

ZHAOQINGGAOZHONGDAOXUE



配新课标人教版

肇庆高中导学



英语

(选修6)

南方出版社

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美国有个叫摩根的人,据说他不怎么会讲课,但却能把教材内容设计成一个个问题,让学生照着去做,结果学生不仅学得好而且乐意学,后来他竟成为美国著名的教育家。近年来“洋思中学”的名字几乎响彻了中国大地,在这所学校,老师上课从不教给学生现成的东西,而是将课本知识转化成问题,让学生通过解决问题来掌握知识,形成能力。这里,我们不想去探究摩根的教育思想和洋思的课改经验,但却悟出了一个浅显而又深刻的道理:那就是学生自己思索得出的东西,比老师现成说出的东西印象要深刻得多,效果要好得多。

目前围绕新课标教材编写的教辅书,可算的上琳琅满目,但内容方面却大同小异,真正“编”出特色和新意的并不多见。教辅书就如同一个身边的老师,他能告诉你问题的结果、答题的步骤、解题的思路和方法,帮助你理解知识、学会运用、提升能力。但这也和老师上课一样,不同的老师,上课效果是不同的。好老师能让你记忆犹新,轻松乐学,事半功倍;不好的老师则反之。基于这种思考,我们深入研究了最新的课改方向和高考动态,汇集了最先进的教研成果及课标教材使用情况,全力打造出一套完全体现新课标理念,透彻解读高中新课标教材,重在培养学生学科素养和学习能力的全新式助学用书——肇庆高中导学新课标版。

本丛书按照“教材内容问题化,基本知识能力化”的编写思路,将“导学”与“学案”特点并重凸显,力图体现这样的理念:一是立足于学生自主学习、自主探索,以学案方式将教材内容问题化,通过一系列问题的解决使学生的学习能力得到升华;二是重在方法立说和学法指导,目的是教会学生学习——会读、会记、会想(思)、会练(做),最终达到会考的目的。丛书主体栏目在对教材内容的处理上,设计情景问题,注重形式创新,并采用大单元、小课时(或节)的编写模式,做到与课堂教学同步,起到堂堂达标的作



本丛书具有以下特点:

【源于基础,构建网络】深入挖掘教材的基础知识和基本能力点,并梳理知识间的内在联系,使零散、孤立的知识交汇,编制成具有系统性、条理性的网络结构,便于学生学习、记忆、检索、提取和应用。

【贴近学生,激活思维】丛书内容及难度贴近学生的实际水平,贴近学生的经验和心理。各科内容以本学科为核心,将触角伸向其他学科和现实社会,联系当前生产和生活实际,拓宽学生的认知领域和思维空间,挖掘知识技能并激活潜在的智力因素。

【循序渐进,逐级提升】本丛书遵循由浅入深、由易到难的原则,例题和练习题设置合理、注重梯度,能够兼顾不同层面和水平的学生,既让一般学力水平的“吃好”,又能使学有余力的“吃饱”。尊重个体,照顾差异,是现代教育理念下人本思想的一个重要体现。


【思想统一,风格各异】各科既遵循统一的设计思想和编写理念,又在突出核心栏目的基础上彰显学科特点,在栏目组合、体例设置、布局谋篇上形成各自独特的风格,使九科分册异彩纷呈、百花争妍,又自然和谐地组成一个有机的整体。

总之,本丛书以超前的理念、创新的品质、高效的策略、实用的价值,引领广大师生进入学习的最佳境界。也许当您用过这本书后才会知道:原来学习竟可以这样轻松、有趣!

诚然,我们还不够成熟,我们正在成长;因为成长,我们才具有生命力!因为成长,才更需要大家的呵护!请把您使用过程中发现的欠缺和不足记录下来,告诉我们,我们会虚心倾听,努力改进。请记住,您的意见对我们很重要噢。

编者

2005年9月



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Unit 1 Art

目标导读

	预 习 检 测	提 示
重 要 词 汇	<p>Fill in the blanks with the correct form of each given word or phrase.</p> <p>abstract belief consequently aim value focus on possession convince a great deal scores of attempt aggressive tip break away from lead to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The word "hunger" is an _____ noun. His story is beyond _____. She overslept and, _____, she was late. What is your _____ in life? Your help has been of great _____. _____ your attention _____ your work. Check your _____ on arrival. He _____ me that I should study law. In the late 19th century, Europe changed _____. Nowadays, there are _____ modern art styles. The boys _____ to leave for camping but were stopped by their parents. A successful businessman must be _____. Using the _____ of the brush, paint in some very fine lines. The prisoner _____ the two policemen who were holding him. All roads _____ Rome. 	<p>参考答案:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> abstract 抽象的 belief 信仰; 信任 consequently 所以; 因而 aim 目标; 目的 value 价值 Focus on 集中 possession 所有; 财产 convinced 使确信; 使信服 a great deal 大量 scores of 许多, 大量 attempted 尝试; 企图 aggressive 敢作敢为的 tip 提示; 顶; 尖端 break away from 脱离 lead to 导致; 通向
重 要 句 型	<p>Translate the underlined words</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Today they are <u>accepted as</u> the beginning of what we now call "modern art". The garden of this lovely mansion <u>is</u> also <u>well worth</u> a visit. The collection of Western art includes paintings by <u>such</u> famous artists <u>as</u> Monet, Van Gogh, Picasso. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 视为, 看作 值得, 值得做 像……这样的
语 法 平 台	<p>Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the words in the blanks</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> If you _____ (be) an artist, what kind of pictures would you paint? If the rules of perspective had not been discovered, people _____ (will be) able to paint such realistic pictures. 	<p>虚拟语气</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> were would not have been

课堂导学

基础巩固

一、词汇详解

1. **abstract** *adj.* 抽象的; 深奥的 *n.* 摘要 *v.* 提取

经典范例:

Beauty is abstract but a house is not.

美是抽象的, 而房屋不是抽象的。

He read through the papers and made an abstract of their contents.

他把这些论文看了一遍, 并将内容作了摘录。

知识归纳:

abstract 可用作形容词、名词和动词;

用作形容词时, 意为“抽象的”; 用作名词和动词时, 意为“摘要”。

in the abstract 意为“就一般而言, 在理论上”。

动词 abstract 后跟名词或者代词等构成的宾语; 或者 abstract + 宾语 + from 构成介词宾语。

2. **belief** *n.* 信仰; 信任; 信心

经典范例:

Art is influenced by the way of life and beliefs of the people.

艺术受人们的生活方式和信仰的影响。

知识归纳:

belief 作名词, 主要有两个义项: (1) 信仰(可数) (2) 信任(可数或不可数)。

beyond belief 无法令人相信; 令人难以置信

3. **consequently** *adv.* 所以; 因而

经典范例:

The bank refused to help the company; consequently, it went bankrupt.

银行拒绝赞助这家公司, 因此该公司倒闭了。

知识归纳:

consequently 用作副词, 只有一个义项: 所以, 因此。

consequently 不可用作连词, 相当于 as a result, therefore。其形容词形式是 consequent。

应用探究

1. 完成句子

(1) 我们将从理论方面考虑这个问题。

We will consider this problem _____.

(2) 将一本书做成摘要。

Make _____ of a book.

(3) 橡胶是从树木里提取的。

Rubber is _____ from trees.

2. 完成句子

(1) 我们有相同的政治信仰。

We share the same _____.

(2) 我非常信任医生。

I have _____ in doctors.

3. 单项选择

(1) It rained that day and _____ the baseball game was called off.

A. however

B. still

C. consequently

D. so

句型转换

(2) As a result of her



4. aim *n.* 目标;目的;瞄准 *v.* 瞄准

经典范例:

The main aim of the course is to improve students' communication skills.

这门课程的主要目的是提高学生的沟通技巧。

It's important that you should have some sort of a goal to aim for.

有一个为之奋斗的目标是很重要的。

知识归纳:

take aim 瞄准

aim at/for 瞄准, 针对

5. value *n.* 价值 *v.* 重视, 估价

经典范例:

We paid a price that was well above the market value.

我们付出的价钱远远高于市价。

I've always valued your advice.

我一向重视你的意见。

知识归纳:

value 作价值观时, 常用复数形式。

to be of value 意为“有价值”。

valuable *adj.* 值钱的, 贵重的

6. focus on 集中

经典范例:

Modern medicine has tended to focus too much on developing highly complicated surgical techniques.

现代医学常趋向于过分注意发展高度复杂的外科技术。

知识归纳:

focus on 可用作 focus on sth. 和 focus sth. on sth.

focus on 作“集中精力、注意力”讲时, 与 concentrate on 同义。

特别提示: focus on 后无宾语时, 去掉 on。

mother's illness, she left school.

Her mother became ill; _____, she left school.

4. 完成句子

(1) 这些措施旨在削减政府的开支。

These measures are _____ government expenditure.

(2) 他没有瞄准就开枪。

He fired _____.

(3) 他的人生没有目标。

He has _____ in life.

5. 完成句子

(1) 他的意见没有价值。

His opinions are _____.

单项选择

(2) More and more people choose to shop in the supermarket, for they are especially interested in the _____ of goods on offer.

A. price

B. variety

C. value

D. amount

6. 同义表达

(1) We must focus on this question.

We must _____ this question.

完成句子

(2) 他的目光集中在她身上。

His eyes _____ her.

7. possession n. 所有;财产

经典范例:

I packed my remaining possessions into the trunk.

我把我剩下的财物装进箱子里。

The policeman took possession of the thief's bag.

这位警察夺走了小偷的包。

知识归纳:

possession 用作名词,主要有两个义项:

(1)私有财产(可数)

(2)占有,拥有(不可数)

take possession of 拥有(占有)某物

have possession of 拥有

come into sb's possession 为某人所得,落入某人手中

特别提示:in possession of 不同于 in the possession of,前者是拥有某物,主语是人;后者是为某人拥有,主语是物。

8. convince vt. 使确信;使信服

经典范例:

It took many hours to convince the court of his guilt.

花费了许多个小时法庭才相信他有罪。

Her arguments didn't convince me.

她的论点不能说服我。

知识归纳:

convince 用作及物动词,意思是使确信。其用法有 convince sb. of sth. 或 convince sb. that+从句。

9. a great(good)deal 大量,许多

经典范例:

A great deal of their work is unpaid.

他们很多工作都是没有报酬的。

He knew a great deal more than I did.

他懂得比我多很多。

知识归纳:

a great deal 意同 a lot,在句中修饰动词,作状语。

a great deal 只修饰不可数名词。

a lot of 修饰名词复数或不可数名词。

a large/great number of 修饰名词复数。

a large quantity of 修饰可数名词或不可数名词。

a large amount of 修饰不可数名词。

特别提示:a great deal 可修饰形容词或副词的比较级。

7. 完成句子

(1)那栋房子为我所有。

The house is _____

(2)他已经失去全部

财产。

He has lost _____

翻译

(3)她的父亲死后,她继承了一大笔财产。

8. 完成句子

(1)我们说明她搭火车去。

We _____ her _____

_____ by train.

(2)她试图使我相信她的清白。

She tried to _____

_____ her innocence.

9. 翻译

(1)我感觉好多了。

(2)这部车比那部车便宜得多。

(3)他花很多钱买参考书。



10. scores of 许多,大量

经典范例:

Scores of people in line for ticket.

很多人在排队买票。

I've seen the film scores of times.

这部电影我已经看了很多遍。

知识归纳:

scores of 修饰名词复数,同义词组有 dozens of, hundreds of, thousands of 等。

特别提示:score 用作单位词时,单复数同形,如 a score (of) people, three score (of) books, 其中 of 可省略。

11. attempt vt. 尝试,企图 n. 努力,尝试

经典范例:

Every time I've attempted to convince her, I've failed completely.

每一次我都试图说服她,但全然不起作用。

He made one last attempt at the world record.

他为破世界纪录作了最后一次努力。

知识归纳:

attempt to do sth. /doing sth.

attempt 的同义词是 try, 前者较为正式。attempt to do sth. /doing sth. 的区别同 try to do sth. /doing sth. 的区别。

12. aggressive adj. 敢作敢为的;侵略的

经典范例:

Sally isn't an aggressive person.

莎莉不是个有进取心的人。

aggressive foreign policy 侵略成性的外交政策

an aggressive manner 一副挑衅的架势

知识归纳:

aggression 侵犯;侵略

aggressor 侵略者

“侵略国”用 aggressor nation 表示。aggressive nation 则表示为“侵略成性的国家”。

13. tip n.

经典范例:

The handbook is full of useful tips.

10. 翻译

(1)许许多多的人被杀。

(2)他在比赛的最后一分钟获得一分。

11. 单项选择

(1) A man is being questioned in relation to the _____ murder last night.

- A. advised
- B. attended
- C. attempted
- D. admitted

完成句子

(2)他试图打破世界记录。

He _____ the world record.

12. 完成句子

(1)如果你想做一个成功的商人,你必须积极进取。

If you want to become a successful businessman, you must _____.

(2)必须要销毁攻击性的武器。

_____ must be destroyed.

13. 完成句子

(1)她踮着脚尖走路。

She walked on the _____



这本手册里有很多实用的小建议。

Taxi drivers expect a tip.

计程车司机期待乘客给小费。

知识归纳:

tip 用作名词,主要有三个义项:建议、顶端、小费。

tip 作建议时,是可数名词。

on the tip of your tongue 就在嘴边(但记不起来了)

the tip of the iceberg 重大问题显露出表面的一小部分

14. break away from 脱离,革除,挣脱

经典范例:

Among the painters who broke away from the traditional style of painting were the impressionists who lived and worked in Paris.

在革除传统绘画风格的画家中,有生活和工作在巴黎的印象派画家。

知识归纳:

break away from 有两个义项:(1)革除(2)挣脱

break sth. off sth. 从……上折下

break sb. of sth. 使某人放弃

15. lead to 导致,通向

经典范例:

Naturally, these changes also lead to changes in painting styles.

当然,这些变化也导致绘画风格的变化。

知识归纳:

lead sb. to sp. 领某人到某地

lead sb. to do sth. 引诱某人做某事

要表示带领某人做某事时,用“lead sb. + 介词宾语”。

二、句型必背

1. accept... as... 视为,看作

经典范例:

Today they are accepted as the beginning of what we now call “modern art”.

今天,它们被视为我们现在称之为“现代艺术”的开端。

知识归纳:

accept... as... as 可后跟名词或形容词。

(2)我给她 10 美元小费。

I gave her _____

(3)警察获得他们即将抢劫银行的情报。

The police had _____ they were to rob the bank.

14. 完成句子

(1)她无法摆脱他的影响。

She couldn't _____ his influence.

(2)南方诸州未能从联盟中脱离出去。

The southern states failed to _____ the Union.

15. 完成句子

(1)这条街可以通到花园。

This street will _____ you _____ the park.

(2)是什么使你相信我不感兴趣?

What _____ you _____ I was not interested?

1. 完成句子

(1)你可将此报道视为是真实的。

You may _____ the report _____.

改写

(2) A. Did you accept that his statement was true?

B. Did you _____ ?



2. be well worth + n. / doing 值得, 值得做

经典范例:

Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well.

任何值得做的事, 就值得做好。

How much is this bicycle worth? It's worth £50.

这辆自行车值多少钱? 值 50 英镑。

知识归纳:

worth 通常只用于 to be 及数量词之后, 后跟名词或动名词, 用动名词的主动形式表被动。

worthy *adj.* be worthy of 值得……的

worthless *adj.* 无价值的, 没用处的

for all one is worth 尽力; 用全力; 拼命

for what it's worth 不管怎样; 不妨

worth it 值得; 有益

3. such... as... 像……这样的

经典范例:

The collection of Western art includes paintings by such famous artists as Monet, Van Gogh, Picasso, and Matisse.

西方艺术的收藏品包括下列著名画家如莫奈, 凡高, 毕加索和马蒂斯的作品。

She wants some books of reference, such as a grammar, a dictionary.

她要一些参考书, 例如语法书、词典。

知识归纳:

such... as... 既可表列举, 又可在 as 后跟一个定语从句。如:

He isn't such a man as would do it.

他是不会做出此事的那种人。

三、语法解读

虚拟语气 (the Subjunctive Mood)

虚拟语气, 又称假设语气, 是谓语动词的一种形式, 表示说话人叙述的内容与事实相反, 在现实中并不存在, 或实现的可能性很小。

经典范例:

We would win if we got Mr Han to coach us.

如果有韩先生辅导我们, 我们就赢了。

If you had come yesterday, you would have met him.

你如果昨天来你就见着他了。

If you should ever need, I would give it all to you.

如果你需要, 我就全部给你。

If the train were to arrive late, we would have to change our plan.

2. 单项选择

(1) —Have you read this book?

—Yes. But that one is _____ worth reading. I suggest you read it if you have time.

- A. best B. well
C. better D. more

汉译英

(2) 这本旧书值 300 美元。

(3) 这本书很值得一读。

3. 完成句子

(1) 我游览过几个城市, 像纽约、芝加哥、波士顿等。

I visited _____ New York, Chicago and Boston.

(2) 我不喜欢他所推荐的那些书。

I don't like _____ he recommended.

1. 单项选择

(1) Without electricity human life _____ quite difficult today.

- A. is
B. will be
C. would have been
D. would be

(2) If there were no subjunctive mood, English _____ much easier.

- A. will be



万一火车晚点了,我们就改变计划。

If I were you, I wouldn't give it up.

我要是你,就不放弃。

Were I you, I would seize the good chance.

我要是你,我就抓住这个好机会。

知识归纳:

虚拟语气表示所说的话不是事实,而是一种愿望、建议或与事实相反的假设,常用在正式的书面语中。下面以动词 do 为例,总结它在条件从句中的用法。

时间	从句谓语形式	主句谓语形式
与现在事实相反	did (be 的过去式 were)	would/should/could/might do sth.
与过去事实相反	had done	would/should/could/might have done sth.
与将来事实相反	did/should do/ were to do	would/should/could/might do sth.

注意:(1)虚拟条件从句中,be 的过去时通常用 were;

(2)如果虚拟条件从句中有助动词 were, had 或 should 时,可以省略 if,而把这几个词放在主语之前,构成主谓倒装。

B. would have been

C. could have been

D. would be

2. 动词填空

(1) I'm glad we had a map. I'm sure we would have got lost if we _____ (not have) one.

(2) If you _____ (find) a wallet in the street, what would you do with it?

(3) —Did you go to the beach yesterday?

—No, it was too cold. If it _____ (be) warmer, we might have gone.

单元导练

基础达标

单词拼写

根据首字母或汉语注释写出单词的正确形式。

- The word "honesty" is an _____ (抽象) noun.
- Which do you like better, his paintings or _____ (雕塑)?
- There are many art _____ (画廊) in New York.
- They are to put on an _____ (展览) of French paintings next week.
- I'm afraid I've never been much of a _____ (学者).
- You'll soon be c _____ that she is right, though you think not now.

- The prisoners a _____ to escape, but failed.
- The keys are in the p _____ of the doorkeeper.
- She was the f _____ of everyone's attention at the party.
- In the picture the tree is the s _____ of life, while the snake stands for evil.

能力提升

第一部分:英语知识运用(共两节,满分 45 分)

第一节:单项选择(共 15 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

- The folk song concert was so well _____ that all the tickets had been sold out on the first day.

- A. accepted B. recognized
C. received D. promised
2. In the accident, at least 12 people were injured, _____ 5 children.
A. including B. having
C. containing D. holding
3. —What a terrible rain we are having!
—Yes. We are asked to pay more _____.
A. in case of B. as well as
C. instead of D. in control of
4. A great deal of money has been spent _____ care of the old people in the countryside.
A. take B. to take
C. taking D. looking
5. It is said that eggs are sold _____ the dozen in that area.
A. at B. for
C. by D. with
6. _____, by increasing the temperature, you'll increase the yield of your crop.
A. Such as B. Take example
C. For example D. And so on
7. In the countryside there are many dropouts (辍学者). I think the difficulty _____ the poor economic conditions.
A. lies in B. results in
C. leads to D. suffers from
8. When she woke up, she realized that things she had dreamed of could not _____ have happened.
A. possibly B. likely
C. hardly D. usually
9. Will you please write the words _____? I mean you write them on the first line and then on the third line.
A. every third line
B. every second lines
C. every other lines
D. every other line
10. —The dish is delicious!
—Well, at least it's _____ the one I cooked yesterday.
A. as bad as B. no worse than
C. as well as D. not better than
11. Cedric was so angry that he kicked a chair and broke one of his legs, _____ was rather funny.
A. as B. it
C. that D. which
12. My goodness, how lucky we are! If there had been places for us on the aeroplane, we _____ dead now.
A. will be B. would be
C. would have been D. had been
13. Everything _____ doing is worthy of _____ well.
A. worthy; being done
B. worthy; doing
C. worth; being done
D. worth; doing
14. I didn't see your sister at the meeting. If she _____ yesterday, she would have met my brother.
A. has come B. did come
C. came D. had come
15. When a pencil is partly in a glass of water, it looks as if it _____.
A. breaks
B. has broken
C. were broken
D. had been broken
- 第二节:完形填空(共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)**
- 阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从 16~35 各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中,选出最佳选项。
- Every summer, a great many students travel to other countries looking for work and adventure. Most of _____ 16 _____ are in seasonal



work, mainly connected with tourism and 17. The pay is usually poor, but most people work abroad for the 18 of travel. They can pick grapes in France, entertain (逗乐) kids on American summer camps, and, of course, there are 19 jobs in hotels and restaurants.

But it is not easy now to find work, “20 you speak the language of the country well, there will be few openings,” says Anthea Ellis, an adviser on 21 for students. “If you work with a family in Italy, you’ll have to speak Italian. When you wash dishes in a restaurant in Paris, the owner will expect you to speak 22. British students have a language 23 for jobs in the USA and Australia.”

24 enjoys the experience, Sara James was employed to help forty American children in Europe. The two teachers with the children had never been 25. One child lost his passport; another became seriously ill and was 26 home; the whole group was thrown out of one hotel because of the 27 they made, and Sara herself was robbed on her only 28 evening of the entire trip. “I did visit a lot of new places,” she says, “but it wasn’t worth it. The pay was 29 and it really was a 24-hour-a-day job. The kids never slept!”

“The trouble is, students expect to have 30 time of it,” Anthea Ellis points out. “31, they see it as a holiday. In practice, 32 you have to work hard. At the same time, all vacation work is casual (临时的) work. You’ll have a job when the hotel, the restaurant, or the campsite is busy. 33, you’ll work if it’s convenient for the company that employs you. But you have 34 employment rights. As soon as the holiday season 35, they’ll get rid of you.”

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 16. A. work | B. luck |
| C. chances | D. services |
| 17. A. agriculture | B. industry |
| C. hotels | D. restaurants |
| 18. A. pains | B. comfort |
| C. difficulty | D. excitement |
| 19. A. always | B. hardly |
| C. never | D. seldom |
| 20. A. If | B. Unless |
| C. Because | D. Although |
| 21. A. health care | B. vacation work |
| C. language studies | D. tourist safety |
| 22. A. Italian | B. English |
| C. French | D. Spanish |
| 23. A. chance | B. ability |
| C. possibility | D. advantage |
| 24. A. No one | B. None |
| C. Not everyone | D. Everybody |
| 25. A. abroad | B. employed |
| C. alone | D. respected |
| 26. A. driven | B. ridden |
| C. left | D. flown |
| 27. A. friends | B. decision |
| C. noise | D. damage |
| 28. A. busy | B. free |
| C. tiring | D. pleasant |
| 29. A. nice | B. reasonable |
| C. fair | D. poor |
| 30. A. a hard | B. an easy |
| C. a demanding | D. an adventurous |
| 31. A. After all | B. Worse still |
| C. However | D. Therefore |
| 32. A. besides | B. altogether |
| C. though | D. until |
| 33. A. In a word | B. In other words |
| C. And what’s more | D. More or less |
| 34. A. few | B. little |
| C. many | D. much |
| 35. A. starts | B. lasts |
| C. goes | D. finishes |



第二部分:阅读理解(共10小题;每小题2分,满分20分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中,选出最佳选项。

A

There are many famous museums throughout the world where people can enjoy art. Washington D. C. has the National Gallery of Art; Paris has Louvre; London, the British Museum. Florida International University (FIU) in Miami also shows art for people to see. And it does so without a building, or even a wall for its drawings and paintings.

FIU has opened what it says is the first computer art museum in the United States. You don't have to visit the University to see the art. You just need a computer linked to a telephone.

You can call the telephone number of a University computer and connect your own computer to it. All of the art is stored in the school computer. It is computer art, produced electronically by artists in their own computers. In only a few minutes, your computer can receive and copy all the pictures and drawings.

Robert Shostak is director of the new computer museum. He says he started the museum because computer artists had no place to show their work.

A computer artist could only record his pictures electronically and send the records, or floppy discs (软盘), to others to see on their computers. He could also put his pictures on paper. But to print good pictures in paper, the computer artist needed an expensive laser (激光) printer.

Robert Shostak says the electronic museum is mostly for art or computer students at schools and universities. Many of the pictures in the museum are made by students. Mr

Shostak says the FIU museum will make computer art more fun for computer artists because more people can see it. He says artists enjoy their work much more if they have an audience. And the great number of home computers in America could mean a huge audience for the electronic museum.

36. The main purpose of this text is to give information about _____.

- A. famous museums throughout the world
- B. a computer art museum in Miami, U. S. A.
- C. art exhibitions in Florida International University
- D. the latest development in computer art

37. To see the art in FIU's museum, your special needs include _____.

- A. floppy discs
- B. a computer and a printer
- C. pictures and drawings on paper
- D. a computer connected to the museum by telephone line

38. What are stored in this museum?

- A. Paintings drawn by means of computer.
- B. Different styles of paintings
- C. Old paintings.
- D. Drawings done by art students of FIU.

39. The museum was started when _____.

- A. Robert Shostak wanted to do something for computer scientists
- B. Robert Shostak wanted to help computer artists
- C. art students needed a place to show their works
- D. computer scientists wanted to do something about art

B

The concept of peace is a very important one in cultures all over the world. Think about how we greet people. In some languages,

