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用人教版教辅

**高中同步**

第二次修订版

另配听力磁带

与人教版最新高中教材同步

# 教材精析精练

高二英语 下



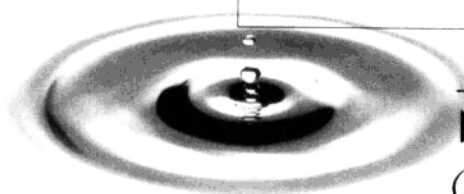
人民教育出版社

延边教育出版社

高中同步系列(第二次修订版)

与人教版最新高中教材同步

# 教材精析精练



高二英语 下

(另配听力磁带)

学校\_\_\_\_\_

班级\_\_\_\_\_

姓名\_\_\_\_\_

人民教育出版社 延边教育出版社

- ☐ 顾问: 顾振彪 蔡上鹤 龚亚夫  
☐ 策划: 鼎尖教育研究中心  
☐ 执行策划: 矫玉萍 黄俊葵  
☐ 丛书主编: 周益新  
☐ 本册主编: 刘彩华  
☐ 编 著: 夏红英 汪 慧 秦 琴 包慧文 李幼华  
          周 川 童志勇 贾少章 何虹利 喻国安  
          徐继文 黄建春 孙校生 邵志华 陈亚全  
☐ 责任编辑: 贺 铮  
☐ 封面设计: 王 睢 于文燕  
☐ 版式设计: 李 超

与人教版最新高中教材同步

《教材精析精练》高二英语 下 (第二次修订版)

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出 版: 人民教育出版社 延边教育出版社  
发 行: 延边教育出版社  
地 址: 吉林省延吉市友谊路 363 号 (133000)  
          北京市海淀区苏州街 18 号院长远天地 4 号楼 A1 座 1003 (100080)  
网 址: <http://www.topedu.net.cn>  
电 话: 0433-2913975 010-82608550  
传 真: 0433-2913971 010-82609059  
排 版: 北京鼎尖雷射图文设计有限公司  
印 刷: 大厂书文印刷有限公司  
开 本: 787×1092 16 开本  
印 张: 14  
字 数: 383 千字  
版 次: 2002 年 11 月第 1 版 2004 年 11 月第 3 版  
印 次: 2004 年 11 月第 1 次印刷  
书 号: ISBN 7-5437-4889-4/G·4413  
定 价: 16.60 元

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## 前 言

由人民教育出版社、延边教育出版社联合出版的《教材精析精练》率先与新课程、新理念接轨,融入自主、合作、探究学习的全新学习理念,一举成为全国优秀教辅精品图书。两年来,全国几万所中学教学实践的检验和反馈表明,该丛书栏目新颖、版式活泼、讲解透彻、科学性强、题目灵活、准确率高、题量适中,能帮助学生进行高品质的有效学习,使学生在高效的学习中能力与成绩迅猛提升!

为了使《教材精析精练》发挥“第二教材”的独到功能,人民教育出版社、延边教育出版社通过多种渠道收集各方面对《教材精析精练》修订的合理建议,约请湖北黄冈市,江苏启东市、无锡市,山西太原市、大同市等地的国内著名教育专家、特级教师对全书做了第二次全面修订。

修订后的《教材精析精练》具有以下突出特点:

**权威性**——以国家教育部颁布的新教学大纲为纲,以人民教育出版社最新修订的高中教材为依据,人民教育出版社各学科编辑室指导全书编写工作并审定书稿。

**新颖性**——与人民教育出版社最新修订教材配套,融入最新的教育理念和一代名师最新的教学精华,关注全国各地最新的高考模式和试题设计思路,减少陈题、不选偏题、精编活题、首创新题,启迪思维方法。

**前瞻性**——突出素质教育的要求,强调培养学生的创新精神和实践能力,原创大量与生产、生活实际和社会热点问题联系密切、学生自己构思答案的探究性习题和反映最新高考动态的潜能测试题,以培养和提高学生的发散思维能力。

**实用性**——第二次修订着重在“精析”和“精练”上狠下功夫,遵循课堂讲解与练习严格同步的实用性原则,强调讲解通俗易懂、言简意赅、分析精辟和指导到位,突出内容的新颖和形式的灵活、习题数量的适当和层次比例的合理,注重命题考查主干知识点和思维的技巧点、探究点、发散点及解题的关键点。

**科学性**——按学习规律和思维能力培养的规律循序渐进,突出能力升级五步递进——知识归纳、学法建议、潜能开发、知能达标训练、综合能力训练,科学地对学生进行显能测试和潜能测试,培养和提高学生思维的敏捷性、科学性、深刻性和发散性。

这套丛书在策划、组稿、编写、审读整个过程中,得到了人民教育出版社和延边教育出版社的支持和指导,在此一并致谢。



思维是智力的核心,思维更是能力的体现。思维的表现特征是素质教育和创新教育重要的研究课题。在我国,对中学生进行自主学习、尝试探疑、发现知识、寻找学习规律、科学的思维技巧训练、显能测试和潜能测试是一种新的教学尝试。尽管丛书是作者长期教学实践和潜心研究的心得和成果,但仍需要不断完善,不当之处,恳请专家读者指正。

丛书主编:周益新  
2004年3月

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## Unit 11

## Scientific achievement



## 知识归纳

1. mankind *n.* 人类

[举例](1) Is mankind still progressing? 人类还在进步吗?

(2) Mankind has its own problems. 人类有自己的问题。

[拓展] manlike *adj.* 似人的, 像人的

manly *adj.* 像男子汉的; 有男子气的

man-made *adj.* 人造的, 人工的

manned *adj.* 载人的

[举例](1) That kind of animal is manlike. 那种动物像人。

(2) manly behavior 有男子气的举止

(3) a man-made lake 人造湖

(4) a manned spaceship 载人宇宙飞船

2. likely *adj.* 可能的, 预期的

[举例](1) The most likely result is a draw. 最可能的结果是平局。

(2) A / That's a likely story! 说得像是真的一回事哩! (表示不相信他人所说的话)

[搭配] likely to do ... 可能会……

It is likely that ...

[举例](1) It is likely to rain tonight. 今晚可能会下雨。

(2) He isn't likely to win. 他不可能赢。

(3) It is likely that he will be late. = He is likely to be late. 他可能会迟到的。

[辨析] likely, possible 与 probable

(1) likely 和 probable 意思相同, 意为“很有可能的”, likely 常用于口语。

(2) possible 意为“有可能的”, 可能性的程度较弱。

(3) possible 和 probable 的逻辑主语通常为某一种行为, 构成 It is/was possible (probable) that ... / for sb. to do ...

(4) likely 的主语可以是人, 也可以是物。

[举例](1) It's possible but not probable / likely that he'll come next month.

他有可能下月来这里, 但不肯定。

(2) A hurricane is likely to happen in the next day or two.

未来一两天要来飓风。(不用 possible 或 probable)



[拓展]likely 还可作副词,表示“可能,或许”,常与 very, most, quite 等连用。

[举例](1)He will very likely pass the exam. 他很可能会通过考试。

(2)Most likely his attempt will fail. 他的计划大概会失败。

(3)He has most likely lost his way. 他很可能迷路了。

[记忆](as) likely as not *adv.* 或许,大概,十之八九

3. in store (命运等)在等待,即将降临到……身上,必将发生

[举例](1)There was another accident in store for him, 还有另外一个灾难在等待着他。

(2)I have a piece of good news in store for you. 我有一个好消息要告诉你。

(3)Who knows what the future has in store for us? 谁知道未来等待着我们的是什么呢?

4. private *adj.* 私有的,私立的,私营的;私人的;非公开的

[举例](1)private property /car/school/life 私有财产/私家车/私立学校/私生活

(2)You shouldn't read others' private letters without permission.

未经允许你不应该看别人的私人信件。

[拓展]private 的反义词为 public(公共的,公众的,公开的)。

[记忆]in private 私下地,悄悄地;非公开的

in public 当众,公然

5. grasp *vt.* 抓住,抓紧;掌握,理解

[用法]grasp 作“抓住”时,相当于 hold; 作“理解”时相当于 understand。

[举例](1)The small boy grasped his mother's hand firmly. 小男孩紧握住母亲的手。

(2)He grasped the rope and pulled it. 他紧紧抓住绳子用力拉。

(3)I couldn't grasp his meaning. 我不了解他的意思。

(4)If he can not do this, he has not really grasped the spirit of the foreign language and can not use it freely. 如果做不到这一点,他就没有真正掌握这种外语的精髓,也就不能运用自如了。

6. perfect *adj.* 完美的,无缺点的,正确的

[举例](1)a perfect car/ gentleman 完美无缺的车子/十全十美的绅士

(2)His performance was perfect in every way. 他的演奏各方面都完美。

(3)He is proud of his perfect set of teeth. 他以拥有一副完美的牙齿而自豪。

[拓展]perfectly *adv.* 完美地,无可非议地;彻底地

[举例](1)She can speak French perfectly. 她法语讲得极为地道。

(2)His guess was perfectly right. 他的推测完全正确。

7. arrange *vt.* 整理,布置,安排

arrange sth.

arrange sth. for

[搭配] arrange for sb. to do sth.

arrange to do sth.

arrange + that 从句

[举例](1)We must arrange the room before the guests arrive. 在客人到达前,我们必须整理房间。

(2)Mother arranged an appointment for me with the dentist. 母亲替我向牙医预约挂号。

(3)I've arranged for him to meet her. 我已安排他跟她见面。





(4) I arranged to meet him at 6 o'clock. 我约定在6点钟跟他见面。

(5) He arranged that the meeting (should) be put off for a week. 他安排将会议延期一星期。

8. set foot in / on 进入, 踏进, 踏上

[举例](1) He will never forget the day when he set foot in the small village.

他永远也忘不了进入那座小村庄的日子。

(2) The foreign visitors were filled with joy when they set foot on Chinese soil.

那些外国游客踏上中国的土地时, 都兴奋不已。

(3) He said he would never set foot in that house again. 他说他永远不再踏进那座房子了。

9. rely on 依赖, 依靠, 信任, 信赖

[用法] rely 为不及物动词, 常与 on 或 upon 搭配使用, 构成及物动词短语, 后可接名词、代词或动名词作宾语; 也可构成 rely on sb. doing sth. 或 rely on sb. to do sth.; 还可构成 rely on / upon it that ... 句型。

[举例](1) You may not rely on the weather report. 天气预报不足为信。

(2) You can rely on / upon him. = He can be relied on. 你可以信任他。

(3) Don't rely on my seeing you off. 不要指望我为你送行。

(4) You may rely on him coming on time. 他会准时来。

(5) I rely on her to pay back the money. = I rely on her paying back the money.

我相信她会还钱。

(6) You may rely on it that he will come to meet you. 你放心好了, 他会来接你的。

10. effect *n.* 结果, 效果; 效力, 功效; 影响

[举例](1) cause and effect 因果

(2) His stomachache is an effect of overeating. 他因为吃得过多而肚子痛。

(3) His new way of teaching produced a good effect. 他的新教法产生了良好的效果。

[拓展] effect 作“效果, 功效”时, 常构成 have / bring a good / bad effect on 短语。

[举例](1) Scolding sometimes brings an adverse effect on a child. 责骂有时对小孩产生相反的效果。

(2) The medicine had a good / an instant effect on me. 那种药对我有良好 / 立即功效。

[拓展] effective *adj.* 有效的, 生效的, 起作用的

[举例](1) They have taken effective measures to develop the city. 他们已采取有效措施来发展那座城市。

(2) This medicine is highly effective against cancer. 这药物对抗癌有极大效力。

(3) The new law becomes effective on April 1. 那项新法律将于4月1日开始生效。

11. Not all the new companies can succeed. 并不是所有的新公司都能取得成功。

[用法] 本句是一个部分否定句子。

not 与 all, both, always, everybody, everything, everywhere 等连用表示部分否定, 意为“并非……都”。若表示全部否定需将上述名词分别改为 none (of), neither, never, nobody, nothing, nowhere, 且不能再用 not。

[拓展] 关于全部否定和部分否定的用法。

(1) 两者的全部否定用 neither 或 nor。



Neither of them knows French. 他们两个都不懂法语。

Neither John nor Mary is here. John 和 Mary 都不在这儿。

(2) 两者的部分否定用 both + not。

Both of them didn't attend the meeting. 他们俩并非都参加了会议。

(3) 三者以上的全部否定用 none, nothing, nobody, no one 等。

None of these answers is/are right. 哪个答案都不对。

Nobody agrees with what you said. 没有人同意你所说的。

(4) 三者以上的部分否定用某些表示总体意义的词,如 all, many, every 等加 not 构成。

Not many people like music. 并非人们都喜欢音乐。

Not every girls like singing and dancing. 并不是每个女孩都喜欢唱歌和跳舞。

All these books are not mine. 这些书并不都是我的。

12. achieve *vt.* (经过努力)达到;得到,实现,完成

[用法]动词 achieve 意为“取得”“达到”“实现”,相当于 gain, complete。

[举例](1) Many countries achieved their independence after the Second World War. 第二次世界大战后许多国家获得了独立。

(2) A lazy man will achieve nothing. 懒人将一事无成。

(3) They hoped to achieve their aims by the end of the year. 他们希望在年底前实现他们的目标。

(4) I've achieved only half of what I hoped to do. 我仅完成了我所希望完成的一半。

(5) He will never achieve anything if he doesn't work harder.

他要是更不更加努力将不会取得任何成就。

[拓展]achieve 的名词是 achievement,可解释为“成就”“成绩”。

[举例](1) Einstein was a simple man of great achievements.

爱因斯坦是一个取得巨大成就的俭朴的人。

(2) The scientist was rewarded by the government for his scientific achievements.

这位科学家由于科学上的成就而受到政府的奖励。

13. come to life 恢复生机,活跃起来

[举例](1) When I told the students that we would go out for a picnic, they all came to life at once.  
当我告诉学生们要外出野餐时,他们立即活跃起来了。

(2) The quiet girl has come to life since she lived with her grandpa.

自从和爷爷生活在一起,这个沉默寡言的女孩变得活泼起来。

14. put forward 提出;建议;推荐

[举例](1) The little boy put forward several useful plans. 那个小孩提出了几项有用的计划。

(2) The suggestion put forward by the woman was reasonable. 那位妇女的建议很有道理。

15. rejuvenate *vt.* (使)恢复青春,返老还童;(使)恢复元气(精神)

[举例](1) Doing more exercise can rejuvenate old people. 多锻炼能使老年人恢复精神。

(2) He was rejuvenated by new hope. 新的希望又使他充满了活力。

[注意]rejuvenate 通常在被动语态中使用。



16. announce *vt.* 发表,宣布,告知;显示,预告

[用法] announce 后常可接名词或从句作宾语。

[举例](1) The government announced its new economic policies. 政府发布了新的经济政策。

(2) The news was announced to the public on TV. 这则消息经由电视向大众宣布。

(3) Please announce to your class that there will be no school tomorrow.

请向你班同学宣布明天没课。

(4) A warm sunshine announces the coming of spring.

= A warm sunshine announces that spring is coming. 温暖的阳光显示春天即将到来。

[拓展] announcement *n.* 发表,公告,声明,告知,布告

[举例](1) I'd like to make an important announcement. 我要发表一项重要声明。

(2) The official announcement of the cause of the accident appeared in the newspapers.

这意外事件原因的正式声明刊登于各报纸上。

[记忆] announcer (广播,电视的)广播者,播音员;宣告者,发言人



## 学法建议

1. 在 READING 部分中出现了这样两个句子:

(1) ... it is likely that many of them will be born in northwestern Beijing.

(2) Zhongguancun made it possible for him to follow his dreams and help the country he loves.

在这两个句子中, it 分别作形式主语和形式宾语。现将 it 作形式主语和形式宾语的用法概括如下:

1) it 用作形式主语。

it 常用来代替不定式、动名词短语或名词性从句作形式主语,位于句首,而被替代的真正主语后置。

① it + 谓语 + 不定式。

[举例] It is easy to climb the hill. 爬那座小山很容易。

It is his duty to settle the problem. 解决那个问题是他的责任。

It is not proper to do so. 这样做不恰当。

② it + 谓语 + 动名词短语。

[举例] It is no use arguing with him. 同他争辩没用。

It is no good going there. 到那里去没有好处。

It is exciting working here with you. 在这里同你一起工作很令人兴奋。

③ it + 谓语 + 名词性从句。

[举例] It is clear that she is the best student in the class. 很明显,她是班上最好的学生。

It's a pity that you can't go with her. 你不能同她一块去,真遗憾。

It's certain that he will get on well with them. 可以肯定,他会同他们相处得很好。

It is said that he is doing fine in school. 据说他在学校里表现很好。

It doesn't matter whether he comes or not. 他来不来都没有关系。

2) it 用作形式宾语。

不定式、动名词短语或名词性从句作宾语时,如果后面带有宾语补足语,常用 it 作形式宾语,而把真正的宾语(不定式、动名词短语或名词性从句)放在宾语补足语后面。



[举例] I found it not easy to get on with Jim. 我发现同吉姆相处不容易。

She thought it best to wait for him. 她认为最好等他。

I find it a great pleasure meeting you here. 在这里遇见你真令人愉快。

I think it useless quarreling with her. 我想同她争吵没有用处。

I think it best that you should stay here. 我想你最好呆在这里。

I have made it clear that nobody is allowed to smoke here.

我已经讲得很清楚,任何人不准在此处吸烟。

2. 本单元的语法重点是构词法,英语主要有以下三种构词法。

1) 转化(Conversion): 由一个词类转化成另一词类叫做词的转化。

[举例] water (*n.*) 水 → water (*v.*) 浇水

look { She is looking at the new car. (*v.*)  
Can I have a look? (*n.*)

drive { He is driving his new car. (*v.*)  
Let's go out for a drive next Sunday. (*n.*)

visit { We'll visit the factory next Sunday. (*v.*)  
Factory Visit (*n.*)

英语中有大量的动词可以转化成名词,也有不少名词可以转化成动词,还有少部分形容词可以转化成动词。

[举例] Let me have a try. 我来试一试。(*v.* → *n.*)

You can ask her for help. 你可以请她帮忙。(*v.* → *n.*)

They stopped there for a swim. 他们在那儿停下来游了一会儿泳。(*v.* → *n.*)

She waters the cabbage every day. 她每天给洋白菜浇水。(*n.* → *v.*)

The factory was opened last May. 工厂于去年五月开工。(*adj.* → *v.*)

2) 派生(Derivation): 通过加前缀或后缀构成另外一个词。

[举例] happy unhappy(加前缀 un-) happy—happily(加后缀 -ly)

派生词多数是由“词根+后缀”构成。这类词通过加后缀常常改变了词根的词类。

[举例] thick (*adj.*) thickly (*adv.*) village (*n.*) — villager (*n.*)

use (*n.*) useful (*adj.*) strange (*adj.*) — stranger (*n.*)

final (*adj.*) — finally (*adv.*) difficult (*adj.*) — difficulty (*n.*)

Europe (*n.*) — European (*adj.*) express (*v.*) — expression (*n.*)

派生词还有一些是由“前缀+词根”构成。前缀一般不造成词类的转化,但能引起意思的变化。前缀中有相当一部分可构成反义词。

[举例] 前缀

意思

例词

dis- 不 dis + like(喜欢) → dislike(不喜欢)

im- 不 im + possible(可能) → impossible(不可能)

un- 不 un + usual(通常) → unusual(不通常)

re- 重新 re + write(写) → rewrite(重新写)

3) 合成(Compounding): 由两个或两个以上的词合成一个新词。



[举例]rain(雨) + coat(外衣) → raincoat(雨衣)

此外,学过的合成词还有 afternoon, anything, bedroom, blackboard, daytime, everywhere, fire-place, football, Frenchman, headteacher, hometown, homework, man-made, mooncake, northwest, penfriend, playground, shopkeeper, sometimes, teapot 等。



## 潜能开发

[例 1](1) It worried her a lot \_\_\_\_\_ her hair was turning grey.

A. while      B. if      C. that      D. for

(2) \_\_\_\_\_ we can't get seems better than \_\_\_\_\_ we have.

A. What; what      B. What; that  
C. That; that      D. That; what

(3) \_\_\_\_\_ we'll go camping tomorrow depends on the weather.

A. If      B. Whether  
C. That      D. Where

### 思路分析

(1)、(2)、(3)都测试主语从句中连接词的选择。(1)中 it 指代主语从句,因意义完整,所以只需要起连接作用的连接词 that;(2) get 和 have 之后都无宾语,故都应填 what;(3) 主语从句表示的是不肯定的意义,所以不能选择 C。从意义上看,D 不合句意。因 if 不能引导主语从句,故答案是 B。

[答案](1)C; (2)A; (3)B

[例 2] Information has been put forward \_\_\_\_\_ more middle school graduates will be admitted into universities.

A. while      B. that      C. when      D. as

### 思路分析

more middle school graduates will be admitted into universities 意义和结构完整,它是解释 information 的,故应选用连接同位语从句的连接词 that。

[答案]B

### 思维诊断

(1)题易误选 D,主要原因 是没有判断出该句是测试 主语从句,且 it 为形式主语。 这类题的判断难度略大于“It appears (seems) to sb. + that 从句”句型的判断。做第(2) 题时,考生最难找到句子的 谓语部分,即从 get, seems, have 三个动词中找到谓语, 前面是主语从句,且及物动 词 get 和 have 后缺宾语,就 不会错选了。(3)题主要是 测试主语从句在句中的意义 对连接词的要求,即判断到 底是表地点还是表不肯定的 意义;同时,还应注意 whether 和 if 的区别。

### 思维诊断

因谓语部分将同位语从 句和名词分开,增加了试题 的难度,容易误认为是状语 从句。注意分辨这种间隔式 同位语从句,又如:

The conclusion came from the chairman that a new bridge will be built across the river. 从主席那 儿传来的消息说江上将建一 座新桥。



## 知能达标训练

### I. 听力

第一节:听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后面有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. Who is the man most probably talking to?  
A. A doctor.                      B. His mother.                      C. His teacher.
2. Who are the two speakers talking about?  
A. Abraham Lincoln.                      B. Albert Einstein.  
C. Thomas Edison.
3. What is the woman going to do?  
A. Check the paper for mistakes.                      B. Read the paper again.  
C. Throw the paper away.
4. What does the man often do?  
A. Going home.                      B. Writing home.                      C. Phoning his family.
5. Why is Anne late?  
A. She lives far away.                      B. She doesn't have a phone.  
C. She doesn't have a car.

第二节:听下面 2 段材料。每段材料后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。每段材料读两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6 至 7 题。

6. Why does the man make his phone call?  
A. To buy a table.                      B. To sell a table.                      C. To book a table.
7. What time does Mr Miller want to go at first?  
A. At 7:00.                      B. At 8:00.                      C. At 9:00.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What would Americans do if you keep silent for a long time?  
A. They would do their best to include you in the conversation.  
B. They would stop the conversation.  
C. They would be very angry.
9. Would Americans argue with you if they disagree with you?  
A. Yes, they may.  
B. No. They may remain quiet.  
C. We don't know.
10. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?  
A. Americans like to stand close to one another in a conversation.  
B. Americans regard making gestures in a conversation as being impolite.  
C. It is right for Americans to pat a child's head to show their love for the child.



## II. 单项填空

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

11. July 4, 1776, is a B date for Americans.  
A. significance ; B. significant C. importance ; D. important
12.        is the best singer in your school?  
A. Whom do you think B. Do you think who  
C. Do you think whom D. Who do you think
13. These achievements have something       .  
A. to do with B. in common C. common D. to do
14. If the weather        fine, they would go for a swim.  
A. is B. was C. are D. were
15. The team are        a cure for AIDS.  
A. working in B. working out C. working on D. working up
16. These flowers are        for you. Happy birthday!  
A. given B. intended C. intending D. sent
17. I grasped the main points of the speech. The word "grasped" means "      ".  
A. kept a firm hold of B. seized firmly  
C. understood D. measured
18. He went back home without having        any success.  
A. completed B. achieved C. finished D. accomplished
19. — You haven't lost the ticket, have you?  
— A. I know it's not easy to get another one at the moment.  
A. I hope not B. Yes, I have C. I hope so D. Yes, I'm afraid so
20. I make        a rule to walk two miles a day.  
A. this B. it C. that D. it's
21. Mr Smith and his wife        the housework and live happily.  
A. share in B. share with C. share out D. do their share for
22. The people on the island        on the supplies that were brought from the mainland.  
A. acted B. called C. put D. relied
23. Sarah, hurry up. I'm afraid you wouldn't have time to A before the party.  
A. get changed B. get change C. get changing D. get to change
24. We should keep our strength        for meeting with even more difficulties.  
A. in store B. in shop C. in savings D. storing
25. Passengers should have B examined at the customs.  
A. all their luggages B. all their luggage  
C. one piece of luggage D. two pieces of luggage



## 综合能力训练

## I. 完形填空

阅读下面短文, 从短文后所给各题的四个选项中选出能填入相应空白处的最佳选项。

I do a lot of management training each year for the Circle K company. Among the 1 we discuss



in our classes is the 2 of quality employees(雇员).

"What has caused you to stay 3 enough to become a manager?" I asked.

After a while a new manager took the 4 and said slowly, "It was a baseball glove."

Cynthia said she used to take a Circle K clerk job as an interim(临时的) job 5 she looked for something 6. On her second day behind the counter, she received a 7 from her nine-year-old son, Jessie. He 8 a baseball glove for Little League. She 9 that as a single mother, money was very 10, and her first check would have to go for paying 11.

When Cynthia arrived for work the next morning, Patricia, the store manager, handed her a box. "I overheard you 12 to your son yesterday," she said, "and I know that it is 13 to explain things to kids. This is a baseball glove for Jessie. I know you have to pay bills 14 you can buy gloves. You know we can't 15 good people like you 16 we would like to; but we do 17, and I want you to know how 18 you are to us."

The thoughtfulness, sympathy(同情) and love of the store manager shows vividly that people 19 more how much a (an) 20 cares than how much he pays.

- |                   |                   |                         |             |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| 1. A. topics      | B. problems       | C. difficulties         | D. lessons  |
| 2. A. employing   | B. praising       | C. keeping = management | D. moving   |
| 3. A. smart       | B. long           | C. healthy              | D. hard     |
| 4. A. position    | B. task           | C. question             | D. time     |
| 5. A. while       | B. before         | C. after                | D. when     |
| 6. A. wonderful   | B. valuable       | C. better               | D. higher   |
| 7. A. letter      | B. telephone call | C. telegraph            | D. request  |
| 8. A. bought      | B. broke          | C. needed               | D. offered  |
| 9. A. complained  | B. explained      | C. showed               | D. thought  |
| 10. A. poor       | B. enough         | C. costly               | D. tight    |
| 11. A. food       | B. education      | C. clothes              | D. bills    |
| 12. A. talking    | B. crying         | C. shouting             | D. chatting |
| 13. A. easy       | B. hard           | C. simple               | D. nice     |
| 14. A. after      | B. as             | C. when                 | D. before   |
| 15. A. thank      | B. keep           | C. pay                  | D. scold    |
| 16. A. as much as | B. as little as   | C. more                 | D. less     |
| 17. A. mind       | B. like           | C. worry                | D. care     |
| 18. A. good       | B. important      | C. thankful             | D. useless  |
| 19. A. remember   | B. refuse         | C. thank                | D. think    |
| 20. A. mother     | B. clerk          | C. master               | D. employer |

## II. 阅读理解

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项中选出最佳选项。

### A

We always wonder about famous people. What were they really like?

Sigmund Freud, the world-famous doctor of Vienna, was a thinker who changed the way we look at mental trouble. He was also a man with guts (=courage and determination).

Once Freud was walking down a dark street. He was met by the muggers(行凶抢劫者) who wanted





to mug him. This was back in 1890. Freud took his cane by the tip and beat off them.

He did not lose his cool when the Nazis came to his house. The Nazi soldiers found 1,500 shillings (about \$250) in a drawer. Their sergeant put the money in his pocket. He wrote a receipt, clicked his heels, and was about to leave. "You're lucky," said Dr Freud.

"Why?" asked the young sergeant.

"Well," said the professor, "I've been a doctor here in Vienna for 40 years, and I never got 1,500 shillings for just one visit."

Freud had guts. He also had a sense of humor. Once, at his 70th birthday party, a relative asked Freud if he could put his work into simple words. "Well," said the professor, "we take the patient out of his mental trouble, and return him into the common misery."

Freud had three sisters. They had never married. They each lived in a small apartment. Freud and his brother paid the sisters' bills. The sisters lived simply. The brother risked Uncle Sigi (as Freud was called in his large family) if the sisters could live together. "It's logical", said the brother, "it would save money." Freud said, "Yes, it's logical, but it wouldn't be psychological." The sisters kept their own apartments and the idea was dropped.

Freud was a devoted son. His mother used to spend her summers in Ischl, a small mountain town in Austria. The Emperor Franz Josef used to spend his summers in Ischl, too.

Grandma Freud as she was called by the family, used to sit at the window and watch the crowds on Main street. Freud was visiting his mother on her 95th birthday. The band was playing a lively tune. The old lady's memory must have failed her. She heard the band playing, but forgot it was the Emperor's birthday. The professor told his mother, "Mama, the band is playing for your birthday." She believed him and had a wonderful day.

21. The writer tells about how Freud used his cane to show \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. how unsafe the streets were in Freud's time
  - B. that it was normal to carry a cane
  - C. that Freud was brave
  - D. that there was poor lighting in the streets in Vienna
22. The author tells what Freud said to the Nazi sergeant to show that he \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. was not afraid of the Nazis
  - B. had a sense of humor
  - C. was making out as a doctor
  - D. did not care about money
23. Freud did not ask his sisters to live together because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. his brother's logic was wrong
  - B. it would not be cheaper
  - C. they might not get along
  - D. he had plenty of money to support them
24. The author tells how Freud lied to his mother to show that he \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. had a flaw in his make-up
  - B. did not like the Emperor
  - C. felt it didn't matter what he said to his mother because she was so old
  - D. liked his mother very much
25. The best title for this passage would be \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Freud, a True Man
  - B. Freud, a Famous Doctor
  - C. Freud, a Long-Lived Man
  - D. Freud, a Devoted Son