

高中学科素质教育丛书

英语

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高中一年级（下）



四川出版集团 · 四川教育出版社

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本册主编 谢大权
编 著 李国栋 王祖芳 谢 春
唐长贵 李学芬 李学军
高 燕 廖明久

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前 言

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

这套丛书的最大特点是一个“新”字。

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

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

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

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

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

编 者

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Unit 13 Healthy eating

一、重点、难点、考点点拨

1. stomach *n.* 胃

two stomachs watch→watches branch→branches bench→benches

have a stomachache = get / have a pain in the stomach

(1) Do you know which animal has two stomachs? (2) I had a stomachache.

2. examine 和 check 辨析

check: examine in order to see whether sth. is correct 核查, 核对

examine: look at carefully in order to learn about 检查, 审查, 考试

(1) Shall I help you to check the bills?

(2) I'll go to the hospital to have my blood examined.

3. 许多

many a / more than one + 单数可数名词, 作主语, 谓语动词单数。

many / a great number of / quite a few / a good many + 复数名词, 作主语, 谓语动词复数。

a little / much / a great deal of / a large amount of + 不可数名词, 作主语, 谓语动词单数。

a lot of / lots of / plenty of / supplies of + 复数名词, 作主语, 谓语动词复数。

a lot of / lots of / plenty of / supplies of + 不可数名词, 作主语, 谓语动词单数。

a large quantity of + 复数名词 / 不可数名词, 作主语, 谓语动词单数。

large quantities of + 复数名词 / 不可数名词, 作主语, 谓语动词复数。

4. 动名词作主语, 表示经常性、习惯性的动作, 谓语动词单数。不定式作主语, 表示具体的、某一次的动作, 谓语动词单数。

(1) Seeing is believing. (2) To get up early this morning made me tired.

5. no longer 和 no more 辨析

no longer 副词短语, 与 not ... any longer 同义, 表示一个终止性的动作或情况。

no more 副词短语, 放在动词后; 作名词或形容词, 与 not ... any more, no more 同义。

(1) He no longer lives here. (2) You'll see him no more.

(3) I want no more. I'm full. (4) No more water is seen running through the base.

6. as + *adj.* / *adv.* + as, 第一个 as 是副词; 第二个 as 是连词, 引导比较状语从句。

as / so / such / the same + *adj.* + 名词 + as, 第二个 as 引导定语从句。

(1) He runs as fast as I (do). 比较状语从句

(2) It is as easy a question as that one is. 定语从句

7. too much, too many 和 much / far too 辨析

too much 过于, 太多。其后接不可数名词。

too many + 复数名词。

much too 很, 非常。修饰形容词和副词。

(1) The trip is too much for the old man. (2) I'm full. I've had too much.

(3) The problem is too much difficult for us to work out.

8. keep up with 跟上, 和……来往 keep in touch with 与……保持联系

keep... from doing 阻止……做 keep... doing 让……一直做

keep doing 反复做 keep on doing 坚持做

(1) Many girls want to keep up with the changes in fashion.

(2) I'm sorry to have kept you waiting for me so long.

(3) Please water the flowers often to keep the soil from drying.

9. base *n.* 基地, 基础。The dam is 40 meters wide at the base.

v. 以……为基础, 建在……之上。base... on / upon, be based on / upon

(1) I base my hope on / upon your action. (2) The film is based on historical facts.

(3) Based on his hard work, he won the prize.

10. have / has 有

have sth. to do / to be done 有……要做

have / has to do sth. 不得不做 have sb. do sth. 让某人做

have sb. / sth. doing 让某人 / 事一直做 have sb. / sth. done 让某人 / 事被做

(1) I'll go to the post office. Mary, do you have any letters to be posted?

(2) The poor children had no pen to write with. (注意介词)

(3) Whom would you rather have go with you?

(4) The boss had the workers working till late into the night.

11. balance *n.* 平衡, 均衡; keep one's balance 保持平衡; lose one's balance 失去平衡

v. balance sth. 使平衡

balanced *adj.* 平衡的, 稳定的。keep a balanced diet

(1) She can balance herself on one foot.

(2) She kept her balance and walked on the steel rope.

12. brain, head 和 mind 辨析

brain 大脑, 头脑; brains 用作不可数名词。

head 可数名词, 指脑力时可与 brains 换用, 但它侧重单一的实践能力。

mind 指主观意识、精神世界, 也指思维机能的强弱。

(1) He is nice, but hasn't got much brain. (2) She has a good head for figures.

(3) We should keep those old good days in mind.

13. 倒装句型: only + 状语 + 部分倒装的句子

(1) Only in this way can you learn English well.

(2) Only then did I realize that I had made a mistake.

(3) Only because he was excellent was he chosen to attend the conference.

14. 语法: had better, should 和 ought to

(1) had better 最好。

sb. had better (not) do sth. 某人最好 (不) 做某事

sth. had better (not) be done 某事最好(不)被做

(2) should 用来表示建议、劝告。

should (not) do 现在 / 以后(不)该做; should have done 过去该做而未做; should not have done 过去不该做而做了

(3) ought to 应该, 表示劝告、推荐, 语气比 should 强。

ought (not) to do 现在 / 以后该做; ought to have done 过去应该做而未做; ought not to have done 过去不应该做而做了

You ought to have told me yesterday. But you didn't. I'm so angry.

二、高考热点

1. A bullet hit the soldier and he was wounded in _____ leg.
A. a B. one C. the D. his
2. As a result of destroying the forests, a large _____ of desert _____ covered the land.
A. number; has B. quantity; has C. number; have D. quantity; have
3. With the help of the German experts, the factory produced _____ cars in 1993 as the year before.
A. as twice many B. as many as twice C. as twice as many D. twice as many
4. It was _____ late to catch a bus after the party therefore we called a taxi.
A. too very B. much too C. too much D. for
5. After supper she would sit down by the fire, sometimes for _____ an hour, thinking of her young and happy days.
A. as long as B. as soon as C. as much as D. as many as
6. It is generally believed that teaching is _____ it is a science.
A. an art much as B. much an art as C. as an art much as D. as much an art as
7. John plays football _____, if not better than, David.
A. as well B. as well as C. so well D. so well as
8. Would you slow down a bit, please? I can't _____ you.
A. keep up with B. put up with C. make up to D. hold on to
9. Oh, I'm not feeling well in the stomach, I _____ so much fried chicken just now.
A. shouldn't eat B. mustn't have eaten
C. shouldn't have eaten D. mustn't eat
10. 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
11. You can't imagine that a well-behaved gentleman _____ be so rude to a lady.
A. might B. need C. should D. would
12. —When can I come for the photos? I need them tomorrow afternoon.

—They _____ be ready by 12: 00.

- A. can B. should C. might D. need

13. Only in this way _____ to make improvement in the operating system.

- A. you can hope B. you did hope C. can you hope D. did you hope

14. —You forgot your purse when you went out.

—Good heavens, _____.

- A. so did I B. so I did C. I did so D. I so did

15. I finally got the job I dreamed about. Never in all my life _____ so happy!

- A. did I feel B. I felt C. I had felt D. had I felt

三、文化背景

Cocoa may help fight cancer

Could hot chocolate actually be good for you? According to a new study, the answer may be yes!

Scientists at Cornell University in New York State found that hot cocoa may help fight cancer.

Chang Lee, a professor of food chemistry, led a team of scientists that did the first ever study comparing hot chocolate with other drinks. The other drinks were known to help fight cancer. Lee and his team compared hot cocoa with green tea, black tea and red wine. The results give hope to chocolate lovers everywhere.

Does this sound too good to be true? Lee explained that cocoa is high in antioxidants.

Antioxidants are chemicals in the body that fight cancer-causing substances (物质). These harmful substances naturally occur in the body, but if there are too many of them, they can damage the body and cause cancer. Getting a lot of antioxidants from fruits, vegetables and cocoa may help your body stay cancer free!

Just because cocoa may help fight cancer, you shouldn't necessarily drink hot coca for breakfast, lunch and dinner. Experts still think eating fruits and vegetables is the best way to get plenty of antioxidants.

四、基础训练

1. 汉译英

(1) 他建议病人要多喝水。(suggest)

(2) 不要吃含脂肪多的食物。(contain)

(3) 这条裤子太长, 不适合我穿。(fit)

(4) 只有那时他才知道事情的真相。(only 倒装句)

(5) 你最好不要吃未成熟的水果。(had better)

2. 单句改错

- (1) There are five pairs for us to choose, so I don't know which pair to choose. _____
- (2) We make choices basing on how good the products are. _____
- (3) He gave us some advices on how to learn English well. _____
- (4) You shouldn't keep me from waiting me so long. _____
- (5) Everyone should take everything serious in life. _____

3. 语法训练

- (1) It looks like rain. Tell Tom he'd _____ take a bus to school.
A. better to B. best C. rather D. like
- (2) I often see lights in the empty house. Do you think I _____ report it to the police?
A. should B. may C. will D. can
- (3) You'd better _____ your clothes ready.
A. getting B. not getting C. be getting D. not to get
- (4) —We'll be ready to leave at six. —Well, Jack certainly _____ be back by then.
A. must B. ought C. ought D. might
- (5) I _____ pay Jack a visit, but I am not sure whether I will have time this Sunday.
A. should B. might C. would D. would
- (6) You are late again. You _____ here earlier.
A. should have come B. should come
C. may have come D. ought to come
- (7) You _____ her at the beginning, but now it is too late.
A. ought to refuse B. needn't refuse
C. may refuse D. ought to have refused
- (8) I am feeling sick. I _____ have eaten so much chicken.
A. needn't B. couldn't C. mustn't D. shouldn't
- (9) Tom was late for the meeting again. He _____ earlier.
A. should get up B. must get up C. need to get up D. should have got up
- (10) We _____ the postcards yesterday, but it didn't arrive.
A. must receive B. ought to receive
C. must have received D. ought to have received

4. 阅读填空 (阅读下列短文, 根据短文内容填空)

Is there life on Mars? We do not know. We are sure that earth people do not live on Mars. Earth people need oxygen to breathe. There is almost no oxygen on Mars.

Living on Mars would be like living on a very high mountain. There would be little air. It might be 50 degrees above zero at noon and 100 degrees below zero at night.

Many people think there may be plants on Mars. We know that Mars has carbon. This is a kind of material found in all plants and animals on earth. Through a telescope, Mars looks red. In some places,

it seems gray. At times, the gray colour turns gray-green, then brown, then gray again. The gray-green colour may be a kind of plant life changing colour with seasons.

Will man go to Mars one day? If they do, they will have to take along with their own oxygen, food, clothing, and shelter (住所).

The characteristics of Mars	Indications
(1) _____	Earth people do not live on it.
(2) _____ (3) _____	Earth people do not live on it.
(4) _____	There may be plants.
(5) _____	It may be a kind of plant life changing colour with seasons.

Unit 14 Festival

一、重点、难点、考点点拨

1. dress, put on, pull on, try on, wear, be in 和 have on 辨析

dress *vt.* & *vi.* 穿衣, 表示动作; dress sb. / oneself 给某人 / 自己穿衣; dress up 使盛装, 打扮; dress sb. up in sth. 给某人穿上某物; be dressed in 穿着……衣服 (表状态)

put on 穿上衣 / 帽子 / 鞋袜 / 手套 (表动作); put it on (代词放中间); pull on 胡乱穿上 (表动作); try on 试穿; try it on (表动作); wear 穿着衣物 / 饰物, 还可用于留发型 / 胡须 (表状态); be in + 某颜色的衣物 (表状态); have on = be wearing 穿着 (表状态), 不用于进行时。

(1) They are dressing themselves up for the celebration.

(2) She is going to dress her daughter in new clothes and take her to a party.

(3) The college students of art like to wear long hair.

2. Kwanzaa was born in 1966, when people created a new festival. when 引导非限制性定语从句, when 在定语从句中作时间状语。注意当时间名词、地点名词和 reason 作先行词时, 要分析关系词在定语从句中的成分。若关系词作状语用 when / where / why 引导; 若作主语或宾语多用 which / that 引导。

(1) Do you still remember the day when you joined the Party?

(2) I always remember the days which we spent together.

(3) This is the factory where he once worked.

3. so that “如此……以至于”。引导结果状语从句; 也可引导目的状语从句, 但从句中常用情态动词 can / could / may / might 等。还有以下句型: ①so + *adj.* / *adv.* + that 从句

②so + *adj.* / *adv.* + that 从句 ③so + *adj.* + a / an + 单数可数名词 + that 从句

④so + many / few + 复数名词 + that 从句 ⑤so + much / little + 不可数名词 + that 从句

(1) We eat so that we may live, but some live so that they may eat.

(2) He got up early, so that he caught the first bus.

(3) He was so busy that he didn't attend the meeting.

(4) So busy was he that he didn't attend the meeting.

4. honour & honor [U] 名誉, 荣誉, 尊敬; [C] 带来荣誉的人 / 事

do honour to sb. = do sb. honour 对某人表示敬意; in honour of 纪念

vt. 尊敬, 给以荣誉

(1) Everyone should honour to their parents.

(2) We'll hold an art exhibition in honour of the famous artists——Zhang Daqian.

(3) I'm honoured to be invited to speak at the meeting.

5. purpose *n.* 目的, 意图。on purpose 故意地; on purpose to do sth. 有意要做某事; for / with the purpose of doing sth. 目的在于做某事

(1) What's your purpose in going abroad?

(2) The little girl threw her toys out of the window on purpose.

6. 尽力做

do as much as one can to do do / try one's best to do

try to do do everything one can to do do what one can to do

(1) The doctors did as much as they could to save the injured driver.

(2) His mother did everything she could to send him to college.

(3) We should do what we can to protect the environment.

7. as well as 和 not only... but also 区别

as well as 也; 不仅……而且。强调前者。连接两名词作主语时, 谓语动词的单复数应和前者一致。

not only... but also 不但……而且。强调后者。连接两名词作主语时, 谓语动词的单复数应和后者一致。

either... or 或者……或者; neither... nor 既不……也不。连接两名词作主语时, 谓语动词的单复数和就近的名词一致。

(1) She is clever as well as beautiful.

(2) The teacher as well as the students is going to join in the game.

(3) Not only the dictionary but also those books belong to me.

8. believe in sb. = trust sb. 相信某人 (的能力)

believe in sth. = have faith in 信仰, 主张

believe sb. / what one says 相信某人的话

(1) He believes in nothing.

(2) Don't believe him. He is lying.

(3) We must be confident, that is, we must believe in ourselves.

9. light *vt.* (lighted, lighted 或 lit, lit) 点燃, 照亮. light a candle / cigarette / fire 点燃蜡烛/香烟 / 生火; light up 照亮, 使容光焕发. lighted 可用作形容词, 作定语. 而 lit 不能. 如: a lighted candle / cigarette

(1) He lit / lighted a fire beside us.

(2) The streets are brightly lit up during the festival.

10. Each time we celebrate a festival it changes a little. 由 time 构成的短语, 相当于特殊连词. 如: the first / last time, each / every time, next time, all the time, any time, by the time

(1) He had impressed me that way the first time I met him.

(2) Don't stop reading every time you meet a word you don't know.

11. It is not a sad day, but rather a time to celebrate the cycle of life.

not... but 在句中连接并列成分. 连接主语时, 谓语动词在人称和数上应按“就近一致”的原则确定. 如: Not he but you are wanted on the phone. 又如: Is not he but you going to Beijing?

rather 相当, 宁愿. would rather (not) do sth. 宁愿 (不) 做某事

would rather + 从句, 从句谓语用一般过去时表现在或将来。

would rather do... than do / would do... rather than do 宁愿做……也不愿

rather too + *adj.* / *adv.* 相当; rather than 而不是; or rather 更确切说; other than 除了

(1) I would rather you handed in your report right away.

(2) He would rather die than give in.

12. It is likely that people have celebrated harvest festivals ever since...

likely = probable, *adj.* 可能的。sb. / sth. be likely to do; It is likely + that 从句

(1) It is likely to rain.

(2) It is likely that we will win the match.

(3) He is likely to come late because of the heavy rain.

13. take in ①欺骗, be taken in by 被……欺骗; ②把某物带进来; ③理解, 体会, take in the meaning of 理解……的含义; ④收容, 留宿; ⑤包含, 包括

(1) Don't let yourself be taken in by others.

(2) They took her in for a week.

14. 情态动词: must, have to, have got to 均表示“必须”。

must 强调说话人的主观看法, 没有人称、时态和数的变化。must 用于疑问句时, 其否定回答用 needn't / don't / doesn't 作回应。mustn't 表示“不准, 一定不要”, 含绝对禁止的意义。

have to 侧重表示客观上的需要, 或他人、法律或自然规律造成的某种需要。有人称、时态和数的变化, 其否定形式为 don't have to。have got to 同 have to, 主要用于美国英语, 其否定形式为 haven't got to。

(1) Two years ago, my parents got new jobs in another city, so we had to move again.

(2) Tom, you mustn't play with the knife. It's dangerous.

二、高考热点

1. In that case, there is nothing you can do _____ than wait.

A. more

B. other

C. better

D. any

2. He will have learned English for eight years by the time _____ from the university next year.

A. will graduate

B. will have graduated

C. graduates

D. is to graduate

3. Your performance in the driving test didn't reach the required standard—_____, you failed.

A. in the end

B. after all

C. in other words

D. at the same time

4. John shut everybody out of the kitchen _____ he could prepare his grand surprise for the party.

A. which

B. when

C. so that

D. as if

5. It was for this reason _____ her uncle moved out of New York and settled down in a small village.

A. which

B. why

C. that

D. how

6. One more week, _____ we will accomplish the task.

A. or

B. so that

C. and

D. if

7. _____ was in 1979 _____ I graduated from university.

- A. That; that B. It; that C. That; when D. It; when
8. We will be shown around the city: schools, museums, and some other places, _____ other visitors seldom go.
- A. what B. which C. where D. when
9. Is this the reason _____ at the meeting for his carelessness in his work?
- A. he explained B. what he explained
C. how he explained D. why he explained
10. The film brought the hours back to me _____ I was taken good care of in that far-away village.
- A. until B. that C. when D. where

三、文化背景

History of Valentine's Day

February 14th each year, people celebrate Valentine's Day by giving flowers, candy and cards to those they love. We do this in honor of Saint Valentine. You may be wondering, "Who is St Valentine?"

It was said that Valentine was a priest who served during the third century Rome. There was an emperor at that time by the name of Claudius II. Emperor Claudius II thought that single men made better soldiers than those who were married. With this thought in mind he outlawed (宣布……不合法) marriage young men. He hoped to build a stronger army. Valentine thought this rule wasn't fair and decided to marry young couples secretly. When Emperor Claudius II found out about Valentine's actions he had him put to death. It was also said that Valentine fell in love with his jailor's (狱卒) daughter while he was in prison. Before he was put to death, he sent the first "Valentine" himself. He wrote her a letter and signed it "Your Valentine". These words are still used in cards today.

Perhaps we'll never know who St Valentine was, but one thing is for sure——February has been the month to celebrate love for a long time. It dates back to the Middle Ages. In fact, Valentine's Day is the second only to Christmas in the number of greeting cards sent!

Another Valentine gentleman you may be wondering about is Cupid. In Roman mythology (神话), Cupid is the son of Venus, goddess of love. His counterpart in Greek mythology is Eros, god of love. Cupid is often said to be a mischievous (喜欢恶作剧的) boy who goes around shooting both gods and humans with his arrows, causing them to fall in love.

And please remember that not only lovers but also other people who hope to express their love celebrate Valentine's Day. So send cards to your parents, sisters, brothers and friends this day.

四、基础训练

1. 汉译英

(1) 令我吃惊的是, 我发现我和这个陌生人有许多共同点。(have... in common)

(2) 我们必须相信自己, 否则我们永远不会成功。(believe)

(3) 每天我见到她时, 我总忘了她的名字。(each/every time)

(4) 我期待早日收到你的来信。(hear)

(5) 医生们竭尽全力救了那个孩子。(do all one can)

2. 单句改错

(1) Although he worked so long, he was not a little tired. _____

(2) Many people were badly hurt in the accident, 5 children including. _____

(3) The blind know the way through feeling the way with the sticks. _____

(4) It was such a bad weather that we had to stay in. _____

(5) He didn't used to swim in the river in the past. _____

3. 语法训练

(1) —Tom graduated from college at a very young age.

—Oh, he _____ have been a very clever boy then.

A. could B. should C. might D. must

(2) The light in the classroom is still on. The student who left last _____ to turn it off.

A. could have forgotten B. my forget
C. must have forgotten D. must forget

(3) Jimmy, you _____ play with the knife, you _____ yourself.

A. won't; can't B. mustn't; may C. shouldn't; must D. can't; shouldn't

(4) —Look, it _____ be Mr. Wang. —No, it _____ be him. He has gone to Beijing.

A. may; mustn't B. must; may not C. must; can't D. can; may not

(5) He has fallen asleep. He must have stayed up last night, _____?

A. mustn't he B. must he C. hasn't he D. didn't he

(6) To send satellites into space, we _____ use big powerful rockets.

A. must B. need C. have to D. may

(7) When the red light is on, you _____ go across the road.

A. needn't B. don't C. shouldn't D. mustn't

(8) —What has happened to you? —Well, if you _____ know, I will tell you later.

A. may B. must C. should D. can

(9) The traffic light is red, so I _____ stop my car.

A. must B. have to C. can D. mustn't

(10) Pardon, please. I _____ get your phone number.

A. can't B. don't C. couldn't D. didn't

4. 阅读填空 (阅读下列短文, 根据短文内容填空)

For three years Cates beat all comers with a fortune that rose to US \$ 76.50 billion in 2000, but

plunged to US \$ 54 billion in 2001. The decline was due to the worldwide slump in high-technology stocks, the newspaper says. Walton is now said to be worth US \$ 65.4 billion. The chain of stores on which his fortune was founded started from a single shop in Rogers, Arkansas in 1962. The WALMART empire now boasts over 4,000 outlets worldwide. British Queen Elizabeth's personal fortune comes nowhere near the top—she is worth around US \$ 430 million, the newspaper reports. This excludes the crown estates or the collection of 9,000 paintings and 3,000 miniatures. If these were included, she would be one of the richest persons in Europe.

The personal fortune	Name of the person	Comments
(1) _____	Gates	The richest person in 2000
(2) _____	Gates	(3) _____
US \$ 65.4 billion	(4) _____	The richest person in 2001
US \$ 430 million	(5) _____	One of the richest persons in Europe