

学第一 考第一 永远争第一

学考第1

教材同步点拨

· 人教大纲版 ·

高中英语

三年级 ①

主编 / 朱英秀 李桂红

东北师范大学出版社



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□本册主编：朱英秀 李桂红

□编者：朱英秀 李桂红 宋增美 陈明珍 任新慧 王军英
解晓军 张丽萍 吕凤华 宋冬梅 徐西晨 魏芳
崔芹 孙兆利 王学峰

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电话：0431—5695744 5688470

传真：0431—5695734

网址：<http://www.nenup.com>

电子函件：sdcbs@mail.jl.cn

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Unit 1



That must be a record!



Warming Up

热身



语言点解析

1. The Guinness Book of World Records contains records of all kinds. 《吉尼斯世界纪录大全》包括各种各样的记录。

① **contain** 包含……（在内）；包括（不可用进行时态）；抑制，控制

This book contains a lot of notes.

这本书中有很多注释。

We should learn to contain ourselves.

我们应该学会控制自己。

② **辨析** ……

contain 与 include

contain 侧重包含的内容和成分。

Beer contains alcohol. 啤酒含有酒精。

include 强调包括整体的一部分。

The list included his name. 名单上有他的名字。

including 可用做介词，用在名词和代词之前；included 为过去分词，置于修饰的名词和代词之后。

Twenty people attended the meeting, including Tom and John.

Twenty people attended the meeting, Tom and John included.

包括汤姆和约翰，20人参加了这个会议。

- ② **records of all kinds** 各种各样的记录
of all kinds 做定语来修饰名词，意思是“各种各样的”。

There are flowers of all kinds in the garden.

花园里有各种各样的花儿。

③ **知识拓展** ……

of 意思是“具有”，可加抽象名词，Of + n. = adj.。

of importance/help/value/use = important/helpful/useful

valuable/useful

What he said just now was of great importance.

= What he said just now was very important.

他刚才说的非常重要。

2. The longest lecture lasted 82.5 hours. 最长的演讲持续了 82.5 小时。

● **last** 延续，持续；耐久，支持

The raining season lasted until July.

雨季持续到了 7 月。

This coat has lasted well. 这件衣服很耐穿。

3. Ask him about his achievement, how he prepares for the records and... 询问一下他的成就，看他是如何为他的记录准备的……

● **prepare** *vt.* 预备，准备

prepare a meal/one's lesson 准备饭/功课

I prepared the ground for the seeds.

我整理好土地准备播种。

④ **知识拓展** ……

be prepared to 有能力而且愿意做某事

We are prepared to supply the goods you ask for.

我们有能力而且愿意提供你要的货物。



热身同步训练

同意句转换

1. It is important for us to study English well.

It is _____ for us to learn English well.

2. I think that I can lend you money.

I _____ that I can lend you money.

3. The collection of maps contains 50 maps, including 6 of Asian.

The collection of maps contains 50 maps, 6 of Asian _____.

4. There are flowers of all kinds in the garden.

There are _____ flowers in the garden.

5. The big fire continued all day.

The big fire _____ all day.



Reading

阅读



语言点解析

1. ...wanted to settle an argument about the fastest bird in Europe.

……想解决关于在欧洲飞行速度最快的鸟的争论。

- ①
- settle an argument**
- 引起争论, 对某事物达成一致意见; 解决, 处理

That settles the matter. 事情就那样解决了。

Nothing is settled yet. 什么也没有定下来。

- ②
- settle vi.**
- 安居, 安家落户; 在某处停留一时

After years of travel, we decided to settle here.

多年的旅行之后, 我们决定在这儿定居下来。

The bird settled on a branch. 那只鸟落在树枝上。

③ 知识拓展

settle down 安定下来, 定居下来; 舒适地坐或躺

She settled down in an armchair. 她舒适地坐在扶手椅上。

2. After talking to his friends, he concluded that a book which answered such questions might be popular.

经过和他的朋友们的争论, 他得出一个结论: 一本回答此问题的书可能非常畅销。

- ①
- conclude**
- (经推理) 相信某事物; 使某事物结束; 达成, 缔结, 决定

The jury concluded, from the evidence, that she was guilty. 陪审团根据证据得出结论, 认为她有罪。

The meeting concluded at 8 o'clock. 会议于8点钟结束。

Britain concluded a trade agreement with China.

英国与中国缔结贸易协定。

[注意]

conclude 的名词形式为 conclusion, in conclusion = in short = in a word 总之

3. The Guinness Company hired two Englishmen to write what later became the Guinness Book of world Records.

吉尼斯世界记录公司雇佣了两个英国人编写了这么一本后来享誉世界的《吉尼斯世界记录》。

-
- hire**
- 雇佣, 相当于 employ, 把某物出租给某人; 出租某物

hire sth. /sb. (from sb.) 雇佣某人, 租用

hire a bicycle 租一辆自行车

to work for hire 做雇工

We hire out our vans by the month. 我们按月出租货车。

4. Instead, the editors of the book set down the records and keep track of them in other ways.

编辑们记录下这些世界记录并以其他的方式来追踪这些记录。

-
- set down**
- 放下, 搁下, 记下, 写下

How shall I set myself down in the hotel register.

在旅馆登记簿上, 我应如何写自己的身份呢?

③ 知识拓展

set in 开始, 涨潮

be set in 以……为背景

set off 出发, 起程, 使爆炸, 引起爆炸

keep/lose track of sb. /sth. 与某人保持/失去联系

It's hard to keep track of all one's old school friends.

与所有老校友保持联系是困难的。

5. There are also strange records, like the Englishman who balanced a small car weighing 159.6 kilogrammes on his head for thirty-three seconds!

也有很多奇怪的记录, 像一位英国人能用头把一辆重达 159.6 千克的小汽车支撑住长达 33 秒而保持平衡!

- ①
- balance**
- 平衡; (使) 平稳

The child couldn't keep his balance on his new bicycle.

这个孩子骑在他的新自行车上不能保持平衡。

③ 知识拓展

off balance 不稳 on balance 总的来说

- ②
- weigh**
- 称……; 重……; 估量, 盘算

He weighed the fish. 他把鱼称了一下。

It weighs 12 kilos. 它重 12 千克。

She weighed the ideas in her mind.

她在心中盘算这些主意。

☐ 知识拓展
weight 是名词形式, 相应的短语有: put on weight 增加体重, lose weight 减肥。

6. Among the brilliant athletic achievements a few records stand out because of the moving life stories behind them.

在这些出色的田径选手的成绩中, 有几个因为背后有动人的故事而显得特别突出。

- ① stand out 突出; 出色; 引人注目

David stands out as a computer designer.

大卫是个出众的计算机程序员。

He doesn't stand out in a crowd.

他在人群中并不引人注目。

The tower stood out against the blue sky.

那座塔衬托着蓝天引人注目。

They were all attractive, but she stood out from the others. 她们都很迷人, 但是她比其他人更有魅力。

- ② because of 由于, 因为, 后接名词或代词。

We put off the meeting because of the heavy rain.

由于这场大雨, 我们推迟了会议。

[注意]

在这里 because of = as a result of.

7. ... it fades next to the story of Armstrong's struggle against disease.

……这些与他们和疾病作斗争的事迹相比而显得逊色。

- ① fade (使某物) 褪色, 凋落

The fading light of evening. 傍晚渐暗的阳光。

Will this material fade? 这块料子褪色吗?

- ② next to 挨着, 靠着

His house is next to mine. 他家和我家挨着。

☐ 知识拓展
next to 几乎, 常用于否定词之前。
The speech said next to nothing. 这次演说几乎什么都没讲。

8. In 1996 Armstrong, the then NO 1 cyclist in the world, was diagnosed with cancer and many thought that it meant the end of his career, maybe even his life.

1996 年, 阿姆斯特朗——世界一号自行车选手, 被诊断出患有癌症, 这就意味着运动生涯的结束, 甚至是生命的结束。

- ① diagnose 诊断

The doctor diagnosed my illness as a rare skin disease.

医生诊断出我患的病是一种罕见的皮肤病。

- ② mean 打算, 意味着

It meant the end of life. 这就意味着生命的终结。

The red light means stop. 红灯表示停止。

I mean to go tomorrow. 我打算明天去。

Missing the train means waiting for an hour. 赶不上这列火车意味着再等一个小时。



阅读同步训练

阅读理解

In ancient times the most important examinations were spoken, not written. In the schools of ancient Greece and Rome, testing usually consisted of saying poetry aloud or giving speeches.

In the European universities of the Middle Ages, students who were working for advanced degrees had to discuss questions in their fields of study with people who had made a special study of the subject. This custom existed today as part of the process of testing candidates (应试者) for the Doctor's degree.

Generally, however, modern examinations are written. The written examination, where all students are tested on the same questions, was probably not known until the nineteenth century. Perhaps it came into existence with the great increase in population and the development of modern industry. A room full of candidates for a state examination, timed exactly by electric clocks and carefully watched over by managers, resembles (与……相似) a group of workers at an automobile factory. Certainly, during examinations teachers and students are expected to act like machines.

One type of test is sometimes called an "objective" test. It is intended to deal with facts, not personal opinions. To make up an objective test, the teacher writes a series of questions, each of which has only one correct answer. Along with each question the teacher writes the correct answer and also three statements that look like answers to students who have not learned the material properly.

1. In the European universities of the Middle Ages students _____.

- A. took objective tests
- B. specialized in one subject
- C. were timed by electric clocks
- D. never wrote exams

2. The main idea of Paragraph 3 is that _____.

- A. workers now take examinations
- B. the population has grown
- C. there are written examinations today
- D. examinations are now written and timed

3. The kind of exams where students must select answers are _____.
- A. personal B. objective
- C. spoken D. written
4. Modern industry must have developed _____.
- A. before the Middle Ages
- B. around the 19th century

- C. in Greece or Rome
- D. machines to take tests
5. It may be concluded that testing _____.
- A. should test only opinions
- B. should always be written
- C. has changed since the Middle Ages
- D. is given only in factories



Integrating Skills

综合技能



语言点解析

1. Many teenagers have discovered the skateboard as a result of TV shows, films, and competitions such as X Games. 很多年轻人是从电视、电影或比赛中了解像滑板这样的极限运动。

① **as a result of** 作为……的结果, 由于……的原因
He couldn't go to France as a result of money.
由于资金的原因, 他没能去法国。

② **discover** 发现, 发觉

Columbus discovered America in 1492. 哥伦布于 1492 年发现了美洲。

③ **知识拓展**

invent 发明, 创造。要和 discover 区分开来。

discover 是发现原来已有的东西, invent 是指原来没有的东西, 另外 invent 还有虚构、杜撰的含义。

Who invent the telephone? 谁发明了电话?

2. In fact, some extreme sports are not really "sports" at all, because they do not have clear rules about winning and losing. 事实上, 一些极限运动并非真正的体育运动, 因为它们没有明确的输赢规则。

① **not...at all** 一点也不

I am not tired at all. 我一点也不累。

② **at all** 居然, 的确

He examined his body at all. 他的确检查了身体。

I am surprising at his coming. 我很惊讶, 他居然来了。

③ **知识拓展**

above all 首先, 尤其重要的是
after all 毕竟

3. Then my mind becomes clear and I concentrate on the way my body moves in the air.

后来我的头脑清醒了, 我把注意力集中到我的身体在空中转动的方式上。

● **concentrate** 集中(注意力、思想等)

concentrate on your work 集中精神工作

Concentrate rays of light into a focus. 把光线集中在焦点上。



综合技能同步训练

一、单项选择

1. Mr Black _____ born in Kentucky, lived and practiced law in Missouri.
- A. was B. he was
- C. although D. who he was
2. Victor apologized for _____ to inform me of the change in the plan.
- A. his being not able B. him not to be able
- C. his not being able D. him to be not able
3. I have been keeping that portrait _____ I can see it every day, as it always _____ me of my childhood in London.
- A. which; remembers B. where; reminds
- C. whether; memorizes D. when; recognize
4. So far, several ships have been reported missing _____ the coast of Bermuda Island.
- A. off B. along C. on D. around
5. He was working at a new book _____ I went to see him.
- A. first time B. for the first time
- C. by the first time D. the first time
6. He will surely finish the job on time if he _____ to do it in his own way.
- A. is leaving B. will leave
- C. leaves D. is left
7. —If John doesn't come to work on time, he may be fired.
- Surely he isn't so foolish _____ that.

- A. as not to realize B. as not realizing
C. that does not realize D. as to realize
8. —Who would you rather _____ the room?
—Jack, of course.
A. have cleaned B. have clean
C. get clean D. clean

二、用所给单词的正确形式填空

conclude globe fade in the first place account
suitable certificate enthusiastic concentrate
familiar

1. The doctor _____ that the patient's disease was cancer.
2. The local government gave the couple a birth _____.
3. He put the money into his bank _____.
4. He is very _____ with the new type of car.

5. This toy is not _____ for your children.
6. You must _____ on your work in order to finish it in half an hour.
7. _____ I am not interested in football.
8. Our geography teacher told us to take out our _____.
9. Cut flowers soon _____.
10. She is very _____ about singing.

三、单词拼写

1. The teacher kept a r _____ of the names of the children.
2. He was c _____ when he was riding the bike.
3. To his d _____, he passed the exam.
4. The man on the motorcycle wore a h _____.
5. His manner is a f _____ in his success.

Listening 听力



听力技巧与方法

浏览试题及选项，预测文章内容和试题答案。提前阅读的方法是做好听力题的重要保证。听录音时，只需验证一下自己的预测就可以了。同时，由于选项及试题里的短语、句子可能会在听力原文中有所出现，因此，认真读题还能提高听力的质量。

例如：1. What was the woman doing?

- A. Buying clothes.
B. Selling clothes.
C. Having a skirt made.

2. Why didn't the person take the skirt?

- A. It was too long.
B. It was too expensive.
C. It was out of fashion.

通过快速阅读题干，可以从第2题中“take the skirt”测出第一题的答案，说明 the woman 可能是在服装店里买衣服，然后听对话来加以肯定，请看录音原文：

M: Would you like to take this skirt, Madam?

W: Well, I like the color and the material. The size is all right, too.

M: Yes, it fits you perfectly.

W: But I'm afraid the price is a little more than I can afford. Perhaps I can look at something cheaper.

答案 1. A 2. B

答完一小题马上快速浏览下一小题，否则就跟不上，找不

准。一跟不上，就会步步慢半拍，最后势必情绪急躁，影响做下面的题。



听力同步训练

1. Where are the woman and the man probably?
A. In a shopping center.
B. In a hospital.
C. On a crowded bus.
2. What does the man think of his job?
A. He enjoys it.
B. He is very interesting.
C. He finds it of no interest.
3. Why didn't the woman get the job?
A. She is not old enough.
B. She is no longer young as she used to be.
C. She is so old as to do the job well.
4. What is the problem with the woman?
A. She wakes up too early.
B. She stays up far into the night.
C. She feels it difficult to get up every morning.
5. Where does the conversation probably happen?
A. On a bus.
B. At a railway station.
C. At an information desk.



Unit 1

测试性自我考评

一、听力

[第一节]

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一道题,从题中所给的三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

听下面一段材料,回答第 6、7 题

1. What time does the last train leave for London?
A. At 8: 35 a. m..
B. At 8: 35 p. m..
C. At 7: 25 p. m..
2. Where does the conversation most likely take place?
A. In a shop.
B. At the cinema.
C. At the Customs House.
3. What is the man going to do?
A. Run to the airport.
B. Wait for another bus.
C. Hurry to get the next bus.
4. What will the man do first?
A. To change a new apartment.
B. To go on the winter vacation.
C. To have a meeting in Florida.

[第二节]

听下面 2 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几道题,从题中所给的三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各道小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间,每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 5 段材料,回答第 5、6 题

5. What will the man be doing in the evening?
A. Go to London.
B. Meet somebody.
C. See the woman again.
 6. Where are the speakers?
A. In the street.
B. In a hotel.
C. In a taxi.
- 听第 6 段材料,回答第 7~9 题
7. Why does the man often go to Washington DC?
A. To see his friend.
B. To travel.
C. For business.

8. When is the train leaving?
A. At 10: 50.
B. At 2: 55.
C. At 3: 15.

9. Why is the woman going to Washington DC?
A. To meet her husband.
B. To attend a conference.
C. To do business.

二、单项选择

1. —Tod was rather aggressive just now.
—I really wonder _____ makes him think he is so important.
A. that B. what C. whether D. which
2. —Mom, are we going to have our supper in the house?
—No, we'll have it in the garden _____.
A. as well B. on the contrary
C. instead D. otherwise
3. After graduating from high school for 20 years, I find it really hard to _____ all my friends at that time.
A. make friends with
B. keep in touch
C. take into consideration
D. keep track of
4. There's a feeling in me _____ we'll never know what a UFO is—not ever.
A. that B. which C. of which D. what
5. —Is your son abroad?
—Not now, he's been _____ a scholarship from Stanford.
A. expecting to B. applying for
C. expecting of D. applying to
6. _____, the boy really knows a lot.
A. As young as he is B. Young as he is
C. As child he is D. A child as he is
7. —One will easily notice him in a crowd of people.
—Yeah, he's always the one to _____.
A. stand out B. out-standing
C. notice D. be noticing
8. China has a long history of more than 5 000 years. And it is also a country _____ of about 1.3 billion.
A. with a history B. with an area
C. with a population D. with a record

9. —I think Mike gives the most impressive story tonight.

—Well, in my opinion, his _____ the one Ben told.

- A. is second than B. is better than
C. fades next to D. comes second of

10. He had been anxiously waiting for the medical report that morning, however, after he knew that he _____ blood cancer, he became surprisingly calm.

- A. had diagnosed B. was diagnosed
C. diagnosed D. was diagnosed with

三、完形填空

Do you know insurance? Buying insurance is a 1 by which people can protect themselves 2 large losses. Protection against fire is one kind of insurance. Large numbers of people pay 3 sums of money to an insurance company. Although thousands of people have paid for fire insurance, only 4 will lose their homes by fire. The insurance company will pay for these homes out of the sums of money it has 5.

The first modern fire insurance company was 6 in London, England, in 1666. A great fire had just 7 most of the city, and people wanted protection against 8 losses. The first company 9 rapidly. Soon other companies were founded in other areas.

Benjamin Franklin helped form the first fire insurance company in America in 1752. He also 10 a new kind of insurance for 11. The new insurance would offer protection against the loss of crops 12 storms.

In 1795, Benjamin Franklin helped start 13 new insurance company in America. This company, 14 offered life insurance, collected some money 15 from many different men. 16 a man died, his family was given a large sum of money. Today, this company is 17 in business.

Over the years, people have 18 from many new kinds of insurance when they have suffered from 19 accidents as car and plane crashes. 20, almost everyone has some kind of insurance.

1. A. way B. company
C. thought D. means
2. A. against B. to
C. from D. on
3. A. small B. large
C. little D. few
4. A. few B. quite a few
C. a few D. many
5. A. robbed B. taken
C. collected D. borrowed

6. A. organized B. found
C. built D. formed
7. A. injured B. hurt
C. destroyed D. harmed
8. A. longer B. farther
C. further D. deeper
9. A. grew B. went
C. existed D. raised
10. A. insisted B. suggested
C. advised D. wanted
11. A. workers B. salesmen
C. farmers D. people
12. A. by B. from
C. for D. with
13. A. other B. some
C. certain D. another
14. A. which B. that
C. who D. where
15. A. regularly B. often
C. usually D. always
16. A. Although B. Until
C. If D. Unless
17. A. still B. also
C. already D. always
18. A. heard B. paid
C. benefited D. offered
19. A. such B. many
C. the D. more
20. A. Gradually B. Today
C. Tomorrow D. Lately

四、阅读理解

Betty and Harold have been married for years. But one thing still puzzles old Harold. How is it that he can leave Betty and her friend Joan sitting on the sofa, talking, go out to a ballgame, come back three and a half hours later, and they're still sitting on the sofa? Talking?

What in the world, Harold wonders, do they have to talk about?

Researching this matter called friendship, Psychologist Lillian Rubin spent two years interviewing more than two hundred women and men. No matter what their age, their job, their sex, the results were completely clear: women have more friendships than men, and the difference in the content and the quality of those friendships is "marked and unmistakable".

More than two-thirds of the single men Rubin interviewed could not name a best friend. Those who could were likely to name a woman. Yet three-quarters of the single women had no problem naming a best friend, and almost always it was a woman. More married men

than women named their wife/husband as a best friend, most trusted person, or the one they would turn to in time of emotional distress (情感危机). "Most women," says Rubin, "identified (认定) at least, one, usually more, trusted friends to whom they could turn in a troubled moment, and they spoke openly about the importance of these relationships in their lives."

"In general," writes Rubin in her new book, "women's friendships with each other rest on shared emotions and support, but men's relationships are marked by shared activities." For the most part, Rubin says, interactions (交往) between men are emotionally controlled—a good fit with the social requirements of manly behavior.

"Even when a man is said to be a best friend," Rubin writes, "the two share little about their innermost feelings. Whereas a woman's closest female friend might be the first to tell her to leave a failing marriage, it wasn't unusual to hear a man say he didn't know his friend's marriage was in serious trouble until he appeared one night asking if he could sleep on the sofa."

- What old Harold cannot understand or explain is the fact that _____.
A. he is treated as an outsider rather than a husband
B. women have so much to share
C. women show little interest in ballgames
D. he finds his wife difficult to talk to
- Rubin's study shows that for emotional support a married woman is more likely to turn to _____.
A. a male friend B. a female friend
C. her parents D. her husband
- According to the text, which type of behavior is NOT expected of a man by society?
A. Ending his marriage without good reason.
B. Spending too much time with his friends
C. Complaining about his marriage trouble.
D. Going out to ballgames too often.
- Which of the following statements is best supported by the last paragraph?
A. Men keep their innermost feelings to themselves.
B. Women are more serious than men about marriage.
C. Men often take sudden action to end their marriage.
D. Women depend on others in making decisions.
- The research done by psychologist Rubin centres around _____.
A. happy and successful marriages
B. friendships of men and women
C. emotional problems in marriage
D. interactions between men and women

五、短文改错

Like most of my schoolmates, I have neither brothers nor _____ 1. _____ sisters—in any other words, I am an only child. My parents _____ 2. _____ love me dearly of course and will do all they can make sure _____ 3. _____ that I get a good education. They did not want me to do _____ 4. _____ any work at family: they want me to devote all my time to _____ 5. _____ my studies so that I'll get good marks in all my subject. We _____ 6. _____ may be one family and live under a same roof, but we do _____ 7. _____ not seem to get much time to talk about together. It looks _____ 8. _____ as if my parents treat me as a visitor and a guest. Do they _____ 9. _____ really understand their own daughter? What things are in _____ 10. _____ other homes, I wonder.

六、书面表达

假设你是王晓明, 请根据你们的校对美化校园的规划, 用英语给你在美国的笔友 Peter 写一封短信, 介绍该规划。短信的主要内容如下:

规划目的	美化校园、净化空气
	创造良好的学习和生活环境
规划内容	种植花草树木
	建一个植物园, 供参观、实践
	建一个小花园, 供休息、读书
	建几座名人雕塑, 激励师生

要求:

1. 短信的开头和结尾已为你写好, 不计入总词数。

2. 词数: 100 左右。

3. 参考词汇: 雕塑—statue (n.) 植物园—botanical garden (n.)。

Dear Peter,

I would like to tell you that our school has worked out a new program.

Welcome to our school if you have any chance.

Yours,
Wang Xiaoming

Unit 2



Crossing limits



Warming Up

热身



语言点解析

1. What modern means can explorers make use of today?

今天的探险家可以用什么现代化的手段?

● make use of 利用

make good/full/little use of 好好/充分/不充分利用

We must make full use of our books.

我们应充分利用我们的书籍。

□ 典型题例

The director told the visitors that very little _____ was made of the waste water in the past.

A. cost B. value C. use D. matter

答案 C

解析 make full/little use of 充分/很少利用, 此处为被动语态。

2. In which way will a human trip to Mars be similar to the trips of explorers in the past?

人类到火星的旅行在哪方面类似于以前探险家的旅行?

● similar adj. 相似的; 类似的

Our cars are similar only in color.

我们的车子只是颜色相似。

My wife and I have similar tastes in music.

我妻子与我有相似的音乐爱好。

□ 知识拓展

be similar to... 与... 相似

My opinions are similar to his.

我的看法与他的相似。

Wheat is similar to barley.

小麦与大麦很相似。

3. When captain James Cook landed in New Zealand in 1769, he took possession of it in the name of the British Crown. 当詹姆斯·库克上尉 1769 年在新西兰登陆后, 他以英国王室的名义占有了这里。

● possession n. 拥有; 占有物, 所有物

a man of great possessions 大财主

personal possession 个人财物

come into one's possession (= come into the possession of sb.) 被某人占有, 落入某人之手

□ 知识拓展

In one's possession 被占有

In the possession of 为某人所有

take/get/gain possession of 拿到...; 占有, 占领

He lost all his possessions in the fire.

在那场火灾中他失去了全部财产。

I've had possession of this house for 7 years.

我拥有这栋房子已七年了。

He took possession of his new house.

他已住进他的新房子。

● in the name of 以... 的名义

Animal experiments are carried on in the name of science.

一些动物实验是以科学的名义进行的。

□ 知识拓展

name sb./sth. after 以... 的名字命名

● land 陆地; 土壤, 土地; (常与 at 连用) 着陆, 登陆, 卸货

We travelled by land until we reached the sea.

我们在陆路旅行一直到达海洋。

The land is very dry, there has been no rain.

土地很干燥, 许久没下雨。

The plan will land in five minutes.

飞机将在 5 分钟后降落。

The pilot landed the plane. 飞行员将飞机着陆。

The ship landed the goods at Shanghai. 船在上海卸货。

4. Others say that we now have alternatives that were not available in the past.

另一些人说我们现在有一些过去的人所没有的选择。

- **available** *adj.* 可用的, 可得到的

We must employ all available means to save the boy.

我们必须使用一切可用的方法救这个孩子。

That book is not available in Hong Kong.

那本书在香港买不到。

These facilities are available to members only.

这些设施仅供会员使用。

There is only a little money available for the trip.

这次旅行只有少量的钱可供花费。

These products are readily available for consumers.

这些产品消费者可轻易买到。

No suitable job is available. 没有适当的工作。

Are you available this evening? 今晚你有空吗?

She was not available for the interview.

她没空接受采访。

5. Instead of sending people, we can send robots equipped with cameras and other tools to do observations for us.

我们不是派人去, 而是可以派配备有照相机和其他工具的机器人去为我们进行观察。

- **equip** *v.* (equipped, equipped) 设备, 装备

equip sb. /sth. with sth. (= supply sb. /sth. with sth.) 用……装备

equip sb. for ... 使某人有能力 (胜任) ……

sb. be equipped to do sth. 使某人有准备做某事

We'll have to equip our office with word processors, won't we? 我们公司应该备有文字处理机, 不是吗?

We were just not equipped to deal with the problem.

我们没准备好, 根本应付不了这个问题。



热身同步训练

单项选择

- The project was _____ for its usefulness, feasibility and easiness of execution.
A. weighed B. measured
C. estimated D. evaluated
- The bridge was named _____ the hero who gave his life for the course of the people.
A. after B. with C. by D. from
- Somewhat better _____ academically, he returned home to continue his experiment.
A. furnished B. equipped
C. provided D. installed
- Time should be made good use _____ our lessons well.
A. of learning B. to learn
C. to learning D. of to learn
- Your views education are similar _____ mine.
A. in B. with C. as D. to
- The key _____ the earth is to change the way _____ we live.
A. to save; / B. to saving; /
C. to save; how D. to saving; how



Reading

阅读



语言点解析

1. It is well known that Africa had contacts with India and the Red Sea civilisations from the earliest times.

众所周知, 非洲自古就同印度和红海地区的文明有联系。

- ① It 是形式主语, 代替真正主语 that Africa had contacts with...

- ② **have contacts with** 与……有联系

典型例题

_____ with foreign countries can bring us much information about the world.

- A. Collection B. Competition
C. Contact D. Consumer

答案 C

解析 题意是“与外国联系可使我们了解世界。”contact with 意为“与……的联系”。

2. Silk from China found its way over land along the Silk Road to India, the Middle East and Rome, in exchange for spices and glass.

中国的丝绸通过丝绸之路到达印度、中东和罗马, 用以交换香料和玻璃。

● in exchange for 与……交换

She is giving him English lessons in exchange for his teaching her Chinese.

她教他英语, 他教她汉语。

3. In the eleventh century, the Africans made several voyages to the court of the Song Dynasty.

在十一世纪, 非洲人多次航行到大宋朝廷。

● voyage n. 航海, 航行

The ship set out on a long voyage.

那艘船出发进行长途航行。

The voyage to England took seven days.

这次去英国的航行时间是七天。

We made a voyage to Australia.

我们航行到了澳大利亚。

He is now on the voyage home.

他正在返航途中。

David went on a voyage around the world.

大卫进行环游世界的航行。

When I give up work I shall make/take a long sea voyage.

我离职后要进行一次长途航海旅行。

4. The contacts between China and Africa over the centuries led to the awareness of each other's existence, but still no accurate maps of the countries around the Indian Ocean existed.

中非之间几个世纪的联系使得彼此意识到对方的存在, 但印度洋周边的国家还没有人用地图准确地标出来。

● lead to 导致, 通向

Smoking leads to his bad health.

吸烟导致他身体不健康。

All roads lead to Rome.

条条大道通罗马。

lead sb. to do sth. 导致某人做某事

What led you to do that?

什么导致你做那件事?

● existence n. 存在

exist vi. 存在; 生存; 生活

in existence 现存的, 现有的

Salts exist in many things.

许多东西中存在着盐分。

There is nothing in existence is unchanging.

一切存在的事物没有不变化的。

● accurate adj. 正确无误的; 准确的

inaccurate adj. 不准确的

accuracy [U] 准确性; 精确性

Her report of what happened was accurate in every detail.

她对发生的情况所做的报告, 其全部细节都是准确的。

Is that station clock accurate?

火车站的钟准吗?

5. Under the command of Zheng He, the fleets set sail from the South China Sea...

在郑和的指挥下, 舰队从中国南海扬帆启航……

① under the command of sb. 在某人的指挥下

类似表达: under the guidance of sb. 在某人的指导下; with one's help 在某人的帮助下(不用 under)。

② set sail 启航

The ship set sail to America. 船启航去美洲。



阅读同步训练

Around the World in Eighty Days by Jules Verne is a novel about the adventures of Phileas Fogg and his servant Passerpartout. One day while Phileas Fogg is with some friends, he reads in a newspaper that it is possible to travel around the world in eighty days. No one believes this is true, except Phileas. Then Phileas bets (打赌) them that he could make the journey in eighty or under days, and then leaves along with his servant immediately.

The thing Jules Verne concentrates (集中; 专心) most on during *Around the World in Eighty Days* is how precise (精确的; 严谨的) Phileas Fogg is. In the beginning, Mr Fogg fires his servant because the water he brought him to shave in was four degrees of the correct temperature. I thought this was quite comic (滑稽的; 有趣的). When Mr Fogg hires Passerpartout, he instructs (指示; 命令) him exactly when to prepare breakfast, exactly how hot his water should be and many other silly things.

When Jules Verne wrote this book, he probably had no idea about how much the world would advance. Today, with the technology we have, we can physically travel around the world in about a day. But also today, we have the power to travel around the world in about eight seconds with computers.

- The writer of this passage intends to introduce _____.
A. Jules Verne
B. Phileas Fogg
C. Passerpartout
D. *Around the World in 80 Days*
- Phileas is _____.
A. cruel B. careless C. friendly D. comic
- In the last paragraph, the writer is trying to tell us that _____.
A. Jules Verne hasn't seen far into the future
B. Jules Verne had no idea of today's travel
C. the world is advancing greatly