

2010

江苏高考说明

导读导练

凤凰出版传媒集团



江苏教育出版社

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出版说明

由江苏省教育考试院组织编写、江苏教育出版社出版的《2010 江苏高考说明》是江苏省高考的纲领性文件,也是江苏省高考的命题依据。为了让高三教师和学生能准确领会《2010 高考说明》的最新信息和命题走向,并有效进行高考仿真训练,我们特组织经验丰富的命题专家和资深教师编写了这套冲刺高考的优质辅导书——《〈2010 江苏高考说明〉导读导练》丛书。本套书由语文、数学、英语(含磁带)、物理、化学、生物、历史、地理、政治 9 本书组成。每本书分为“《考试说明》导读”、“模块综合训练”、“高考全真导练”和“参考答案”4 个部分。

“《考试说明》导读”以简短的文字阐述了 2010 年江苏省高考的走向,对《高考说明》中的重点、难点、疑点进行了深入浅出的解读;“模块综合训练”以知识点为单位,集中检测相关内容;“高考全真导练”共 10 套仿真卷,全面依据《考试说明》相关的各项要求并参考典型题示例,在内容、题型、结构、难易度、分值等方面,与《考试说明》的要求完全一致,试题大多为原创新题,是真正意义上的仿真试卷,极具参考价值。后面附有“参考答案”,方便学生自测。

本丛书因其独有的出版背景,优秀的作者队伍,自 2008 年出版以来,受到师生们的高度好评。今年,我们在广泛收集各方意见的基础上,针对《2010 高考说明》中出现的新变化,及时做了全面修订。

我们相信,这套丛书是同学们临战前的最佳复习备考资料。

祝你们成功!

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第一部分 《考试说明》导读

最近公布了江苏省教育考试院制定的《2010 普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(江苏卷)说明》(以下简称《2010 考试说明》)。其中英语科说明由四部分组成,即“命题指导思想”、“考试内容及要求”“考试形式及试卷结构”以及“典型题示例”。并附录了 3,500 词的词汇表。

一、命题原则和指导思想

我省从 2005 年秋季开始进行普通高中课程改革试验,2008 年第一次使用课标教材的高中毕业生参加高考。2008 年江苏高考试卷的命题原则强调了三个方面:科学性、创新性和公平性。

1. 科学性:依据国家课程标准和考试大纲要求命题,试题设计与课程评价目标相一致,体现英语科考试的功能和特点。

2. 创新性:试题设计突出“三新”,即“新情境、新材料、新设计”,注重考查学生综合运用知识的能力,力求联系学生生活经验和社会实际。

3. 公平性:试题素材和解答要求对于所有考生都必须公平,考虑城市和农村不同教学条件和能力,避免需要特殊背景知识和特殊解答方式的题目。

为了与高中新课程配套,2008 江苏高考方案与以往相比有较大的变化。2010 江苏高考英语试卷的命题原则将会仍然沿用 2008 年的命题原则,会继续根据教育部 2003 年颁布的《普通高中英语课程标准(实验)》的总体目标和分项目标,参照《普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(英语科)考试大纲》的要求,结合我省实施《英语课程标准》的实际,按照我省高等学校统一招生考试方案来命制 2010 年的英语试题。

二、考试内容和要求

2010 我省高考英语科考试内容和要求是“根据普通高等学校对新生文化素质的要求,参照《英语课程标准》、《全国考试大纲》以及我省的《普通高中课程标准教学要求》”制定的。

因此,“参照《英语课程标准》、《全国考试大纲》、《2009 普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(江苏卷)说明》以及我省的《普通高中课程标准教学要求》”,在语言知识方面,除了语法知识仍像 2009 高考一样,“要求考生能够运用基本的英语语法知识”,在词汇量要求上,要求掌握的词汇与 2009 高考一样,即“掌握约 3,500 个单词和 400—500 个习惯用语

或固定搭配”。这“3,500 个单词和 400—500 个习惯用语或固定搭配”的要求实际就是《英语课程标准》中“语言知识目标”词汇八级要求。但根据我省高中英语课程教学和学生英语学习的实际要求,《2010 考试说明》中“附录:词汇表”在 2009 年“附录:词汇表”的基础上又进行了少量调整。

在语言运用方面,听力、阅读和书面表达三个方面的内容和要求与 2009 年的基本一致。对考生在听、读、写能力方面的要求与《英语课程标准》的八级目标要求一致,同时与英语课标教材《牛津高中英语》的教学内容和要求一致。

三、考试形式及试卷结构

考试形式及试卷结构也与 2009 年的完全一样,其中试卷满分为 120 分,全卷分值分配如下:客观题部分的听力、单项填空、完形填空和阅读理解这四大题满分分别为 20 分、15 分、20 分和 30 分,客观题满分为 85 分,占全卷总分的 70.83%;主观题部分的任务型阅读满分为 10 分,书面表达满分为 25 分,主观题满分为 35 分,占全卷总分的 29.17%。主观题部分所占分值的比例由 2007 年以前的 23.33% 提高到 29.17%。从主、客观题分值的变化可以看出:我省高考英语试卷体现了《英语课程标准》中提出的“适当减少客观题,增加有助于学生思维表达的主观题”的评价原则。

四、典型题示例

在《2010 考试说明》的第四部分“典型题示例”中,所选用的各大题示例除了听力题和 2009 年相同以外,其他示例均采用了 2009 年高考试卷中的原题。在这基础上又增加了一篇题为 Good Study Habits 的任务型阅读和一篇看图写作题。

五、附录:词汇表

与前几年的《考试说明》相比,江苏《2010 考试说明》中变化最大的就是词汇量。

为了达到《英语课程标准》中八级词汇目标的“3,500 个左右的单词和 400—500 个习惯用语或固定搭配”的要求,从 2007 年开始,我省逐年提高了对词汇量的要求。《2006 考试说明》中词汇量的要求为 1,800—2,000 个,《2007 考试说明》中词汇量的要求约为 2,500 个,《2008 考试说明》中关于词汇量的要求约为 3,500 个。在《2008 考试说明》的“附录:词汇表”中列出的 3,500 个单词与《英语课程标准》附录词汇表中的完全一致。

为了更加符合我省高中学生英语学习的实际要求,2009 年词汇表在 2008 年词汇表的基础上进行了少量的调整,新增了《牛津高中英语》教材中的单词 120 个,删去了 2008 年词汇表中的单词 40 个。新增加的单词是《朗文当代高级英语辞典》和其他最流行英语词典词频表中最常见的前 3,000 词汇,而《英语课程标准》中没有收入的单词。除了增加如 bake, evil, guys, image, ladder, pole, sign, site, threat, wrap 等很常用的词以外,还收录了时下一些热点词,如 depress, economy, emotion, invest, gene, negative, loan, philosophy 等。删去的单词基本是一些派生词,如 am, is, alcoholic (alcohol 的派生词), changeable (change 的派生词), contradictory (contradict 的派生词)等,以及一些不常用的词,如 anecdote, circulate 等。

《2010 考试说明》删减和增加的词汇均多于 2009 年。词汇表删去了《英语课程标准》

词汇表中非常用词汇 169 个,比 2009 年多删了 129 个。新增单词 164 个,比 2009 年增加了 44 个。新增词汇在词汇表中均以星号标出,调整后的词汇仍为 3,500 个。

从以上分析,我们可以看出,从 2008 年以来,我省高考在英语方面主要有三个大的变化:1. 提高了词汇量和词汇运用能力的要求;2. 起用了新题型——任务型阅读;3. 重视“写”的能力的培养——书面表达要多写 30 个单词。这些变化的依据就是《英语课程标准》的实施和课标教材的使用。因此,我们要明确《英语课程标准》的八级目标要求(普通高校的入学要求),特别要了解八级语言技能目标中的“听”、“读”、“写”的要求,以及八级语言知识目标中的“词汇”、“语法”和“话题”的要求。我省现在高三年级学生使用的《牛津高中英语》教材,是依据《英语课程标准》编写的教材,覆盖了八级要求的全部词汇和语法项目,教材中所列出的 500 余个习惯用语和固定搭配也是常用的。

六、备考建议

针对这三个变化,我们建议:

1. 对《2010 考试说明》中“附录:词汇表”所列出的单词该如何掌握,应区别对待。

在阅读文章中看到词汇表中的单词时,应该知道它们的词义。其中约有 2,000 个单词是常用的或热点单词,一些使用频率非常高、并能构成不同固定搭配的动词,要能听懂、会读、会正确拼写、会用;其中一些不常用的单词,尽管列入了词汇表,只要能识记就可以。

2. 任务型阅读能力要求高,题型难度大,需有目的的训练。

今年考纲中有一篇新编的任务型阅读文章,题目为 Good Study Habits,该篇文章词汇量共 377 个(建议考生有空做一下)。从这篇文章后设计的题目来看,有这么几个特点需引起考生们关注。1)概括性强。整个练习仅用了 47 词就理清了文章的脉络。2)信息量少。提供给读者的信息均为短语和精练的祈使句。3)题目密度大。14 个框中要填 10 个词,每个题目中间几乎没有多余的叙述。这些变化需要考生在今后的练习中要加强训练的针对性。这种类型的题目一般考查学生三个方面的能力,一是对文章中所给信息的归纳整理能力,另一个是对文章结构的理解能力,另外还考查学生词汇的熟练运用能力。在做题时,首先要明确做题要求,是每空填一个最恰当的单词。在读懂文章、分析表格结构的基础上,要会正确运用所需填写的单词,特别要注意所填单词的形式或词性。平时训练时,要注意:如果需填一个动词,考虑是用其-ing 形式还是过去分词形式,或者是不是第三人称单数,是一般现在时,还是过去时等;如果需填名词,要考虑是单数、复数还是不可数名词。还要注意的,要根据上下文的结构,考虑所填单词的词性,是形容词还是副词,是名词还是动词等。

3. 书面表达训练要关注看图写作题。

在今年的考纲中出现了一篇看图写作题。这篇写作题很有特点。首先图片是一幅漫画,和多幅有情节的图不同,需要考生在认真阅读中文写作要求和注意事项后,仔细观察漫画的内容。其次画面中除了图以外还有英文提示,如果你不知道英文提示的内容,你想象和发挥出的内容就会和画的主题大相径庭。看图写作题已有五年未出现在江苏的英语高考中,在考纲中出现这样有很大难度的题,也是第一次。建议考生在今后的训练中要加以重视,不仅要关注看图写作题,还要加大写作训练的量,要坚持每周写两至三篇 150 词左右的短文,尽量包括《英语课程标准》中列出的各种话题,同时参照教材中 1—5 模块相

应的课文。要想在书面表达题得到较高的分数,平时训练除了要注意句型写正确,时态用准确外,还要注意会用从句表达,用一些比较高级的词汇。

只要了解高考对知识和能力的要求,熟悉考试题型,充分利用考前的复习时间,进行针对性训练,我们的同学一定能在高考中考出理想的成绩。

第二部分

模块综合训练

Module 1

一、根据首字母或汉语提示, 写出适当的单词, 完成句子

1. The fans went _____ (疯狂的) when the famous film star stepped out of the plane.
2. Yesterday I went mad with my son because his room was in quite a _____ (乱).
3. Has the principal _____ (批准) our plan for a spring outing?
4. It's he not I who is to blame because it's not my _____ (过错).
5. It is _____ (要求) that every student should wear the school uniform at morning assembly.
6. He had many exciting _____ (经历) while studying abroad in Australia.
7. Jack _____ (后悔) not going to the cinema with his classmates on Sunday.
8. Mary considered _____ (放弃) her medical course and choosing law as her major.
9. What is your _____ (解释) for your not handing in your homework this time?
10. Mind your _____ (举止) when you are in a public place.
11. Customers with pets are f _____ to enter the restaurant.
12. The policeman i _____ on being given every detail of the car accident.
13. She feels she d _____ an apology after all the cruel things you said about her.
14. No one can m _____ him in knowledge of football.
15. The students are making p _____ for the coming sports meet.
16. If you can't quite f _____ me, I will speak slowly.
17. I am a _____ to have behaved so badly at your birthday party.
18. My father s _____ does housework while my mother does all of it.
19. He is in hospital, r _____ from an operation on the leg.
20. The famous Chinese basketball player d _____ lots of money to the Hope Project.

二、选择适当的词组并用其正确的形式填空

fall out	be hard on	donate ... to	sounds like
be in charge	go on diets	be required to	stay up

1. Six days _____ a long time to be traveling on camels.
2. The old professor decided to _____ most of his books _____ the school in the village.
3. _____ is one of the quick ways to lose weight, and yet it's harmful to our health.
4. He had red eyes because he _____ late into the night, writing the report.
5. Students in our school _____ wear school uniforms every workday except on Wednesday.
6. If you _____ your children, they may not feel at ease staying with you.
7. Mr Huang _____ of Class 8 while Mr Liu is on holiday.
8. The weight-loss pills made her hair _____.

三、根据所给汉语,完成句子

1. He _____ (做了讲座) in English on how to learn English well in the class meeting.
2. Upon _____ (大学一毕业), he became a lawyer.
3. The chairman _____ the guest speaker _____ the audience. (介绍)
4. Every day we have lunch at school _____ (免费).
5. The students are _____ (准备考试), hoping to achieve high _____ (分数)
6. It looks _____ (好像) it is going to snow. You'd better put on your heavy coat.
7. He always keeps his word; you can _____ (信任) him.
8. It is not until 1936 that baseball became a _____ (常规的) part of the Olympic Games.
9. Tony _____ (锻炼) regularly to keep fit.
10. You can tell me the whole thing _____ (秘密地). I won't tell anyone else.

四、用适当的关系代词或关系副词填空

1. The person _____ is in charge of the hospital is my uncle.
2. I can think of many cases _____ people quarreled or even fought over some very small matters.
3. Such a film _____ you saw last night isn't worth seeing at all.
4. This is the only book _____ is left in the bookstore.
5. Everything _____ I have done is to please you.
6. This textbook is used by students _____ native language is not English.
7. There isn't much _____ I want to say.
8. One of the places _____ she visited during the summer vacation is the Great Wall.
9. The photos reminded me of those happy moments _____ I stayed on the farm with the farmers.
10. I don't want to tell you the reason _____ I quitted the job because I was required to keep it a secret.
11. The gentleman turned out to be a very poor beggar, _____ was more than we could expect.
12. You may make friends with _____ you think is worth getting on with.

五、完成反意疑问句

1. He seldom eats out in the restaurants, _____?
2. It is useless trying to persuade him to give up smoking, _____?
3. He might not turn up at all. Let's not wait any longer, _____?
4. The old couple must have gone to the concert last night, _____?
5. You don't think I can work out the problem by myself, _____?
6. I think there must be a misunderstanding between you and your friend, _____?
7. It was said 200 buildings were damaged in the fire, _____?
8. No one has given him a hand so far, _____?
9. You know who they are, _____?
10. Heat up the meat for supper, _____?

六、单项填空

1. _____ is often the case, Tom got the lowest marks in the final examinations.
A. Which B. As C. What D. That
2. The saleswoman insisted that I _____ the necklace and _____.
A. had stolen; was B. stole; be punished
C. had stolen; should be punished D. steal; might be punished
3. What we need to do is to _____ a plan and then _____ it _____.
A. make up; carry; out B. work out; carry; out
C. work up; make; out D. make out; make; up
4. Children under 18 were forbidden _____ and _____ was forbidden inside.
A. to enter; smoking B. entering; to smoke
C. to enter; to smoke D. entering; smoking
5. You are playing football with your classmates this afternoon. I wish to join you, _____?
A. do I B. may I C. won't I D. don't I
6. I _____ to South America to see my parents and now I _____ for long.
A. am used to fly; used to flying B. used to flying; am used to flying
C. used to fly; am used to fly D. used to fly; am used to flying
7. In such a close game, every point _____.
A. does B. works C. counts D. pays
8. It's already 7 o'clock. Mum and Dad must be waiting for us to have supper together, _____?
A. mustn't they B. need they C. aren't they D. do they
9. He is very impolite. I hated the way _____ he talked to the teacher.
A. which B. by which C. what D. in which
10. I regret _____ that you are putting on weight, but you'd better not risk _____ to lose weight.
A. to say; to go on diets B. to say; going on diets
C. saying; to go on diets D. saying; going on diets

- 七、请认真阅读下列短文,并根据所读内容在文章后表格中的空格里填入一个最恰当的词
- Ever since humans have lived on the earth, they have made use of various forms of communication. Generally, this expression of thoughts and feelings has been in the form of oral speech. When there is a language barrier, communication is completed through sign language in which motions stand for letters, words, and ideas. Tourists and the people unable to hear or speak have had to turn to this form of expression. Many of these symbols of whole words are very lively and exact and can be used internationally; spelling, however, cannot.

Body language sends ideas or thoughts by certain actions, either meaningfully or not. A

wink can be a way of showing that the party is only joking. A nod means agreement, while shaking the head indicates disagreement.

Other forms of nonlinguistic (非语言的) language can be found in Braille (a system of raised dots read with the fingertips), signal flags, Morse code, and smoke signals. Road maps and picture signs also guide and warn people. While language is the most common form of communication, other systems also express human thoughts and feelings.

Title: Various Forms of Communication	
They can (1) _____ with each other in many different ways since humans live on the earth.	
(2) _____ language	(3) _____ can represent letters or our ideas. Many symbols of words are said to be very lively and exact and can be used meaningfully except for (4) _____.
Body language	Some (5) _____ can send our meaningful ideas or thoughts. We are able to express our agreement by (6) _____ our head.
Other forms of nonlinguistic language	(7) _____ can be most (8) _____ used among the blind people. We regard sign flags, smoke signals and so on as a kind of (9) _____ language. If you have some language barriers, you can use the other (10) _____ to communicate with others.

八、书面表达

最近英国某文化教育机构对部分有意到英国留学的中国高中学生进行了一次问卷调查。假设你是李华,现在你以英文书信的形式将你的想法反映给该文化教育机构的官员。主要内容如下:

1. 你选择的留学地区和时间;
2. 你选择去英国留学的原因;
3. 你留学毕业后的工作打算;
4. 你希望从该文化教育机构了解的信息。

注意:

1. 词数 150 左右;
2. 信的开头和结尾已为你写好;
3. 可适当增减细节,以使行文连贯。

June 8

Dear Sir or Madame,

I'm glad to have been surveyed on the study in Britain.

Yours sincerely,
Li Hua

Module 2

一、根据首字母或汉语提示, 写出适当的单词, 完成句子

1. The two houses are s _____ in size but different in style.
2. We were warmly welcomed by the v _____ when we reached the village.
3. We often listen to n _____ and international news to make us informed of the latest events.
4. I don't have the _____ (力量) to carry you any further.
5. There are many muddy _____ (脚印) on the kitchen floor.
6. I was unaware of his _____ (存在) until today.
7. We cannot _____ (可能) finish it. There is little time left.
8. He is curious about the things around him and likes to read stories full of _____ (神秘).
9. He couldn't help being stricken by the _____ (美景) of the West Lake.
10. With so many people _____ (包围) me, I couldn't go on with my work.
11. In early morning light, we could only see the dark f _____ of the mountain.
12. He works for a company that p _____ reference books.
13. The program attracted millions of v _____ because it was very interesting.
14. Detectives are now faced with the t _____ of identifying the body.
15. He showed me the exact s _____ where he had asked her to marry him.

二、单词辨析 根据句子意思, 选择适当的词填空

A strength, force, energy, power

1. He pushed the big stone into the river with all his _____.
2. Old as he is, he still has _____ to do the work by himself.
3. Some animals have the _____ to see in the dark.
4. The girl was taken away by _____.

B country, nation, state

1. The whole _____ was in deep sorrow at this news.
2. Portugal is a smaller _____ than Spain.
3. Should industry be controlled by the _____?

C common, ordinary, usual, normal

1. A person's _____ body temperature is about 37°C.
2. Cold is a _____ disease. Take it easy.
3. It's a _____ thing with him to go to office on foot.
4. — How do you find his speech?
— It's _____.

三、选择单词或词组并用其适当的形式填空

A

in harmony with	rule out	show up	make up	look into	run out
run into	step up	do some research on	take turns		

- The health department _____ efforts to reduce teenage smoking.
- Tom promised to be at the gate at 9:30. It was 10 o'clock when he finally _____.
- When the manager asked him why he was late, he _____ an excuse and said his watch didn't work properly.
- We are _____ the cause of the accident. Soon you'll know the result.
- Jack had no experience, and he _____ as a possible manager in the company.
- He was thinking about his speech to be given at the meeting when he was driving and _____ a light post by the roadside.
- It's a good idea to _____ the market before you buy a house.
- The daughters _____ to attend to their mother when she was in hospital.
- The food and water will _____ soon.
- The villagers live _____ nature.

B

make contributions to	result in	pay off	compare with	set sail for
be qualified for	look up to	get accepted to	work as	empty ... of ...

- I'm sure that his hard work will _____ at last.
- As a scientist, he _____ lots of _____ his motherland.
- He is working hard all the time, hoping to _____ some foreign study programs.
- It will take a few years for him to _____ the job.
- He has been _____ a teacher for years.
- He _____ his pocket _____ what there was in it.
- _____ my progress, my classmate is great.
- She _____ always _____ his father as an example.
- His carelessness _____ this accident.
- The ship _____ America last week and will arrive there in half a month.

四、用所给动词的适当时态填空

- By this time next year, you _____ (learn) much more English.
- It was not until I _____ (read) your letter that I _____ (understand) the whole affair.
- It is six years since we _____ (begin) studying English.
- Once he _____ (make) up his mind, nobody _____ (hold) him back.
- Mr Johnson _____ (teach) himself abstract physics by the time he _____ (be) fifteen.
- My neighbor _____ (keep) a very huge dog until one day it _____ (bite) a pupil

who _____ (pass) the front door.

7. I asked her what she _____ (do) since she _____ (arrive) here.
8. We _____ (try) three times so far and we _____ (fail) each time.
9. The results of last experiment _____ (be) better than anyone _____ (expect).
10. The old man _____ (fall), as he _____ (get) off the bus, and _____ (break) his leg.

五、用所给单词的适当形式填空

1. Upon _____ (enter) the tomb, Carter's lucky pet bird, which had led him to the place, was eaten by a snake.
2. George Gould, a friend of Carnarvon's went to Egypt after _____ (hear) of his death.
3. If _____ (breathe) in, they can result in illness or even death.
4. When _____ (go) on a trip to Europe, the old man met his long-lost sister.
5. On _____ (ask) for information, I was told I had taken the wrong bus.
6. While _____ (lock) up in prison, she wrote her first novel.
7. During his lifetime, he _____ many amazing things. In 1992, he made his most amazing _____ of all. (discover)
8. Because the mystery has never been fully _____, they are trying hard to find a scientific _____. (explain)
9. In order to become _____ overnight, they stole the _____ from the king's tomb and sold them right away. (rich)
10. Some _____ called at my house yesterday morning and behaved rather _____. (strange)
11. It was reported that a number of miners had _____ from the terrible accident. Their _____ resulted in important measures taken immediately afterwards. (die)
12. The famous writer fell _____ in his childhood but the terrible _____ didn't stop him from writing good works due to his strong will. (ill)
13. Those tombs were _____ twenty years ago. The _____ of the tombs hit the headlines in those days. (open)

六、翻译句子

1. 探险家们正在加紧搜寻一种像人的动物。
Explorers are _____ a man-like creature.
2. 由于他的无礼,我不想再和他说一句话。
_____, I said no more word to him.
3. 当他知道在这次考试中失败了,他变得很失望。
He _____ when he _____ he failed in the exam.
4. 根据最近一份调查显示,学生将一半以上的业余时间花在做作业上。
_____ a recent survey, students spend more than half of their spare time _____.
5. 据说地球表面由许多不同的板块构成。