

假期快乐、劳逸结合

# 快乐假期

轻松练习

丛书主编：启 智

## 高一英语

延边人民出版社

Happy HoLiDAY!

# 快乐假期

## 轻松练习

丛书主编：启智

### 高一英语



延边人民出版社

责任编辑:许正勋

责任校对:许正勋

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

快乐假期轻松练习.高一英语/启智主编.一延吉:

延边人民出版社,2006.4

ISBN 7-80698-686-3

I.快... II.启... III.英语课--高中--习题

IV.G634

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2006)第039836号

书 名:快乐假期 轻松练习(共9册)

主 编:启 智

---

出 版:延边人民出版社

(吉林省延吉市友谊路363号, <http://www.ybcbs.com>)

印 刷:山东无棣县教育实业公司印刷厂

发 行:延边人民出版社

开 本:880×1230 1/16 印张:30 字数:960千字

标准书号:ISBN 7-80698-686-3/G·477

版 次:2006年4月第1版 2006年4月第1次印刷

印 数:10000册 定价:43.20元

---

如发现印装质量问题,影响阅读,请与印刷厂联系调换。

# Contents



Unit 13	Healthy eating .....	(01)
Unit 14	Festivals .....	(05)
Unit 15	The necklace .....	(09)
Unit 16	Scientists at work .....	(13)
Unit 17	Great women .....	(16)
Unit 18	New Zealand .....	(20)
Unit 19	Modern agriculture .....	(24)
Unit 20	Humour .....	(28)
Unit 21	Boby language .....	(32)
Unit 22	A world of fun .....	(36)
参考答案	.....	(40)

## Unit 13 Healthy eating

## 基础演练

基础练习之 不必慌张

## 一、基础演练

## I. 单词拼写

- Riders need a good sense of \_\_\_\_\_ (平衡).
- His mother bought him some \_\_\_\_\_ (糖果).
- The doctor \_\_\_\_\_ (检查) the patient with a *stethoscope* (听诊器).
- He is suffering from a *rare* (罕见的) \_\_\_\_\_ (疾病).
- He began a series of experiments with the new \_\_\_\_\_ (化学药品).
- I hired (雇佣) you for your \_\_\_\_\_ (头脑) so why don't you use them?
- This tobacco (烟叶) is a (混合) of 3 different sorts.
- I don't like going to work on an empty \_\_\_\_\_ (肚子).

## II. 短词填空

用下列所给短语的适当形式填空。

be ready for    instead of    in the future    keep up with    keep fit  
 be based on    be rich in    go for    lose weight    look up

- Do you believe fortune-tellers can know exactly what will happen \_\_\_\_\_?
- Reading a newspaper helps us to \_\_\_\_\_ the latest information.
- More exercise and a balanced diet can help us to \_\_\_\_\_.
- Lucy hasn't had enough lessons; I don't think she \_\_\_\_\_ her driving test.
- You should play football \_\_\_\_\_ just watching it on TV.
- We've got financial problems but I suppose the same \_\_\_\_\_ a great many people.
- In order to \_\_\_\_\_, she has tried every possible means going on a diet, taking exercise, taking medicine, etc., but she failed.
- I love my sweet home. It \_\_\_\_\_ always \_\_\_\_\_ love and understanding.
- It's said that the movie \_\_\_\_\_ a true story, but I can't believe it.
- Barbara was reading a French novel, \_\_\_\_\_ some new words in the dictionary now and then.

## III. 句型转换

完成 B 句,使其与 A 句意思相同或相近。(每空一词)

- A. There is something wrong with my stomach.  
B. \_\_\_\_\_ with my stomach.
- A. My right leg hurts badly.  
B. I have got \_\_\_\_\_ the right leg.
- A. I advise him not to eat fruit that isn't ripe in the future.  
B. I suggest \_\_\_\_\_ fruit that isn't ripe in

the future.

- A. Our eating habits have changed with the changing of our way of life.  
B. Our eating habits have changed, \_\_\_\_\_ our way of life.
- A. You can simply press this button and the machine will start.  
B. \_\_\_\_\_ you have to \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_ this button. Then the machine will start.

## IV. 单句改错

下列句子均有一处错误(或多一词;或缺一词;或错一词),请找出并加以改正。

- Choose what to eat is no longer as easy as it once was.
- Traditional diets often have too much fat and too much calories for the 21st-century person.
- We'd better think about that if the food will give us the nutrients we need.
- Vitamins, fibre, and minerals help our body fighting disease and give us energy.
- Many people today make choices about their eating habits based on they believe.

## V. 语法单练

- It looks like rain. Tell Tom he'd \_\_\_\_\_ take a bus to the museum.  
A. better to    B. rather    C. best    D. like
- On the whole the patient is getting over the cancer smoothly but he \_\_\_\_\_ in case of any accident.  
A. would prefer take good care of  
B. had better take good care of  
C. had better be taken good care of  
D. would better be taken good care of
- Sir, you \_\_\_\_\_ be sitting in this waiting room; it's for women and children only.  
A. oughtn't to    B. can't  
C. won't    D. needn't
- These flowers \_\_\_\_\_ too often as they grow well in dry soil.  
A. had better not water  
B. had not better be watered  
C. better not to water  
D. had better not be watered



5. The room \_\_\_\_\_ cleaning twice a day.  
A. had better      B. ought to      C. need      D. wants

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. -- We quarreled with the waiter about the bill.  
-- How silly! You \_\_\_\_\_ to the manager.  
A. would have talked      B. ought to have talked  
C. needed to talk      D. had to talk

8. I'd \_\_\_\_\_ you told me the whole truth immediately.  
A. better      B. prefer      C. rather      D. like

## 二、能力提升

### 1. 单项填空

1. To regain their \_\_\_\_\_ after an exhausting game, the players lay in the grass.  
A. force      B. energy      C. power      D. health

2. Whether ways will be found to stop pollution or not is just \_\_\_\_\_ worries the public.  
A. why      B. which      C. that      D. what

3. -- How about this kind of fruit?  
-- Oh, this kind of fruit \_\_\_\_\_ lots of vitamin B and C.  
A. remains      B. holds      C. includes      D. contains

4. Sir, you \_\_\_\_\_ be sitting in this waiting room. It is for women and children only.  
A. oughtn't to      B. can't  
C. won't      D. needn't

5. These oranges \_\_\_\_\_, I think. Help yourself to some, will you?  
A. taste nice      B. taste nicely  
C. are tasted nice      D. are tasted nicely

6. The machine won't \_\_\_\_\_ properly if you don't oil it well.  
A. function      B. serve      C. perform      D. handle

7. \_\_\_\_\_ you will be feeling tired after your long walk. Just sit down here and have a rest.  
A. Naturally      B. Ordinarily  
C. Especially      D. Extremely

8. How did you find your visit to the museum, Jane?  
-- \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Oh, wonderful, indeed  
B. By taking a number 3 bus  
C. I went there alone  
D. A classmate of mine showed me the way

9. -- You don't seem to be quite yourself today. What's wrong?  
-- Oh, I'm suffering from a cold. Nothing serious, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. yet      B. indeed      C. though      D. anyway

10. -- Why \_\_\_\_\_ ask the teacher to explain this maths problem?  
-- I think \_\_\_\_\_ work it out by ourselves.

- A. not; better      B. don't; you; it better  
C. do; you; not; us better      D. don't; we; we'd better

### II. 完形填空

"Where is the bus?" I asked myself. I was going to be late and the manager wasn't going to be pleased. "Thank God, here it is!" The bus \_\_\_\_\_ 11 \_\_\_\_\_ round the corner and I got on. Ten minutes later I was walking into the \_\_\_\_\_ 12 \_\_\_\_\_ where I work. "Twenty-five past nine. I \_\_\_\_\_ 13 \_\_\_\_\_ the manager doesn't notice." But no \_\_\_\_\_ 14 \_\_\_\_\_ luck!

"Smith!" shouted the manager. "Late again. What's your \_\_\_\_\_ 15 \_\_\_\_\_ this time?" "I'm afraid the bus was late, Mr. Brown." "\_\_\_\_\_ 16 \_\_\_\_\_ up earlier tomorrow! Anyway, go to your \_\_\_\_\_ 17 \_\_\_\_\_ at the counter. We'll be opening in a few minutes."

My first customer was a pretty girl wearing a red dress. Behind her was a young man of about 25. He seemed very \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_\_, and every few seconds he looked \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_ the main entrance. The girl \_\_\_\_\_ 20 \_\_\_\_\_ about opening a bank account. I gave her the necessary \_\_\_\_\_ 21 \_\_\_\_\_ and she walked out. Then, I noticed a tall man by the door, carrying something \_\_\_\_\_ 22 \_\_\_\_\_ with brown paper. Turning to my next customer, I was terrified to see a gun \_\_\_\_\_ 23 \_\_\_\_\_ out of his coat. The next moment a loud noise \_\_\_\_\_ 24 \_\_\_\_\_ my ears. Everything went black. I was falling... After \_\_\_\_\_ 25 \_\_\_\_\_ seemed a very long time, I opened my eyes and found myself in bed! \_\_\_\_\_ 26 \_\_\_\_\_ shaking from the memory of this terrible dream, I got dressed and ran out of the house. As \_\_\_\_\_ 27 \_\_\_\_\_, the bus wasn't on time, and I got to the bank at 9:25.

"Smith!" the manager cried out in a voice like thunder. "\_\_\_\_\_ 28 \_\_\_\_\_ of your excuses! Go start work at once!" To my \_\_\_\_\_ 29 \_\_\_\_\_, the first customer was a girl in a red dress and behind her stood a man carrying something wrapped in brown paper. The \_\_\_\_\_ 30 \_\_\_\_\_! Wasn't that surprise of my life!

11. A. ran      B. came      C. rode      D. drove  
12. A. hotel      B. shop  
C. bank      D. restaurant  
13. A. believe      B. expect      C. guess      D. hope  
14. A. much      B. such      C. more      D. this  
15. A. excuse      B. idea      C. cause      D. answer  
16. A. Hurry      B. Set      C. Catch      D. Get  
17. A. business      B. job      C. place      D. spot  
18. A. nervous      B. shy      C. calm      D. angry  
19. A. down      B. for      C. towards      D. through  
20. A. cared      B. talked      C. asked      D. worried  
21. A. information      B. offer      C. introduction      D. support  
22. A. hidden      B. rolled      C. filled      D. covered  
23. A. getting      B. aiming      C. appearing      D. sticking  
24. A. took      B. shook      C. filled      D. tore  
25. A. what      B. when      C. that      D. which  
26. A. Even      B. Still      C. Just      D. Ever  
27. A. usual      B. past      C. such      D. yet  
28. A. Less      B. Plenty      C. More      D. None  
29. A. belief      B. surprise      C. joy      D. regret



30. A. dream B. story C. affair D. incident

### III. 阅读理解

#### A

"You can have the same neighbors for years," the old man said. "You love them or you think you love them. And you hope that they love you. But do you ever really understand them?"

"Charlie Kemp and his family lived next door to me for 15 years. We were good friends for all that time. I enjoy friendship. I'm sure it's the best thing in the world. And friendship with the Kemps was easy because they seemed to welcome it."

"They were interesting and intelligent(聪明的) people, their house caught fire twice; and twice the whole family slept in mine. They were always losing things. . . money, keys, or watches. Pictures fell off the walls; the children fell out of bed. . ."

"I was their neighbor and their friend. Life was always interesting, never dull(单调的). Best of all I liked the whole family."

"One day, I lit a fire in the garden and was burning some rubbish. After a while Charlie Kemp came out of his house and walked up the road."

"Morning, Charlie," I said. "Lovely day, isn't it?" He smiled at me and nodded. I went on with my work."

"Twenty minutes later a policeman arrived. He walked into my garden and said, 'You'll have to put out that fire. Your neighbour has complained(投诉) to us. He doesn't like the smell. . ."

"My neighbour. . .?" I said.

"Yes," the policeman said. He took out his notebook and read, "Charlie Kemp. He lives next door, doesn't he?"

31. \_\_\_\_\_ were neighbours in this story.

- A. The old man and his family  
B. Charlie Kemp and his family  
C. The old man and the Kemps  
D. Both A and B

32. The old man liked the Kemps because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. they were good neighbours  
B. they were helpful  
C. their house was often on fire  
D. he thought they loved him

33. The old man found that it was quite strange that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Charlie told the police about the fire  
B. they often lost things  
C. the fire burnt the whole of the Kemps' house  
D. Kemp smiled to him

34. How did the old man help his neighbours?

- A. he found the things they lost.  
B. he thought they were interesting and intelligent.

- C. He lent them money.

- D. He let them sleep in his house after the fires.

35. The Kemps were not \_\_\_\_\_ although the old man helped them a great deal.

- A. sorry B. thankful  
C. worried D. helpful

36. The story shows that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. friendship is the best thing in the world  
B. we never really understand our friends  
C. friendship with the Kemps was easy  
D. friendship with the Kemps was not easy

#### B

Louis Pasteur, the famous French chemist and bacteriologist(细菌学家), invented "pasteurization"(低温杀菌法). In 1854 Pasteur was made head of the department of science at the University of Lille, and it was there that he made one of his most famous discoveries. Lille was a major centre for wine and beer-making. And some of the local wine-makers asked Pasteur if he could help solve the problem of keeping wine fresh. At that time, it was believed that food and drinks go "bad" due to a purely chemical process(变化过程). But during a series of experiments, Pasteur proved that tiny living organisms(微生物) caused food and drinks to go bad. In the case of wine and beer the organisms are already present in the form of the various yeasts(酵母) that caused the fermentation(发酵) process. Pasteur discovered that heating the wine gently for a few minutes after it had fermented would kill off the yeast that was left in the wine, with the result that the wine would remain fresh for much longer. He also proved that food and drinks could be turned bad by other organisms that were present in the air, and that they too would keep fresh much longer if they were kept in airtight containers.

The heating process was so successful that it made Pasteur famous. It was named "pasteurization" in his honor, and by about 1900 it had been widely used for processing and bottling cows' milk. The result was a huge drop in the number of bottle-fed babies dying from infant diarrhea(婴儿腹泻) and from that time on it has been a standard treatment for milk and many other food products. This simple process has saved thousands, possibly millions, of lives worldwide.

37. Pasteur became \_\_\_\_\_ in 1854.

- A. the chairperson of the science department at the University of Lille  
B. the director of a chemical laboratory at the University of Lille  
C. the general manager of a large beer-making company  
D. the president of the University of Lille

38. According to the passage, Lille was a major centre for \_\_\_\_\_ in the mid-19th century.

- A. growing grain crops  
B. making beer and wine



- C. doing chemical research  
D. producing various kinds of yeasts

39. In the last sentence of Paragraph 1, the underlined word "they" refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. wine and beer B. food and drinks  
C. the various yeasts D. other organisms

40. We can infer from the passage that Pasteur's discovery \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. is no longer widely used for treating milk and other food products  
B. did not bring much profit to the wine makers in Lille  
C. has done a lot of good to child-care in the world  
D. has greatly reduced the number of wars in the world



#### IV. 写作

假定你的名字王伟,在深圳中学读书,家住和平路 204 号。前些日子接到一位名 Robert Brown 的学生于 4 月 10 日发来的一封电子邮件,要求结识一位同龄网友。现在请你告诉他,你很高兴成为他的网友,并在信中作一下自我介绍:今年你 16 岁,在高一二年级就读,将来想当医生。你的爱好(hobby)是集邮,至今已有五百多张邮票,但大多数是中国邮票,因此,很想得到一些美国邮票。最后在信中表示想更多地了解对方的生活和学习情况。

注意:词数 80~100。

### 轻松驿站

平林幽静,对影成三人

#### Punctuation

A college English professor wrote the words "Woman without her man is a savage" on the blackboard, and asked his students to punctuate it correctly. He found the men looked at it one way, and the girls the other.

The males wrote, "Woman, without her man, is a savage!"

The females wrote, "Woman! Without her, man is a savage!"

#### A Branch Office

A man was standing at a corner, with a hat in each hand, waiting for handouts (施舍). A passer-by stopped and dropped a coin in one hat, then asked, "What's the other hat for?"

"Business has been so tremendous (极好的) lately," the man replied, "that I decided to open a branch office (分店)."

#### Eating properly

Your body, which has close relations with the food you eat, is the most important thing you own. So it needs proper treatment<sup>1</sup> and proper nourishment<sup>2</sup>. The old saying "An apple a day keeps the doctor away" is not as silly as some people think. The body needs fruit and vegetables because they contain vitamin C. Many people take extra vitamins in pill form, believing that this will make them healthy. But a good diet is made up of<sup>3</sup> nourishing food and this gives all the vitamins you need. The body does not need or use extra vitamins. So why waste money on them?

In the modern western world, many people are too busy to bother about eating properly. They throw anything into their stomachs<sup>4</sup>, eating hurriedly and carelessly. The list of illnesses caused or made worse by bad eating habits is frightening.

1. proper treatment 适当的对待 2. nourishment 营养  
3. made up of 由……组成 4. stomach 胃

### 典题推荐

本册小知, 无以知天下!

【例1】(2005 年浙江) \_\_\_\_\_ I explained on the phone, your request will be considered at the next meeting.

- A. When B. After C. As D. Since

解析: 本题考查从句连词的用法。when "当……时候" 和 after "在……之后" 均引出时间状语从句; since "自从; 由于" 可引导时间状语从句, 亦可引导原因状语从句; as "当……时; 由于; 正如……的那样" 可引导时间状语从句、原因状语从句, 还可以引导定语从句。当 as 引导定语从句时, 从句通常修饰一个句子, 这时, 从句可置于主句前, 亦可放在主句后。由题意 "我在电话里已说明, 你的请求将在下次会议上予以考虑" 可知答案为 C。

答案: C

【例2】(2005 年湖北) If I \_\_\_\_\_ plan to do anything I wanted to, I'd like to go to Tibet and travel through as much of it as possible.

- A. would B. could C. had to D. ought to

解析: 句意为: 如果我想干啥就可以干啥的话, 我想去西藏, 并尽可能在哪里游览很多的地方。从句中可知作为强调一种可能性, 故选 B。A 表示 "意愿或将要"; C 表示 "不得不"; D 表示 "应该"。

答案: B

【例3】(2004 年上海) In \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese culture, marriage decisions were often made by parents for their children.

- A. traditional B. historic C. remote D. initial

解析: 本题考查在语境中辨析词义的能力。traditional "传统的"; historic "历史上有名的"; remote "遥远的"; initial "最初的"。根据题意 "在中国传统文化中, 常常由父母为他们的子女的婚姻作出决定" 可知答案为 A。

答案: A







5. Tom, you \_\_\_\_\_ go to play with your homework unfinished. It's a bad habit.  
A. may not B. needn't  
C. don't have to D. mustn't
6. You \_\_\_\_\_ a taxi to the railway station. It was so near.  
A. mustn't have taken B. needn't have taken  
C. can't have taken D. oughtn't have taken

7. — Hi, Pal! \_\_\_\_\_ you make such a loud noise? I can't go to sleep.  
— Oh, sorry, I didn't realize that.

- A. May B. Must C. Can D. Shall

8. — Who is the girl over there?

— Well, if you \_\_\_\_\_ know, her name is Kate.

- A. may B. shall C. need D. must

## 二、能力提升

### I. 单项填空

1. He likes to \_\_\_\_\_ stamps and he has all kinds of beautiful stamps.  
A. gather B. collect C. get in D. buy
2. (2005 年全国 I) The chairman thought \_\_\_\_\_ necessary to invite Professor Smith to speak at the meeting.  
A. that B. it C. this D. him
3. They \_\_\_\_\_ the same tastes and interests.  
A. spare B. share C. care D. stare
4. The lion is considered the king of the forest as it is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ of courage and power.  
A. example B. sign C. mark D. symbol
5. My wife doesn't really \_\_\_\_\_ tea; she likes coffee better.  
A. care for B. take care of  
C. care about D. care to
6. His lecture \_\_\_\_\_ all the recent developments in this subject.  
A. took in B. took out  
C. took up D. took away
7. I'm sorry. I can't \_\_\_\_\_ your names.  
A. think about B. think of  
C. think out D. think over
8. On New Year's Day, the members of a family always \_\_\_\_\_ to greet the new year.  
A. get out B. get together  
C. get away D. get in
9. The rising crime rate has become \_\_\_\_\_ major concern of \_\_\_\_\_ society.  
A. the; the B. a; 不填  
C. 不填; the D. a; a
10. The taxi driver often \_\_\_\_\_ passengers to take their belongings when they leave the car.  
A. watches B. catches  
C. remembers D. reminds

### II. 完形填空

My wealthy uncle was dying. He wanted to leave me his

11 fortune(财产) which was about half a million dollars. There was one condition; I must be married 12 he died. If not, I wouldn't receive a 13.

I was not a(n) 14 man, but I thought half a million dollars was a rather high 15 for keeping my freedom. I 16 decided to make the great sacrifice(牺牲). It was easier said than done. The doctor was 17 my uncle would be dead within two weeks. That put me in a difficult position. You see, 18 being forty years old, I was also 19. I had no lady friends. I couldn't 20 advertise myself as wealthy until after my 21. Advertise! What a good idea!

I ran an advertisement in one of the 22 Sunday newspapers. To my surprise and joy, I received over a thousand 23. I spent hours opening the letters.

My heart 24. It was certain I couldn't read all the letters, still less interview their 25. Time was running out. In despair(失望), I burnt all the letters. 26 choice was better than a bad choice. In this dejected(垂头丧气) state of mind, I went to see a good friend. He was the waiter in a restaurant. I told him my 27. "If you are really 28," he said, "I can recommend(介绍) my sister. She's an excellent cook and a good housekeeper. She is all 29 now."

"30 is she interested in marriage?" I asked.

11. A. half B. entire C. part D. some  
12. A. when B. after C. if D. before  
13. A. cent B. money C. gift D. wish  
14. A. anxious B. greedy C. poor D. proud  
15. A. prize B. income C. price D. value  
16. A. also B. just C. therefore D. otherwise  
17. A. thankful B. certain C. helpful D. excited  
18. A. but B. except C. besides D. with  
19. A. poor B. proud C. plain D. ugly  
20. A. possibly B. luckily C. certainly D. likely  
21. A. uncle B. marriage C. decision D. plan  
22. A. interesting B. necessary C. popular D. active  
23. A. gifts B. invitations C. calls D. replies  
24. A. excited B. sank C. softened D. broke  
25. A. callers B. ladies C. authors D. owners  
26. A. No B. Any C. Each D. Every  
27. A. uncle B. wish C. marriage D. problem  
28. A. anxious B. worried C. curious D. serious  
29. A. lonely C. alone D. welcome  
30. A. But B. Also C. Or D. So

### III. 阅读理解

#### A

Phoebe Annie Oakley Moeze was only nine when she took her father's big Kentucky gun into the woods to hunt food. Her father was dead, and the family was poor and hungry.





When she found that she could shoot some birds and animals by aiming the gun carefully, a new life began for her. She began earning money by selling game to Mr Frost, who owned a hotel in a nearby town.

Then Annie began to try trick shots. Everyone heard of her skill with a gun.

When she was fifteen, Mr Frost set up a shooting match between her and a famous *Marksmen* (神枪手).

Annie won the match by one point. She was on her way to becoming a world-famous sharpshooter. She now called herself Annie Oakley.

31. Annie first used her gun to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. make a living  
B. see whether it was fun to shoot  
C. frighten a robber  
D. protect herself
32. A new life began for Annie when she \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. met Mr Frost  
B. found out that she had the ability of shooting  
C. met a famous marksman  
D. learned trick shots
33. What does the word "game" in the passage mean?  
A. Form of play or sport  
B. Oldest guns  
C. Meat of hunted animals  
D. Equipment for playing
34. The best title for this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. How Annie Oakley Got Her Start  
B. The Girl Who Tried Trick Shots  
C. The Shooting Match  
D. How To Shoot Game



## B

Decision-thinking is not unlike poker it often matters not only what you think, but also what others think you think and you think they think you think. The mental *process* (心理过程) is similar. Naturally, this card game has often been of *considerable* (相当的) interest to people who are, by any standard, good thinkers.

The great *mathematician* (数学家) John von Neumann was one of the founders of game *theory* (理论). In particular, he showed that all games fall into classes; there are what he

called games of "perfect information", like chess where the players can't hide anything or play tricks; they don't win by chance, but by means of *logic* (逻辑) and skills. Then there are games of "imperfect information", games like poker, in which it is impossible to know in advance that one course of action is better than another.

One mistaken idea about business is that it can be treated as a game of perfect information. Quite the reverse. Business, politics, life itself are games which we cannot possibly play with very perfect information. Business decisions are often made with many unknown factors which would even *puzzle* (困惑) best poker players. But few business people find it comfortable to admit that they are taking a chance, and many still prefer to believe that they are playing chess, not poker.

35. The subject discussed in this text is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the process of reaching decisions  
B. the difference between poker and chess  
C. Neumann's game theory  
D. perfect and imperfect information
36. An important factor in a game of imperfect information is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. rules  
B. luck  
C. time  
D. ideas
37. Which of the following can be used in place of "Quite the reverse"?  
A. Quite right.  
B. True enough.  
C. Most unlikely.  
D. Just the opposite.
38. In the writer's opinion, when making business decisions one should \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. put perfect information before imperfect information  
B. accept the *existence* (存在) of unknown factors  
C. regard business as a game of chess  
D. mix the known and unknown factors
39. What do most business people believe about doing business?  
A. They believe luck plays a part in it.  
B. They believe in reaching success through ideas.  
C. They believe doing business is like playing poker.  
D. They believe they're taking a chance whenever they make a decision.

## IV. 写作

美国一家连锁店在一英文报上刊登了一则广告, 欲招聘若干秘书, 基本条件如下:

1. 年龄不超过 25 岁, 未婚;
2. 身体健康。身高要求: 男性 1.70 米以上, 女性 1.60 米以上。
3. 大专以上文化程度。
4. 有较好的英语基础, 英语口语能力强者优先录用;
5. 擅长写作, 具有从事文秘工作的能力。

假如你叫李华, 看了广告后想求此职。请用英语写一封信求职, 针对招聘条件介绍自己的情况。



词数:100左右 生词:男性 male 女性 female

注意:根据条件介绍自己的情况,要符合招聘条件,不要一翻译。

## 轻松驿站

轻松驿站, 对影成三人!

### It Must Be a Mistake

After jogging for two and a half miles I slowed down to a walk. Two girls walked beside me. I overheard this exchange between them.

**The first girl:** Jack Smith says he's going to marry the prettiest girl in the town.

**The second girl:** What nonsense! Why, I don't even know him. It must be a mistake.

### I have the right to remain silent

On the first day of an American history class at Purdue University in West Lafayette, Ind., the professor assigned (指定) five chapters on civil rights. The next day, he asked one of my classmates to name ten of those rights. When the student made no response, the professor said, "All right. Name five." Still the student said nothing. Finally, the irritated professor begged, "Just name one right you have as a *civilian* (公民)." To a room full of laughter, the young man replied, "I have the right to remain silent."

### The Teacher Who Has Had a Deep Impact on My Life

From age eight to eleven, I attended a small parochial school in Bath, England. It was a small school composed of four classes with about 25 children in each class according to age. For the most part, one teacher was responsible for teaching all subjects to the children in their class. However, occasionally the Headmaster would come in and spend an hour or so, teaching some subject in which he was especially interested. The Headmaster's name was Mr Ronald Brookes. He was a large rotund man with a very jovial nature and a compassionate disposition. Although he was quite strict about discipline within the school, he had a keen sense of humor and would delight in telling the children small stories that would make us laugh uproariously. He was a very fair man and had a great influence on many of the children. In my own case, I found that he took a great interest in me and he quickly discovered that I enjoyed puzzles. He would often waylay me as I was going to class and produce a piece of paper from his pocket, often with a puzzle already on it. The puzzles were usually mathematical or logical. As time went on, they slowly got more difficult, but I loved them. Not only that, they kindled within me a love of mathematics and problem-solving that stays with me to this day. They also served to show me that intellectual activity was rewarding when the correct answers were found, but perhaps more importantly it was

great fun. To this day I can remember Mr Brookes' joyous exclamation of "well done!" whenever I got a problem right or his own delight when he stumped me. This simple interaction with a man whom I admired greatly has had a deep impact on my life. I shall forever be grateful that our paths crossed. Mr Brookes died just two weeks after the announcement that I had won the 1993 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine. Unfortunately, I had no chance to speak with him before he died. I learnt later that he had heard of my achievement and I will always hope that he realized the deep impact he had made on my life.

## 典题推荐

大翻小翻, 无以知天下!

**【例1】**(2005年湖南) The more I think about him, the more reasons I find for loving him \_\_\_\_\_. I did.

- A. as much as      B. as long as  
C. as soon as      D. as far as

**解析:** 本题考查连词词组的意义辨析。as much as“与……相同;像……一样”, 多用来修饰动词, 表示做事的程度。如: I agree with you as much as with Robert. “我同意你跟同意罗伯特是一样的。”as long as“只要;既然;和……一样长”;as soon as“一……就……”;as far as“在……范围内;远到”。由题意“我对他想得越多, 越发现有理由像从前那样爱他”可知答案为 A。

答案: A

**【例2】**(2005年北京春考) It took us quite a long time to get here. It was \_\_\_\_\_ journey.

- A. three-hour      B. a three hour  
C. a three-hour      D. three hours

**解析:** 本题考查复合形容词的用法。题意是“我们花了很长时间才到达那里, 那可是三个小时的旅程呀”。“三个小时的旅程”要用“a three-hour journey”, 其中 three-hour 是复合形容词作定语。通常作定语用的复合形容词中的名词要用单数形式, 不可用复数。故答案为 C。

答案: C

**【例3】**(2004年天津) —Who is the girl standing over there?

- Well, if you \_\_\_\_\_ know, her name is Mabel.  
A. may      B. can      C. must      D. shall

**解析:** 本题考查情态动词的用法。题意是: “站在那边的那个女孩是谁呀?” “噢, 如果你非要知道的话, 她叫玛贝儿。” must“有一定要, 坚持要, 非要……不可, 偏要”之意, 表示固执己见, 如: Our 3-year-old boy must do the opposite to what we ordered. “我们的三岁男孩很执拗, 要他向东, 他偏向西。”As I was sitting down to supper, the telephone must ring. “正当我坐下来用晚餐的时候, 偏偏电话铃响了。”其他三个情态动词均无此意。故答案为 C。

答案: C



## Unit 15 The necklace

## 基础演练

李商隐诗云：本欲张罗！

## 一、基础演练

## I. 单词拼写

- The snow (继续) till late at night.
- He used the prize to pay off his (债务).
- It's (傻的) to go out in the rain if you don't have to.
- I live too far away from school, so I have to live in the school (宿舍).
- The girl looks (极其) like her mother.
- The house was broken into and something (有价值的) was stolen.
- How much is the (钻石) necklace worth?
- Before they began to look into the case, the police got the (指纹) of the criminal.

## II. 短语填空

用下列短语的适当形式填空

at most	pay off	bring back	would rather	after all	at all
come up with	try out	call on	call of		

- My wife and I plan to \_\_\_\_\_ our grandma on Christmas Day.
- The football match was \_\_\_\_\_ because of the bad weather.
- The Smiths borrowed a lot of money and they're still \_\_\_\_\_ their debts.
- The old photographs \_\_\_\_\_ memories of his happy childhood.
- How old are you, Ann?  
—I \_\_\_\_\_ not say.
- Well, the story is too much for Lucy. She can't understand \_\_\_\_\_, she's only two.
- The teenagers are fond of pop music; they don't enjoy the local opera \_\_\_\_\_.
- (2005 年全 II) John has few friends; \_\_\_\_\_ 10 people came to his party last night.
- The boy couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ an answer when his teacher asked him why he was late.
- The idea sounds wonderful but we need to \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_ in practice.

## III. 句型转换

完成 B 句, 使其与 A 句意思相同或相近。(每空一词)

- A. What does a new evening dress cost?  
B. \_\_\_\_\_ is a new evening dress \_\_\_\_\_?
- A. "Does that matter much?" he asked.  
B. He asked \_\_\_\_\_ much.
- A. I was the only person in my office who was invited.

B. \_\_\_\_\_ in my office was invited but me.

- A. I know I look older than I really am.  
B. I know I look older than \_\_\_\_\_ now.
- A. The village used to be a very quiet one.  
B. The village is \_\_\_\_\_ quiet \_\_\_\_\_.

## IV. 单句改错

- They lived fish and meat and used to make holes in the ice and catch fish and seals.
- It is surprised to find all the boys gone.
- She asked me if I would go fishing or go camping that Sunday.
- His views are similar with mine.
- They carried most of their equipments on their backs.

## V. 语法单练

- I didn't hear the phone, I \_\_\_\_\_ asleep.  
A. must be B. must have been  
C. should have been D. should be
- There is no light in the dormitory (宿舍). They must have gone to the lecture. \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. didn't they B. don't they  
C. mustn't they D. haven't they
- \_\_\_\_\_ it be Li Ping who broke the glass?  
No. It \_\_\_\_\_ be Wu Dong who did it.  
A. Must; may B. Can; can  
C. May; must D. Can; must
- 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
- My English-Chinese dictionary has disappeared. Who \_\_\_\_\_ have taken it?  
A. should B. must C. could D. would
- I heard they went skiing in the mountain last winter.  
—It \_\_\_\_\_ true because there was little snow there.  
A. may not be B. won't be  
C. couldn't be D. mustn't be
- 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



8. John, look at the time. \_\_\_\_\_ you play the piano at such a late hour?

- A. Must B. Can  
C. May D. Need

## 二、能力提升

### I. 单项填空

1. He borrowed \$ 1000 from his boss and was given ten months to \_\_\_\_\_ the debt.

- A. give back B. bring back  
C. pay for D. pay off

2. Finally the hospital \_\_\_\_\_ the patient who \_\_\_\_\_ a serious wound.

- A. accepted; accepted B. received; received  
C. accepted; received D. received; accepted

3. If the rain \_\_\_\_\_, we'll have to change tonight's plan.

- A. goes B. stays  
C. continues D. keeps

4. —I \_\_\_\_\_ this morning, but he could not come.

—Well, We'd better go and \_\_\_\_\_ at his office.

- A. called him; call on him  
B. called on him; call him  
C. called at him; call  
D. called him; call at him

5. —I've got some wonderful news. We've been invited to the palace ball.  
—Really? \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. I don't believe so B. I believe not  
C. I can't believe it D. I don't believe it

6. You'd better go to bed. There isn't anything on TV worth \_\_\_\_\_ up for.

- A. getting B. staying  
C. rising D. waiting

7. —Why didn't you tell me?

—I \_\_\_\_\_ tell you the day before yesterday—you just forgot.

- A. do B. did C. shall D. should

8. He went to New York in the hope of getting a job there, but \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. without result B. without chance  
C. without luck D. without effect

9. Don't you really want to go with Mr Green? Why \_\_\_\_\_ here for another day?

- A. don't stay B. not to stay  
C. not stay D. you not stay

10. I can never forget one afternoon ten years ago \_\_\_\_\_ you came to my house and helped me out of trouble.

- A. while B. when  
C. that D. where

### II. 完形填空

With long brown hair, deep blue eyes, a tall and thin figure, Brad Pitt seems to be a born actor. He made his 11 appearance in a film in 1990, though he 12 in the film for only 14 minutes, people flooded the cinema to see him. In his next 13, Pitt played the role of a fisherman. To make the film 14, he learned the skill of fishing from a fisherman.

Pitt, caring 15 about roles than money, has a special favour for the "hard" roles. After 16 the screenplay of "Legends of the Fall", he was attracted by the 17 character. He asked for a lower 18 from the shooting team and was 19 to work in hard conditions in the Rocky Mountains for six months. "The film 20 the chance to know life. I shall 21 remember the time when we were 22 the film." Pitt said after completing it. Pitt started his 23 of art when he was in university. 24 born an ordinary family in 1964, he showed his 25 in film at an early age. After leaving high school, he went to university to 26 law. Because he loved film more than law, shortly before he could graduate, he 27 out for a life his own, with only 325 dollars in 28, sometimes as a porter 29 a waiter. Thanks to his hard work, he 30 opened up a new field of his own.

11. A. last B. first C. second D. other  
12. A. was B. worked C. stayed D. appeared  
13. A. part B. cinema C. film D. appearance  
14. A. earlier B. later C. better D. cheaper  
15. A. more B. less C. nothing D. much  
16. A. seeing B. writing C. reading D. hearing  
17. A. leading B. active C. brave D. shy  
18. A. price B. pay C. money D. degree  
19. A. sad B. worried C. anxious D. willing  
20. A. finds B. leaves C. gives D. misses  
21. A. always B. never C. ever D. hardly  
22. A. playing B. making C. seeing D. directing  
23. A. work B. job C. dream D. show  
24. A. Because B. When C. Since D. Though  
25. A. hope B. interest C. success D. feelings  
26. A. break B. teach C. introduce D. study  
27. A. fled B. stopped C. dropped D. ran  
28. A. hand B. wallet C. pocket D. bag  
29. A. but B. and C. or D. otherwise  
30. A. nearly B. almost C. already D. finally

### III. 阅读理解

#### A

George's case is not rare. In the last fifteen years, quite a number of men and women have chosen to drop out of the working world to try a different kind of life. Most of them are in their thirties and forties, often well educated, although all ages and backgrounds can be found among them. A variety of reasons have led them to give up their work and the security it provided.



Some people, like George, have quit a job that was demanding too much from them. Others couldn't stand the pressure and the competition. A thirty-five-year-old woman, who had a high position in her company, decided to leave when she found herself suffering from *allergies* (过敏) that made her life miserable. She had two children and no savings but her worries about her future couldn't spoil her feeling of relief and her new peace of mind. Her health improved. She may never work again; if she does, she says that she will take small temporary jobs.

Some people, on the contrary, have given up a career that was boring or meaningless to them. An office employee who has been doing paperwork for many years may start wondering whether those papers are achieving anything. An engineer in large company, knowing that he could be replaced by any man with the same training, may come to feel unimportant as an individual. Such people leave their work in the hope of finding stronger interests and a sense of personal worth.

31. What has happened to George?

- A. He has been fired by his boss.
- B. He has found his job meaningless to him.
- C. He has suffered from allergies.
- D. he has given up his job because he doesn't enjoy working too hard.

32. After leaving her position the thirty-five-year-old woman felt \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. relieved and peaceful though worried about her security
- B. bored without friends and companions
- C. that she needed another job
- D. the pressures and burdens of life

33. According to the text, people would probably not drop out of the work force if they \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. often worry about their work
- B. work without any complaints
- C. find it very easy to do their jobs
- D. they don't mind being controlled by others

34. The passage mainly wants to tell us \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. many people enjoy different kinds of jobs
- B. people don't like the pressure and competition
- C. people hope to find a sense of personal worth
- D. the reasons why some people want to give up their jobs

### B

Do you have a phobia? No, it is not an *infectious* (传染性的) disease, but it can make you quite as bad. A phobia is an unreasonable fear of some particular thing or situation.

Do you know that some people *fear heights*? That is called *acrophobia*. Many people experience *claustrophobia* when they are in a closed space such as a small room or a lift. *Zoophobia* is a fear of animals. A fear of dirt is called *mysophobia*. There are names for fear of thunder, lightning, wide open spaces, people, crowd, darkness, water and many other

things.

A phobia expert tells us that in the coming of a phobia situation a person has what is called an "anxiety attack". Blood rushes to his larger muscles in preparation for flight.

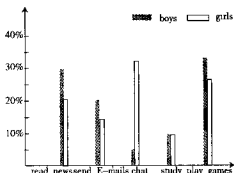
One expert on phobias suggests we race our fears gradually. A person who is afraid of people could overcome this fear by getting accustomed to them one at a time. Someone who is afraid of water could take swimming lessons in the relative safety of a pool with a lifeguard at hand. A person afraid of heights could practise looking down from middle heights first until he could handle the greater ones.

### Phobia and its characteristic

The name of phobia	Characteristic
35. _____	fearing heights
mysophobia	36. _____
37. _____	fearing dogs, cats, tigers and so on
claustrophobia	38. _____
hydrophobia	39. _____

### IV. 写作

假如你叫 Jim Lee, 你最近对你所在班 60 名同学 (男女各半) 进行了上网目的的调查。现将调查结果 (如下表所示) 用英语给某报社的编辑写一封信, 报告此事, 以引起舆论的关注。



提示:

1. 报告应包括图表所示全部内容。
2. 叙述调查结果时要避免重复使用百分比。
3. 叙述过程中要适当添加评语。
4. 词数 100 左右。

提示词: 做调查 make a survey

### 轻松驿站

—— 华新报明月, 对影成三人 ——

### Three Reasons

Teacher: Stone, give me three reasons why you know the earth to be round.

Stone: Ma says so, Pa says so, and you say so.

### I Had a Bad Tooth

Teacher: Marion, why weren't you at school yesterday?



Marion: I had a bad tooth, Miss.

Teacher: Oh, I'm sorry to hear that. Is it better now?

Marion: I don't know, Miss. I left it to the dentist.

### Fish

Fish have ears. Really. They're quite small and have no opening to the outside world carrying sound through the body. For the past seven years, Simon Thorrold, a university professor, has been examining fish ears, small round ear bones called otoliths.

As fish grow, so do their otoliths. Each day, their otoliths gain a ring of calcium carbonate (碳酸钙). By looking through a microscope (显微镜) and counting these rings, Thorrold can determine the exact age of young fish. As a fish gets older, its otoliths no longer get daily rings. Instead, they get yearly rings, which can also be counted, giving information about the fish's age, just like the growth rings of a tree.

Ring counting is nothing new to fish scientists. But Thorrold has turned to a new direction. They're examining the chemical elements (元素) of each otolith ring.



The daily ring gives us the time, but chemistry tells us about the environment in which the fish swam on any given day. These elements tell us about the chemistry of the water that the fish was in. It also says something about water temperature, which determines how much of these elements will gather within each otolith ring.

Thorrold can tell, for example, if a fish spent time in the open ocean before entering the less salty water of coastal areas. He can basically tell where fish are spending their time at any given stage of history.

In the case of the Atlantic croaker, a popular saltwater

food fish, Thorrold and his assistant have successfully followed the travelling of young fish from mid-ocean to the coast, a journey of many hundreds of miles.

This is important to managers in the fish industry, who know nearly nothing about the whereabouts of the young fish for most food fish in the ocean. Eager to learn about his technology, fish scientists are now lending Thorrold their ears.

### 典 题 推 荐

全题必知，无以加天下！

【例1】(2005年天津) You should understand the traffic rule by now. You've had it. \_\_\_\_\_ often enough.

- A. explaining                      B. to explain  
C. explain                         D. explained

解析: 本题考查固定句式的用法。have sth. do sth. “让某人做某事”; have sb./sth. doing “让某人或某物反复或一直做某事”; have sth. done “(使)做了某事”, 此时 sth. 与 done 之间是被动关系。由题意“现在你应该明白这项交通规则了吧, 已把它解释得足够了”可知答案为 D。

答案: D

【例2】(2005年湖南) We went to Canada to travel and my cousin \_\_\_\_\_ as our guide.

- A. played                              B. showed  
C. acted                                D. performed

解析: 本题考查动词与介词的固定搭配。题意是“我们去加拿大旅行时, 我的表弟担当我们的导游”。act as 是固定搭配, 意为“担当, 充当, 担任”, 其他几个动词均不能与介词 as 搭配使用。故答案为 C。

答案: C

【例3】(2004年辽宁) —Mum, I've been studying English since 8 o'clock. \_\_\_\_\_ I go out and play with Tom for a while?

- No, I'm afraid not. Besides, it's raining outside now.  
A. Can't                                B. Wouldn't  
C. May not                             D. Won't

解析: 本题考查情态动词的用法。题意是“妈妈, 从8点我就一直在学英语, 我能否出去和汤姆玩一会儿?”情态动词 can 常用于否定的疑问句中, 表示“请求, 建议”等, 如: Can't we stop and have a rest? “我们停下来, 休息一会儿吧。”相当于: Shall we stop and have a rest? 其他三个选项均无此用法, 故答案为 A。

答案: A



## Unit 16 Scientists at work

## 基础训练

学而时习之，不亦乐乎！

## 一、基础训练

## 1. 单词拼写

- The \_\_\_\_\_ (应用) of new scientific discoveries to industrial production methods usually increase efficiency.
- My husband was a great \_\_\_\_\_ (安慰) to me when I was ill.
- Animal rights \_\_\_\_\_ (行动主义分子) say that it does not work.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (栓) a key to the end of the long string.
- This old bed has a copper \_\_\_\_\_ (架子).
- His death was a \_\_\_\_\_ (震惊) to us all.
- It is \_\_\_\_\_ (残忍的) of you to bully your friend like that.
- We all came to a \_\_\_\_\_ (结论) that such kind of things would never appear again.

## II. 短语填空

用下列短语的适当形式填空

at work   add to   come on   make use of   take care  
add up to   pick out   deal with   at least   be able to

- British law says that every new drug must be tested on \_\_\_\_\_ two kinds of animals, such as mice or dogs.
- The people \_\_\_\_\_ gave me some flowers for my birthday.
- The Great Wall has often been \_\_\_\_\_, rebuilt and repaired, especially during the Ming Dynasty.
- \_\_\_\_\_ that you don't spill your tea on the new carpet, or Mum will be unhappy.
- Spring is \_\_\_\_\_; you can feel it in the air.
- The English corner is held every Saturday night; let's \_\_\_\_\_ this chance to practise our spoken English.
- It's reported that shop-lifting in the area can \_\_\_\_\_ 3%-4% of a store's sales.
- My house is easily \_\_\_\_\_ from the rest; it has a large red front door.
- I can't go with you to the cinema tonight; I have a number of things to \_\_\_\_\_.
- Those who will be sent to work abroad must \_\_\_\_\_ speak good English.

## III. 句型转换

- A: There was a small beautiful garden in our school, but now it has disappeared.  
B: There \_\_\_\_\_ a small beautiful garden in our school.
- A: They are collecting money for a wildlife project.  
B: \_\_\_\_\_ for a wildlife project.

- A: It seems that they will arrive at the village before dark.

B: They \_\_\_\_\_ the village before dark.

- A: They spent a long time finishing composing the dictionary.

B: \_\_\_\_\_ them a long time \_\_\_\_\_ composing the dictionary.

- A: You must write with care so that you can make fewer mistakes.

B: Do \_\_\_\_\_ carefully \_\_\_\_\_ make fewer mistakes.

## IV. 单句改错

下列句子均有一处错误(或多一词,或缺一词,或错一词),请找出并加以改正。

- Shanghai is the first city in the world build a high-speed Maglev train.
- The money would be better spending building more roads or railways in other parts of China.
- In 18th century, he did many experiments in which he showed what electricity is.
- The kite flew highly in the rainy sky, but nothing happened.
- A kite made of silk will be last longer in weather with rain and strong winds.

## 二、能力提升

## 1. 单项填空

- This material \_\_\_\_\_, so be careful when you wear it.  
A. is torn easily      B. is torn easy  
C. tears easily      D. tears easy
- Have you heard? The match ended \_\_\_\_\_ a victory for the home team.  
A. in      B. with  
C. up      D. as
- \_\_\_\_\_ existed a certain doubt among the workers as to the necessity of the work.  
A. It      B. There  
C. What      D. That
- Many people came to the meeting, \_\_\_\_\_ a number left early.  
A. to whom      B. for whom  
C. of whom      D. at whom
- It is no good trying that method, because it won't \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. work      B. use