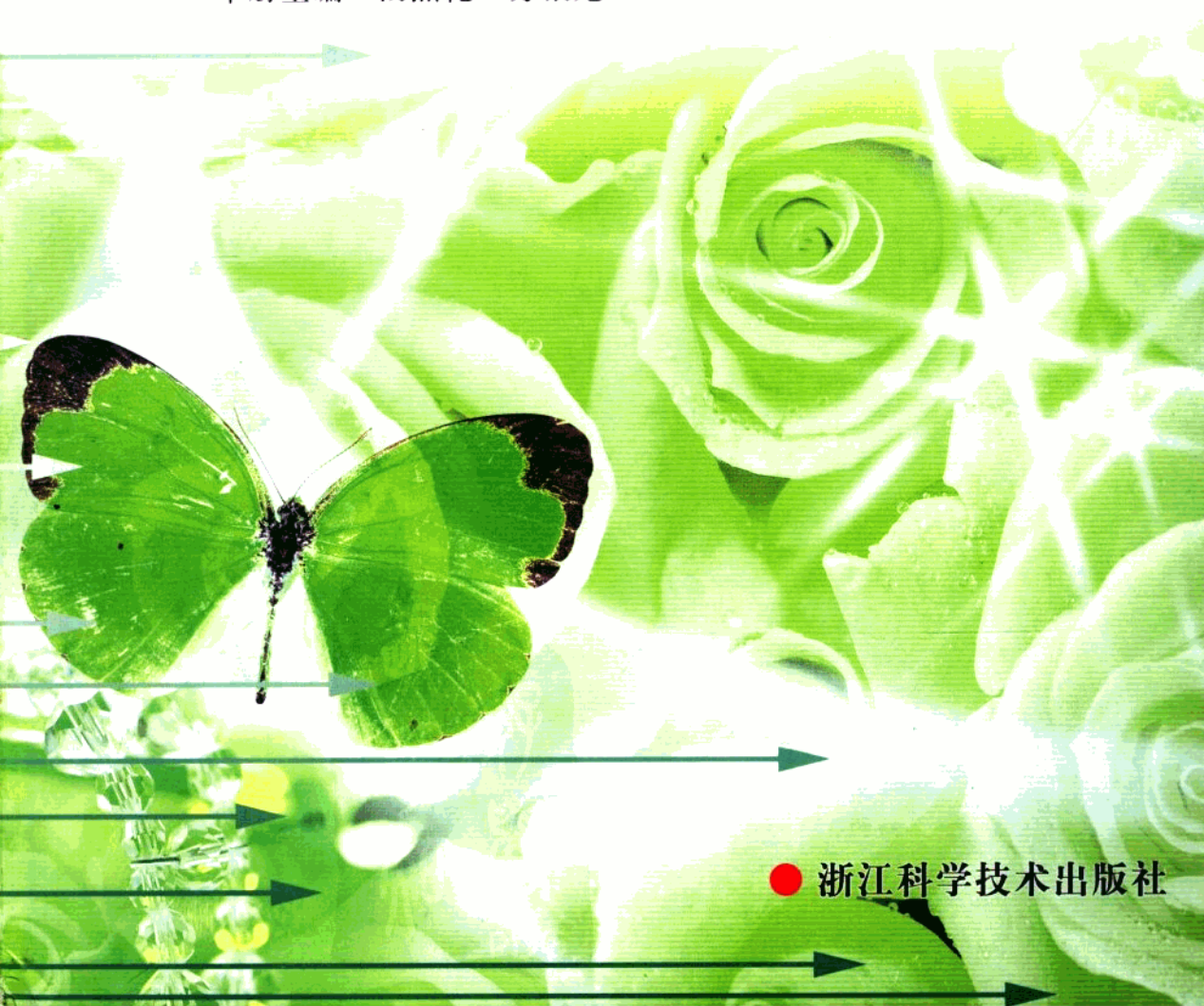


快乐学习 夏令营

# 高二英语

丛书主编 郑志湖

本册主编 汤杰礼 方银龙



● 浙江科学技术出版社

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## 前言



憧憬暑假生活,每个人的心中充满欢乐,暑假给了我们放松自我、调节学习的时间,暑假给了我们放眼世界、拓展知识的空间,暑假给了我们联系实际、尝试应用的机会,暑假给了我们实践、研究、交流的选择,暑假也给了我们调整知识结构、反思学习方法、提高学习效率的条件。

《快乐学习夏令营》编写的主要思想是体现“快乐学习”,通过完成夏令营提供的学习内容,感受学习的乐趣和成功体验。

对学生而言,“学习”仍是主体,本书根据新教材的理念,在重视基础知识的同时,更注重知识的应用,强调学习过程的体验,包括知识应用的体验、研究过程的体验、学习结果的成功体验,使学习从枯燥转变为“快乐”。本书以学科的主干知识为板块,组成一个个内容丰富、形式活泼的学习“营地”。各“营地”的编写以知识点为主线,围绕理顺知识结构、弥补知识缺陷、巩固已学知识、提高学习水平等学习目标精心选择和安排学习内容。

《快乐学习夏令营》有数学、语文、英语、物理、化学、生物共 12 册。本书主要是给希望在暑假进行自我学习的同学提供学习指导和帮助。

丛书编写组  
2005 年 5 月





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## 第一营地

# 科学之旅



开物达明

同学们,大家好!首先,让我们一起踏上科学之旅吧!在旅途中我们将领略科学家成功的奥秘和发明家发明新事物的思路和思维模式;复习掌握相关的语言要点;体会 21 世纪合格人才的七大技能等等。现在让我们为这次旅行热一下身吧!

成功的奥秘是什么?



21 世纪合格人才的七大技能是什么?



如何扩大词汇量?



发明家发明新事物的思路和思维模式是什么?



掌握正确的构词法要点。





## 语法聚焦：中学构词法小结

### 一、构词法之合成词

#### (一) 合成词的概念

由两个或两个以上的单词合成的词叫做合成词(compound words),这种构词方式叫合成法。合成词的写法由习惯决定,有的连写,有的用字符,有的各成分分开来写,一般由三个以上的词构成的合成词要加连字符。比较现实的方法是注意观察和多查词典。如:ashtray, breakfast, tea room, soft drink, bus-driver, shopping-center, face-to-face 等。

#### (二) 合成词的主要构成方式

##### 1. 合成名词的主要构成方式。

- (1) 名词+名词。如: classroom, fire escape, cartoon-maker 等。
- (2) 形容词+名词。如: blackboard, best-seller 等。
- (3) 动名词+名词。如: training center, fishing net, housing problem 等。
- (4) 动词+名词或名词+动词。如: playground, talk-show, heartbeat, handshake 等。
- (5) 名词+动名词。如: horse-riding, body-building, sightseeing, gold-mining 等。
- (6) 动词+副词或副词+动词。如: get-together, make-up, income 等。
- (7) 其他方式构成的合成名词。如: go-between(中间人), son-in-law, good-for-nothing(无用之人)等。

合成名词构成复数时有三种情况:

- (1) 将合成名词中的主体名词变为复数。如:  
looker(s)-on, mother(s)-in-law, passer(s)-by, grand-child(ren)等。
- (2) 将最后一部分变成复数。如:  
go-between(s)(中间人), drawback(s)(缺陷), good-for-nothing(s), grown-up(s)等。
- (3) 由 man, woman 作开头的合成名词,两者都要变为复数。如:  
men-servants, men-doctors, women drivers, women teachers 等。

##### 2. 合成形容词的主要构成方式。

- (1) 形容词+名词+ed。如: cold-blooded, warm-hearted 等。
- (2) 形容词+现在分词。如: good-looking, low-lying(地势低的)等。
- (3) 副词+现在分词。如: hard-working, ever-lasting(持久的)等。
- (4) 名词+现在分词。如: peace-loving, English-speaking 等。
- (5) 名词+过去分词。如: sun-burnt(晒黑的), state-owned(国营的)等。
- (6) 副词+过去分词或形容词+过去分词。如: well-known, widespread(广为流传的)等。
- (7) 形容词+名词。如: high-speed, first-class 等。
- (8) 名词+形容词。如: world-famous, homesick(想家的)等。
- (9) 其他方式构成的合成形容词。如: leftover(剩余的), troublesome(讨厌的,麻烦)

的), seven-year-old 等。

### 3. 合成动词的主要构成方式。

(1) 名词+动词。如: to moonwalk (作登月行走), to sleep-walk (梦游), to handpick (手工挑选)等。

(2) 副词+动词。如: to overwork (过度工作), to underline, to overhear (无意中听到)等。

(3) 形容词+动词。如: to white-wash (粉刷), to safeguard (保卫)等。

### 4. 还有许多副词、代词也是合成词。如:

anything, sometimes, upside-down, nowadays, otherwise, meanwhile 等。

## 二、构词法之词根词缀

### (一) 帮助构成反义词的主要前缀

#### 1. un-(用于形容词、副词、名词、动词之前)表“不,非,无”之意。

带 un-的派生词有: unpleasant, unusual, unwanted, unwell, unhappy, uncomfortable, unimportant, unsold, undivided, unfold 等。

#### 2. in-(用于除 b, d, m, p 起首的词之前)表“不,非,无”之意。

带有否定前缀 in-的派生词有: incomplete, inconvenient, inability, independent, indirect 等。

#### 3. im-(用于以 b, m, p 起首的词之前)表“不,非,无”之意。如:

He was very \_\_\_\_\_ (不礼貌) to young people. 答案是 impolite。

带 im-的派生词有: impossible, impatient, improper 等。

#### 4. il-, ir-(用于以 l, r 起首的词之前)表“不,非,无”之意。

带 il-, ir-的派生词有: illogical, illegal, irregular, irresponsible 等。

#### 5. dis- 表“否定,取消,除去,分离”之意。

带 dis-的派生词有: dishonest(y), dislike, disagree, discover, dissatisfied, disadvantage, disabled 等。

#### 6. non-表“不,非,无”之意。

带 non-的派生词有: non-stop, non-violent, non-smoker, non-member, non-book 等。

#### 7. de-表“离开,向下,相反”之意。

带 de-的派生词有: detrain (下火车), devalue (减少……价值), decoded (解码)等。

### (二) 帮助构成动词的主要前缀

#### 1. en-, be-(用于名词或形容词之前)表“使成……”; (用于名词之前)表“放进,赋予……”之意。

带 en-, be-的派生词有: enrich, enable, encourage, endanger, enslave, becalm, befriend (对待……如朋友), befool (欺骗), beset (为……所困扰)等。

#### 2. re-(用于动词,名词之前)表“再……,重新……,反”之意。

带 re-的派生词有: rebuild, reuse, review, repay, rewrite, reprint, redesign, redirect (转移呼叫)等。

#### 3. mis- 表“坏的,错误的,不利的”之意。

带 mis-的派生词有: misunderstand, misinform, misname, mislead, misplace 等。



### (三) 帮助构成其他词的前缀

1. anti- (与 pro-相对应) (用于元音或以大写字母开头的词之前,通常带连字符) 表“反对,抵抗,排斥”之意。

带 anti-的派生词有:anti-Japanese (抗日的), anti-American (反美分子), anti-poison, antislavery, anti-social (孤僻的), anti-fascist (反法西斯者)等。

2. pro- (与 anti-相对应) 表“赞成……的,亲……的”之意。

带 pro-的派生词有:pro-American, pro-Chinese, pro-Communist 等。

3. co- 表“共同,相互”之意。

带 co-的派生词有:co-operate, co-exist, co-author, co-workers 等。

4. inter- 表“……间,相互的”之意。

带 inter-的派生词有:interview, international, intercontinental, interchange, interact (相互作用), intercommunicate (互联通讯), intermarry (通婚), interlock (使连锁)等。

5. bi-表示“两个的,……的两倍的,……双重的”之意;tri- 表“三倍,三,三重”之意。

带 bi-,tri-的派生词有:biweekly, bimonthly, biyearly, bicycle, bilingual (双语的), tricycle (三轮车), triangle (三角形)等。

6. over- 表“过度的,太多的,全面地,超越,翻倒,在……上面”等意。

带 over-的派生词有:overjoyed, overact, over-careful, overcrowd, overwork, overcoat 等。

7. under- 表“不足够的,劣于,……之下的”之意。

带 under-的派生词有:underground, undersea(s), undershirt, undersell, underworld 等。

8. super- 表“(以)上,超越,超级,过度”之意。

带 super-的派生词有:supermarket, supernatural, superman, superheat, superstructure 等。

9. ex- 表“到外面,向外的,以前的”之意。

带 ex-的派生词有:ex-wife, ex-president, exchange, express 等。

10. sub- 表“下,副,低微”之意。

带 sub-的派生词有:subway, subtitle, subconscious (下意识), sub-topic, subhead 等。

### (四) 帮助构成名词的主要后缀

1. 具有某种职业或动作的人。

(1) -an, -ian, -er 表示“……地方的人,精通……的人,……国人,从事某种职业的人”:

American, historian, Japanese, Cantonese, banker, observer, Londoner, villager 等。

(2) -ant, -ent, -or 表示“……者”: merchant, agent, servant, student, author, doctor 等。

(3) -ee 表示“动作承受者”: employee, examinee 等。

(4) -eer 表示“从事于……的人”: engineer, volunteer 等。

(5) -ess 表示“女性人称名词”: actress, hostess, manageress 等。

(6) -ist 表示“……家,……能手”: physicist, artist, pianist, communist, dentist, chemist, biologist 等。

2. 具有抽象名词的含义。

(1) -age 表示“状态,行为,身份及其结果,总称”: courage, storage, marriage 等。

(2) -ance, -ence, -ancy, -ency, -bility 表示“性质,状况,总量,程度”: importance, difference, efficiency, possibility 等。

- (3) -craft 表示“工艺,技巧”: woodcraft, handicraft, statecraft(治国才能)等。
- (4) -dom 表示“等级,领域,状态”: freedom, kingdom, wisdom 等。
- (5) -hood 表示“资格,身份,年纪,状态”: childhood, manhood, falsehood 等。
- (6) -ing 表示“动作的过程,结果”: building, writing, learning 等。
- (7) -ion, -sion, -tion, -ation 表示“行为的过程,结果,状况”: action, solution, conclusion, destruction, expression, correction 等。
- (8) -ism 表示“制度,主义,学说,信仰,行为”: socialism, criticism, colloquialism, heroism 等。
- (9) -ment 表示“行为,状态,过程,手段及其结果”: treatment, movement, judgment, punishment 等。
- (10) -ness, -th 表示“性质,状态,程度”: goodness, kindness, tiredness, friendliness, depth, wealth, truth, length, growth 等。
- (11) -ship 表示“情况,性质,技巧,技能及身份,职业”: hardship, membership, friendship 等。

### 3. 具有学术、科技的含义。

- (1) -graphy, -ic, -ics, -ology, -ery 表示“……学,写法,……论,……法,……术”: biography, calligraphy, photography, geography, logic, mechanics, optics, electronics, biology, technology, zoology, cookery, machinery 等。
- (2) -nomy 表示“……学”: astronomy, economy 等。
4. -age, -dom 表示“人和事物的总和、集合”的含义: baggage, tonnage, newspaperdom(新闻界)等。
5. -kin, -ling, -let, -y 表示“细小”的含义: napkin, duckling, booklet, baby, doggy 等。

### (五) 帮助构成动词的主要后缀

1. -ize 表示“做成,变成,……化”: modernize, mechanize, democratize, organize 等。
2. -en 表示“使成为,引起,使有”: quicken, weaken, soften, harden 等。
3. -fy 表示“使……化,使成”: beautify, purify, intensify, signify, simplify 等。
4. -ish 表示“使,令”: finish, abolish, diminish, establish 等。
5. -ate 表示“成为……,处理,作用”: separate, operate, indicate 等。

### (六) 帮助构成形容词的主要后缀

1. -able, -ible, -al, -ar, -ing, -ish 表示带有“属性,倾向,相关”的含义: movable, comfortable, applicable, visible, responsible, natural, additional, educational, similar, popular, regular, moving, touching, daring, foolish, bookish, selfish 等。
2. -ish, -like, -ly, -some, -y 表示“相像,类似”的含义: boyish, childish, manlike, childlike, manly, fatherly, scholarly, motherly, troublesome, handsome, milky, pasty 等。
3. -ful, -ous, -ent 表示“充分的”的含义: beautiful, wonderful, helpful, truthful, dangerous, generous, courageous, various, violent 等。
4. -en, -ous, -fic 表示“由某种物质形成、制成或生产”的含义: golden, woolen, gaseous, scientific 等。
5. -ern, -ward 表示“方向”的含义: eastern, western, downward, forward 等。

6. -ble, -ple, -fold 表示“倍数”的含义: double, treble, triple, twofold, tenfold 等。  
 7. -teen, -ty, -th 表示“数量关系”的含义: thirteen, thirty, fourth, thirtieth 等。  
 8. -an, -ese, -ish 表示“国籍, 语种, 宗教”的含义: Roman, European, Chinese, English, Spanish 等。  
 9. -er, -ish, -est, -most 表示“比较的程度”的含义: greater, reddish, yellowish, highest, topmost 等。  
 10. -less 表示“否定”的含义: countless, stainless, wireless 等。

### (七) 帮助构成副词的主要后缀

带 -ly, -ward, -wards, -ways, -wise 的词有: possibly, swiftly, simply, downward, inwards, upward, always, sideways, otherwise, clockwise 等。



## 智能训练

### 一、单项选择

- As is known to all, \_\_\_\_\_ great scientific achievements may have \_\_\_\_\_ positive effect on our life as well as the society.  
 A. /; a                      B. the; a                      C. the; /                      D. /; /
- In this time of economic reform, our state of mind should keep \_\_\_\_\_ with the rapid changes of the economic system.  
 A. pace                      B. touch                      C. progress                      D. step
- You have no idea \_\_\_\_\_ when we saw IT companies booming in our country.  
 A. that we were how happy                      B. how happy were we  
 C. that how we were happy                      D. how happy we were
- In the past few years the workers have \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of suggestions as to improving the quality of the products.  
 A. come up                      B. give out                      C. put forward                      D. arrange for
- Eating too much fat can \_\_\_\_\_ heart disease and cause high blood pressure.  
 A. result from                      B. contribute to                      C. refer to                      D. devote to
- If only I \_\_\_\_\_ him to give up smoking! He could have been saved from the lung cancer.  
 A. had persuaded                      B. persuade                      C. tried to persuade                      D. have persuaded
- The workers spent as much time as they could \_\_\_\_\_ more products to meet the growing market.  
 A. produce                      B. to produce                      C. producing                      D. produced
- Li Ming is said \_\_\_\_\_ abroad, but I don't know what country he is studying in.  
 A. to have studied                      B. to have been studying                      C. to be studying                      D. to study
- We have to allow \_\_\_\_\_ the possibility that we might not finish on time.  
 A. of                      B. in                      C. on                      D. for

10. —Has Tom paid the water bill?  
—Not as far as I'm \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. active                      B. alive                      C. awake                      D. aware
11. The news that the manned-spaceship Shenzhou VI landed safely came as no surprise to me, for I \_\_\_\_\_ it earlier.  
A. hear                      B. heard                      C. have heard                      D. had heard
12. —The plane is due to take off at 7:50 from the airport.  
— \_\_\_\_\_ we fail to arrive there in time?  
— Try to take another flight then.  
A. What if                      B. As if                      C. Even if                      D. Only if
13. Li Lei is \_\_\_\_\_ collecting stamps.  
A. involved                      B. involved in                      C. involving                      D. involving in
14. When I mentioned our plans for a trip to Beijing, my kid \_\_\_\_\_ at once.  
A. came to life                      B. came to live                      C. came to living                      D. came to lives
15. Water can absorb and give off a lot of heat without big changes in temperature, thus \_\_\_\_\_ a stable environment.  
A. creating                      B. to create                      C. creates                      D. created
16. These examples, once \_\_\_\_\_ to his article, will make it sound more reasonable and acceptable.  
A. add                      B. to add                      C. adding                      D. added
17. We are living in an age \_\_\_\_\_ many things are done on computer.  
A. which                      B. that                      C. whose                      D. when
18. I have nothing important tonight. Do you have clothes \_\_\_\_\_ to the laundry (洗衣店)?  
A. to take                      B. to be taken                      C. to taking                      D. taken
19. Get \_\_\_\_\_ quickly, or we'll be \_\_\_\_\_ for the party.  
A. dress; later                      B. dress; missed                      C. dressed up; on time                      D. dressed; late
20. The book is said \_\_\_\_\_ into several foreign languages already.  
A. to be translated                      B. being translated  
C. to have been translated                      D. having been translated

## 二、完形填空

Twenty years ago, Mark Thatcher, the son of Mrs. Thatcher, was reported missing in the Sahara Desert while competing in the Grand Prix Motor race from Paris to Dakar. This sad news, so unexpected, shook the usually calm and 21 politician off her balance. Though she did her best to 22 as if nothing had happened and made her public appearances as usual, people could not fail to notice that she was no longer the old self-assured (=sure of one's own abilities) prime minister who always had everything under 23. Instead she had become a very sad mother who was unable to 24 from her shock.

One day when she was to 25 at a lunch party, a reporter caught her off her guard by

bringing up the 26 of her missing son again. She was totally mentally 27 for the question and lost her 28. Tears were rolling down her eyes 29 she sobbingly told the reporter there was still no news of Mark and that she was very worried about him. She said that all the countries concerned had 30 to do their best to help her find her son. With that she 31 down completely and sobbed silently for quite a while. Gradually she 32 down and started to speak as planned. It was a very 33 sense which exposed a new side of Mrs. Thatcher's 34 the public do not usually see, so people began to 35 about the Iron Woman's motherly love, a feeling 36 is common to all human race.

Later Mark returned safe and sound 37 his mother's side, good-humored and all smile as usual 38 nothing unusual had 39 happened. The Iron Woman, however, broke down again and was 40 sobbing for the second time.

- |                     |                 |                 |                 |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 21. A. unhappy      | B. unsuccessful | C. unhurried    | D. unhealthy    |
| 22. A. seem         | B. look         | C. act          | D. pretend      |
| 23. A. construction | B. control      | C. difficulties | D. pressure     |
| 24. A. learn        | B. separate     | C. reduce       | D. recover      |
| 25. A. arrive       | B. point        | C. speak        | D. call         |
| 26. A. subject      | B. object       | C. argument     | D. report       |
| 27. A. ready        | B. unprepared   | C. famous       | D. anxious      |
| 28. A. life         | B. son          | C. belief       | D. self-control |
| 29. A. because      | B. that         | C. thus         | D. as           |
| 30. A. permitted    | B. admitted     | C. promised     | D. managed      |
| 31. A. fell         | B. wrote        | C. broke        | D. brought      |
| 32. A. sat          | B. calmed       | C. turned       | D. handed       |
| 33. A. moving       | B. merry        | C. funny        | D. serious      |
| 34. A. thought      | B. action       | C. position     | D. character    |
| 35. A. worry        | B. think        | C. set          | D. talk         |
| 36. A. she          | B. it           | C. that         | D. what         |
| 37. A. on           | B. in           | C. to           | D. like         |
| 38. A. as if        | B. as           | C. so that      | D. though       |
| 39. A. never        | B. ever         | C. yet          | D. already      |
| 40. A. made         | B. heard        | C. kept on      | D. seen         |

### 三、阅读理解

#### A

In the following years, the familiar early morning newspaper on the front porch (走廊) will disappear. And instead of reading your newspaper, it will read to you. You'll get up and turn on the computer newspaper just like switching on the TV. An electric voice will tell you the latest stories, which are guided by a program. You'll even get to choose the kind of voice you want to hear. If you want more information on the brief story, a simple touch makes the entire text

appear. Save it in your own personal computer file if you like. These are among the predictions from communications experts working on the newspapers of the future. At the same time, computer newspapers would unite printing and broadcast reporting, offering news and analysis of new events.

Most of the technology is available now, but the next step is to persuade more people not to read a printing newspaper. But resistance (抵制) to computer newspapers may be stronger from within journalism. Since it is such a culture change, it may be that the present generation of journalists and publishers will have to disappear before the next generation realizes that the newspaper industry is no longer a newspaper industry. New technology is making the end of traditional newspaper unavoidable.

Because of the technological advances, it has taken decades to take the place of newsprint with computer screens. It might take 30 to 40 years to complete the change because people need to buy computers and because newspapers have established firm financial interests in the paper industry.

41. Which of the following advantages of computer newspapers is NOT mentioned in the passage?
- They are cheaper than traditional newspaper.
  - They are very convenient to use.
  - You can get more information from them quickly.
  - You can easily save information for future use.
42. We can infer from the passage that \_\_\_\_.
- all technological changes are good
  - traditional newspaper will disappear right now
  - new technologies will replace old ones at last
  - traditional newspapers are here to stay for another century
43. It might take 30 to 40 years for computer newspapers to replace traditional newspapers because \_\_\_\_.
- all the technologies of computer newspapers are so advanced
  - computer newspapers are too expensive
  - there is strong resistance from both the general population and professional journalists
  - traditional newspapers are easier to read

## B

The year is 2094. It has been announced that a comet (彗星) is heading towards the Earth. Most of it will miss our planet, but 2 pieces will probably hit the southern half of the Earth.

On 17 July, a piece 4 kilometers wide enters the Earth's atmosphere (大气层) with a massive explosion. About half of the piece is destroyed, but the remaining part hits the South Atlantic at 200 times the speed of sound. The sea boils and a huge hole is made in the seabed. Huge waves are created and spread outwards from the hole. The wall of water, a kilometer high, rushes towards southern Africa at 800 kilometers an hour. Cities on the African coast are totally

destroyed and millions of people are drowned.

Before the waves reach South America, the second piece of the comet lands in Argentina. Earthquakes and volcanoes are set off in the Andes Mountains. The shock waves move north into California and all round the Pacific Ocean. The cities of Los Angeles, San Francisco and Tokyo are completely destroyed by earthquakes. Millions of people in southern half of the Earth are already dead, but the north won't escape for long. Because of the explosions, the Sun is hidden by clouds of dust, temperatures around the world fall to almost zero. Crops are ruined. The Sun won't be seen again for many years. Wars break out as countries fight for food. A year later, no more than 10 million people remain alive.

Could it really happen? In fact, it has already happened more than once in the history of the Earth. The dinosaurs were on the Earth for over 160 million years. Then 65 million years ago they suddenly disappeared. Many scientists believe that the Earth was hit by a piece of object in space. The dinosaurs couldn't live through the cold climate that followed and they died out. Will we meet the same end?

44. What is mainly described in the passage?

- A. A historic discovery. B. An event of imagination.  
C. A research on space. D. A scientific adventure.

45. When the first piece hits the South Atlantic, it causes \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. an earthquake B. damages to cities  
C. an Earth explosion D. huge waves

46. Why can't the northern half of the earth escape for long?

- A. Because the land is covered with water.  
B. Because the light and heat from the sun can't reach the earth.  
C. Because people there can not live at the temperature of zero.  
D. Because wars break out among countries.

47. By giving the example of dinosaurs, the author tries to prove \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. animals could not live in the cold climate  
B. what happened 65 million years ago was an invented story  
C. the human beings will die out in 2094  
D. the Earth could be hit by other objects in space

#### 四、完成句子

48. You are required to pay for your p\_\_\_\_\_ before you leave the supermarket.

49. Scientists have made a major b\_\_\_\_\_ in their treatment of this disease.

50. Sound travels through the m\_\_\_\_\_ of air.

51. Practice makes p\_\_\_\_\_.

52. F\_\_\_\_\_ is the mother of success.

53. Time and t\_\_\_\_\_ wait for no man.

54. The s\_\_\_\_\_ system is the system of planets like Mars, earth, etc., of which our sun is the center.

55. The b\_\_\_\_\_ artist gave a wonderful performance.  
 56. The scientist p\_\_\_\_\_ a new method to deal with the problem.  
 57. The p\_\_\_\_\_ of nature puzzled people in ancient times.

## 五、翻译

58. 当他们到达上海时,天已经黑了。(set foot in)  
 59. 班长在会上提出我们都很感兴趣的新计划。(put forward)  
 60. 你的旅途考虑到延误的时间大约要花费两个小时。(allow for)  
 61. 这家新医院将建在市中心。(locate)  
 62. 我的问题是全球变暖对地球会有什么影响。(have effects on...)



## 背景知识

### SEVEN SKILLS FOR QUALIFIED EMPLOYEES IN 21ST CENTURY

1. Technical and technological skills will take on greater importance. There will be a growing need for people who can understand and fix systems—from computer systems to product distribution systems to plumbing systems.

2. Visionary skills will be in demand. The ability to gather and absorb a wide range of input, then use that knowledge, understanding and perspective to guide organization into future, will be vital.

3. Numbers and measurement will be important. But, of course smoothing the flow from month to month, from quarter to quarter will be essential for highly profitable long-term performance. Practically every company will have to move away from today's obsession with looking ahead only as far as the next financial reporting period.

4. Ability to organize will definitely be important in the corporation of the future. Everywhere there will be a need to organize something: resources, workflow, marketing mix, financial opportunities and much more, all will demand high levels of organization and reorganization.

5. Persuasive skills will be used in many ways by the corporation of the future, and the most effective individuals will be those who know how to present information and ideas so that others can understand and support a particular position. Good salesmanship will be essential in many more interactions than we consider today, especially inside the organization.

6. Communication skills—careful listening, clear writing, close reading, plain speaking and accurate description will be invaluable. In tomorrow's fast-paced business environment there will



be precious little time to correct any misunderstandings. Communications breakdown may well become a fatal corporate disease.

7. Ability to learn will be above everything else in importance—empowering people to grow in effectiveness and help their companies achieve desired objectives. Some of this skill is innate, but many people enhance their ability to learn and to relate different aspects of learning through college and university courses. We believe the liberal arts education experience will prove to be the most valuable type of education for tomorrow's leaders.

The top employees of the coming century will be flexible, creative and motivated toward making a positive difference in the world. They will seek balance, growth and fulfillment in both their work and home environments and desires, otherwise they will find themselves hampered by a lack of skills above to accomplish the organization's work.



## 娱乐快车道

### CAN YOU IDENTIFY YOURSELF ?

A pretty young lady went to cash a check at a bank. The teller examined it, then asked, "Can you identify yourself?"

Looking puzzled, the girl dipped into her handbag and pulled out a small mirror. She glanced into it for a moment, then smiled, "Yes, it's me all right."

### HE ALWAYS TIPPED HIS HAT TO LADIES

A fat man and a skinny man were arguing about who was the more polite. The skinny man said he was more polite because he always tipped his hat to ladies.

But the fat man knew he was the more courteous (谦恭的) because two ladies could sit down whenever he got up and offered his seat.

### WHY DO YOU THINK SHE IS NOW WEARING A SIZE 16?

Wendy: There once was a very large lady in our town. She wears a dress size 16. I knew her when she was young, but she had a much smaller size.

Mary: Why do you think she is now wearing a size 16?

Wendy: I guess she just 8 + 8(ate and ate).