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普通高中课程标准实验教科书

# 高中

2006~2007

# 英语

# 教学与测试



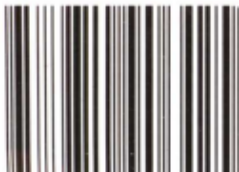
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高中生物教学与测试	必修2	江苏教育版	高中生物教学与测试	必修3	江苏教育版

ISBN 7-81090-642-9



9 787810 906425 >

ISBN 7-81090-642-9/G·317 定价: 17.00元



## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

高中英语教学与测试. 必修 5 选修 6/《高中英语教学与测试》编委会编. —苏州: 苏州大学出版社, 2006. 6

配人民教育版普通高中课程标准实验教科书  
ISBN 7-81090-642-9

I. 高… II. 高… III. 英语课—高中—教学参考资料 IV. G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2006)第 048688 号



## 高中英语教学与测试

(必修 5 选修 6)

《高中英语教学与测试》编委会 编

责任编辑 汤定军

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苏州大学出版社出版发行

(地址: 苏州市干将东路 200 号 邮编: 215021)

通州市印刷总厂有限公司印装

(地址: 通州市交通北路 55 号 邮编: 226300)

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开本 787mm×1092mm 1/16 印张 14.5 字数 358 千字

2006 年 6 月第 1 版 2006 年 6 月第 1 次印刷

ISBN 7-81090-642-9/G·317 定价: 17.00 元

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苏州大学版图书若有印装错误, 本社负责调换

苏州大学出版社营销部 电话: 0512-67258835



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# 前 言

## PREFACE



进一步贯彻落实国家教育部最新颁布的普通高中课程标准(实验)的精神,配合人民教育版高中新课标英语教材的使用,我们聘请了多名高中特级教师、优秀教研员及学科带头人,编写了这套新课标《高中英语教学与测试》丛书,供广大课程改革实验区的师生使用。本册配套人民教育版英语必修5、选修6。

丛书结合高中教学实际编写,旨在帮助学生们用最少的时间、最科学的方法获得最多的知识,取得最理想的成绩,以培养学生的创新意识和创新能力。

丛书在内容编排上遵循以下原则:

1. 与单元同步,围绕学习、考试中易出现的问题编写,应考立竿见影。
2. 梳理教材中的知识要点,剖析重点和难点,注重学习方法和学习能力培养,帮助学生掌握解题依据和答题要点。
3. “讲”、“例”、“练”三位一体,相互对照,形成套餐式学习新理念。
4. 全方位备考,习题难度控制合理,题目新颖,富有时代特色,与时事、生产、生活、科技、环境等相联系。

丛书具有以下鲜明的特点:

**准** 全面、准确地展示英语学科的特点,使之具体化、条理化、系统化。

**巧** 通过对每一要点精确的阐释,突破难点、重点,点拨运用技能,启发思维灵性,提高创新能力。

**精** 训练试题围绕课程标准作精心设计。选编材料,既注重知识,又注重能力;既注重综合能力,又注重应试能力。

**新** 体例设计突出自己的特点,突出新意。通过提供新情境、挖掘新立意、创设新角度、创编训练题来培养学生的创新能力。

丛书由一批名师编著,突破以往教辅的模式,使得“教”、“学”、“练”相结合,形成功能完备的学、考体系,这一切无疑确保了本书的实用性和高效性。

虽然我们在编写过程中本着对学生认真负责的态度,章章推敲、节节细审、题题把关,力求能够帮助学生提高应试能力及掌握解题技巧、方法,但书中也难免存在疏漏之处,恳请有关专家和广大读者不吝指正。

编者

# 目 录

## CONTENTS

### 必修 5

Unit 1	Great scientists .....	(1)
Unit 2	The United Kingdom .....	(18)
Unit 3	Life in the future .....	(34)
Unit 4	Making the news .....	(49)
Unit 5	First aid .....	(66)
	<b>Middle-term Exam</b> .....	(83)

### 选修 6

Unit 1	Art .....	(96)
Unit 2	Poem .....	(115)
Unit 3	A healthy life .....	(130)
Unit 4	Global warming .....	(149)
Unit 5	The power of nature .....	(167)
	<b>Final-term Exam</b> .....	(184)
参考答案 .....		(196)
听力材料 .....		(210)

# 必修 5

## Unit 1 Great scientists



### 一、Notes to the text 课文讲解

#### 1. What do you know about infectious diseases? 你对传染病了解多少?

know about 意思是“了解……情况(消息)”。例如:

① He asked me about Peter. I happened to know about him. 他向我问起彼得,正巧我了解一些彼得的情况。

② There is still one more thing I'd like to know about. 还有一件事我想要搞清楚。

#### 2. John Snow was a well-known doctor in London—so famous, indeed, that he attended

Queen Victoria to ease the birth of her babies. 约翰·斯诺是伦敦一位著名的医生——他的确很出名,以至于维多利亚女王生孩子时,都由他去照料,使女王顺利分娩。

(1) attend 在此处的意思是“照看”、“照料”。例如:

① Which doctor is attending to (on) you? 哪位医生给你治病?

② The nurse is attending the sick. 护士正在照看病人。

(2) ease 在此处作动词,意思是“解除痛苦/忧愁/烦恼”。例如:

① The doctor gave him some painkillers to ease the pain. 医生给了他一些止疼片以减缓疼痛。

② He eased his conscience by returning the stolen money. 归还了偷来的钱之后,他的良心才不受谴责。

③ She shifted position so as to ease her back. 她换了一个姿势以舒缓她的背部。

➔ 相关短语: at ease 意思是“舒适”。例如:

④ The officer put the soldiers at ease while waiting for inspection. 那个军官在等待检阅时让士兵们稍息。

⑤ Her mind was at ease knowing that the children were safe. 得知孩子们都很安全,她才放心。

#### 3. But he became inspired when he thought about helping ordinary people exposed to

cholera. 但当他一想到帮助(那些)受到霍乱威胁的普通百姓时,他就感到很振奋。

短语 expose to 意思是“暴露”、“受到风险”。例如:

① The parents exposed their children to classical music. 那对父母让他们的孩子接受古典音乐的熏陶。

② Don't expose yourself to the sun for too long. You'll get sunburned. 别在太阳下晒得太久,你会被晒伤的。



4. **The first suggested that cholera multiplied in the air without reason.** 第一种看法是霍乱病毒在空气中会无缘无故地繁殖。

suggest 有“建议”的意思,但在这个句子里的意思是“暗示”、“间接表明”。例如:

① I suggest that you did not catch the 8 o'clock train, but that you caught the 8:25 train.  
我建议你乘 8 点 25 分的火车,不要乘 8 点钟的火车。

② A silence suggests approval.  
沉默暗示着同意。

5. **The second suggested that people absorbed this disease into their bodies with their meals.** 第二种看法是人们在吃饭时把这种病毒带人体内。

absorb 意思是“吸取(知识)”、“专心”、“吸收”。例如:

① This job absorbs all of my time. 这份工作占用了我的全部时间。

② To follow and absorb a newspaper article is a little bit hard as it requires a high level of mental involvement. 读懂一篇报纸上的文章比较吃力,因为它需要高强度的脑力活动。

③ The writer was absorbed in his writing that he forgot to flick the ashes from his cigar. 作家全神贯注地进行写作,忘了弹去雪茄烟上的烟灰。

► 相关短语: absorb ... into ... 意思是“吸收”。例如:

④ The big company has gradually absorbed these small companies into its own organization.  
这家大公司渐渐把这些小公司吞并了。

6. **... the cholera outbreak was so severe that more than 500 people had died in 10 days.**

……霍乱流行得很厉害,10 天之内就死去了 500 人。

severe 在这里作形容词,意思是“严厉的”、“严格的”、“剧烈的”、“严重的”、“严峻的”。  
例如:

① I think you are too severe on the boy. 我认为你对那个孩子太严厉了。

② He has a severe pain in his leg. 他的腿痛得很厉害。

► 相关短语: be severe with ... 意思是“对……要求严格”(相当于 be strict with ... )。  
例如:

③ He is severe with himself. 他严格要求自己。

7. **It seemed the water was to blame.** 看来水是罪魁祸首。

“be + 动词不定式”可表示该做或不该做的事情,相当于 must, should, ought to 等。  
例如:

① No one is to leave this building without the permission of the police. 没有警察允许任何人不准离开这栋楼。

② Who is to be responsible for this? 谁应当为此负责?

8. **In addition, he found two other deaths in another part of London that were linked to the Broad Street outbreak.** 此外,他还发现伦敦另一个地区有两个死亡病例都与布罗德街暴发的霍乱有关联。

(1) 短语 in addition (to) 意思是“此外(还)”。例如:

① In addition to gene, intelligence also depends on an adequate diet, a good education and a



decent home environment. 除了遗传基因外,智力的高低还取决于良好的营养、良好的教育和良好的家庭环境。

② In addition, the course also provides practical experience. 此外,这门课程还提供了实践的经验。

(2) 短语 link ... to ... 意思是“把……与……连接”、“联系”。例如:

① Fingerprints linked the suspect to the crime. 指纹证实了嫌疑犯的犯罪行为。

② The crowd linked arms to form a barrier. 人群臂挽着臂组成人墙。

9. To prevent this from happening again, John Snow suggested that the source of all water supplies be examined and new methods of dealing with polluted water be found. 为防止这种情况再度发生,约翰·斯诺建议,所有水源都要经过检测,而且要寻找处理污水的新方法。

(1) suggest 在此句中是“建议”的意思,它的句型是“suggest (that) somebody (should) do sth.”。例如:

① The doctor suggested that he should give up smoking. 医生建议他戒烟。

② The headmaster suggested the sports meet be put off until next week. 校长建议运动会延迟到下周举行。

suggest 后面还可以接-ing 形式或名词。例如:

③ Tom suggested leaving early for the station. 汤姆提议早点出发去车站。

④ He suggested a picnic at the weekend. 他提议周末去野餐。

(2) deal with 意思是“对待”、“对付”、“处理”。例如:

① How would you deal with an armed burglar? 遇到持有武器的盗贼,你将如何对付?

② The wind was so strong that they didn't know how to deal with it. 风刮得很大,他们不知如何是好。

10. Apart from the construction mentioned above, you have also learned the following phrases. 除了上面提到的结构,你们还学会了以下一些短语。

短语 apart from 意思是“除……之外”,相当于 besides, in addition to。例如:

① Apart from a few scratches, the car was undamaged. 除了几处刮痕外,汽车没有什么损坏。

② What do you study apart from English? 除了英语外,你还学些什么?

11. Although he had tried to ignore them, all his mathematical calculations led to the same conclusion: that the earth was not the centre of the solar system. 虽然他曾经试着不去理睬那些数字,然而他所有的数字计算都得出同样一个结论:地球不是太阳系的中心。

短语 lead to 意思是“引起”、“造成”、“导致”、“通向”。例如:

① This will probably lead to trouble in the future. 这将导致日后的麻烦。

② The path leads to the village. 这条小路通向那个村庄。

12. Only if you put the sun there did the movements of the other planets in the sky make sense. 只有当你把太阳放在中心位置上,天空中其他行星的运动才能说得清楚。

(1) 这是一个倒装句,only 引导的短语或状语从句放在句首时,为了加强语气,句子需

要倒装。例如:

① Only after the anesthetist gave the patient an anesthetic, could the operation be conducted. 只有在麻醉师给病人施行麻醉以后,手术才能进行。

② Only by shouting and waving his hands could he be noticed. 只有靠大声呼叫和晃动手臂才能使人注意到他。

(2) make sense 意思是“讲得通”、“有道理”。例如:

① Here, read the paragraph. It doesn't seem to make sense. 看这里,读这一段文字,好像一点儿也讲不通。

② Your story doesn't make sense to me. 你的故事我听不明白。

13. With this extra evidence John Snow was able to announce with certainty that polluted water carried the disease. 有了这个另外的证据,约翰·斯诺就能够肯定地宣布,这种被污染的水携有病毒。

announce 在这里作动词,意思是“宣布”、“宣告”。例如:

① The news was announced to the public on TV. 这则消息经电视向大众宣布。

② The captain announced that the plane was going to land. 机长宣布飞机就要着陆了。



## 二、Vocabulary 词汇百科

**辨异: bring on; bring in; bring out**

**bring on** 意思是“使发生”、“引起”、“端上(饭菜)”。例如:

① Tom often brings on meals, while his brother Jim picks up the dishes after the meals. 汤姆常常端饭菜,而他的弟弟吉姆饭后收拾碗碟。

② Dirt often brings on diseases. 脏东西常常引起疾病。

**bring in** 意思是“收(庄稼)”、“(使)得到”、“提出”、“把……扯进来”。例如:

③ This will bring them in several thousand yuan. 这将使他们得到几千块钱的收入。

④ Stick to the point, don't bring in things that are irrelevant. 抓住主题,不要把不相关的东西扯进来。

**bring out** 意思是“取出”、“说出”、“阐明”、“出版”。例如:

⑤ He brought out his gun and pointed at me. 他掏出枪指着我。

⑥ Bring out the meaning more clearly. 请把意思讲清楚些。

**辨异: be known as; be known for; be known to; be known in**

**be known as ...** 意思是“作为……而著名”,其后的名词多表示一个人的身份、职业等。

例如:

① Liu Huan is known as a singer. 刘欢作为一名歌手而出名。

② We're sure you'll be well-known as an artist. 我们相信你会成为一位著名的画家。

**be known for ...** 意思是“因……而著名”,其后多接表示人或物的特点、特长等方面内容。例如:

③ He is well-known for organizing two big pop concerts on the same day. 他因在同一天组织两场大型的流行歌曲演唱会而出名。

**be known to ...** 意思是“为……所了解/知道”时,其后接表示人的词语;意思是“(人们都)知道……”时,其后接动词原形。例如:

④ He is known to all in our village. 我们村子里的人都知道他。

⑤ He was known to have invented many things. (= It was known that he had invented many things.) 人们都知道他已经发明了很多东西。

**be known in ...** 意思是“在某地著名”。例如:

⑥ He is well-known in the town where he was born. 他在自己出生的那个小镇很出名。

**辨异: in the way; in a way; in no way; on the way**

**in the way** 意思是“挡道”、“妨碍(某人)”。例如:

① Tell the boy not to stand in the way. 叫那个男孩别挡道碍事。

**in a way** 意思是“用某种方法”。名词 way 前面常用形容词或 this /that 修饰。例如:

② He worked out the problem in a simple way. 他用简单的方法算出了这道题。

③ In this way over several days the artist and his mouse became good friends. 就这样一连过了好几天,艺术家和他的老鼠成了好朋友。

如果 in a way 单独使用,way 前不加任何修饰语,意思是“在某种程度上”。例如:

④ The article is well written in a way. 从某种程度上来说,这篇文章写得不错。

**in no way** 意思是“决不”、“一点也不”,常用来加强语气。例如:

⑤ They are in no way similar. 他们毫无相似之处。

**on the way** 意思是“在途中”,其后常接 to,表示“在去某地或干某事的路上”。例如:

⑥ He lost his ticket on the way to the cinema. 他在去看电影的路上把票弄丢了。



### 三、Grammar and usage 语法宝典

#### 过去分词作定语和表语

过去分词是一种非谓语动词形式。过去分词有规则过去分词和不规则过去分词。规则的过去分词和动词的过去式相同(一般在词尾加-ed 构成),不规则的过去分词则各有其形式。过去分词一般表示被动意义和完成意义,特别是来自及物动词的过去分词更是如此,但来自不及物动词的过去分词只有完成意义而没有被动意义。例如:

a broken cup (= a cup that has been broken) 一个破茶杯

The door is shut. 门关了。

a fallen leaf (= a leaf that has fallen) 一片落叶

但一些持续性动词的过去分词只有被动意义。例如:

The boy is often punished. 这个男孩经常受到惩罚。

下面主要谈谈过去分词作定语和表语。

##### 1. 作定语

(1) 过去分词作定语,常常位于其所修饰的名词前;而过去分词短语作定语时,常常位于其所修饰的名词后,相当于一个定语从句。例如:

You should improve your spoken English. 你应该提高英语口语水平。

What's the language spoken (= that is spoken) in that area? 那个地区讲的是什么语言?

The book, written (= which was written) in 1957, tells the struggle of the miners. 这本书是1957年写的,讲述矿工斗争的故事。

The Olympic Games, first played in 776 BC, did not include women players until 1912. 奥运会始创于公元前776年,直到1912年才允许女选手参加奥运会。

When I got home I saw a message pinned to the door (= which was pinned to the door) reading, "Sorry to miss you; will call later." 当我到家的时候,看到门上用图钉钉着一张留言条,上面写着“很遗憾没见到你,过会儿再来”。

(2) 不及物动词的过去分词作定语不表示被动,而表示完成。例如:

boiled water = water that has boiled 开(过的)水

the fallen leaves = the leaves that have fallen 落叶

a developed country = a country which has developed 发达国家

(3) 有些过去分词作定语既表示被动,又表示完成,即过去分词在定语中可以独立表示完成意义的被动语态。例如:

He told us of the great wrong done to him. (= He told us of the great wrong which had been done to him.) 他给我们讲了他所遭受的巨大冤屈。

Is there anything planned (= that has been planned) for the weekend? 周末安排了什么活动没有?

Did you accept the invitation given (= that had been given) by the tour guide? 你接受导游的邀请了吗?

Most of the artists invited (= who had been invited) to the party were from South Africa. 应邀到会的大部分艺术家来自南非。

(4) 不及物动词的过去分词作定语,且与其所修饰的名词构成逻辑上的动宾关系时,必须在该动词后使用必要的介词。例如:

He is the boy looked after by his elder sister. 他就是由姐姐照看的那个男孩。

(5) 过去分词作定语,如果强调该被动的动作正在发生,则将“being + 过去分词”置于被修饰的名词之后。例如:

Have you noticed the bridge being built there? (= Have you noticed the bridge which is being built there?) 你注意到了那儿正在修建的桥了吗?

## 2. 作表语

(1) 过去分词作表语通常用来描写情景,叙述人或事物的特征及所处的状态;而被动态强调动作,重点说明动作由谁完成及怎样完成。试比较:

The cup is broken. 杯子破了。(系表结构)

The cup was broken by him. 杯子被他打破了。(被动态)

(2) 现在分词作表语,表示的动作与句子的主语构成逻辑上的主谓关系;而过去分词作表语,其动作与句子的主语构成逻辑上的动宾关系。例如:

The news was exciting and we were all excited. (= The news was exciting and it excited us all.) 消息令人兴奋,我们都很激动。

We were surprised at what he said at the meeting. (= What he said at the meeting surprised us.) 我们对他在会上讲的话很是惊讶。

其实,类似以上的情感动词在定语和表语中的用法规则是相同的。需要提醒的是,有些过去分词在定语或表语中容易产生混淆,使用时要引起注意。例如:

a worried look/face/expression 着急的神情

an unexpected result 意外的结果

过去分词作表语(be + 过去分词)和被动语态(be + 过去分词)很相似。它们的主要区别在于:

(1) 过去分词作表语(be + 过去分词)表示状态,可用副词 very 等修饰,常有固定的介词搭配,一般用于一般现在时和一般过去时中;被动语态(be + 过去分词)则表示动作,可以用于各种时态,必须与时间一致,常有时间状语和方式状语。试比较:

They are very pleased with the result. 他们对结果感到很满意。(过去分词作表语。)

The hospital was built by these workers last year. 这座医院是这些工人去年建成的。(此为一般过去时的被动语态。)

The tree is fallen. 这棵树已倒下。(不及物动词的过去分词 fallen 作表语。)

A new railway is being built. 一条新铁路正在修建。(此为现在进行时的被动语态。)

(2) 过去分词作表语,构成系表结构,连系动词除了 be 以外,还可以是 look, smell, seem, feel, get, become 等;被动语态(be + 过去分词)中的助动词除 be 外,还可以是 get 和 become,但在实际应用中用得较少。试比较:

They looked a little surprised but said nothing. 他们显得有些吃惊,但没说什么。(过去分词作表语。)

What's more, they often got stuck in the mud. 而且,他们常常陷在泥里。(此为一般过去时的被动语态。)



#### 四、Self-evaluation 自我评价

#### 评价测试 A

I. 单词拼写(根据所给的首字母或汉语注释写出所缺单词的正确形式。)

1. In a \_\_\_\_\_ to a good income I am offering you a new flat to live in.
2. It is difficult to make a \_\_\_\_\_ (结论) without enough evidence.
3. A \_\_\_\_\_ from a few words, I do not know any French at all.
4. The s \_\_\_\_\_ teacher has gone abroad; You can breathe freely again.
5. The results of the scientific \_\_\_\_\_ (实验) are valuable to us and they will contribute to the success of our research.
6. Please check carefully after you complete the writing and make sure all the sentences make s \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The drawer in my desk was fast stuck but I \_\_\_\_\_ (减轻) it open with a knife.
8. The government \_\_\_\_\_ (通知) that the SARS was under control.
9. Too much work and too little rest often l \_\_\_\_\_ to illness.
10. You're going to \_\_\_\_\_ (参加) the lecture, aren't you? But you don't seem very

enthusiastic about it.

## II. 短文填空(阅读下列短文,用本单元所学过的单词或短语的正确形式填空。)

When another outbreak hit London in 1854. John Snow 1 test these two theories. He began to 2 the source of the water for these two streets. He found that it came from the river, which had been polluted by the dirty water from London. 3 John Snow told the astonished people in Broad Street to remove the handle from the water pump so it could not be used.

Soon the disease began to 4, John Snow had shown that cholera was spread by germs and not in a cloud of gas. 5, he found two other deaths in another part of London that 6 the Broad Street outbreak. A woman, who had moved away from Broad Street, liked the water so much that she had it delivered from the pump to her house every day. Both she and her daughter, who often visited her, 7 cholera after drinking the water. With this extra evidence John Snow was able to 8 with certainty that polluted water carried the disease.

To 9 this from happening again, John Snow suggested that the source of all water supplies be examined and new methods of dealing with polluted water be found. The water companies were also instructed not to 10 people to polluted water anymore. Finally "King Cholera" was defeated.

## III. 单项选择

- needs further discussion to decide whether we will          the war.  
A. It; join in      B. This; take part in      C. That; join      D. There; attend
- After a few attempts, she had to          all ideas of becoming a concert pianist.  
A. put forward      B. put through      C. put away      D. put up
- Information has been put forward          more middle school graduates will be admitted into universities.  
A. while      B. that      C. when      D. as
- Opposite to your conclusion, sir, I am sorry to say:          to sunlight for too much will certainly do harm to people's health.  
A. Exposed      B. Exposing      C. Being exposed      D. Be exposed
- Only after liberation          to be treated as human beings.  
A. did they begin      B. they had begun      C. they did begin      D. had they begun
- I don't doubt          the medicine is          effect for cancer.  
A. that; a cure of      B. if; cure of      C. how; a cure for      D. that; cure for
- The report said a bus went out of          control on a highway          south of the city and rushed into a river.  
A. the; the      B. /; the      C. the; /      D. /; /
- Thank you very much for all you've done for me, which is          great value to me.  
A. of      B. with      C. in      D. at

9. It is required that the subject referred \_\_\_\_\_ immediately.  
 A. is discussed    B. to being discussed    C. be discussed    D. to be discussed
10. The great discovery, \_\_\_\_\_ last week in the newspaper, immediately stirred excitement among the scientists.  
 A. made    B. declared    C. appeared    D. announced

#### IV. 语法专练

A) 从 A, B, C, D 中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. I feel \_\_\_\_\_ and sleepy in Mr. Black's classes, since he is always using the same materials.  
 A. bored    B. boring    C. interested    D. interesting
2. The speech is so \_\_\_\_\_ that everyone here is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. exciting; inspired    B. exciting; inspiring  
 C. excited; inspired    D. excited; inspiring
3. Though many ancient pictures were ruined in the war, you can find some in her home, which are still \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. well-kept    B. well-keeping    C. keeping good    D. kept good
4. All of us were \_\_\_\_\_ by the \_\_\_\_\_ question \_\_\_\_\_ by a little boy.  
 A. puzzled; puzzling; rose    B. puzzling; puzzled; raised  
 C. puzzled; puzzling; raised    D. puzzled; puzzled; rose
5. He came back from his holiday with \_\_\_\_\_ health.  
 A. greatly improved    B. greatly improve  
 C. great improved    D. great improvement
6. The computer center, \_\_\_\_\_ last year, is very popular among the students in this school.  
 A. open    B. opening    C. having opened    D. opened
7. Children like to collect the \_\_\_\_\_ leaves on the ground.  
 A. fallen    B. fell    C. falling    D. fall
8. Most of the people \_\_\_\_\_ to the party were famous scientists.  
 A. invited    B. to invite    C. being invited    D. inviting
9. This is one of the questions \_\_\_\_\_ at the meeting yesterday.  
 A. being discussed    B. to be discussed    C. discussed    D. discussing
10. Most of the suggestions \_\_\_\_\_ at the meeting were not very practical.  
 A. to be made    B. making    C. having made    D. made

B) 用所给动词的适当形式填空。

1. All the books \_\_\_\_\_ (borrow) from the library must be returned in two weeks.
2. There was an \_\_\_\_\_ (excite) look on his face when the actress appeared.
3. There is no room \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) for a book on the shelf.
4. The building \_\_\_\_\_ (build) over there now is a hospital.
5. All the listeners were deeply \_\_\_\_\_ (move) by the speech.
6. His \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) English is much better than mine.



7. The stranger said something in a \_\_\_\_\_ (frighten) voice and the little child was very \_\_\_\_\_ (frighten).
8. The professor seemed \_\_\_\_\_ (surprise) at the result of the experiment.
9. The musician \_\_\_\_\_ (know) for his excellent speech, was warmly welcomed by the students.
10. Don't worry. It's quite safe skating on the \_\_\_\_\_ (freeze) lake.

**V. 单句改错(下列每个句子均有一处错误,请找出并改正。)**

1. Why do you always look so tiring? Do you sleep well these days?
2. I'll be interesting to hear what Peter has to say.
3. She is one of my friends who is devoting to my interests.
4. The children are really exciting about going to the park.
5. Most of the newspaper seems to be concerning with pop stars and film stars.

**VI. 句子翻译**

1. 我们告诉她,她很快就会好起来的,以此缓解她心中的忧虑。(ease)

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2. 我只有找到工作才能挣到足够的钱继续大学的学业。(only)

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3. 混乱的会场表明准备工作很差。(suggest)

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4. 除了西部牛仔片之外,我们还看了一个米老鼠动画片。(in addition to)

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5. 不加任何保护,直接暴露在这些病毒下是十分危险的。(expose)

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6. 他的严厉表情使我恐慌。(frighten)

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**评价测试 B**

**I. 听力理解**

**(A)**

听下面4段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的A,B,C三个选项中选出最佳选项。

1. Why couldn't the woman give the man some help?
  - A. She is quite busy right now.
  - B. She doesn't like grammar at all.
  - C. She is poor in grammar, too.
2. What happened to the man?
  - A. He had to do other's jobs.