

1. A chance B custom  
 C habit D way  
 2. A shore B road

- C street D river  
 3. A character B figure  
 C shadow D being  
 4. A sight B dream  
 C thought D imagination  
 5. A get along B run after  
 C hurry up D catch up  
 6. A closer B farther  
 C backward D apart  
 7. A then B instead  
 C opposite D actually  
 8. A handing out B looking for  
 C picking up D finding out  
 9. A ocean B river  
 C field D darkness  
 10. A cheered up B called out  
 C pointed out D held out  
 11. A looked B turned  
 C called D raised  
 12. A forget B remember  
 C consider D guess  
 13. A up B down  
 C out D away  
 14. A flee B disappear  
 C die D rot  
 15. A find B realize  
 C discover D watch  
 16. A difference B change  
 C success D try  
 17. A carelessly B angrily  
 C politely D excitedly  
 18. A into B under  
 C past D on  
 19. A special B common  
 C useful D interesting  
 20. A provided B gifted  
 C made D supplied



阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的四个选项中, 选出最佳选项。



There seems never to have been a civilization (文明) without toys, but when and how they developed is unknown.





# Magic

## Part 1



They probably came about just to give children something to do.

In the ancient world, as is today, most boys play with some kinds of toys and most girls with another. In societies where social roles are strictly determined, boys pattern their play after the activities of their fathers and girls after the tasks of their mothers. This is true because boys and girls are being prepared, even in play, to step into the roles and responsibilities of the adult world.

What is remarkable about the history of toys is not so much how they changed over the centuries but how much they have remained the same. It is the universality of toys about their development in all parts of the world and their continuing to the present that is amazing. In Egypt, America, China, Japan and among the Arctic people, generally the same kinds of toys appeared. Nearly every civilization had dolls, little weapons, toy soldiers, tiny animals and vehicles.

Because toys can be generally regarded as a kind of art form, they have not been subject to (服从于) technological progress that characterizes inventions for adult use. The progress from the wheel to the oxcart to the automobile is a direct line of advancement. The progress from a rattle (拨浪鼓) used by a baby in 3000 BC to one used by an infant today, however, is not characterized by inventiveness. Each rattle is the product of the artistic tastes of the times and subject to the limitations of materials then ready for use.

- The reason why the toys most boys play with are different from those that girls play with is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A their social roles are strictly determined  
B most boys would like to follow their fathers' jobs  
C boys like to play with their fathers while girls with their mothers  
D they like challenging activities
- "The universality of toys" lies in the fact that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A technological advances have greatly improved the making of toys  
B the improvement of techniques in making toys depends on the efforts of universities  
C the exploration of the universe has led to the creation of new kinds of toys  
D the basic characteristics of toys are the same the world over
- Regarded as a kind of art form, toys \_\_\_\_\_.  
A follow a direct line of development  
B also greatly interest adults  
C are not characterized by progress in technology  
D show the pace of social progress
- The author used the example of a rattle to show that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A in toy-making there is a continuity in the use of materials  
B even the simplest toys can show the progress of technology

C it often takes a long time to introduce new technology into toy-making

D even a simple toy can mirror the artistic tastes of the time

## B

When one of your car tires goes flat, there are two things you can do. Complain and change it or, if you don't have a spare, stand helplessly beside the road and hope someone comes to your rescue. Now comes a third choice, called Quickwheel. It is designed to get disabled motorists rolling again as quickly as possible.

Quickwheel is basically a tiny emergency trailer—complete with three tough little wheels of its own—that supports the flat tire and enables the motorist to drive to a service station without losing much time or expending much energy. The product is made in the Netherlands but is owned and marketed by a US company, Quickwheel Inc. of Greenwich, Connecticut. According to the firm's president, Robert Bockweg, the product meets each of the major worries that customers relate with flat tires: safety, lost time and physical labour.

To use it, motorists simply unfold the product to its fully extended position, set it in front of the disabled tire, drive the car onto the Quickwheel's ramp (斜坡) and fix a special safety strap over the tire. The tire is then licked, or cradled, in Quickwheel's metal frame. Its three wheels do the rest of the work. According to Quickwheel Inc., its product can be driven "for miles" at the speed of up to 45 miles per hour "without any noticeable change in the vehicle's braking (车辆刹车) or steering operation". The company also says that it can be used on just about any type of car, jeep, mini-van or trailer (拖车).

Bockweg says that Quickwheel will be sold first in the United States, at a price of \$150. Sales agreements now being talked over should make the product ready for use in Japan, Canada and Western Europe in the near future.

- What does the underlined phrase "disabled motorists" (Paragraph 1) probably mean?  
A Motorists who can't walk.  
B Motorists who have disabilities.  
C Drivers who can't drive on because of a flat tire.  
D Drivers who are hurt in an accident.
- According to the information of the passage, Quickwheel \_\_\_\_\_.  
A can be used to replace a flat tire  
B provides a kind of support to the flat tire for a short time  
C is able to move as quickly as a wheel  
D is as changeable and lasting as an ordinary wheel
- It is suggested but not clearly stated that Quickwheel \_\_\_\_\_.  
A can't be used in place of a tire over long distances  
B will be used first in the US





- C can be folded and unfolded  
D performs well over various kinds of road surfaces
8. The main purpose of writing this text is
- A to announce a business agreement  
B to share information about flat tire changing  
C to introduce the advantages of a new tire  
D to introduce a new product—Quickwheel

#### IV. 短文改错

Dear John,

It's 3 months since we last meet each other.  
How are you getting 1.  
on now? I'm writing to tell you that there is go- 2.  
ing to have  
an English party at the school stadium at the 3.  
night of  
December 24. At that time we'll do such activi- 4.  
ties like singing,  
dancing and playing some interesting English 5.  
game.  
I believe it'll be a great fun at the party. I won- 6.  
der if you can  
come and join in us. If you are coming, please 7.  
let me know  
before December 20. I hope you will come,  
we'll have a 8.  
good time together. Your friends are also wel- 9.  
come to the party.  
Look forward to receive your early reply. 10.

#### V. 书面表达

假若你是香港 (Hong Kong) 的王刚, 请根据 Mike 来信的内容用英语写一封 80—100 词的回信。回信日期是 2004 年 7 月 1 日。

No. 3 High School  
Dix Hills, New York 11746  
USA  
June 20, 2004

205 Huimin Road  
Hong Kong  
PRC

Dear Wang Gang,

How are you? The summer vacation is coming. I want to stay at my uncle's for the whole vacation, because they live in the country and I hate the noise of the big city, New York. What are you going to do in the summer holidays?

We had exams of the subjects last week. I did well in all of them except the Chinese exam. Chinese, I think, is rather difficult to learn, but I decide to learn it well. Next time, I'll write a letter to you in Chinese.

You've told me that you're interested in English songs. Here I send you some.

Please give my regards to your family.

Best wishes,

Yours ever,  
Mike





# Magic

Part 1.....



## SB

## 1

### Units 3 - 4

#### 重点归纳

##### 重点词汇

written English, spoken English, more or less, the same as, stay, come about, bring in, change... into, go on, be about to, see off, by road, all night long, move on, tie... to, take off, at a high price, except, happen to sb.

##### 重点语法、句型

直接引语变间接引语——陈述句直接引语变为间接引语

例: 1. She said "American English is a little different from British English."  
She said that American English was a little different from British English.

2. "I'll talk about American English in our first lesson", said she.  
She said that she would talk American English in our first lesson.

现在进行时表将来的用法

例: 1. Bob is coming with me to the airport.  
2. How are you getting there?  
3. How are you staying there?

##### 重点交际英语

1. Would you please say that again more slowly?
2. Pardon/Beg your pardon?
3. How do you pronounce/spell...?
4. What does... mean?
5. Have a good/nice/wonderful time.
6. Good luck.
7. Have a good trip.
8. The same to you.



#### 重点难点解密



##### 重点词语详解

##### difficulty

- ① 作“辛苦，费力，困难”解，相当于 trouble，为不可数名词。如：

Do you find any difficulty with your English?

你发现学英语有困难吗？

His English was very bad and he spoke with difficulty.

他的英语很差，因此说话很吃力。

- ② 作“难题，困难，难处”解，为可数名词。如：

We are now faced with new difficulties.

我们现在面临着新的困难。

- ③ 常用复数形式表示“财务困难；窘境；困难的局面”。如：

Whenever Tom is in difficulties, he always turns to his mother for help.

汤姆无论什么时候有困难，总是求助于他妈妈。