

广东实验中学高考总复习用书

广东实验中学 编

2006

丛书主编:郑炽钦

副主编:李夏萍

# 英语

(专题训练)

本册主编:黄溪宁

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广东高等教育出版社

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黄溪宁

编写人员 (按姓氏笔画)

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## 前 言

普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（一般简称高考），无论是命题形式和考试内容，还是试卷结构，一直都在进行着改革。从2004年开始，广东省在全国（上海、北京除外）率先进行高考语文、数学、英语的自主命题，而从2005年开始，包括广东省在内的全国十几个省市均尝试自主命题。从广东省的自身情况看，2006年，可以说是依据现有的教学大纲和《考试说明》进行高考命题、考试的最后一年。然而，不管是全国命题，还是分省命题；不管是“老”高考，还是“新”高考，高考命题改革的“大方向”始终不会有大的改变，那就是：各学科的命题首先立足于考查学生扎扎实实的“双基”（即基础知识和基本技能），同时强调试题的能力立意，注重考查学生的学科能力和素质。

所以，在进行高考第一轮复习时，考生们首先应该依据各科《考试说明》每项考点对相关知识的要求，条分缕析，精心编织高考所需知识的网络；其次，弄清近年高考典型试题所体现的知识内容，熟知高考的命题意图，明晰相应的解题思路；然后，通过适当的题例分析和训练，以加深对知识的记忆，提高运用知识的能力。从而为进入下一阶段的复习打下坚实的基础。

基于此，为了帮助广大考生进行2006年高考备考，受广东高等教育出版社邀请，广东实验中学组织了语文、数学、英语学科的一批骨干教师，在认真总结历年备考成功经验，深入研究高考备考规律的基础上，精心编写了这套《广东实验中学高考总复习用书》。该书暂出版语文、数学、英语三个学科，每学科用书包括“基础知识”用书和“专题训练”用书两册。

《广东实验中学高考总复习用书》由郑炽钦任主编，李夏萍任副主编，李子良担任语文学科主编，黄为担任数学学科主编，黄溪宁担任英语学科主编。诚挚感谢广东高等教育出版社为该书的出版所付出的心血。

编 者

2005年8月于广州



## 编写说明

广东高考“专练”用同一版本总复习指导《英语（基础知识）》和《英语（专题训练）》由广东实验中学英语科经验丰富、多年从事高三毕业班教学的教师合作编写。

本书编者以教育部颁布的“全日制普通高级中学教学大纲”和国家考试中心最新颁布的“高考考试说明”为依据，在对历年高考试题及近两年我省自主命题的新动向进行深入研究的基础上，结合多年的教学经验编写而成。

《英语（基础知识）》每两个单元安排一个讲解，栏目设置如下：

### 一、词语句型复习

1. 重点词汇与短语：以相关单元的重点词汇及短语为核心，对它们在中学课本中出现的各种用法及与它们相关的词汇、词组及短语进行归纳，并适当扩展。

2. 近义词辨析：通过举例对学生感到困惑的一些意思相近的词汇或短语进行比较，以便他们熟练掌握这些词语的用法。

3. 重点句型：该部分包括了相关单元的主要句型，并对一些典型的句型进行了分析、归纳，便于学生系统掌握。

### 二、语法复习

对中学阶段的主要语法进行了简明扼要、重点突出的归纳，对该部分语法学习的要点进行提示，并通过典型例题对解题思路进行分析。

《英语（专题训练）》同样以每两个单元为单位，栏目设置如下：

### 一、语法专练

根据基础知识中语法讲解的内容，配备了一些相关的练习，便于学生巩固已复习过的知识。

### 二、综合练习

按照高考题型设置一定量的练习，巩固已复习过的基础知识，同时训练、提高学生运用所学知识进行分析和解决问题的综合能力。

### 三、练习参考答案

本丛书力求展现准、巧、精的特点即：全面准确地展现英语学科的重点、要点，并使之条理化、系统化。

通过对要点的精确讲解和对典型例题解题思路的分析，突破重点、难点，培养学生发散性思维能力和创新能力，使学生在解题过程中能做到左右逢源，举一反三。



三，灵活运用。

围绕考纲精心编制习题，既重视知识的巩固，又重视能力的培养；既重视综合能力的形成，又重视应试能力的提高。

总之，本书的编写宗旨是：以教师为主导，以学生为主体，以考点为主线，以层面为主流，步步为营，层层过关，在侧重双基训练和实践能力培养的基础上，注重知识网络的建立，最终培养学生的创新思维、知识迁移、归纳拓展和综合运用能力。

愿我们的精心编撰的此书能成为您高三学习阶段忠实的伴侣和贤能的助手，为您插上理想的翅膀，助您学好知识，飞进理想的学校。

**本书编写组**

2005年7月24日

# 目 录

|                |                      |       |
|----------------|----------------------|-------|
| <b>Book I</b>  | <b>Units 1 - 2</b>   | (1)   |
| <b>Book I</b>  | <b>Units 3 - 4</b>   | (10)  |
| <b>Book I</b>  | <b>Units 5 - 6</b>   | (19)  |
| <b>Book I</b>  | <b>Units 7 - 8</b>   | (28)  |
| <b>Book I</b>  | <b>Units 9 - 10</b>  | (38)  |
| <b>Book I</b>  | <b>Units 11 - 12</b> | (48)  |
| <b>Book I</b>  | <b>Units 13 - 14</b> | (57)  |
| <b>Book I</b>  | <b>Units 15 - 16</b> | (67)  |
| <b>Book I</b>  | <b>Units 17 - 18</b> | (76)  |
| <b>Book I</b>  | <b>Units 19 - 20</b> | (85)  |
| <b>Book I</b>  | <b>Units 21 - 22</b> | (95)  |
| <b>Book II</b> | <b>Units 1 - 2</b>   | (105) |
| <b>Book II</b> | <b>Units 3 - 4</b>   | (115) |
| <b>Book II</b> | <b>Units 5 - 6</b>   | (124) |
| <b>Book II</b> | <b>Units 7 - 8</b>   | (133) |
| <b>Book II</b> | <b>Units 9 - 10</b>  | (144) |
| <b>Book II</b> | <b>Units 11 - 12</b> | (153) |
| <b>Book II</b> | <b>Units 13 - 14</b> | (162) |
| <b>Book II</b> | <b>Units 15 - 16</b> | (171) |
| <b>Book II</b> | <b>Units 17 - 18</b> | (179) |
| <b>Book II</b> | <b>Units 19 - 20</b> | (188) |



## Book I Units 1 - 2



### 【语法专练】

- There are several \_\_\_\_\_ in this novel who are different in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. character; character  
B. character; characters  
C. characters; characters  
D. characters; character
- Tractors have taken \_\_\_\_\_ of horses in many countries.  
A. place  
B. places  
C. a place  
D. the place
- The bridge is made of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a stone  
B. stones  
C. the stone  
D. stone
- He is provided with \_\_\_\_\_. He needs various \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. food; food  
B. food; foods  
C. foods; foods  
D. foods; food
- Beijing has \_\_\_\_\_ of about ten million.  
A. a population  
B. populations  
C. the population  
D. population
- If these shoes are too small, ask him to bring you a big \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. one  
B. suit  
C. pair  
D. ones
- \_\_\_\_\_ it is to listen to music!  
A. How fun  
B. How a fun  
C. What a fun  
D. What fun
- He was chosen \_\_\_\_\_ of the company.  
A. manager  
B. a manager  
C. the manager  
D. as a manager
- Standing on top of the mountain, you'll get a wonderful \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. joy  
B. seeing  
C. view  
D. nature
- I'm afraid there isn't any \_\_\_\_\_ for you in your car.  
A. place  
B. room  
C. seat  
D. sit
- Some famous singers live on the \_\_\_\_\_ from their record sales.  
A. salary  
B. value  
C. bill  
D. income
- He is a \_\_\_\_\_ child, that is, he is a child of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. three-years-old; three year old  
B. three-years-old; three years old  
C. three years old; three-year-old  
D. three-year-old; three years old
- The Olympic Games are held once \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. every four years  
B. each fourth year  
C. every-four-year  
D. every four year
- Their suggestions are of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. great value  
B. very valuable  
C. much valuable  
D. many value
- There are a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ officers.  
A. woman police  
B. women police's  
C. women police  
D. women's police
- The workers in this factory are paid by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. hour  
B. the hour  
C. an hour  
D. hours
- The woman in that store always wears beautiful \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. clothes  
B. cloth  
C. clothing  
D. dress
- The woman over there is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Lucy and Mary's mothers  
B. Lucy's and Mary's mother  
C. Lucy's and Mary's mothers  
D. Lucy and Mary's mother
- It is no \_\_\_\_\_ that he is ill, considering





- that he has been overworking for years.  
A. wonder B. idea C. matter D. hope
20. —What was it, Ted?  
—Just a(n) \_\_\_\_\_. It's gone now.  
A. injury B. ache C. wound D. pain
21. —Excuse me, how far away is it from here to the railway station?  
—It's about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. half an hour drive  
B. half an hour's drive  
C. half-an-hour-drive  
D. half an hours' drives
22. The old man has so bad a cold that he has lost all \_\_\_\_\_ of smell.  
A. feeling B. sense  
C. skill D. strength
23. One day Crusoe walked along \_\_\_\_\_ towards his boat.  
A. the sands B. the sand  
C. sand D. sands
24. Last Sunday his father brought them to the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. child's park B. children's park  
C. childrens' park D. children park
25. On the farm, we saw many chickens, and a lot of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. cow and sheep B. cow and sheeps  
C. cows and sheeps D. cows and sheep
2. —What terrible weather! It \_\_\_\_\_ for more than a week!  
—The rain season will last about a month.  
A. rains B. will be raining  
C. rained D. has been raining
3. Fran is an honest girl; I say it, \_\_\_\_\_ don't like her.  
A. even though B. as if  
C. as long as D. as though
4. I don't think you fully \_\_\_\_\_ the importance of the professor's speech about forests.  
A. realize B. retell C. reply D. repeat
5. The lesson \_\_\_\_\_ we can learn from Chuck is \_\_\_\_\_ friends are teachers.  
A. that... / B. which... that  
C. that... what D. /... which
6. Noise is unpleasant, \_\_\_\_\_ when you're trying to get some sleep.  
A. generally B. usually  
C. specially D. especially
7. One can't work all the time, surely; one has to have \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. little excitement B. a little fun  
C. a little funny D. little enjoyment
8. \_\_\_\_\_ buy a bicycle of his own, Kelvin was saving as much as possible.  
A. In order that B. So as to  
C. In order to D. With the purpose of
9. Jerry loved her husband \_\_\_\_\_ she met him at the Seattle airport.  
A. first time B. the first time  
C. a first time D. for the first time
10. I don't know \_\_\_\_\_ everyone in my class thinks I am funny.  
A. why is it which B. why it is that  
C. who is it which D. who it is that
11. If you get to my house before I do, help yourself to a drink and \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. take it easy



### 【综合练习】

#### 一、单项选择 (每小题1分; 满分15分)

1. Chuck managed to land on a deserted island \_\_\_\_\_ there were no people and made friends with a volleyball \_\_\_\_\_ he calls Wilson.  
A. which... which B. where... which  
C. that... that D. which... where



- B. be careful  
C. that's all right  
D. make yourself at home
12. \_\_\_\_\_ people who learn English as a foreign language \_\_\_\_\_ more than 750 million.  
A. A number of... reach  
B. A number of... reaches  
C. The number of... is  
D. The number of... are
13. English is spoken as a second language in countries \_\_\_\_\_ India, Pakistan, Nigeria and the Philippines.  
A. like                      B. for an example  
C. in all                    D. in other words
14. As a whole, your composition is well done \_\_\_\_\_ several spelling mistakes.  
A. beside                  B. besides  
C. except                  D. except for
15. —Where did you spend your summer holidays?  
—I didn't go anywhere, because I would not be able to go on holiday with my mother \_\_\_\_\_ ill.  
A. was                      B. be  
C. being                    D. to be

## 二、完形填空 (每小题 1.5 分; 满分 30 分)

We spent a day in the country, picking wild flowers. Our car looked like a florist's shop inside! On the way home we had to 16 at traffic lights, and there my wife 17 the cupboard.

It was tall and narrow, and it stood on the pavement outside a furniture shop. "Buy it," she said at once. "We will 18 it home on the roof rack (汽车顶盖). I've always wanted one 19 that."

What could I do? Ten minutes later I was \$20 20, and the cupboard was 21

on to the roof rack. It was six feet long and eighteen inches square, quite heavy too.

In the gathering darkness I drove 22. Other drivers seemed 23 polite that evening. The police 24 stopped traffic to let us through.

After a time my wife said, "There's a long line of cars behind. Why don't they 25, I wonder."

In fact, a police car did overtake. The two officers inside looked at us 26 as they passed. But then, with great kindness, they 27 us through the rush-hour traffic. The police car stopped at our village church. One of the officers came to me.

"Right, sir," the officer said. "Do you 28 any more help now?"

I was a bit 29. "Thanks, officer," I said. "You've been very 30. I live just down the road."

He was 31 at our load: first at the flowers, 32 at the cupboard. "Well, well," he said, laughing, "33 a cupboard you've got there! We thought it was, ... er, 34 else."

My wife began to 35. Then the truth hit me like a stone between the eyes (恍然大悟), I smiled at the officer.

16. A. look      B. stop      C. drive      D. pass

17. A. looked      B. noticed

C. observed      D. watched

18. A. bring      B. move      C. pick      D. carry

19. A. as      B. like      C. look like      D. of

20. A. poorer      B. poor      C. rich      D. more

21. A. tied      B. tried      C. tired      D. torn

22. A. quickly      B. fast

C. slowly      D. sleepily

23. A. usually      B. specially

C. usual      D. unusually



24. A. even      B. ever      C. never      D. always  
 25. A. stop      B. move      C. overtake      D. run  
 26. A. seriously      B. jokingly  
     C. happily      D. excitedly  
 27. A. forced      B. drove  
     C. prevented      D. led  
 28. A. offer      B. have      C. ask      D. need  
 29. A. frightened      B. puzzled  
     C. nervous      D. ashamed  
 30. A. kind      B. cruel      C. useful      D. silly  
 31. A. pointing      B. looking  
     C. glaring      D. throwing  
 32. A. unless      B. last      C. then      D. until  
 33. A. it's      B. that's      C. this is      D. which  
 34. A. something      B. anything  
     C. nothing      D. someone  
 35. A. cry      B. laugh      C. shout      D. think
- 三、阅读理解 (每小题 2 分; 满分 40 分)

## A

A documentary was made about Palestinian and Jewish children who live in Jerusalem. It follows the lives of the children for five years. The name of the documentary is Promises and it was nominated for an award, the Oscar.

Some of the teens in the movie came to the United States to attend the awards' ceremony. Two of the girls who came are Sanabel, AlFaraja and Kayan. They are still in high school and are members of a dance troupe. Their families have been living in a Palestinian refugee camp in Jerusalem.

The Israeli army entered the refugee camp and destroyed many of the Arab homes. Despair and anger were felt by both Sanabel and Kayan. They understand why there are Arab suicide bombers even though they don't support them. Many Arabs have lost hope and feel they have no hope or control over their

futures.

Sanabel's home was only ten meters from Israeli tanks. While in the States, Sanabel and Kayan were so worried about their families in Jerusalem. They stayed in contact with them via the Internet almost 24 hours a day.

Kayan and Sanabel became friends with two Jewish boys from Jerusalem who they met in Los Angeles. During the siege, telephone wires were cut in Arab refugee camps. The boys tried to call the girls but the phones weren't working. Finally, the boys were able to contact the two girls and let them know they supported their cause. Kayan and Sanabel were happy to hear from them.

36. Why did Sanabel feel worried and afraid?

- A. She thought they might be in danger in America.  
 B. She was worried about the safety of her family in Jerusalem.  
 C. Sanabel didn't know how to speak English.  
 D. They run back outside for air.

37. What happened in the refugee camp just before the awards?

- A. The girls met two Jewish boys in the camp.  
 B. All the Arab men were jailed.  
 C. A parade was held.  
 D. Jewish soldiers destroyed Arab's tin houses in the camp.

38. Why were the two girls glad to make friends with Jewish boys?

- A. They wanted to teach them Arabic.  
 B. The girls wanted new boyfriends.  
 C. It was important to meet Jews who respected and supported their rights.  
 D. Sanabel and Kayan thought they were enemies.



39. What might the girls tell an American interviewer?

A. They would be happy to be a martyr (烈士).

B. Jewish soldiers hated the Arabs.

C. Jerusalem belonged to the Palestinians.

D. Americans should help the Arab cause.

40. How do Sanabel and Kayan feel about their future?

A. They're excited about their dance troupe.

B. Both girls hope to be martyrs.

C. They felt puzzled about their future.

D. Sanabel and Kayan want to stay in the United States.

### B

If you want to stay young, sit down and have a good think. This is the research finding of a team of Japanese doctors, who say that most of our brains are not getting enough exercise—and as a result, we are aging unnecessarily soon.

Professor Taiju Matsuzawa wanted to find out why otherwise healthy farmers in northern Japan appeared to be losing their ability to think and reason at a relatively early age, and how the process of aging could be slowed down.

With a team of colleagues at Tokyo National University, he set about measuring brain volumes of a thousand people of different ages and varying occupations.

Computer technology enabled the researchers to obtain precise measurements of the volume of the front and side sections of the brain, which relate to intellect and emotion, and determine the human character. (The rear section of the brain, which controls functions like eating and breathing, does not contract with age, and one can continue living without intellectual or emotional faculties.)

Contraction of front and side parts—as cells die off—was observed in some subjects in their thirties, but it was still not evident in some sixty-and seventy-year-olds.

Matsuzawa concluded from his tests that there is a simple remedy to the contraction normally associated with age—using the head.

The findings show in general terms that contraction of the brain begins sooner in people in the country than in the towns. Those least at risk, says Matsuzawa, are lawyers, followed by university professors and doctors. White collar workers doing routine work in government offices are, however, as likely to have shrinking brains as the farm worker, bus driver and ship assistant.

Matsuzawa's findings show that thinking can prevent the brain from shrinking. Blood must circulate properly in the head to supply the fresh oxygen the brain cells need. "The best way to maintain good blood circulation is through using the brain," he says, "Think hard and engage in conversation. Don't rely on pocket calculators."

41. The team of doctors wanted to find out \_\_\_\_\_.

A. why certain people age sooner than others

B. how to make people live longer

C. the size of certain people's brains

D. which people are most intelligent

42. The doctor's tests show that \_\_\_\_\_.

A. our brains shrink as we grow older

B. the front section of the brain does not shrink

C. sixty-year-olds have better brains than thirty-year olds

D. some people's brains have contracted more than other people's

43. The underlined word "subjects" in



paragraph 5 means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. something to be considered
- B. branches of knowledge studied
- C. persons chosen to be studied in an experiment
- D. any member of a state except the supreme ruler

C

It is 2 am You took too long over dinner, the coast is still a couple of hundred kilometers away and it is essential to get that early morning ferry. And your car radiator pipe has split. At times like that, the documents making up your insurance kit lying in the front of your car seem useless. The nearest phone was passed three kilometers back, and it would be reasonable to expect some delay in getting breakdown assistance when you have finally phoned through.

If, on the other hand, you've got a spare in the car, five minutes' work should see you on your way again. The majority of breakdowns do involve minor and easily changed parts. A few basic tools and the right mix of spares are well worth the space they take up. But to sort out which ones are most likely to be needed, and to buy them, can be expensive.

That is why the motoring organizations have come up with rental kits. For about 50 pence a day (slightly more to non-members) they will supply a boxed range of spares for a given car. On returning the kit the motorist pays any that are used, plus a small fee for repacking. Deposits are about 20 pounds.

It is much better, however, to reduce the risk of breakdowns by seeing that your car is properly serviced before setting out. Particularly when driving at high speed over long distance in hot weather.

Finally, it makes sense to purchase a

safety triangle and an emergency plastic wind-screen before leaving. Make sure all your fellow travellers know where your documents are; give one a spare set of keys—and slip into the back of your wallet a large banknote for the emergencies where a credit card won't do.

44. In order to avoid delay it would be wise

- \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. to buy a cheap set of spare before leaving
- B. to carry some emergency spares with you
- C. to prevent all breakdowns happening
- D. to spend five minutes checking the car before you leave

45. While on a motoring holiday abroad you might find yourself in difficulties because

- \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the nearest phone is out of order
- B. you have brought the wrong documents with you
- C. your ferry has just left without you
- D. a repair to your car might take some time

46. Another sensible piece of advice for motorists to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. give their travelling companies all their documents
- B. keep a spare set of keys
- C. carry extra cash for emergencies
- D. use a plastic windscreen

47. Motoring organization, however, are now offering motorists \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a chance to rent a car cheaply
- B. a discount for becoming members
- C. a selection of parts which may be needed
- D. a box which fits neatly into most cars

48. Nevertheless, motorists themselves can try to prevent problems arising by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. driving slowly at all times
- B. driving short distances in hot weather
- C. having their car insured for 20 pounds



- D. making sure their car is in good working order

## D

### Adult Basic Education (ABE) and GED Preparation

#### Task

The Adult Basic Education Department serves a huge population of learners. Our task is to teach basic skills and help learners to get more knowledge to function effectively as a family member, citizen, worker, and lifelong learner in a changing world.

#### Description

ABE is a non-credit program of self-improvement designed to improve basic skills for students who are of different educational levels. Development of reading, writing, and math skills are paid special attention to, as well as life skills, employability, and technology. Students without a high school diploma (文凭) also have the opportunity to prepare for the GED exams in the five subject areas: writing, social studies, science, literature, and math.

#### Prerequisites (条件)

ABE classes are open to anyone 18 or over who desires to improve basic reading, writing, and math skills at the pre-college level. Students who are 16 or 17 must first obtain an official release (证书) from high school before attending class.

To be accepted, students must attend an Educational Planning Session. During the Educational Planning Session students will be given an overview of the ABE programs as well as PCC policies, fees, etc. Students will also have their reading, writing, and math abilities assessed (评估) during the Educational Planning Session. The results of their

assessments will help the teachers develop individual programs of study for students to guide them toward their personal goals. Students needing special help must get in touch with the Office for Students with Disabilities (503-977-4341) at least two weeks before the session is held.

#### Courses

ABE 0741: Beginning Literacy

ABE 0742: Beginning

ABE 0743: Intermediate I

ABE 0744: Intermediate II

ABE 0745: Secondary I

ABE 0746: Secondary II (Includes preparation for the GED Test)

49. The ABE Department serves an aim to

- A. provide learners with basic knowledge and skills to fit in with society
- B. help learners successfully get a job in a changing world
- C. offer diplomas to those who fail to finish secondary education
- D. provide students with opportunities to prepare for the GED exams

50. What is the Educational Planning Session intended for?

- A. An assessment of students' basic skill levels.
- B. Helping students be better at the four basic skill.
- C. Finding out whether they can be accepted to ABE classes.
- D. Providing special help to disabled students.

51. Different courses are offered to different students according to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. their own choices
- B. the assessments during the Education



Planning Session

- C. their performances in school
- D. how much they pay for the courses

E

Actually, individual human beings have survived under conditions, which they themselves would have called impossible. We see this over and over again in the face of natural disasters ( earthquakes, floods, and famines ) and also in the face of manmade disasters ( war, concentration camps and slums ). But the point here is that the whole broad range of people has survived over the ages under more varied conditions than any one—person encounters in a lifetime.

We must distinguish, then, between what a person can do and what people can do. Each person has her limits, and they are, necessarily, narrower than those of the species as a whole. What one human being cannot do, some other human beings somewhere—a distant brother or sister—can do. This diversity, these variations among us, are what make the human race viable—a species that can continue to live and to avoid extinction.

“Cherish diversity!” might well be our motto. Both as scientists and as human beings, we must value—actually cherish—the differences among individuals. This is not because we want to become tolerant of differences among people, though, of course, we do! Nor do we value diversity because such vast variety is fascinating, though, of course, it is! We must cherish diversity because it is essential to our very survival. The variations among us ( sometimes large and sometimes small, sometimes obvious and sometimes almost impossible to see ) increase the chances that the human race, as a whole, will be able to adapt

to almost anything that might happen.

52. We can learn from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. an individual can survive under almost any condition  
 B. natural disasters have strengthened our adaptability  
 C. people have underestimated the harshness of natural conditions  
 D. the human race as a whole is remarkably adaptable
53. The word “viable” in the last sentence of the second paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. able to survive      B. different  
 C. likely to die out      D. strong
54. Why should we cherish diversity?  
 A. Because it is our motto.  
 B. Because variety is fascinating.  
 C. Because we enjoy being different.  
 D. Because it is essential to human survival.
55. It is implied in the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. most human beings are intolerant of human differences  
 B. what a person can do is different from what people can do  
 C. variations among us make it difficult for us to coexist  
 D. unfortunately people don't value diversity despite its benefits

四、短文改错 ( 每小题 1 分; 满分 10 分 )

One day, when Mr. Smith come home from work, he \_\_\_\_\_ 1. \_\_\_\_\_ found his wife very angry about everything. Mr. Smith \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ always thought he was wise than his wife, so he started to \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ give her a lecture of the importance of always remaining calm. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_



Finally he said, "It's waste of your strengths to get excited 5. \_\_\_\_\_ about small things. Train you to be patient, like me. Now look 6. \_\_\_\_\_ at the fly that has just landed my nose. Am I getting excited or 7. \_\_\_\_\_ angry? Am I waving my arms around? No. I'm perfect clam. 8. \_\_\_\_\_ Just as he said it, Mr. Smith started shouting. He jumped 9. \_\_\_\_\_ up to wave his arms around wildly. He couldn't speak for some 10. \_\_\_\_\_ time, and at last he was able to told his wife: The thing on his nose hadn't been a fly. It had been a bee.

### 五、书面表达 (25 分)

随着世界人口的增长, 污染变得越来越严重了, 请以 pollution 为题, 写一篇短文。内容要包括:

1. 世界人口越来越稠密;
2. 污染严重地影响了我们的生活;
3. 是对污染采取措施的时候了。



### 【练习参考答案】

#### 【语法专练】

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1—5 DDDBA   | 6—10 CDACB  |
| 11—15 DDAAC | 16—20 BADAD |
| 21—25 BBABD |             |

#### 【综合练习】

##### 一、单项选择

- |             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| 1—5 BDAAB   | 6—10 DBCBB |
| 11—15 DCADC |            |

##### 二、完型填空

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| 16—20 BBDBA | 21—25 ACDAC |
|-------------|-------------|

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| 26—30 ADDBA | 31—35 BCAAB |
|-------------|-------------|

##### 三、阅读理解

- |              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| 36—40 BDCAC  | 41—45 ADCBD |
| 46—50 CCDA A | 51—55 BDADB |

##### 四、短文改错

1. come—came
2. everything—something
3. wise—wiser
4. of—about
5. strengths—strength
6. you—yourself
7. landed on
8. perfect—perfectly
9. it—this
10. 正确

##### 五、书面表达

One possible version:

#### Pollution

As the world is getting more densely populated, pollution presents a serious problem. More people make more waste. All this waste is polluting our surroundings.

Pollution has a bad effect on our life. The air is polluted by the smoke and fog coming out of the factory chimneys. Plants die for want of fresh air. The river is polluted and the fish are unfit to eat. There is noise pollution made by cars and factories, etc, which hurts the ear.

It is high time we did something about pollution. I suggest more trees be planted to keep the air fresh. We should purify the water and make use of the wastes and turn harm into good.

By our common efforts, we will make a clean and purified environment for life and work.





## Book I Units 3-4



1. We like learning \_\_\_\_\_ English language when we studied in Belgium.  
A. an      B. the      C. /      D. a
2. \_\_\_\_\_ singer and \_\_\_\_\_ dancer is to attend the gathering.  
A. The; the      B. The; /  
C. The; a      D. A; a
3. —Who is your English teacher?  
—Mr. Brown, \_\_\_\_\_ European working in \_\_\_\_\_ Shandong University.  
A. an; the      B. a; the      C. an; /      D. a; /
4. The old scientist devotes all his life to bringing out \_\_\_\_\_ secret of \_\_\_\_\_ nature.  
A. the; /      B. the; the  
C. /; the      D. /; /
5. This is \_\_\_\_\_ useful book that everyone wants to get it.  
A. so a      B. such a      C. so an      D. such an
6. I didn't tell him \_\_\_\_\_ news at once because I wanted to give him \_\_\_\_\_ surprise.  
A. a; a      B. the; the      C. the; a      D. /; the
7. Jane spent too much time talking on \_\_\_\_\_ phone while we were all busy at \_\_\_\_\_ work.  
A. the; /      B. a; /      C. /; /      D. the; the
8. You left out \_\_\_\_\_ "s" in \_\_\_\_\_ spelling of the word "areas".  
A. the; the      B. a; the  
C. an; /      D. an; the
9. Washington was elected \_\_\_\_\_ president in

1787. He was the first president of \_\_\_\_\_ United States.  
A. the; the      B. /; the  
C. /; /      D. the; /
10. The policeman caught the thief by \_\_\_\_\_ arm.  
A. a      B. an      C. the      D. /
11. \_\_\_\_\_ is the only animal that can speak.  
A. Man      B. A man      C. The man      D. Men
12. \_\_\_\_\_ meeting held last night was \_\_\_\_\_ great success.  
A. A; a      B. A; /  
C. The; a      D. The; /
13. \_\_\_\_\_ is drawing near.  
A. The National Day      B. A National Day  
C. National Day      D. The Day of Nation
14. He has got used to eating with \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a knife and a fork  
B. knife and fork  
C. a knife and fork  
D. the knife and the fork
15. He was \_\_\_\_\_ medical student before he turned \_\_\_\_\_ engineer.  
A. a; an      B. the; the  
C. a; /      D. /; an
16. Which is \_\_\_\_\_ country, Canada or Australia?  
A. a large      B. larger  
C. a larger      D. the larger
17. Beyond \_\_\_\_\_ stars, the astronauts could see nothing but \_\_\_\_\_ space.  
A. the; /      B. /; the  
C. /; /      D. the; the
18. After watching \_\_\_\_\_ TV for an hour, Rose played \_\_\_\_\_ violin for another hour.