

普通高中课程标准实验教科书

新课程同步导学

英语

(必修1)

济宁市教学研究室 编



山东教育出版社

普通高中课程标准实验教科书

新课程同步导学

英 语

(必修1)

济宁市教学研究室 编

山东教育出版社

2004年·济南

普通高中课程标准实验教科书
新课程同步导学
英 语
(必修1)

济宁市教学研究室 编

出 版 者: 山东教育出版社
(济南市纬一路 321 号 邮编: 250001)
电 话: (0531) 2092663 传真: (0531) 2092661
网 址: <http://www.sjs.com.cn>
发 行 者: 山东教育出版社
印 刷: 济宁市火炬书刊印务中心
版 次: 2004 年 9 月第 1 版第 1 次印刷
规 格: 889mm × 1194mm 16 开本
印 张: 5.5 印张
字 数: 157 千字
书 号: ISBN 7-5328-4517-6
定 价: 5.50 元

(如印装质量有问题, 请与印刷厂联系调换)

编写说明

2004年秋季我市高级中学全面进入新课改,普遍使用了新编教材。全新的国家课程标准和全新的教材,带来的不单单是教学内容的调整,更重要的是教学观念和教学方法的变革。为了适应这种新的变化,我们组织了一批教育观念先进、理论素养较高、业务功底扎实、教学经验丰富的骨干教师,经过反复酝酿,精心策划,编写了这套与新教材相适应的教学辅导用书。目的在于引导学生对学科内的基本内容、知识体系进行归纳、梳理、巩固,在深入探索的基础上,发现疑点,提出有创新价值的问题。然后,通过具体的训练,落实所学知识,提高分析问题、解决问题的能力。

本套丛书在编写过程中,在以下几个方面作了较大的努力:1.注重科学性。正确处理了获取知识和培养能力的关系,在课本知识和学科知识得以巩固深化的前提下,加大了能力培养的力;知识阐释和训练设计力求符合教学和综合能力的培养规律,理科加强了实验技能的训练,文科加强了语言表述的训练,同时也兼顾了学科内综合和跨学科综合能力的同步提升。2.突出创新性。依据新的教学理念和新大纲的要求,对教材内容体系进行重新审视和梳理,摒弃了那些与今天的时代特征明显不相符的陈旧认识,更加注重学生的思维质量和认知过程。在训练的设计上,以提高学生的能力为根本出发点,增强了题目的灵活性、开放性,增加了实验类、应用类、主观表述类的试题的数量。栏目的名称、栏目的设计也力求不落窠臼,能给人一种全新的感受。3.强调实用性。内容的编排与教学实际、教学程序相吻合,既便于老师配合课堂教学进行同步辅导,又便于学生课下自学;章节重点突出,选择例题典型,参阅资料丰富,答案清晰、齐全,这些都给师生的使用带来极大的便利。

《高中新课程同步导学》英语分册根据教与学的实际需要,设置如下主要栏目:“基础知识落实”、“运用能力培养”、“文化背景注释”和“重点难点详析”,既有对基础知识的深入剖析,又有对知识之间关系的细致梳理,既重视学生基础知识的掌握,又重视对学生运用知识能力、创新思维能力的培养,密切联系教与学的实际和高考实际,努力为广大师生提供一套优秀的得心应手的教辅资料。

本书在策划过程中,采纳了许多老师提出的好的建议,特别是在书稿审校时,得到了济宁市数十名优秀教师的大力协助,在此一并表示感谢。对于书中存在的缺点和错误,还望老师和同学们及时批评指正,以便今后加以改进。

编者
2004年7月

目 录

Unit 1 Being a Teenager	(1)
Unit 2 Friendship	(9)
Unit 3 Men and Women: Different Roles in Society?	(18)
Unit 4 Movies from the East, Views from the West	(28)
Unit 5 Literature: The Dream keeper	(38)
Unit 6 Learning Through Travel	(48)
Unit 7 To Your Good Health	(58)
Unit 8 New Ideas and Inventions	(67)
Keys to Exercises	(77)

Unit 1 Being a Teenager

I. 基础知识落实

A. 单词拼写

根据下列句子所给词首字母或汉语注释, 写出空缺处各单词的正确形式。(每空只写一词)

- Parents and teachers should understand (理解) and stay connected with them.
- Doctors are (确信) that she'll recover.
- She felt (尴尬) about undressing in front of the doctor.
- There were long periods when we had no news of him.
- I was very (自豪) by /at /with his performance.
- Our journey by camel was quite an (经历).
- The temple of Diana and the hanging gardens of Babylon were 2 of 7 (奇观) of the world in ancient times.
- Teachers are under increasing (压力) to work longer hours.
- The victim was stabbed (反复地) with a knife.
- Her (拙劣的) attempt to be friendly made everyone annoyed.

B. 同义表达

完成 B 句, 使其与 A 句意义相同或相近。

- A. I went into the classroom and sat down at the second desk just close to the door.
B. I _____ the classroom and sat down at the second desk _____ the door.
- A. I want to find out what I will do when I grow up.
B. I want to _____ what I will do when I _____.
- A. It was a tiring day at school, and I was glad to be going home.
B. It was _____ tiring _____ day at school. _____ I was glad to be going home.
- A. I have great friends too, with whom I spend much

time when I am free.

- B. I _____ have great friends, with whom I _____ when I _____.

5. A. I really don't want to make my parents disappointed, and I'm really motivated to succeed.

- B. I really don't want to _____ my parents _____, and I'm really motivated to succeed.

C. 词语填空

用所给单词的适当形式填空。

face	teenager	physical	grow	adult
affect	change	decision	pressure	jeans

As a 1, you are going through a lot of changes. Your body is changing and growing. Have you noticed that every year, you can't seem to fit into your old shoes anymore? Or that your favorite 2 are now tighter or 3 inches too short? Your body is on its way to becoming its 3 size.

Along with your 4 changes, you are also becoming more independent. You are starting to make more choices about your life. You are relying less on your parents and more on yourself and your friends when making 5. Some of the biggest choices that you 6 are those about your health.

Why should you care about your health? Well, there are lots of reasons—like feeling good, looking good, and getting stronger. Doing well in school, work, or other activities (like sports) is another reason. Believe it or not, these can all be 7 by your health!

Healthy eating and being active now may also help prevent diabetes, high blood 8, heart disease, osteoporosis, stroke, and some forms of cancer when you are older.

Some teenagers are not very physically active and some do not get the foods that their 9 bodies need.

Now is the time to take charge of your health by eating better and being more physically active. Even small 10 will help you look and feel your best!

II. 运用能力培养

A. 单项填空

从 A, B, C 和 D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

- All the employees except the manager _____ to work online at home. (2004 广东 21)
A. are encouraged B. is encouraged
C. encourages D. encourage
- Roses need special care _____ they can live through winter. (2004 全国 I, 25)
A. because B. so that
C. even if D. as
- The _____ house smells as if it hasn't been lived in for years. (2004 江苏 32)
A. little white wooden B. little wooden white
C. white wooden little D. wooden white little
- Sales of CDs have greatly increased since the early 1990s, when people _____ to enjoy the advantages of this new technology. (2004 江苏 34)
A. begin B. began
C. have begun D. had begun
- American women usually identify their best friend as someone _____ they can talk frequently. (2004 上海 36)
A. who B. as
C. about which D. with whom
- A: Will you give this message to Mr White, please?
B: Sorry, I can't. He _____.
A. doesn't any more work here
B. doesn't any longer here work
C. doesn't work any more here
D. doesn't work here any longer
- We offered him our congratulations _____ his passing the college entrance exams.
A. at B. of C. for D. on
- A: Is your camera like Bill's and Ann's?
B: No, but it's almost the same as _____.
A. her B. yours C. them D. their
- A: Can I join your club, Dad?
B: You can when you _____ a bit older.
A. get B. will get

C. are getting D. will have got

- Wait till you are more _____. It's better to be sure than sorry.
A. inspired B. satisfied C. calm D. certain
- Let Harry play with your toys as well, Clare, you must learn to _____.
A. support B. care C. spare D. share
- A: _____ is it to be on duty tomorrow?
B: Mary has been ill, so I'll take her place _____.
A. Who; instead of
B. Whose turn; however
C. Who; too
D. Whose turn; instead
- I don't think she had a good time there, _____?
A. do I B. didn't she
C. was she D. did she
- Janill's mother should not blame her for her imperfect test. She _____ her best.
Which of the following is not right?
A. tried B. has done
C. gave D. did
- It used to be a small village _____ what it is now.
A. compared with B. compared about
C. compare to D. compare with

B. 完形填空

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。

By the time that a student reaches his senior year in high school, he is likely to believe that he is an expert in reading. No matter how 16 he is, he can still improve. How do you read an article in a textbook? Do you have a certain 17 of doing it or do you just 18 at the beginning and keep reading 19 you come to the end?

20 students say that they use the "slow and sure" method. By this they mean they read every sentence slowly and 21. Every time they come to an 22 word they stop 23 what it means and, if necessary, look it up in the 24. In this method a person 25 has no time left for 26 what he has read, for he has used all his 27 in trying to get the meaning of each word to 28 that he 29 everything.

Other students use what has been 30 the "review

method". Here a person tries to arrange (安排) his time 31 he can read his lesson 32 twice. This type of reading is 33 than the "slow and sure" method, for the lesson 34 be read rapidly or there will not be 35 time left for a second reading.

Which method do you think better?

16. A. high B. weak C. good D. well
17. A. idea B. way C. wish D. plan
18. A. stop B. read C. do D. start
19. A. after B. before C. until D. unless
20. A. Few B. Some C. No D. All
21. A. carefully B. carelessly
C. correctly D. eagerly
22. A. useful B. important
C. unknown D. old
23. A. thinking B. to think
C. to understand D. to know
24. A. textbook B. grammar book
C. English dictionary D. dictionary
25. A. always B. nearly
C. almost D. probably
26. A. learning B. reviewing
C. preparing D. considering
27. A. time B. energy
C. mind D. money
28. A. think B. be sure
C. believe D. answer
29. A. wants B. remembers
C. forgets D. understands
30. A. called B. said
C. given D. known
31. A. because B. but
C. as D. so that
32. A. at most B. no more than
C. at least D. only
33. A. shorter B. faster
C. nicer D. more important
34. A. can B. may C. must D. need
35. A. some B. no C. little D. enough

C. 阅读理解

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

"Ordinary" was the worst word my mother could find

for anything. I remembered her taking me shopping and taking no notice of the shop assistants when they suggested that some dress or pair of shoes was very popular.

"We've sold fifty already this week." That was all she needed to hear. "No," she would say, "we're not interested in that. Haven't you got something a little more unusual?" And then the assistant would bring out all the strange colours no one else would buy. And later she and I would argue because I wanted to be ordinary but my mother wanted to be unusual.

"I can't stand that hairdo (发型)," she said, when I went to the hairdresser with my friend and came back with a boy haircut, "It's so terribly ordinary." Not ugly, not unsuitable. But ordinary...

"Couldn't you please wear something else?" I asked one day when she was dressing for Parents' Day in tight-fitting bullfighter's pants and a bright pink sweater.

"What's wrong with what I'm wearing?" What wasn't wrong with it!

"It's just that I wish you'd wear something ordinary," I said, "something that people won't laugh at."

She looked at me angrily and then said, "Are you ashamed of your own mother? If you are, Isadora, I feel sorry for you. I really do."

36. What did the shop assistants expect Isadora's mother to buy?

- A. Something very popular.
- B. Styles they had sold out of.
- C. Clothes that were cheap.
- D. The most unusual clothes.

37. When Isadora had her hair cut in a boy hairstyle, her mother _____.

- A. felt happy with it
- B. surely disliked it
- C. told her to change it
- D. thought it was childish

38. Why did Isadora ask her mother to change her clothes on Parents' Day?

- A. Because her mother's clothes were out of style.
- B. Because she didn't like a pink sweater at all.
- C. Because she didn't like her mother to dress that way.
- D. Because she didn't want others to look at her mother.

39. According to the passage, we know that Isadora's mother must be very _____.

- A. popular
- B. interesting
- C. kind-hearted
- D. confident

40. The underlined word "It" in Paragraph 2 most likely means _____.

- A. the hairdo
- B. the dresser
- C. the boy
- D. the friend

B

Many children act in TV shows. They work several hours every day, so they can not go to regular (正规) school. How do they get an education?

In Hollywood many TV shows are made. About forty teachers give lessons for the children in the shows. They teach wherever their pupils are working. The teachers' job is very important. They need to make sure that the children work only the permitted (限制) hours each week. They also need to make sure that children learn the required (需要) subjects. They make sure, too, that the children get enough rest and play, along with their education.

Child actors are required to attend classes twenty hours each week. California law says they must be taught from September to June. If they do not make much progress in school, they are not permitted to continue working in TV shows. TV children are usually good pupils, and most of their teachers like this special kind of work. Their classes are held in some wonderful places. Sometimes the "Classroom" is a Mississippi riverboat. Sometimes it is the inside of a spaceship. Often the pupils become famous stars.

41. The child actors do not go to regular schools because _____.

- A. they do not get good marks
- B. there is no school nearby
- C. they have to act several hours a day
- D. they have to work all day long

42. The teachers usually hold classes in _____.

- A. a classroom building
- B. some interesting places
- C. a Mississippi riverboat
- D. a spaceship

43. The teachers' duty is to make sure that the child actors _____.

- A. do not overwork
- B. learn what they must learn
- C. have enough sleep and play
- D. all the above

44. The pupils are not allowed to continue working if they _____.

- A. do not act well
- B. go to regular school
- C. do not get good marks
- D. cannot become famous stars

45. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A. California law does not allow children to act in TV shows.
- B. Many of the child actors will become famous stars.
- C. The lessons are given by about forty teachers.
- D. The teachers must teach them from September to June.

C

From age eight to eleven, I attended a small school in Bath, England. It was a small school of four classes with about twenty-five children in each class according to age. For the most part, one teacher had to teach all subjects to the children in the class. However, sometimes the headmaster, Mr Ronald Broaches, would come in and spend an hour or so, teaching some subjects in which he was especially interested. He was a large man with a very happy nature. He had a sense of humor (幽默感) and loved telling the children small stories that would make us laugh. He was a very nice man and had a great influence (影响) on many of the children. In my own case, I found that he took great interest in me and he quickly found that I enjoyed puzzles. He would often stop me as I was going to class and take a piece of paper out of his pocket, often with a puzzle already on it. The puzzles were usually mathematical or logical (逻辑的). As time went on, they slowly got more difficult, but I loved them. Not only that, they made me interested in math and problem-solving that stays with me to this day. They also showed me that intellectual (智力的) activity was enjoyable when the correct answers were found, but perhaps more importantly it was great fun. To this day, I can remember Mr Broaches' cheerful cry of "Well done!" whenever I got a problem right. The simple communication (交

点,有人背着书包,有人把书包存在走廊沿墙的书包橱内,课间更换课本。来去匆匆。在美国教师的工作室,课桌大多摆成很大的椭圆形,或几个小圆形,便于讨论;也有的象中国的教室,整齐地分成几个竖行。墙上贴得花花绿绿,多为学生的手作品、图画、照片等。这儿学习环境的布置,强调学生的参与,在参与过程中激发其兴趣和自信。

IV. 重点、难点详析

A. 重点单词

1. experience *n.*

1) [U] knowledge that you get from doing a job, or from doing, seeing, or feeling something 经验; 体验

Do you have any experience of working with children?
你有与孩子打交道的经验吗?

He knows from experience not to play with fire. 从经验中他得知不能玩火。

In my experience, people smile back if you smile at them. 据我的经验,当你别人微笑时,他们回报以同样的微笑。

2) [C] something that happens to you that affects how you feel 所经历的事物

My trip to Australia was an experience I'll never forget.

我将永生难忘的澳大利亚之行。

experience *v.* 经验; 体验; 经历

I have experienced similar problems. 我遇到过类似的问题。

It was the worst pain I had ever experienced. 这是我所经历的最痛苦的事情。

We experienced a lot of difficulty in selling our house. 在卖房过程中,我们体验了许多困难。

experienced *adj.* having skill and knowledge because you have done something many times 有经验的; 老练的; 熟练的

Tom is a very experienced ski instructor. 汤姆是一位非常有经验的滑雪教练。

2. impress *vt.* to make someone admire or respect you 使有深刻印象; 使铭记; 使觉得了不起; 让明白(的重要性等); 强调

The accident impressed me on the necessity of observing regulations. 那次事故使我深感遵守规则的必要。

He impressed me with the need to work hard. 他使我深知努力工作的重要性。

He tried to impress the importance of hygiene on me. 他极力要我铭记保健的重要性。

They impressed on the children the virtue of always telling the truth. 他们让孩子们永远铭记讲真话品德的重要性。

impressed *adj.* 身受感动的; 铭记的 (与 by at with 连用)

They were impressed by /with /at the success of the project. 他们觉得那项计划的成功很了不起。

I was deeply impressed with what he had done for me.

他为我所做的一切使我深受感动。

impression *n.*

Alice gives the impression of being younger than she really is. 爱丽丝给人的印象是她比实际上要年轻

My girlfriend made a good impression on my parents. 我女朋友给我父母留下好印象。

单数形式 + 从句 (模糊的)想法; 感觉

I got/had the impression that she did not trust me.

我觉得她不信任我。

I think Mick was under the impression that (= thought that) we were married. 我想麦克感觉我们结婚了。

3. trip *n.* [C] journey in which you visit a place for a short time and come back again 旅行

They were on a sightseeing trip to Hong Kong. 他们去香港观光旅行。

We decided to make (take) a trip to Spain in the summer. 我们决定夏天去西班牙旅行。

They are on a business trip abroad. 他们出差到国外。

● *n.* 跌倒; 失足; 绊倒; 过失; 失言

make a trip 跌倒; 犯错

a trip of tongue 失言

trip *v.* (tripping, tripped)

vi. 跌倒; 绊倒; 失误; 犯错

Careful you don't trip over the cat! 小心,不要被猫绊倒。

He tripped on a stone and hurt his ankle. 他被一块石头绊倒伤了脚踝。

She tripped up in the interview and said something rather foolish. 她在面谈时失误,说了一些相当愚

蠢的话。

He tripped on the last question of the exam. 他在那次考试中答错了最后一题。

tr. 使失足; (摔跤比赛等)勾脚使摔倒(*up*); 使失败; 使犯错; 使失误(*up*)

I thrust a foot and tripped him. 我伸一只脚把他绊倒。

He tripped up the waitress as she passed. 女侍者经过时, 他把她绊倒了。

The judge's questions tripped her up completely. 法官的问题使得她语无伦次。

4. *popular adj.* (more popular; most popular) 民众的; 大众的; 人民的. 反义词是 *unpopular*.

popular opinion 舆论

popular education 大众教育; 普通教育

He has been unable to win the popular support. 他未能赢得大众的支持。

受欢迎的; 有声望的; 得人心的; 流行的

He's a good teacher but he isn't popular. 他是一位好老师, 但他不受欢迎。

Tom is popular with girls. 汤姆很受女孩子的欢迎。

"Jack" is the most popular boy's name. 杰克是最流行的男孩名字。

The North African coast is becoming increasingly popular with British tourists. 非洲北海岸越来越受到英国游客的欢迎。

- * *popularity n.* 声望; 名气; 流行; 普及. 反义词是 *unpopularity*.

His popularity has fallen (gone down). 他的声望下降了。

His novels have grown (gained, increased) in popularity recently. 他的小说最近越来越受欢迎。

Her popularity among college students has gone up steadily. 她在大学生中的声望不断地上升。

- * *popularize vt.* to make something become known or liked by many people

It was the World Cup that popularized professional soccer in the United States. 世界杯使得足球在美国流行起来。

popularly adv.

Los Angeles is popularly known as "LA".

5. *affect vt.* 影响; 对……发生作用; 感动

It's a disease which affects many older people. 这是

一种影响到许多老人的疾病。

The building was badly affected by the fire. 建筑物受到火灾的严重影响。

The song affected her deeply. 那首歌深深地感动了她。

She was deeply affected by the music. 她深为那音乐所感动。

B. 重点词组

1. *be faced with/by* 面临; 面对

He was faced with /by a serious problem. 他碰到了一个严重的问题。

People around the world are now faced with the burning threat of terrorism. 全世界人民正面临严重的恐怖威胁。

We are all faced with the same problem of rising cost. 我们都面临相同的费用上涨的问题。

2. *feel like* 想要; 欲

Do you feel like a game of tennis? 你想打场网球吗?

I was so angry that I felt like throwing something at him. 我气得想朝他扔东西。

I don't feel like (drinking) beer tonight. 我今天晚上不想喝啤酒。

- *feel like* 摸起来像; 像是……

I am holding something that feels like a potato. 我手握着一个摸起来像土豆的东西。

Today feels like spring. 今天感觉像是春天

I felt like a fool while they were talking about the right clothes to be popular. 他们讨论流行服装时, 我像是个傻瓜。

3. *fit in with* 适合; 符合; 配合; 协调; 一致; (和)和睦相处; 处得很好

This information does not fit in with what I was told yesterday. 这条信息与我昨天被告之的不一致。

The house fits in beautifully with its surroundings.

这所房子与周围的环境非常协调

He tried to fit in with the others, but it was difficult. 他努力与人和睦相处, 但很困难。

George doesn't fit in well with the rest of the group. He's too proud. 乔治与组里其他人处得不好。他太傲气了。

4. *turn into* 变成……; 把……变成……; 翻译

Caterpillars turn into butterflies. 毛毛虫变蝴蝶。

I am going to turn my garage into a playroom for the

children. 我要把车库变成孩子们的游戏室。

Can you turn the text into good English? 你能把课文翻译成地道的英语吗?

5. lose touch (with) 和……失去联系

Charlie says he has lost touch with her. 查理说他和她已经失去了联系。

I don't want to lose touch with you. 我不想与你失去联系。

I used to see him quite often but we have lost touch. 我过去经常见到他,可我们已经失去联系了。

● get in touch with 和……取得联系

● keep in touch (with) 和……保持联系;了解(情况)

She was anxious to get in touch with you. 她急着与你联系。

I have been trying to get in touch with you all the afternoon. 整个下午我一直在尽力与你取得联系。

I find it difficult to keep in touch with all the recent developments in my subject. 我发觉时刻了解我这个学科最新的进展是困难的。

People can keep in touch with each other even when they do leave. 即使人们分开了,照样可以保持联系。

C. 重点句型

1. I didn't feel embarrassed any more. 我不再感到尴尬了。

not...any more 不再

The old man did not need the money any more. 那位老人再也不需要那笔钱了。

They won't support you any more. 他们不会再支持你了。

She was too troubled to talk any more. 她感到太困惑,不能再说什么了。

no more 不再

She'll see him no more. / She will not see him any more. 她不再见他。

2. "Mom, that's really good compared to what everybody else got." "妈,与其他人得到的分数相比,这个分数确实不错了。"

compared to (with) 与……相比;较之

Compared with your house, mine is too small. 跟你的房子相比,我的实在太小了。

China has a larger population compared with any other country. 中国比其他任何国家人口都多。

Sugar production rose 150 percent compared to the first eight months of the year. 与今年前八个月相比,糖的产量上升了150%。

对比: compare...to 把……比作

compare...with 把……与……相比

Man's life is often compared to a candle. 人们常把人生比为蜡烛。

Compare this with that, and you will see which is better. 把这个与那个比较一下,你就知道哪一个更好了。

3. I also have great friends, with whom I hang out when I have spare time. 我还有些好朋友,在闲暇时间我们经常相聚。

在本句中 hang out 是短语动词,意思是 to spend a lot of time in a particular place or with a particular group of people.

It was raining that day, so everyone was happy just to hang out for the afternoon. 那天下雨,所以整个下午能聚在一起大家都非常高兴。

Unit 2 Friendship

I. 基础知识落实

A. 单词拼写

根据下列句子所给汉语注释或词首字母, 写出空缺处各单词的正确形式。(每空只写一词)

- I'm simply _____ (表达) my opinion.
- All human beings are much more _____ (聪明) than animals.
- The Prime Minister made an unexpected _____ (通告) this morning.
- An athlete must have a _____ (竞争的) spirit.
- The castle _____ (吸引) more than 300,000 visitors a year.
- They must have used the back e _____ to the building.
- He looks terribly tall, h _____ and healthy.
- We all studied e _____ hard for the exam.
- It was a r _____ mountain village with no electricity supply.
- Her book is full of c _____ ways to decorate your home.

B. 同义表达

完成 B 句, 使其与 A 句意义相同或相近。

- A. It's good to have friends to study with because we can help each other.
B. It's good to have friends _____ we can study and help each other.
- A. Dazhi's fascinating life has been very different from mine.
B. Dazhi's fascinating life has not been _____ mine.
- A. She was in her blue jeans and a light pink shirt.
B. She _____ as usual _____ her blue jeans and a light pink shirt.
- A. Although it was painful to lose such a close friend, it built me up into the individual person I am today.
B. It _____ me _____ the individual person I am today though I _____ painful to lose _____

_____ close a friend.

- A. It just so happened that the king has an intelligent minister who was known for his understanding of animals.

- B. The king _____ have an intelligent minister who was known _____ an expert who understands animals.

C. 词语填空

用所给单词的适当形式填空。

painful breathe spread extremely company
colorful introduce continue trip wonder

Mark was walking home from school one day when he noticed the boy ahead of him had 1 and all of the books he was carrying 2 on the ground, along with two sweaters, a baseball bat, a glove and a small tape recorder. Mark knelt down and helped the boy pick up the scattered articles.

Since they were going the same way, he decided to 3 him and carry part of the burden. As they walked, the boy 4 himself and Mark learned the boy's name was Bill, that he loved video games, baseball and history, and that he was having lots of trouble with his other subjects and that he felt 5 because he had just broken up with his girlfriend.

They arrived at Bill's home first and Mark was invited in for a Coke and to watch some television. They passed a 6 afternoon with a few laughs and some shared small talks, then Mark went home.

They 7 to see each other around school, had lunch together once or twice, then both graduated from junior high school. They ended up in the same high school where they had brief contacts over the years.

Finally the long-awaited senior year came and three weeks before graduation, Bill asked Mark if they could talk. Bill reminded him of the day years ago when they had first met. "Did you ever 8 why I was carrying so many things home that day?" asked Bill. "You see, I cleaned out my locker because I didn't want to leave a mess for anyone else. I had stored away some of my mother's sleeping pills and I was going home to kill myself

after 9 myself. But after we spent some 10 nice time together talking and laughing, I realized that if I had died, I would have missed that time and so many others that might follow. So you see Mark, when you picked up those books that day, you did a lot more, you saved my life."

II. 运用能力培养

A. 单项填空

从 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

- _____ with the size of the whole earth, the biggest ocean does not seem big at all.
A. Compare B. When comparing
C. Comparing D. When compared
- Tom owns _____ larger collection of _____ books than any other student in our class.
A. the; 不填 B. a; 不填
C. a; the D. 不填; the
- A: George and Lucy got married last week. Did you go to their wedding?
B: No, I _____. Did they have a big wedding?
A. was not invited
B. have not been invited
C. hadn't been invited
D. didn't invite
- I work in a business _____ almost everyone is waiting for a great chance.
A. how B. which
C. where D. that
- I don't know whether you happen _____, but I'm going to study in the U.S.A. this September.
A. to be heard B. to be hearing
C. to hear D. to have heard
- _____ by the beauty of nature, the girl from London decided to spend another two days on the farm.
A. Attracting B. Attracted
C. To be attracted D. Having attracted
- The factory produces half a million pairs of shoes every year, 80% _____ are sold abroad.
A. of which B. which of
C. of them D. of that
- After Yang Liwei succeeded in circling the earth, _____ our astronauts desire to do is walk in space.
A. where B. what C. that D. how
- In _____ Chinese culture, marriage decisions were often made by parents for their children.
A. traditional B. historic
C. remote D. initial
- When flint _____ to the market, these products enjoyed great success.
A. introducing B. introduced
C. introduce D. being introduced
- The journey around the world took the old sailor nine months, _____ the sailing time was 226 days.
A. of which B. during which
C. from which D. for which
- The reason _____ she gives for not coming to the party is that her mother won't let her.
A. what B. why C. as D. which
- Sally worked late in the evening to finish her report _____ her boss could read it first next morning.
A. so that B. because
C. before D. or else
- It is easier to lose friends than _____.
A. to make friend B. make friends
C. to make friends D. making friends
- When I returned, Mother happened _____ in the kitchen.
A. to be cooking B. to cook
C. to have cooked D. to be cooked

B. 完形填空

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。

I once thought I would be a perfect parent. It took me sixteen years to learn that I could not be. I know that I made some mistakes. If I raised my 16 again, I would not make those mistakes. Maybe I would make 17 ones, but I would do a better job.

I would try to understand my actions towards my children. I often did what my own 18 would have done. I 19 their ways of raising children control me. For example, I had my teenage 20 David come home early. He hated this rule. He said no reason 21 it. As a girl, I had to be 22 early. I wanted my son to do 23. Today I would think more about 24 I

wanted things done in a certain way.

My father was sick when I was 25. My sister, my brother, and 26 were quiet at 27. We did not yell in anger. We did not shout for 28. I wanted my children to be quiet too. I never 29 to ask "why". 30 was hard for me to let my children show anger. I stopped my children when 31 started to get angry. Now I would tell my 32, "It is all 33 to show love. It is all right to show 34. Your feelings are good. I love you 35 what you feel."

16. A. hand B. questions
C. demand D. children
17. A. old B. new
C. some D. little
18. A. children B. belief
C. parents D. strength
19. A. love B. open
C. let D. go
20. A. son B. mister
C. young D. friend
21. A. at B. for
C. by D. of
22. A. natured B. loved
C. home D. quick
23. A. the same B. a lot
C. well D. at once
24. A. what B. which
C. why D. whom
25. A. taught B. told
C. young D. naughty
26. A. we B. he
C. I D. me
27. A. all times B. no time
C. some time D. the time
28. A. joy B. anger
C. all D. games
29. A. believed B. worried
C. realized D. stopped
30. A. It B. I
C. There D. Sometimes
31. A. parents B. suddenly
C. had D. they
32. A. parent B. children
C. neighbour D. brother

33. A. in all B. men
C. agreed D. right
34. A. love B. anger
C. yourselves D. around
35. A. no longer B. no more
C. no wonder D. no matter

C. 阅读理解

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

Two friends were eating at a small restaurant. On the table there was a cup of hot mustard (芥末). One of them thought it was sweet and took a spoonful of it into his mouth. Tears ran down from his eyes. Nevertheless, wishing to have his friend caught in the same position, he said nothing. The other man, seeing that his friend was crying, asked, "What for, my dear friend?"

"I was thinking of my father, who was hanged 20 years ago," he said.

Soon after, the other man took a spoonful of the mustard and as tears started down from his eyes. His friend, in his turn, asked, "Why are you crying then?" "To think that you were not hanged the same time your father was."

36. The reason why the first man didn't tell the second man what had happened is that _____.
A. tears ran down from his eyes
B. he wanted to play a trick on his friend
C. there was some mustard in his mouth
D. he was tasting the mustard
37. From the passage we know that _____.
A. the first man was really thinking of his father
B. the first man's father was really hanged twenty years ago
C. the first man felt sorry for his father's death
D. the first man was good at playing tricks
38. "To think that you were not hanged the same time your father was," suggests that _____.
A. the second man thought that the first man should have been hanged together with his father
B. the second man got to know the first man had played tricks on him
C. the second man did not get angry
D. the second man was sorry for the death of his

friend's father

39. What does the writer of the story want to tell us?
- A. He wants to tell us a funny story.
B. He wants to tell us not to play tricks on others.
C. He wants to tell us it doesn't matter to play tricks.
D. He wants to tell us that playing tricks can make life more interesting.

B

Romon was very proud of his dog Blackie. Whenever he got the chance, he would ask his dog to give amusement to his friends.

One day, Romon went to visit his friend Frank who was sick at home with a bad cold. "How are you feeling?" asked Romon.

"Worse than yesterday," replied Frank. "I have a terrible cough, and there is not a drop of medicine in the house."

"Cheer up, Frank. I'll send Blackie to the chemist's shop for some medicine. He'll be back in a minute, before you know it."

Romon put a five-dollar note in Blackie's mouth and the dog ran down the street. "And keep the change," Romon shouted after him.

"Oh, Romon, don't be silly. You know that dog won't be back with any medicine." "Oh, yes, he will," replied Romon. Half an hour later, however, Blackie had not returned. Romon began to worry, and felt angry at his friend's little smile.

"Something has happened to him, I'm sure," said Romon. "He obeyed me as a rule." Just then Frank saw Blackie at a distance. He hurried to open the door and let him in. Frank was shocked to see a bottle of medicine in the dog's mouth.

"Good boy," said Romon. "But what took you so long?" Blackie wagged (摇) his tail and led Romon to the window. Romon looked out and saw a bone outside.

40. What was Frank's trouble?
- A. He had got a bad cold and a terrible cough.
B. There was no medicine in the house.
C. He began to feel bad that morning.
D. Both A and B.
41. When Blackie was late, Frank felt _____.
A. disappointed B. amused

C. worried D. shocked

42. Blackie came back very late because _____.
A. he forgot the way back
B. the chemist's shop was far
C. he was delayed by some children
D. he did something for himself
43. Blackie led Romon to the window in order to _____.
A. ask his master to fetch the bone for him
B. express his thanks to his master for the bone
C. tell his master the reason of his delay
D. give his master a pleasant surprise.
44. What did the story mainly imply (暗示)?
A. Romon liked to show off his dog.
B. Dogs always obey their master.
C. Dogs are as clever as human beings.
D. Dogs are after all dogs, however clever they are.

C

Too many people want others to be their friends, but they don't give friendship back. That is why some friendships don't last long. To have a friend, you must learn to be one. You must learn to treat your friend the way you want your friend to treat you. Learning to be a good friend means learning three rules: be honest, be generous (大度) and be understanding.

Honesty is where a good friendship starts. Friends must be able to trust (信任) one another. If you do not tell the truth, people usually find out. If a friend finds out that you haven't been honest, you may lose your friend's trust. Good friends always count on one another to speak and act honestly.

Generosity means sharing and sharing makes a friendship grow. You do not have to give your lunch money or your clothes of course. Instead you have to learn how to share things you enjoy, like your hobbies and your interests. Naturally you will want to share your ideas and feelings. These can be very valuable to a friend. They tell your friend what is important to you. By sharing them, you help your friend know better.

Sooner or later everyone needs understanding and help with a problem. Something may go wrong at school. Talking about the problem can make it easier to solve. Turning to a friend can be a first step in solving the problem. So to be a friend you must listen and understand.