

高中学科素质教育丛书

英语

YINGYU

高中二年级（下）



四川出版集团·四川教育出版社

高中学科素质教育丛书

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高中二年级（下）

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前 言

为了让广大高中师生更好地理解新教材、用好新教材，四川教育出版社组织众多专家，经过反复研讨、论证，共同编写出一套适合素质教育、配合高中新教材使用的新的助学读物——“高中学科素质教育丛书”。丛书包括高中一年级的诸学科：语文、数学、英语、物理、化学、历史、思想政治、地理、信息技术。高中二年级则为：语文、数学、英语、物理、化学、生物或思想政治、历史、地理。各科均由经验丰富、功力深厚的优秀特级、高级教师和教研员执笔编写，并特约了各学科的权威教师对书稿进行仔细的审查和修改。编者根据各学科的不同特点，集成不同板块，大体由“知识要点重点提示”、“学科素质要求”、“典型例题解析”、“素质能力训练”等板块（各书根据具体情况有所不同）构成，与教学同步。此外，各学科在章节（或单元）教学结束、期中和期末，还为学生设计了“综合素质检测（或单元检测等另外叫法）”，便于师生对照检查教学效果。各种“训练”和“检测”，均附有参考答案。

这套丛书的最大特点是一个“新”字。

一是与新教材配套。能让广大师生从教和学两个方面更准确地把握新教材的特点，从感知和训练两个方面去实现学科素质教育的目标。

二是角度新。以一种新的切入角度，将训练应试能力的现实与提高学科素养的方向有机地结合起来，体现了丛书的实用性和前瞻性。

三是体例新。丛书不同于传统的“单元练习”，既有基础知识的要求，也有学科素质的要求和训练；还有学科知识的适度扩展和延伸。

四是题型新。丛书各科的素质训练，既有基础知识题，又有能力训练题；既有单一题型，又有综合题型，还有开放性题型。新编题型占有较大比重，进一步扩大了学生的发挥空间。

在编写过程中，编者十分注意“3+X”高考改革趋势，强调以学生为本，兼顾差异，实行分层，注重学法，让每一位学生通过使用本丛书都有所收获，都有所发展。更希望它对广大师生的教和学都有所帮助！

编 者

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Unit 11 Scientific achievement

一、本单元重点、难点、考点点拨

1. **significant** *adj.* = meaningful; important 意义重大的; 重要的 (反义词 **insignificant** 无关紧要的)

significance *Un.* 无关紧要的

(1) Do you know the most significant event in Chinese history? 你知道中国历史上最重大的事吗?

(2) It's the significant change in policy. 那是政治上意义重大的变化。

2. **mankind** 和 **man**, **Un.** 指全体人类时均不用冠词, 可用 **it** 代替。a man 某个人/人人
human being 人 **human** *Cn.* 人类 (在将人与动物作比较时常用 **human**)

manful 有男子气的 **manly** 像男子汉的 **manlike** 似人的

manpower 人力资源 **man-made** 人造的 **manned** 载人的

(1) **Man** is born equal. 人生来就是平等的。

(2) Is mankind still progressing quickly? 人类社会还在快速发展吗?

3. **likely** *adj.* -lier, -liest 可能的; 有希望的。常用结构: sb. /sth. be likely to do sth.
某人/某事可能做, It is likely that... likely 从表面迹象来看很有可能

probable *adj.* 有根据的, 合情理的, 大概的; 很可能的

possible 强调客观上有可能, 但实际希望很小 **probable likely possible** 可能性由强渐弱。

probable 和 **possible** 作表语时, 不能用人作主语。其句式为: It is probable/possible to do/ that clause.

(1) The dark clouds are gathering. It's likely to rain. 乌云聚集, 很可能要下雨。

(2) They are likely to win the game. 他们很可能赢得这场比赛。

(3) It is possible for us to live on the moon in the future. 对我们来说将来住在月球上是可能的。

4. **private** *adj.* = not public/personal 私人的, 私立的; 不公开的; 独立的; 安静的
(反义词: **official/public/open** 公开的/官方的) 习语: in private 私下里

a private room 私人房间 a private school 私立学校 private property 私有财产

(1) So far so many private schools have been set up in eastern parts of China. 到目前为止, 如此多的私立学校在中国东部建立了。

(2) There is a private corner. We can sit and talk by ourselves. 这是个安静的角落, 我们可以坐下来谈了。

5. **get done** = **be done** 常用来表示意想不到的事, 偶然发生的事。

get caught 遭遇到 **get burnt** 烫伤 **get charged** 触电

get hurt 受伤 **get invited** 被邀请 **get paid** 得到工资

get dressed 穿衣服 **get married** 结婚 **get drunk** 喝醉

get repaired 修理 get prepared 准备

(1) A new committee got organized. 一个新委员会组织起来了。

(2) We got caught in the heavy rain on the way home. 在回家的路上遇到大雨, 我们被淋成了落汤鸡。

6. grasp *v.* 抓住; 理解: ~ one's meaning 懂某人的意思 grasp at 急切地接受

n. to be in the grasp of sb. 在某人的控制下 to have a thorough grasp of sth. 对某物有深刻的了解 (同义词: seize/catch/master)

(1) They grasped the thief firmly by the arm and sent him to the police station. 他们紧紧抓住小偷的手臂并把他送到警察局。

(2) Beg your pardon. I didn't grasp your meaning. 请再说一遍。我没有听清你的意思。

7. master *n.* 硕士; 男主人 (反义词: mistress 女主人); 能手 *v.* 理解, 领会

习语: be master in one's own house 自己当家 be one's own master 能独立自主

be master of 掌握, 控制

make oneself master of 使自己熟练掌握

(1) The young man received a master's degree at the age of 20. 这年轻人在 20 岁时获得硕士学位。

(2) The oil painting is the work of a master. 这幅油画是名家之作。

8. arrange *v.* = make a plan for 安排/计划 = put things in a neat way 整理

常用结构: arrange sth. 安排某事 arrange sth. for sb. 为某人安排某事

arrange for sb. to do 安排某人做某事

arrange with sb. to do 和某人约定做某事

arrange with sb. about sth. 与某人商定某事

arrange that clause 拟订条款

arrangement *Cn.* make arrangements for 为……做安排/计划

(1) We arranged with Class Two to play football. 我们和二班约定踢足球。

(2) The little boy arranged the room by himself. 小男孩自己整理房间。

(3) They arranged that the sports meet should be held next week. 他们商定下周举行运动会。

9. rely *vi.* = depend 依靠; 依赖; 信赖 reliable *adj.* 值得信赖的

常用结构: rely on/upon sth. 依靠某物 rely on/upon sb. 相信某人

rely on sb. doing/to do sth. 依赖某人做

rely on it that clause 相信…… (事情); 指望…… (事情)

(1) Don't always rely on the weather report. 别总是相信天气预报。

(2) Everyone must rely on/upon his own efforts to succeed. 每个人必须依靠自己的努力来获取成功。

(3) You may rely on it that they will finish the task on time. 你放心, 他们会按时完成任务的。

10. make + it + *adj./n.* + to do/that... 其中 it 是形式宾语, *adj.* 是宾补, to do/that 从句是真正的宾语。还有下列动词这样用: think/feel/find/consider/believe + it + *adj./n.*

+ to do / that clause

(1) Do you think it possible for Chinese to become a world language? 你认为汉语能成为一种世界语言吗?

(2) We thought it no use doing that. 我们认为那样做是没有用的。

(3) They want to make it clear to the public that they do an important job. 他们想让公众明白他们做了一件重要的工作。

11. failure *Un.* 失败; 衰竭 *Cn.* 失败的人或事 短语: heart failure 心力衰竭 failure of eyesight 视力减退

fail *v.* fail to do sth. 做……失败 (反义词: success *Un.* 成功 *Cn.* 成功的人或事)
succeed *v.* succeed in doing sth. 成功地做 successful *adj.* successfully *adv.*)

(1) Failure is the mother of success. 失败是成功之母。

(2) Though he was successful in many ways, he was a failure as a writer. 虽然他在很多方面是成功的, 但是作为一个作家他是失败的。

12. put 的相关的短语

put forward	提出; 推荐	put up	举起; 建造; 张贴	put on	穿上; 上演
put off	推迟, 延期	put out	扑灭; 出版	put down	记下; 放下
put into	译成	put away	收起来; 储存	put aside	放到一边
put together	装配, 组合	put up with	忍受	put back	放回
put in	插入	put through	接通电话; 完成		

(1) He put forward a new plan at the meeting, which interested us very much. 在会上, 他提出一个新的计划, 引起了我们的兴趣。

(2) They all put forward Mr William as the manager. 他们推荐威廉当经理。

13. locate *v.* 把……设置在; 指出……的位置。常用被动结构, be located in 某地位于某处

(1) The company decided to locate its branch in Shanghai. 公司决定把分部设在上海。

(2) Please help me to locate all the cities on the map. 请帮我在地图上找到所有城市的位置。

二、本单元高考热点

1. If we work with a strong will, we can overcome any difficulty, _____ great it is.

A. what B. how C. however D. whatever

2. Be careful when you cross this very busy street. If not, you may _____ run over by a car.

A. have B. get C. become D. turn

3. —How are the team playing? —They're playing well, but one of them _____ hurt.

A. got B. gets C. are D. were

4. _____ at the door before entering, please.

A. Knocked B. To knock C. Knocking D. Knock

5. Oh, I'm not feeling well in the stomach, I _____ so much fried chicken just now.

A. shouldn't cut B. mustn't have eaten

- C. shouldn't have eaten D. mustn't eat
6. I was really anxious about you. You _____ home without a word.
A. mustn't leave B. shouldn't have left
C. couldn't have left D. needn't leave
7. My sister met him at the Grand Theatre yesterday afternoon, so he _____ your lecture.
A. couldn't have attended B. needn't have attended
C. mustn't have attended D. shouldn't have attended
8. Sorry, I'm late. I _____ have turned off the alarm clock and gone back to sleep again.
A. might B. should C. can D. will
9. There was a lot of fun at yesterday's party. You _____ come, but why didn't you?
A. must have B. should C. need have D. ought to have
10. Jack _____ yet, otherwise he would have telephoned me.
A. mustn't have arrived B. shouldn't have arrived
C. can't have arrived D. needn't have arrived

三、本单元文化背景

Neil Alden Armstrong—First Man to Walk on the Moon

Born in Wapakoneta, Ohio, August 5, 1930, Neil Alden Armstrong became a Naval Aviator (飞行员), in 1949 and flew 78 combat missions (战斗任务) in the Korean War. He received a Degree in Aeronautical (航空学的) Engineering at Purdue University in 1955.

In 1955, Neil Armstrong became a research test pilot for NASA assigned to the famous x-15 program, flying this aircraft to the fringes (边缘) of space at an altitude of over 2000,000 feet and 4,000 miles per hour. In 1962, he was selected as the first US astronaut serving as backup pilot on the Gemini (双子座) V flight, and as Command Pilot on the 1966 Gemini VII flight which performed the first successful docking (对接) of two spacecraft. He subsequently (后来) flew on the Gemini XI and Apollo VIII missions.

As spacecraft commander for Apollo XI, he first manned lunar (月亮的) landing mission, Armstrong was the first man to walk on the moon. "That's one small step for a man, one giant leap for mankind." With these historic words, man's dream of the age was fulfilled. With the exception of Charles Lindbergh's epic flight in 1927, no event in history so captured the imagination of all men as they witnessed live, as the voices and ghostly figures of Apollo XI were broadcast from the moon.

四、本单元基础训练

1. 单句改错

- (1) I remember she was killed in an accident in a rainy day.

- (2) She hasn't got used to speak in public yet.
- (3) Tom failed again in his English exam, this made his father very angry.
- (4) Jane hasn't come yet. What do you suppose having happened to her?
- (5) Even if inviting, I won't go.
- (6) The Yangtze River is the fourth long river in the world.
- (7) One of the students sit in front gave a different answer to the question.
- (8) The trousers are made very small. The cloth have been wasted.
- (9) It'll be some time when the building is completed.
- (10) They lost the game. How they wish they didn't!

2. 语法训练

- (1) You _____ all those clothes! We have a washing machine to do that sort of thing
 A. needn't have washed B. shouldn't have washed
 C. must not have washed D. can not have washed
- (2) John's score on the test is the highest in the class; he _____ last night.
 A. should study B. should have studied
 C. must have studied D. must have to study
- (3) The room is in a terrible mess; it _____ cleaned.
 A. can't have been B. shouldn't have been
 C. mustn't have been D. wouldn't have been
- (4) Nobody knows how people first came to these islands. They _____ from South America on rafts.
 A. must have sailed B. can sail
 C. might have sailed D. should have sailed
- (5) Mary was not in her bedroom yesterday afternoon. She _____ in her classroom.
 A. should have been B. must have been
 C. must be D. should be
- (6) Bob said he was going to join our club, but he didn't. He _____ his mind.
 A. can't have changed B. wouldn't have changed
 C. must have changed D. shouldn't have changed
- (7) You _____ to town to see the film yesterday. It will be on TV tonight.
 A. needn't go B. had better not go
 C. should not go D. needn't have gone
- (8) We _____ the letter yesterday, but it didn't arrive.
 A. must receive B. ought to receive
 C. must have received D. ought to have received
- (9) With all the work on hand, he _____ to the cinema last night.
 A. mustn't go B. shouldn't have gone
 C. could not go D. couldn't have gone

(10) Eve was late for class again. She _____ earlier.

A. should get up

B. must get up

C. need to get up

D. should have got up

3. 汉译英

(1) 他小心地把钟放在桌子的正中间。(locate)

(2) 即使她不想上学，他也要劝她去。(persuade)

(3) 有人已经给我们出了题目，但是我不知道该写什么内容。(what to do)

(4) 经理决定把这个工作交给他认为有责任感的人。(whoever)

(5) 惩罚似乎对他没有什么效果。(have effect on)

4. 阅读填空

阅读下面一篇文章，请将标有 A - F 的段落插入文章的合适位置，使这篇文章意义完整，结构连贯；其中有一个选项是多余的。

The biggest change in the world today is technology. The reason the world is getting smaller is because people can talk to each other more quickly than before with more information.

____(1)____ By sitting at a computer, different software programs allow students the chance to learn about all subjects simply by asking the computer to find the information. The computer becomes the library. Students and parents are now learning what an important tool the computer has become for improving education.

____(2)____ Technology has developed a fax (传真) machine where a letter can travel anywhere in the world immediately. This has changed the way people do business. Many computers can receive E-mail. This is like the fax letter. ____ (3) ____ If a computer is in a home, it can receive E-mail messages from anyone in the world. ____ (4) ____

The next generation (代) will have computers in most homes and be able to send faxes and E-mail all over the world. ____ (5) ____ Technology is changing the way people communicate with each other.

- A. In the future, the computer will be as common as the telephone or TV.
- B. The computer now has the information of a library of books on all subjects.
- C. More and more students find the computer can help them go to college.
- D. It is like the telephone but it costs much less to receive messages.
- E. Often, businesses have a fax machine but homes do not.
- F. Letters might take a few days even a few weeks to be delivered.

Unit 12 Fact and fantasy

一、本单元重点、难点、考点点拨

1. distance *n.* 距离 (两地之距离或时间距离); 远处, 远方 *distant adj.* 遥远的

常用短语: in the distance 在远方

at a distance 在一定距离的地方

at a distance of... 在距离多远的地方

from a distance 由远处

a safe distance 安全距离

an easy distance 容易走过的距离

(1) I still remember what my mother said at a distance of fifty years. 时隔 50 年, 我仍然记得我母亲的话。

(2) Can you see the highest mountain in the distance? 你能看见远处最高的山吗?

(3) The waterfall looks more beautiful at a distance. 这瀑布从远处看更美丽。

2. remind *v.* 使想起, 使记得; 提醒

常用结构: remind sb. of sth. 使某人想起某物

remind sb. to do sth. 提醒某人做某事

remind sb. that... 提醒某人, 警告某人

(1) The film reminded me of what I experienced during the war. 这部电影使我想起了我在战争中的经历。

(2) Please remind me that I must attend the conference at 3:30 pm. 请提醒我下午三点半我必须参加会议。

(3) Please remind me to start earlier. 请提醒我早点出发。

3. set out to do 着手做某事 set out 出发, 开始 set about (doing) sth. 着手做某事

set up 建立, 创办

set free 释放

set aside 放到一边

set sth. on fire / set fire to sth. 放火烧

set an example to sb. 树立榜样

(1) We set out to prepare for the final exam. 我们着手准备期末考试。

(2) They set about building a new bridge across the river. 他们开始在河上修建一座新桥。

4. turn out to be 结果是; turn sth. out 关上/把东西翻出来; turn sb. out 驱逐, 赶走

关于 turn 的短语

turn right

向右转

turn against

背叛, 反抗

turn away

不赞成

turn around / about

转身, 回头

turn... into

把...变成

turn aside

避开

turn up

开大声, 出现

turn on

打开

turn off

关掉

turn down

关小声, 拒绝

turn in

上交

take turns to do

轮流做

(1) Though it looked like rain this morning, it has turned out to be a fine day. 虽然今天早上看起来要下雨, 但结果是晴天。

(2) Please turn down the recorder. The baby is sleeping. 请把录音机关小声, 这婴儿在睡觉。

5. 词汇辨析: voyage/journey/trip/tour/travel/expedition

voyage 乘船作水上旅行或空中旅行; voyage *v.* 航行于某地; voyager *n.* 航海家

journey 有预定地点的水、陆、空单程长旅行; make a journey 去旅行; on a journey 在旅行

trip 从事业务或游览的短途旅行; make a trip 去旅行, have a good trip 祝旅途愉快

tour 以游览、视察、购物等为目的的旅行, 最后回到原出发点的旅行。

travel 指游历性质的远途或海外旅行。

expedition 指有特定目的的远征或探险。

(1) They will make /take a voyage around the world. 他们决定周游世界。

(2) We will set out on a voyage tomorrow morning. 我们明早出发旅行。

6. aboard *prep.* 在船/飞机/火车上, 其后接交通工具。 *adv.* 修饰动词, 意为上了船/飞机/火车 短语: go aboard 上船/飞机 step aboard 上船/飞机 take... aboard 装入
Welcome aboard! 欢迎各位乘坐本飞机/轮船。(同义词: on board 在船/飞机/火车上)

(1) We are aboard the train. 我们在列车上。

(2) The captain and the crew went aboard. 船长和船员们都上了船。

7. matter *Un.* 物质 *Cn.* 事情, 问题; 麻烦事 习语: as a matter of fact 事实上
a matter of 大约 matter cycle 物质循环 matter in hand 当前问题 no matter... 不管怎样。
可引导让步状语从句。 *vi.* 关系要紧, 关系重要。主要用于否定句、疑问句或条件句中。

(1) Most matter has three states. 大多数的物质都有三种形态。

(2) It doesn't matter who wins. 谁赢是没有关系的。

(3) We are discussing the plan that matters a lot. 我们在讨论关系重大的一项计划。

(4) No matter how hard he tried, he failed again. 无论他多么努力, 他又失败了。

8. 将下列词进行辨析: matter/ affair/ thing /business

① matter 指客观存在的有待解决的问题。

② affair 单数指一般的事情, 复数指重大的事情。

③ thing 很含糊, 有时为了含糊其辞而有意用它。things 情况。

④ business 指与职务有关的事情或事务, 有时强调任务。口语中 None of your business!
不关你的事! Mind your business! 多管闲事!

9. hesitate *vi* 犹豫, 踌躇; 不愿

常用结构: hesitate at/about/over sth. 对……犹豫; hesitate to do sth. 不愿做某事

hesitation *n.* 犹豫 without hesitation 毫不犹豫

(1) If you hesitate too much, you'll lose the game. 如果你太犹豫, 你就会输掉这一局。

(2) He is hesitating about joining the match. 他还在犹豫是否参加比赛。

10. remain *vi* 剩下, 留下 其后接名词、代词、形容词、介词短语、过去分词、不定式。remaining *adj.* 作前置定语 remains *n.* 作主语时, 谓语动词单复数均可。

It remains to sb. to do sth. 留给某人干某事

(1) The weather remained cold in April. 四月天气仍然很冷。

(2) Few houses remained after the earthquake. 地震后留下了很少的房子。

(3) Much remains to be settled. 很多问题有待于解决。

11. cut down 砍倒, 砍伐; 减少, 缩短; 降低 cut off 切断 cut up 切碎; 使受苦 =

cut into pieces 切碎

(1) At first they wanted \$ 100 for the shirt, but we cut them down to \$ 50. 开始时这件衬衣他们要 100 美元, 但是我们砍价到 50 美元。

(2) The doctor told me to cut down on smoking and drinking. 医生叫我减少吸烟和饮酒。

(3) They cut off the electricity in case of a bigger fire. 他们切断电源以免引起更大的火灾。

12. attention *n.* 兴趣; 注意, 留心; 照料

常用习语: pay attention to 注意

draw attention to 吸引注意

come to attention/stand at attention 立正

give one's attention to 注意

call sb.'s attention to sth. 请某人注意某事

turn one's attention to 把注意力转向

bring sth. to sb.'s attention 使某人注意

(1) Give your whole attention to what you are doing. 全心全意做你正在做的事。

(2) He received attention at the hospital. 他在医院里得到了照料。

13. 情态动词 + 完成时用法总结

must have done 一定做过某事 may have done 可能做过某事 (可能性大)

might have done 可能做过某事 (可能性小) could have done 过去本来能够做某事 (却未做)

couldn't have done 过去不可能做过某事

might have done 过去也许可以做某事 (却未做) (表责备)

should/ought to have done 过去应该做某事 (却未做)

shouldn't/oughtn't to have done 过去不该做某事 (却做了)

needn't have done 过去没必要做某事 (却做了)

14. 语法知识: 英语构词法 (2) —— 派生词 (通过加前缀或后缀变成另一个词)

① 构成反义的前缀: dis-, un-, in-, im-, non-, il-, ir-

② 构成其他意义的前缀: re- (重新), mis- (错误地), anti- (反对), fore- (预先), self- (自我), super- (超级), sub- (下面的), inter- (相互的), mini- (特小的), vice- (副), over- (过于)

③ 构成名词的后缀: -er, -ee, -ness, -ion, -ure, -th, -or, -ess, -tion, -ship, -dom, -ence, -ist, -ian, -ment, -hood, -ty, -eer

④ 构成形容词的后缀: -ful, -ous, -ent, -less, -able, -ed, -ish, -ant, -like

⑤ 构成动词的后缀: -ize, -en, -ify, -ate

⑥ 构成副词的后缀: -ly, -wise

⑦ 构成数词的后缀: -teen, -th, -ty

二、本单元高考热点

1. The thing that _____ is not whether you fail or not, but whether you try or not.

A. matters

B. cares

C. considers

D. minds

2. For miles around me, there was nothing but a desert, without a single tree _____

- A. in sight B. on earth C. at a distance D. in place
3. It was because of bad weather _____ the football match had to be put off.
A. so B. so that C. why D. that
4. It was for this reason _____ her uncle moved out of New York and settled down in a small village.
A. which B. why C. that D. how
5. It is the ability to do the job _____ matters not where you come from or what you are.
A. one B. that C. what D. it
6. It was _____ he said _____ disappointed me.
A. what; that B. that; that C. what; what D. that; what
7. _____ was in 1979 _____ I graduated from university.
A. That; that B. It; that C. That; when D. It; when
8. _____ in thought he almost ran into the car in front of him.
A. Losing B. Having lost C. Lost D. To lose
9. It is believed that if a book is _____, it will surely _____ the reader.
A. interested; interest B. interesting; be interested
C. interested; be interesting D. interesting; interest
10. _____ time, he will make a first-class tennis player.
A. Having giving B. To give C. Giving D. Given

三、本单元文化背景

Jules Gabriel Verne was born on February 8, 1828, in Nantes, France. His parents were of a seafaring tradition, a factor which influenced his writings. As a boy, Jules Verne ran off to be a cabin boy on a merchant ship, but he was caught and returned to his parents. In 1847 Jules was sent to study law in Paris. While there, however, his passion for the theatre grew. Later in 1850, Jules Verne's first play was published. His father was outraged when he heard that Jules was not going to continue law, so he discontinued the money he was giving him to pay for his expenses in Paris. This forced Verne to make money by selling his stories.

After spending many hours in Paris libraries studying geology, engineering and astronomy, Jules Verne published his first novel *Five Weeks in a Balloon* (1863). Soon he started writing novels such as *Journey to the Center of the Earth* (1864), *From the Earth to the Moon* (1866), and *Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea* (1873).

Because of the popularity of these and other novels, Jules Verne became a very rich man. In 1876, he bought a large yacht and sailed around Europe. His last novel *The Invasion of the Sea* appeared in 1905.

Jules Verne died in the city of Amiens on March 24, 1905.

四、本单元基础训练

1. 单句改错

- (1) I can't go with you, but I really wish I can.
- (2) If you told me about it, I would have helped you.
- (3) She insisted that she hadn't took my magazine.
- (4) We haven't moved into the building because the rooms are being painting.
- (5) The more he thought about it, the more questions he thought of ask.
- (6) His order is that the rules don't be broken anytime.
- (7) The play to be put up next week is an exciting one.
- (8) He is well known in this city with that new invention.
- (9) The boy is always making a lot of noises.
- (10) I just couldn't think of a way solving the problem at that time.

2. 语法训练

- (1) I am feeling sick. I _____ so much chocolate.
A. needn't have eaten B. couldn't have eaten
C. mustn't have eaten D. shouldn't have eaten
- (2) I didn't send out my application form last week, but I _____.
A. had B. would do C. should have D. might have to
- (3) Walking alone in the deserted village, John was scared. He thought he _____ Tom to go with him.
A. might have asked B. should asked
C. must have asked D. should have asked
- (4) When I got to the cinema, the film had already started; I _____ there earlier.
A. ought to get B. ought to have got
C. must have got D. must get
- (5) The road was muddy. It _____ last night.
A. must rained B. must have rained
C. must be rained D. could have rained
- (6) She can speak quite fluent English. She _____.
A. must been in the USA for some time
B. must have been in the USA for some time
C. should have been in the USA for some time
D. May be in the USA for some time
- (7) You should bear in mind that he is not so strong as he _____.
A. was used to be B. used to be
C. was used to D. use to
- (8) "We didn't see him at the exhibition yesterday." "He _____ it."

- A. mustn't visit B. can't have visited
C. should have gone to see D. may see
- (9) Mary _____ my letter, otherwise she would have replied before now.
A. should have received B. has received
C. Couldn't have received D. ought to have received
- (10) I _____ you a valuable present for your birthday, but I was short of money.
A. would have liked to give B. liked to give
C. have liked to give D. would like to give

3. 汉译英

- (1) 我的梦想是作环球旅行。(have a voyage)
(2) 船上的人都很焦急, 我们很想知道发生了什么事。(on board)
(3) 这本日记为故事中的事件提供了有趣的线索。(threw light on)
(4) 对进不进去他犹豫不决。(hesitate)
(5) 我住的地方离市中心不远。(far from)
(6) 他靠种花谋生。(make a living)

4. 阅读填空

Have you ever heard the old saying, "Never judge a book by its cover"? (1) Some people have minds that shine only in certain situations. (2) He may not be able to find the right words. But don't make the mistake of thinking him stupid. With a pen and paper, he can express himself better than anybody else.

Other people may fool you into overestimating (过高估计) their intelligence by putting up a good front. A student who listens attentively and takes notes in class is bound to (一定会) make a favorable impression on his teachers. (3)

In a word, you can't judge someone by appearance. The only way to determine a person's intelligence is to get to know him. (4) The more situations you see, the better your judgment is likely to be. So take your time. (5)

- A. Then you can see how he reacts to different situations.
B. This is a good rule to follow when trying to judge the intelligence of others.
C. But when it comes to exams, he may score near the bottom of the class.
D. He may be too shy to speak to the beautiful girl he likes.
E. A young man with an unusual gift in writing may find himself speechless before a pretty girl when he speaks. Don't judge a book by its cover.