

依据新教学大纲编写

高中英语导学丛书

高二英语 (新教材)导学

王胜亮 编著

集名师经验
汇高考精华



金盾出版社

JINDUN CHUBANSHE

高中英语导学丛书

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内 容 提 要

本书按最新教材分单元同步编写,每单元分为三部分:同步讲解、同步练习、能力训练。本书的特点是针对考试大纲,精选难句、相关词和词组,紧跟解析和例句。例句新颖,讲解透彻,同时挑选阶梯式习题,使学生在练中循序渐进,层层深入,逐步升级。

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前言

随着国家基础教育课程改革的不断深入，国家颁布了高中各科新的《课程标准》。《高二英语(新教材)导学》一书就是以新《高中英语课程标准》为指导，根据最新教材编写的高中英语同步辅导书。本书的特点如下：

1. 以人为本，以学为本。本书的各个章节都充分考虑了读者的所惑、所思和所盼。同时也充分考虑了英语学习本身的特点。这样就能保证读者读得顺、学得懂，从而得心应手，事半功倍。

2. 经典讲解，经典习题。本书本着“用最简练的语言，最短小的篇幅来解释最多的问题”的原则，对各章的重点、难点进行详细的讲解和透彻的分析，以期引发读者思考，启迪读者思维。同时，配有大量典型性的习题，从而最终达到讲练结合的目的。

3. 瞄准高考，超前应对。将高考的精神和要求以及解答高考试题的思路渗透到本书的每个细节。本书将较多的笔墨用在了高考的重点内容和难点内容之上，使学生在一开始就“站得高”，从而才能“看得远”。

4. 设置阶梯，逐步升级。首先是最基础的讲解和练习，然后是具有较强灵活性的讲解和习题，最终是多方面的综合讲解和练习。这种



阶梯性的讲解和练习有利于知识的不断积累和能力的逐步提升,最终实现从知识到能力的升华。

5. 授之以“渔”,启人深思。既注重知识的传递,更注重方法的传授。本书每一个知识点的讲解和练习都能激发读者多方面的思考,使读者在知识上有所收获,在思维上也有所启迪。从而提高读者自我学习和独立思考的能力,为今后的深入学习铺平道路。

本书每单元都由三部分组成,即:同步讲解,同步练习和能力训练。

同步讲解部分分为二个阶梯,即:第一阶梯:难句解析;第二阶梯:语法小结。难句解析阶梯对各个单元的重点和难点内容进行了细致、精辟的讲解和深入的分析。对于学生在使用英语中容易出现错误的地方以及易于混淆,难以掌握的内容进行重点解析,做到重点突出,详略得当。语法小结阶梯总结了各个单元出现的语法项目。在总结语法的时候,做到了既注重某项语法自身的知识系统,又注重了和其他语法项目的联系和区别。

同步练习部分分为二个阶梯。第一阶梯:紧扣课本;第二阶梯:直击高考。紧扣课本阶梯的习题完全立足于教材。这些习题考查教材中出现的重点和难点内容,目的是趁热打铁般地巩固和检测本单元刚刚学过的内容。直击高考阶梯选取了一些与本章内容相关的高考试题。这些高考试题有利于读者了解高考试题的脉络和思路,从而积累丰富的经验,为日后高考奠定成功的基础。

能力训练部分包括:一.完形填空;二.阅读理解。此外,本书中的习题均配有参考答案,



供自我检测之用。

本书从学生“学”的角度入手,充分考虑学生的学习情况。本书独特的阶梯性的讲解和练习使学生能够层层深入,逐步升级。因此本书适合不同基础的学生使用。我们相信本书将成为你的良师益友,伴你高中学习生活,助你高考成功!

作者 王胜亮

2006年1月



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Unit 1



Making a difference

I. 同步讲解部分

第一阶梯：难句解析

1. It takes a very unusual mind to undertake the analysis of the obvious. 分析明显存在的事物需要非凡的头脑。

undertake vt. 着手做；从事；承担；保证

1) undertake sth.

2) undertake to do

3) undertake that

e. g. 1) I undertook responsibility for the changes. 我承担了这些变革的责任。

2) Then Mr. Li undertook to answer our questions. 然后，李先生着手回答我们的问题。

3) She undertakes that all the students passing the exam will get a present. 她保证所有通过考试的学生将得到一份礼物。

2. There's no doubt that... 毫无疑问……

doubt 作动词时，在肯定句中可用 whether/if 引导宾语从句；在否定句和疑问句中可用 that 引导宾语从句。

e. g. 1) We doubt whether she'll come. 我们怀疑她是否会来。

2) She never doubts that I'll help her. 她从来没有怀疑过我会帮她。

3. Imagine this: you are twenty-one years old and a promising graduate student at one of the top universities in the world. 想像一下：你已 21 岁，是世界上一流大学里很有前途的毕业生。

promising adj. 有希望的，有前途的

1) promise + n.

2) promise + 间宾 + 直宾

3) promise + sb. + to do

4) promise + that 从句

e. g. 1) Father promises me a new computer. 父亲答应给我买一台新电脑。

2) He promised to give up smoking. 他答应戒烟。

3) They promised that the bridge would be repaired before July. 他们保证这座桥将于 7 月之前修好。

4. There did not seem much point in working on my PhD—I did not expect to survive that long. 取得博士学位对我来说没有什么意义，我没有期望活那么久。

There's no point in doing sth. 做某事没有意义。

e. g. 1) There's no point in cheating our parents. 欺骗我们的父母没有用。

2) There did not seem much point in shouting. 在这里大喊大叫没有意义。

5. Yet two years had gone by and I was not that much worse. 然而两年过去了，我并没有那么糟糕。

that 在此处为副词，意为“那么 (=so)”。

e. g. 1) He was that tired. 他是那么累。

2) You shouldn't eat that much. 你不该吃那么多。

6. In fact, things were going rather well for me and I had gotten engaged to a very nice girl, Jane Wilde.



事实上,对我来说事情很顺利,我与一个非常好的女孩简·怀尔德订了婚。

engage vt. 使订婚; 约定; 雇用; 使从事

1) engage sb. to sb. 使某人与某人订婚

2) be engaged to sb. 与某人订婚(表状态)

3) get engaged to sb. 与某人订婚(表动作)

4) be engaged in sth. / doing sth. 忙于(做)某事

e. g. 1) My son is engaged to a nurse. 我儿子和一位护士订了婚。

2) I was engaged in teaching. 我从事教学工作。

3) He didn't marry the girl he was engaged to. 他没与跟他订婚的那个女孩结婚。

7. Instead of giving up, Hawking went on with his research, got his PhD and married the girl. Nor did he let the disease stop him from living the kind of life he had always dreamt of. 霍金没有放弃,他继续从事研究,拿到了博士学位并娶了那位姑娘。他也没有让病魔阻止他过上他一直梦想的生活。

Nor did he... 是倒装句。表示否定意义的状语或表语位于句首时,句子应用倒装结构。

e. g. 1) Never shall I help my enemy. 我永不会帮助我的敌人。

2) Hardly had she reached the cinema when the film started. 她一到电影院电影就开始了。

3) Little did he care for money. 他不太看重钱。

8. He told the students about his theories and thoughts on some of the greatest questions: What is time, how did the universe begin, and what exactly are black holes? 他给学生谈了他对一些最重大的问题的理论与思想:时间是什么,宇宙是如何起源的,黑洞到底是什么?

about 和 on 都可表示“关于”,区别在于:about 表示关于较普通,不太严肃或非正式的问题;on 表示关于科学的,严肃性或研究性的问题。

e. g. 1) Have you read this book about Shakespeare? 你读过这本关于莎士比亚的书吗?

2) She is writing the book on Shakespeare. 她正在写一本研究莎士比亚的书。

3) There will be a speech on SARS tomorrow. 明天将有一个关于 SARS 问题的报告。

9. Since then, Hawking has continued to seek answers to questions about the nature of the universe. 从那以后,霍金继续寻求有关宇宙特性的问题答案。

seek 的用法:

1) seek + n. 请求; 征求; 找

2) seek + to do 寻找

3) seek + for/after 企图, 试图

e. g. 1) We should seek advice from our parents. 我们应征求父母的意见。

2) The girl is seeking to improve her oral English. 这个女孩正在力图提高她的英语口语。

3) They are seeking after the truth. 他们在寻求真理。

10. Scientists, on the other hand, Hawking writes, know that their job is never finished and that even the best theory can turn out to be wrong. 霍金写道,另一方面,科学家们知道他们的工作从来没有完结的时候,也知道甚至最好的理论都有可能被证明是错误的。

turn out + adj. /adv. /n. /to be... 结果是, 证明是; 原来是

e. g. 1) Everything turned out all right in the end. 最后一切都很顺利。

2) It turned out to be a fine day. 结果,那天是好天气。

3) What he said turned out to be true. 他所说的结果是对的。

11. To explain what they have seen, they build a theory about how things happen and the causes and effects. 为了解释他们看到的事情,他们建立起一套理论来说明事物是如何发生的,其因果是什么。

To explain what... 在句中作目的状语。

e. g. 1) To attend the important meeting I got up early. 为了参加这个重要会议,我起得很早。

2) To support his family, he worked hard. 为了养活一家人,他努力工作。



12. Finally, the scientists test the theory to see if it matches what they have seen and if it can predict future events. 最后, 科学家们对这一理论进行验证以确定它是否与他们所看到的相吻合, 它是否能预测未来的事情。

match, suit 和 fit 的区别:

match 指大小、颜色、形状、性质等方面的匹配;

suit 指合乎需要、口味、性格、条件、地位等;

fit 多指大小、形状合适。

e. g. 1) This skirt fits you well. 这件裙子很合你的身。

2) Does the time suit you? 这个时间对你合适吗?

3) This curtain doesn't match the white wall. 这个窗帘和白墙不相称。

13. "The only trouble," Hawking, who is British, says, "is that it gives me an American accent." 身为英国人的霍金说, "惟一的麻烦就是它带给了我一种美国口音。"

that it gives me. . . 此处的 that 引导表语从句, 在从句中不作任何成分, 一般不可省略。

e. g. 1) The fact is that we are short of money. 事实是我们缺少资金。

2) The result is that we succeed. 结果是我们成功了。

3) The reason is that you are too lazy. 原因是你太懒了。

14. If knowledge is power, as Sir Francis Bacon famously wrote in 1597, then perhaps creativity can be described as the ability to use that power. 假如像弗朗西斯·培根爵士在 1597 年写的名言“知识就是力量”那样那么创造力也许可以被称为使用那种力量的能力。

as 和 which 引导定语从句, 修饰主句时的区别:

1) which 不能用于句首; 而 as 可用于句首、句中或句末。

2) as 表示“一致”关系; which 多强调“因果”关系。

e. g. 1) As we all know, Taiwan is part of China. 众所周知, 台湾是中国的一部分。

2) He changed his idea, which caused him a lot of trouble. 他改变了主意, 这使他有許多麻烦。

15. When Zhang Heng, then Chinese astronomer and geographer, wanted to draw a map of the heavens, he wasn't satisfied with a simple paper map. 当中国天文学家和地理学家张衡想画一幅天体地图时, 他对简单的纸制地图并不满意。

the Chinese astronomer and geographer. 在句中作同位语。

e. g. 1) Li Ming, my son, is singing there. 我儿子李明正在那里唱歌。

2) The fact that he married a girl who was 5 years younger than him surprised us. 他娶了一位比他自己小 5 岁的女孩, 这一事实使我们吃惊。

16. People laughed at Zhang Heng when he first introduced his seismograph and it was only later that the world recognized his greatness. 当张衡第一次介绍他的地动仪时, 人们都嘲笑他, 只是在后来, 世人才认识到他的伟大。

It was only later that. . . 是强调句。

e. g. 1) It was then that he found the way home. 就在那时他找到了回家的路。

2) It was in 2003 that they got married. 他们结婚是在 2003 年。

17. Everyone has his or her special skills and interests, and only by discovering what we do best can we hope to reach our goals and truly make a difference. 每个人都有自己的特殊技能与爱好, 只有通过发现我们什么干得最好, 我们才有希望达到目的并真正成名。

only 修饰状语位于句首时, 主句需部分倒装。

e. g. 1) Only in this way can we succeed. 只有以这种方式我们才能成功。

2) Only when we are old will we realize the importance of being young. 只有当我们老了的时候才会认识到年轻的重要。

3) Only by working hard can we pass the exam. 只有经过努力我们才会通过考试。



第二阶梯：语法小结

动词不定式

一、不定式的概念

不定式由“to + 动词原形”构成。其否定形式是“not to do”。不定式可以带宾语或状语构成不定式短语，没有人称和数的变化，但有时态和语态的变化。

e. g. 1) You are asked not to smoke here. 请你不要在这里吸烟。

2) She pretended to be reading a book when I came in. 当我进来时，她装作正在看书。

二、不定式的功能

不定式在句中起着名词、形容词和副词的作用，可以在句中作主语、宾语、表语、定语、宾语补足语和状语，但不能单独作谓语。

1. 作主语

e. g. 1) To see is to believe. 眼见为实。

2) It is wrong to look down upon women. 歧视女性不正确。

2. 作宾语

e. g. 1) She can't afford to go to college. 她上不起大学。

2) They refused to help the poor boy. 他们拒绝帮助这个可怜男孩。

3) We found it interesting to surf on the Internet. 我们发现网上冲浪很有趣。

4) Will you show me how to operate this machine? 你给我展示一下如何操作这台机器好吗？

3. 作表语

e. g. 1) My dream is to travel on the moon. 我的梦想是去月球旅行。

2) His job is to teach the children. 他的工作是教孩子们。

3) What he wants to do is (to) have a rest. 他想做的是休息一下。

4) The problem is who to blame. 问题是该怪谁。

4. 作定语

e. g. 1) Have you found the way to help the poor? 你找到帮助穷人的途径了吗？

2) There are a lot of dictionaries to choose from. 有许多词典供挑选。

注意：如果作定语的不定式是不及物动词，或者不定式修饰的名词或代词是不定式动作的地点、工具等，不定式后必须有相应的介词。但是，如果不定式修饰的名词是 time, place 或 way，不定式后面的介词习惯上要省略。

e. g. 1) He hasn't found a house to live in. 他还没有找到一所房子住。

2) He gave me a knife to cut with. 他给了我一把切东西的刀。

3) They had no place to live. 他们没有地方住。

5. 作宾语补足语或主语补足语

e. g. 1) Tom asks me to sing a song. 汤姆让我唱支歌。（作宾语补足语）

2) He was made to change his mind. 他被迫改变主意。（作主语补足语）

6. 作状语

e. g. 1) To catch the first bus, he got up early. 为了赶上头班车，他起得很早。（作目的状语）

2) To pass the exam, he studied hard. 为了通过考试，他努力学习。（作目的状语）

3) She jumped with joy to hear the news. 听到这个消息，她高兴得跳了起来。（作原因状语）

4) He lifted the stone only to hit his feet. 他举起石头砸了自己的脚。（作结果状语）

5) She raised her hand as if to take off her hat. 她举起手来，像是要摘掉帽子了。（作方式状语）

6) To meet her, you would fall in love with her. 如果你遇到她，你会爱上她。（作条件状语）

三、不定式的时态

1. to do 表示与谓语动词动作同时或在谓语动词动作之后发生。



e. g. 1) I am glad to meet you. 见到你很高兴。

2) We hope to visit the Great Wall. 我们去参观长城。

2. to be doing 表示谓语动作或状态发生时,不定式动作正在进行。

e. g. 1) She pretended to be doing her homework when Mother came in. 当母亲进来时,她装作正在做作业。

2) He seems to be listening to music. 他看起来正在听音乐。

3. to have done 表示先于谓语动词动作发生。

e. g. 1) He admitted to have made a mistake. 她承认犯了一个错误。

2) I'm sorry to have kept you waiting here for a long time. 很抱歉让你在这里等了这么长时间。

4. to have been doing 表示先于谓语动作发生,又延续到谓语动词动作发生的同时。

e. g. She is said to have been studying abroad. 据说她一直在国外学习。

四、不定式的语态

1. to be done 表示“将要被”。

e. g. 1) The meeting is to be held next week. 会议定于下周举行。

2) The bridge is to be repaired next month. 这座桥将于下月修理。

2. to have been done 表示“已经被”。

e. g. 1) Many trees are said to have been planted here. 据说这里种了许多树。

2) This story seems to have been heard many times. 人们好像已经听过很多遍这个故事了。

五、不定式主动形式表被动含义的情况

1. 不定式和它前面被修饰的名词或代词构成逻辑上的主谓关系时,不定式用主动形式。

e. g. 1) I lost the key to unlock the door. 我丢了开这个门的钥匙。(The key unlocks the door.)

2) Have you found the woman to have cheated you? 你找到欺骗你的那个女人了吗?(The woman has cheated you.)

2. 不定式和它前面被修饰的名词或代词构成逻辑上的动宾关系,又和该句主语构成逻辑上的主谓关系时,不定式用主动形式。

e. g. 1) I'm looking for a room to live in. 我正在找一个房间住。(I live in a room)

2) She has a lot of homework to do. 她有许多作业要做。(She does a lot of homework)

3. 不定式作表语形容词的状语,同时不定式和句子主语构成逻辑上的动宾关系时,不定式多用主动形式。

e. g. 1) The problem is hard to solve. 这个问题难解决。

2) I think English is easy to learn. 我认为英语容易学。

3) She is hard to communicate with. 和她很难交流。

II. 同步练习部分

第一阶梯:紧扣课本

1. Nothing in life is _____. It is only _____.

A. to fear it; to understand it

B. to be feared; to understand

C. to fear; to be understood

D. to be feared; to be understood

2. The scientist's name is similar _____ the English word curious, meaning being interested in something.

A. to

B. with

C. for

D. on

3. Imagine this: you are twenty-one years old and a _____ graduate student at one of the top universities in the world.

A. promise

B. promising

C. promised

D. to promise

4. There did not seem much point _____ on my PhD—I did not expect to survive that long.

A. in work

B. in working

C. to work

D. on working

5. Yet two years had _____ and I was not _____ much worse.

A. gone by, that

B. gone back, such

- C. gone by, such D. gone back, so
6. In fact, things were going rather well for me and I had got _____ a very nice girl, Jane Wilde.
A. engaged to B. engaged with
C. engaging to D. engaging with
7. Nor _____ him from living the kind of life _____ he had always dreamt of.
A. he let the disease stop; what
B. he let the disease stop; what
C. did he let the disease stop; 不填
D. did he let the disease stop; what
8. He told the students _____ his theories and thoughts _____ some of the greatest questions: What is time, how did the universe begin and what exactly are black holes?
A. about; about B. for; about
C. about; on D. for; on
9. Scientists, on _____ hand, Hawking writes, know that their job is never finished and that even the best theory can _____ to be wrong.
A. another; turn out B. the other; turn out
C. another; turn up D. the other; turn up
10. _____ what they have seen, they build a theory about how things happen and the causes and effects.
A. Explain B. Explaining
C. Explained D. To explain
11. Finally, the scientists test the theory to see if it _____ what they have seen and if it can predict future events.
A. matches B. fits
C. suits D. meets
12. "The only trouble," Hawking, who is British, says, "is _____ gives me an American accent."
A. that B. it
C. that it D. what it
13. They are never _____ a simple answer and are always looking for new questions.
A. satisfied with B. satisfied to
C. satisfying with D. satisfying to
14. If knowledge is power, _____ Sir Francis Bacon famously wrote in 1597, then perhaps creativity can be described as the ability to use that power.
A. that B. which
C. as D. what
15. When Zhang Heng, _____ the Chinese astronomer and geographer, wanted to draw a map of the heavens, he wasn't satisfied with a simple paper map.
A. was B. that was
C. who being D. 不填
16. People laughed at Zhang Heng when he first introduced his seismograph and it was only later _____ the world recognized his greatness.
A. that B. which
C. as D. when
17. Galileo's observations show that Copernicus, another great astronomer, was right and that the earth _____ around the sun, not the other way around.
A. moves B. moved
C. is moving D. has moved
18. Perhaps the most important thing if we want to make it difference is to find something _____ we like to do and _____ we are good at.
A. that; 不填 B. 不填; that
C. that; that D. what; what
19. Knowing who we are means _____ how we think and what we like to do.
A. know B. to know
C. knowing D. known
20. Everyone has his or her special skills and interests, and only by discovering what we do best _____ to reach our goals and truly make a difference.
A. we can hope B. can we hope
C. can hope we D. hope can we

第二阶梯: 直击高考

1. Some passengers complain that it usually _____ so long to fill in travel insurance documents. (2003 上海)
A. costs B. takes
C. spends D. spares
2. In such dry weather, the flowers will have to be watered if they _____. (2001 上海)
A. have survived B. are to survive
C. would survive D. will survive
3. I wanted two seats _____ Madame Curie for Friday night. I rang the cinema to see if I could book two tickets. (1998 上海)



- A. of B. about
C. to D. for
4. I finally got the job I dreamed about. Never in all my life _____ so happy! (2000 北京春季)
A. did I feel B. I felt
C. I had felt D. had I felt
5. Not a single song _____ at yesterday's party. (2000 上海)
A. she sang B. sang she
C. did she sing D. she did sing
6. They _____ the train until it disappeared in the distance. (NMET 1998)
A. saw B. watched
C. noticed D. observed
7. _____ late in the morning, Bob turned off the alarm. (2001 北京春季)
A. To sleep B. Sleeping
C. Sleep D. Having slept
8. In fact _____ is a hard job for the police to keep order in an important football match. (2001 上海)
A. this B. that
C. there D. it
9. _____ made the school proud was _____ more than 90% of the students had been admitted to key universities. (2003 上海春季)
A. What; because B. What; that
C. That; what D. That; because
10. She will tell us why she feels so strongly that each of us has a role _____ in making the earth a better place to live. (2003 上海春季)
A. to have played B. to play
C. to be played D. to be playing
11. In order to gain a bigger share in the international market, many state-run companies are striving _____ their products more competitive. (2002 上海高考)
A. to make B. making
C. to have made D. having made
12. The teacher asked us _____ so much noise. (2003 北京)
A. don't make B. not make
C. not making D. not to make
13. Nick is looking for another job because he feels that nothing he does _____ his boss. (2000 北京春季)
- A. serves B. satisfies
C. promises D. supports
14. _____ is known to everybody, the moon travels around the earth once every month. (NMET 2001)
A. It B. As
C. That D. What
15. In some parts of London, missing a bus means _____ for another hour. (2002 上海春季)
A. waiting B. to wait
C. wait D. to be waiting
16. _____ can you expect to get a pay rise. (2000 上海春季)
A. With hard work
B. Although work hard
C. Only with hard work
D. Now that he works hard
17. I'll look into the matter as soon as possible. Just have a little _____. (NMET 1996)
A. wait B. time
C. patience D. rest
18. Robert is said _____ abroad, but I don't know what country he studied in. (NMET 1999)
A. to have studied B. to study
C. to be studying D. to have been studying
19. There are five pairs _____, but I'm at a loss which to buy. (1999 上海)
A. to be chosen B. to choose from
C. to choose D. for choosing
20. With a lot of difficult problems _____, the newly-elected president is having a hard time. (2002 上海春季)
A. settled B. settling
C. to settle D. being settled
21. Having a trip abroad is certainly good for the old couple, but it remains _____ whether they will enjoy it. (NMET 2002)
A. to see B. to be seen
C. seeing D. seen
22. We didn't plan our art exhibition like that but it _____ very well. (NMET 2001)
A. worked out B. tried
C. went out D. carried on
23. It is the ability to do the job _____ matters not where you come from or what you are. (NMET 2000)



A. one

B. that

C. what

D. it

24. I've worked with children before, so I know what

_____ in my new job. (NMET 2000)

A. expected

B. to expect

C. to be expecting

D. expects

25. It was about 600 years ago _____ the first clock with a face and an hour hand made. (NMET 1996)

A. that

B. until

C. before

D. when

III. 能力训练部分

一、完形填空

It was only in the eighteenth century that people in Europe began to think mountains were beautiful. 1 that time, mountains were 2 by the people living on the plain, 3 by the city people, to whom they were wild and 4 places in which one was easily 5 or killed by terrible animals.

Slowly, however, many of the people who were living 6 in the towns began to grow tired of 7. They began to feel interested in looking for things which could not be explained, for sights and sounds which produce in a feeling of fear and excitement. 8, in the 9 century, people began to turn away from the man-made 10 to the untouched country, and particularly 11 places where it was dangerous and wild. High mountains began to be 12 for a holiday.

Then, mountain climbing began to grow popular as a sport. To some people, there is something greatly 13 about getting to the 14 of a high mountain; a struggle against nature is finer than a battle 15 other human beings. And then, when you are at the mountain top after a long and difficult 16, what a 17 reward it is to be able to look 18 on everything within 19! At such time, you feel happier and prouder than you can ever feel down 20.

1. A. After

B. In

C. At

D. Before

2. A. hated

B. liked

C. feared

D. observed

3. A. however

B. further

C. sometimes

D. especially

4. A. exciting

B. interesting

C. dangerous

D. alone

5. A. fallen down

B. lost

C. discovered

D. caught

6. A. unhappily

B. lonely

C. comfortable

D. easily

7. A. them

B. it

C. themselves

D. that

8. A. Yet

B. So

C. However

D. But

9. A. last

B. recent

C. eighteenth

D. early

10. A. countries

B. houses

C. towns

D. planets

11. A. to

B. at

C. in

D. for

12. A. important

B. right

C. necessary

D. popular

13. A. pleasant

B. interested

C. dangerous

D. terrible

14. A. foot

B. spot

C. top

D. tip

15. A. with

B. to

C. against

D. between

16. A. fight

B. climb

C. walk

D. running

17. A. surprising

B. satisfactory

C. disappointing

D. astonishing

18. A. behind

B. up

C. down

D. around

19. A. miles

B. minutes

C. seeing

D. sight

20. A. above

B. below

C. under

D. away



二、阅读理解

A 篇

For nearly half a century, Mary Lasker, who died last week at 93, was America's leading crusader (社会活动参与者) against cancer. Yet much of the money she used to fight the disease came from a product which is now considered as a cancer cause—the cigarette.

Her fortune first took shape in 1992 when advertising genius Albert Lasker was trying to raise American Tobacco Co. sales, "Get women to smoke," a friend suggested, "and you'll double your market." Lasker hired actresses and opera singers to support Lucky Strikes. For women worried about extra pounds, he coined the words "Reach for a Lucky instead of a Sweet." Lucky Strike sales increased 312 percent in a year.

By the time he met Mary Woodard in 1939, Lasker was one of America's richest men, thanks to Luckies and ads that brought in orange juice, facial tissue and sanitary napkins. "What do you want most out of life?" he asked her. She replied, "To help to develop the research in cancer, tuberculosis (结核病) and the major diseases." They got married, and in 1942 she persuaded him to retire and devote his time and money to philanthropy (慈善业), especially medical research, which then had little private funding (利息) and almost not any support from the government.

Albert's 1952 cancer death left Mary with one goal: a cancer cure. She sold off several paintings Matisse's, Renoirs and Van Goghs—and gave the money to researchers. For ten years, she managed to persuade to give a high position to the National Institutes of Health. Result: NIH's funding rises quickly from \$ 2.4 million in 1954 to nearly \$ 11 billion in 1994. Richard Nixon, moved and encouraged by Lasker, declared a \$ 100 million "War on cancer" and promised a cancer vaccine (疫苗) by 1976. That proved an different goal, but research has scored advances against several cancers. And Mary Lasker's advice remains a laboratory watchword: "If there are no leads, let us make them."

- The words "Reach for a Lucy instead of a Sweet" was coined by Albert Lasker for the purpose of _____.
 A. tempting (劝诱) women to smoke so as to lose weight
 B. persuading women not to eat sweets
 C. telling women to smoke Lucky Strikes only
 D. advertising Lucky Strikes
- Albert gained his fortune by _____.
 A. selling orange juice
 B. producing facial tissue and napkins
 C. running tobacco businesses
 D. none of the above
- The money Mary used to fight cancer from _____.
 A. the Lucky Strikes Company
 B. the government
 C. her husband
 D. her parents
- Mary Lasker died _____.
 A. of cancer
 B. from poverty
 C. of T. B.
 D. not mentioned in the passage

B 篇

New York (Agencies via Xinhua) — Blacks and whites both think that crime and the breakdown of the family are two of America's biggest problems, but disagree when it comes to identifying causes and answers, according to a published poll (民意测验).

While 53 per cent of blacks thought that financial (财政的) pressure on families was the main cause of society's ills, and 58 percent of whites blamed moral decline (道德沦丧), according to The Wall Street Journal/NBC



News survey conducted by Democratic pollster Peter Hart and Republican Robert Teeter. The results were published on Thursday in the Journal.

Only 30 percent of whites blamed the nation's problems on finances, and only 32 percent of blacks blamed moral decline. Asked which institution—government, business, community groups or individuals bears the greatest responsibility (责任) for creating jobs and strengthening the economy, 67 percent of blacks mentioned the government, compared with 41 percent of whites.

While 68 per cent of blacks called for a greater emphasis (强调) on government spending on education and training programmes, just 36 percent of white thought that those were the right areas of emphasis.

Fifty per cent of whites blamed problems within the black community on the community itself, while only 32 per cent of blacks did so.

There was an even greater split (分歧) on whether the country needs to go further in extending legal rights to blacks; 62 per cent of blacks agreed, compared with 12 per cent of whites.

The two sides came closer on another point: 65 per cent of whites and 70 per cent of blacks agreed that there has been some or lot of progress in easing racial tension in the past ten years.

5. — What do both blacks and whites think are the two greatest problems in the USA?

— _____.

A. Drug and crimes

B. Violence and sexuality

C. Poverty and violence

D. Crimes and family breaking-down

6. The results of the Wall Street Journal/NBC News were published on Thursday in _____.

A. New York Times

B. Harbinger

C. Wall Street Journal

D. VOA

7. — Who mostly think that government should be responsible for creating more jobs and strengthening the economy?

— _____.

A. Blacks

B. Whites

C. Neither blacks nor whites

D. Both blacks and whites

8. — How many blacks blamed the problems in the black community on blacks themselves?

— _____.

A. About half of them

B. Nearly one-third of them

C. Nearly one-fifth of them

D. Almost all of them