



综合应用创新题



YZLI0890150566

高中英语

必修4

配人教

学生用书

- ★含教材习题答案
- ★含专项训练
- ★单元卷单独成册

黑龙江少年儿童出版社

经典好题

精妙点拨



®

综合应用创新题

高中英语必修4

(配人教)

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本册主编:袁 远

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Yes, I can!



YZLI0890150566

每一道题中都凝聚着智慧的美丽，
每一套卷中都流淌着快乐的习题。

黑龙江少年儿童出版社

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你的差距牵动着我的心

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荣德基CETC差距学习法

“荣德基CETC差距学习法”是荣德基老师于2005年独创的一套科学高效的学习方法。

近年来，荣老师逐步深化了CETC差距学习法的科学性与实用性内涵。这一理论在CETC“三大理念”和“四大操作工具”的支撑下，为广大学子量身打造了“个性化差距解决方案”，旨在帮助学生针对学习中的差距全程监督、各个击破。

一、CETC三大核心理念

问渠哪得清如许，为有源头活水来。差距学习理论强大而旺盛的生命力主要源于其三大核心理念：

（一）学生驱动理念

学生驱动理念是荣德基老师根据新课程标准提倡的“主动学习”要求而提出的新型育人理念。荣老师通过其始创的一系列切实可行的工具，充分激发学生的自我潜能和学习兴趣，引领学生主动整理错题，主动寻找讲解、练习、测试各环节存在的差距，主动归纳总结，主动合作交流，并最终使学生成为真正的学习主体。

学生驱动理念需要教师和家长的全新角色转变。首先教师要做“催化剂”，在寻找学习差距方面为学生提供指导，充分激发学生的内在潜能，让学生从自身源源不断地获取因差距而产生的巨大能量。其次家长应做“温度计”，及时感知孩子学习、生活等方面的心理变化，准确发现孩子学习中存在的差距，并帮助孩子寻找产生差距的原因，为孩子的健康成长指点迷津。

（二）错题连坐制

荣老师经过大量材料分析和科学研究，创造性地提出了差距学习法中的“二八定律”，即“在大量习题中，决定学生学习成绩的永远是其中那20%的错题”。荣老师认为错题集中折射了学生的知识差距，消灭错题就是消灭差距的最直接、最有效的方法，CETC“二八定律”摒弃长时间、拉锯式地大量做习题的做法，是对题海战术的一种彻底颠覆。

所谓“错题连坐制”，即在可能的范围内，找出某错题所有相关的同类题，并针对同类习题进行重点练习、一一解决。寻找同类错题可以从两个维度进行：深入分析某错题误解原因，如果是该错题所属的知识点没有掌握，则找出该知识点的所有习题，对知识点进行强化训练；如果因为该题型的解题方法没掌握，则找出所有同类题型，对解题方法进行强化训练。




（三）知识秩序个体化

所谓知识秩序个体化，即整合学生的自我差距，建立最适合学生自身的知识排列组合，从而突出学生自我学习重点。错题和知识点是现象与本质的关系，当学生通过错题锁定了自己的知识点差距后，必须把各个孤立的知识点差距建立起联系和架构，组成个体化的知识网络，这是一种知识升华的过程。

二、“荣德基CETC差距学习法”的实践工具模板

(一) 三度闯关题

“三度闯关题”是“荣德基CETC差距学习法”的典型操作工具，旨在帮助学生分阶段逐步解决学习中的错题，并且指导学生针对第二次做错题目进行深化练习，以达到“发现错误，彻底解决；一旦解决，永不再犯”的目的。

CETC差距学习法 一度闯关题	CETC差距学习法 二度闯关题	CETC差距学习法 三度闯关题
 荣老师提示你： 请将各课(节)习题中你做错的题抄在错题页上，单元考试前将该单元的错题再做一遍！	 荣老师提示你： 请将你在“一度闯关题”中做错的题及单元检测卷中做错的题抄在错题页上，模块考试前将这些题再做一遍！	 荣老师提示你： 想把本书的书本变薄而知识变厚吗？那就来一次错题大围剿吧！你在“二度闯关题”、模块检测卷及专项训练中可能仍有题做错了，请抄在错题页上再做一遍！
错题页	错题页	错题页

(二) 错题分享日志

在每单元(章)复习结束后，同学们一定积累了几个或更多的错题，你是不是想跟其他同学交流一下经验与技巧呢？这时可以找三五个要好的同学开展合作式学习。每个人要准备两道自己做错的典型题目，与大家分享自己的错误原因，交流题目的正确解法，分析题目涉及的知识点以及同类题的应对方法等。分享会分为自讲、互评两个环节，针对某错题进行演讲是一种整合思维的过程，旨在考查学生对错题所属知识点的把握程度及对错题解析方法的熟练程度；而同学间互评是一种有益回馈，评价可以给彼此更大的信心与力量，或者为彼此指出不足和改善方向。建议每位同学都要准备一个“错题分享日志”，每次错题分享会结束后，可仿照下面的模板将错题认真抄写在“错题分享日志”中。

(三) 错题连坐表

“错题连坐表”是错题“连坐制”学习理念的具体应用，是在“一度闯关题”后，对再次做错的所有错题的一次围歼。学生在“二度闯关题”中的每个错题，都可模仿以下模板格式，认真填写“错题连坐表”，尤其要注意完成其中的“寻找同类题”一栏，让“同类错题，同时消化；错题知识点，更加强化”。

错题分享日志

我的参讲错题：

我的错题分析：

自讲中发现的问题：

我的自讲收获：

我的改进措施：

时间：

参会人：

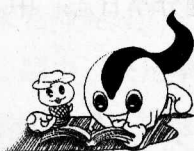
CETC错题连坐表

措施 项目	差距“诊断——消灭”流程	复习计划
错题出处	页码:	下次温习此题的时间
	题号:	
所属知识点	____章____节 知识点:	1. 第2天: ____月____日____时
错因分析	表面原因:	2. 第5天: ____月____日____时
	深层原因:	3. 第15天: ____月____日____时
正确解法		4. 第60天: ____月____日____时
规律总结	1. 2. 3.	
寻找同类题	____页 ____题: _____	
	____页 ____题: _____	
	____页 ____题: _____	
自我进步奖励		

(四) 个体化知识秩序目录

个体化知识秩序是指针对学习的单个主体（即学生自己），通过自我测评、老师指导等途径，建立起符合学生自身特点的学习方法与复习秩序。在实际教学中，老师的讲授针对的是班级群体，每个学生面对的教材知识目录也都一样，但实际上每个学生的学习重难点与知识掌握程度是不同的。建立“个体化知识秩序目录”，首先要关注“三度闯关题”和“错题连坐表”中的错题，当然学生不应只拘泥于错题，而是要抓住并深刻掌握错题所属的知识点，把每单元（章）内自己有过失误的知识点按照章节顺序——抄录下来，最终组成一个新的目录。这个目录就是最适合自己的知识体系，也是学生复习的重难点所在。建构“个体化知识秩序目录”，是对学生的知识结构进行整合和完善。

个体化知识秩序目录



荣老师提示你：

当每个学习细节你都做到位，当每个熟知的学习方法你都已掌握，那么你消灭知识差距就指日可待了，你接下来要做的是整合差距，制定符合自己的学习秩序。

请全面清点你的每一个错误反思录，将你的各个错题所属的知识点按照章节顺序抄录于下，这是你本学科知识体系中各差距知识点的集合，也是你复习过程中的重点所在。

第一单元

页码

- _____
- _____
- _____
-

第二单元

页码

- _____
- _____
- _____
-

第N单元

页码

.....

目录

CONTENTS

Unit 1 Women of achievement

I. 导学自测	1	110
II. 基础巩固	2	111
III. 综合拓展	5	112
IV. 高考演练	8	113

答案

Unit 2 Working the land

I. 导学自测	10	115
II. 基础巩固	11	115
III. 综合拓展	13	116
IV. 高考演练	16	117

Unit 3 A taste of English humour

I. 导学自测	18	118
II. 基础巩固	19	118
III. 综合拓展	21	119
IV. 高考演练	23	120

Unit 4 Body language

I. 导学自测	25	121
II. 基础巩固	26	121
III. 综合拓展	28	123

IV. 高考演练	31	123
----------	----	-----

Unit 5 Theme parks

I. 导学自测	32	125
II. 基础巩固	33	125
III. 综合拓展	35	126
IV. 高考演练	38	126

专项训练

专项一: 词汇专项训练	40	128
专项二: 语法专项训练	43	129
专项三: 综合题专项训练	44	130

Unit 1 能力测试	51	93
Unit 2 能力测试	57	95
Unit 3 能力测试	63	98
Unit 4 能力测试	69	100
Unit 5 能力测试	75	103
必修4 模块综合测试卷(一)	81	105
必修4 模块综合测试卷(二)	87	108

参考答案及点拨	93
---------	----

附: 教材练习题参考答案	132
--------------	-----

Unit 1 Women of achievement

I 导学自测 (110)

一、根据首字母提示补全单词

1. An a _____ is something that someone has succeeded in doing, especially after a lot of effort.
2. A p _____ is a task that requires a lot of time and effort.
3. An i _____ is an organization set up to do a particular type of work, especially research or teaching.
4. A s _____ is a person who has a particular skill or knows a lot about a particular subject.
5. A c _____ is a relationship between two things, people, or groups.
6. A c _____ is a planned set of activities that people carry out over a period of time in order to achieve something such as social or political change.
7. An o _____ is an official group of people, for example a political party, a business, a charity, or a club.
8. If you b _____ yourself, you act in the way that people think is correct and proper.
9. If something is w _____, it is enjoyable or useful, and worth the time, money, or effort that is spent on it.
10. If you o _____ a person or thing, you watch them carefully, especially in order to learn something about them.
11. Someone who is o _____ gives their opinions about things openly and honestly, even if they are likely to shock or offend people.
12. If you r _____ someone, you have a good opinion of their character or ideas.
13. An a _____ is a statement or a set of statements that you use in order to try to convince people that your opinion about something is correct.
14. E _____ consists of performances of plays and films, and activities such as reading and watching television, which give people pleasure.
15. When people c _____ around something, they gather closely together around it.
16. If you s _____ someone or their ideas or aims, you agree with them, and perhaps help them because you want them to succeed.
17. The a _____ is a group of people watching or listening to a play, concert, film, or public meeting.
18. If you i _____ to do something, you have decided or planned to do it.
19. An e _____ is an unexpected and difficult or dangerous situation, especially an accident, which happens suddenly and which requires quick action to deal with.

20. A g _____ is all the people in a group or country who are of a similar age, especially when they are considered to have the same experiences or attitudes.

二、短语互译

21. human being _____
22. move off _____
23. 过着……的生活 _____
24. crowd in _____
25. look down upon/on _____
26. 查阅; 参考; 谈到 _____
27. by chance _____
28. come across _____
29. 坚持; 继续 _____

三、根据汉语用本单元出现的重点词语完成句子

30. 琼正从事于女权平等运动。
Joan is _____ equal rights for women.
31. 当我离去时,我想让你举止得体。
I want you to _____ while I'm away.
32. 这些树提供了一片宜人的树阴。
These trees afford _____.
33. 他们仔细观察了鹿的生活习性。
They carefully _____ the behavior of deer.
34. 他因诚实而深受大家的尊敬。
He is highly _____ everyone _____ his honesty.
35. 我今晚不想与你争辩。
I'm not going to _____ you tonight.
36. 除夕那天街上有大批人群。
There were _____ people in the street on New Year's Eve.
37. 你能举几个例子来证实你的论点吗?
Can you give some examples to _____ your argument?
38. 我们不应该轻视体力劳动。
We should not _____ manual labor.
39. 请别再提这件事。
Don't _____ this matter again, please.
40. 昨天我在街上偶然遇见了汤姆。
I met Tom _____ in the street yesterday. / I _____ Tom in the street yesterday.
41. 他打算让他儿子经营该公司。
He _____ his son _____ manage the company.
42. 你可以帮我传口信给你母亲吗?
Could you _____ my message _____ your mother?
43. 虽然有困难,他们还是设法使试验继续下去。
They managed to _____ their experiments in spite of the difficulties.

四、文章预测

44. The text is mainly about _____.
 A. Jane Goodall's life in protecting the wildlife
 B. Jane Goodall's life in the forest in Africa
 C. chimpanzee's life in the forest
 D. many wild animals in danger
45. What is the purpose of the group visiting the chimps in the forest?
 A. They are going to study the chimps in the forest together with Jane.
 B. They want to experience the life of chimps.
 C. Their purpose is to watch the chimps in the forest.
 D. Their purpose is to see the sunrise in East Africa.
46. Which of the statements is wrong according to the passage?
 A. The group's first activity of the day is watching a family of chimps wake up.
 B. The group follow the chimps as they wander into the forest.
 C. The group feed or clean the chimps to show their love.
 D. They watch the chimps play in the forest.
47. Jane Goodall spent years observing and recording the chimpanzee's daily activity, because she wanted to _____.
 A. fully understand chimpanzees' behavior
 B. show her love for chimps
 C. know how chimpanzees communicated with each other
 D. know if chimpanzees ate only fruit and nuts
48. What can we conclude from the passage?
 A. Jane together with her mother spent more than 40 years doing research on chimpanzees in Africa.
 B. Jane lived in the forest in Africa to show she could do everything like a man.
 C. She worked out chimpanzee's social system by studying only their body language.
 D. Jane devoted her life to protecting animals in the wild and achieved a lot.

II 基础巩固 (111)

● Period 1 Warming Up ~ Comprehending

一、用方框中所给词组的适当形式完成句子(其中两个是多余的)

human being, concern oneself with, devote to, have connections with, protect against, behave oneself, have no respect for, argue with, inspire ... with ..., in support of, move off

1. He was still _____ the study of chemistry.
 2. I _____ her for a long time, but she refused to listen to reason.
 3. Rare flowers in our garden are well _____ the changeable weather.
 4. His encouraging remarks _____ me _____ confidence.
 5. Some people _____ the speed limit

and consequently are punished.

6. After work, they _____ housework.
 7. She spoke _____ the project.
 8. Students are asked to _____ in this boarding school and they are only allowed to go back home once a month.
 9. The company _____ a number of Japanese firms.

二、单项选择

1. Gun control is a subject _____ Americans have argued for a long time.
 A. of which B. with which
 C. about which D. into which
2. The meeting was concerned _____ reforms, and everyone present was concerned _____ their own interests.
 A. with; for B. with; with
 C. for; about D. about; with
3. ☹ The great scientist made up his mind to devote all he had to _____ some primary schools for poor children.
 A. set up B. setting up
 C. have set up D. having set up
4. Before repairing the pipe, the workers cut off the _____ of the house pipes to the water supply.
 A. heating B. electricity
 C. gas D. connection
5. In summer he often wears sunglasses to protect his eyes _____ the strong sunlight.
 A. off B. of C. from D. away
6. In order to guarantee the people's health and reduce smoking, the government is starting an anti-smoking advertising _____.
 A. campaign B. company
 C. broadcast D. cartoon
7. If you have no idea how to _____ yourself at table in an English family, you should follow the host.
 A. enjoy B. make C. help D. behave
8. —What a pleasant _____ these trees given us!
 —Why not stop here and have a rest in it?
 A. shadow B. shade C. scene D. peace
9. It is not _____ to discuss the question again and again.
 A. worth B. worthy
 C. worthwhile D. worth while
10. He has _____ the insects all his life, which he is proud of.
 A. seen B. observed
 C. discovered D. noticed
11. Her bedroom communicates _____ her study.
 A. and B. with C. by D. to
12. We have great _____ and admiration for our maths teacher

for her learned knowledge and high personality.

- A. contempt B. dislike C. passion D. respect
13. Tom often argues _____ his wife _____ some small things, which makes their sensitive daughter very sad.
A. about; on B. with; against
C. against; on D. against; with
14. All the parents present at the meeting _____ to tears by the moving story.
A. affected B. effected
C. were effected D. were affected
15. They made their way in the shop _____ shoppers.
A. crowded with B. crowded
C. crowding with D. was crowded with
16. Magnificent views over the countryside have often _____ people to write poems.
A. introduced B. reminded
C. inspired D. persuaded
17. The earnest scientist is trying to find out the evidence to _____ his theory.
A. support B. design C. carry D. promise
18. You'll _____ the difficult problem if you keep on _____ it.
A. work for; working out B. work on; working out
C. work out; working at D. work at; working for
19. Now we are _____ a happy _____, which we should owe to the leadership of our great Party.
A. living; life B. leading; live
C. leading; life D. both A and C
20. A good idea _____ on the general engineer that it could solve the traffic problems to build another highway.
A. crowded in B. gave in
C. joined in D. resulted in

三、用正确的介词或副词填空

1. ★ We were very concerned _____ the safety of the people in Yushu after the earthquake.
2. After that, he devoted his entire energy _____ these studies.
3. Wearing dark glasses can protect your eyes _____ the sun.
4. He had no way to communicate _____ his brother.
5. He showed no respect _____ their rights.
6. We argued her _____ of going on such a dangerous journey.
7. This had a great effect _____ the future of both mother and son.
8. You might be put _____ death if you attempt to smuggle drugs into that country.
9. We must work _____ a way to have a cheap holiday.

四、根据课文内容填空(每空一词)

There are a lot of famous women of achievement in the

world. They all do well in their work, such as Lin Qiaozhi, Jane Goodall and Song Qingling. Of all the famous women, I admire Madame Curie for her contribution to the world. I 1. _____ admire Florence Nightingale 2. _____ her great achievement 3. _____ a nurse. There is no doubt 4. _____ they are real heroines and 5. _____ (worth) of being praised. But in my opinion, all healthy humans have the ability to do that. It just depends on 6. _____ you have the determination to do it and whether the situation is in your favor. But never before have I admired a person so much as Helen Keller, who I just read about. She was an unlucky girl, 7. _____ could neither hear 8. _____ see. I just can't imagine how she could be so successful. I really don't believe that a deaf-blind lady could become a world-famous writer. 9. _____ great difficulties she must have met and what great efforts she must have made! If I 10. _____ (be) her, I wouldn't have the courage to live on. It is by her courage and imagination and intelligence that I was struck.

● Period 2 Learning about Language

一、单项选择

1. The careless driver was fined because of _____ the traffic lights.
A. turning on B. ignoring C. taking D. looking at
2. Our teachers often tell us not to _____ anyone else, even if he or she does not do better than us.
A. look forward to B. look down upon
C. look back on D. look out for
3. When you meet a new word in reading English novels, you can guess its meaning but needn't always _____ the dictionary.
A. look at B. attach to
C. pay attention to D. refer to

二、语法专练

(一) 单项选择

1. —Is everyone here?
—Not yet ... Look, there _____ the rest of our guests!
A. come B. comes C. is coming D. are coming
2. At present, one of the arguments in favor of the new airport _____ that it will bring a lot of jobs to the area.
A. is B. are C. will be D. were
3. Mr Green, with his students, _____ visit a science museum this week.
A. is going to B. are going to
C. was going to D. were going to
4. The teacher together with the students _____ discussing Reading Skills that _____ newly published in America.
A. are; were B. is; were
C. are; was D. is; was
5. The results of the examination _____ that you have made great _____.

若在习题或例题中出现★,则表示该题是热点题,同学们要重点学习。

- A. show; progress B. shows; progress
C. show; progresses D. shows; progresses
6. No one in the institute but John and I _____ that our director is going to resign.
A. knows B. know
C. have known D. am to know
7. Jane as well as her sisters _____ Japanese in Japan.
A. study B. have studied
C. studies D. are studying
8. The teacher, with 6 girls and 8 boys of her class, _____ visiting a museum when the earthquake struck.
A. was B. were C. had been D. would be
9. A poet and artist _____ coming to speak to us about Chinese literature and painting tomorrow afternoon.
A. is B. are C. was D. were
10. One thousand dollars _____ a large sum of money in his eyes.
A. seem to be B. is C. are D. were
11. One and a half _____ left on the table.
A. apples is B. apple are C. apples are D. apple is
12. Three-fourths of the surface of the earth _____ covered by water.
A. is B. are C. were D. has been
13. The company had about 20 notebook computers but only one third _____ used regularly. Now we have 60 working all day long.
A. is B. are C. was D. were
14. The number of people invited to the party _____ sixty, but a number of them _____ absent for different reasons.
A. were; was B. was; was
C. was; were D. were; were
15. With more forests being destroyed, huge quantities of good earth _____ each year.
A. is washing away B. is being washed away
C. are washing away D. are being washed away
16. She is the only one of the students who _____ elected.
A. are B. have C. has D. is
17. _____ without any friends _____ the most difficult challenge for him while living on the lonely island.
A. How does he survive; are
B. How to survive; are
C. How does he survive; is
D. How to survive; is
18. Most of what has been said about the Smiths _____ also true of the Johnsons.
A. are B. is C. being D. to be
19. Strangely enough, a pair of new trousers _____ among the rubbish.
A. were found B. was found

- C. has found D. have found
20. The rich _____ not always happy and the poor _____ not always sad.
A. are; are B. is; is C. has; has D. have; have

(二) 用所给词的适当形式填空

1. Bill was standing at the side of the car, talking to two men who _____ (be) helping him to repair his car.
2. Playing football not only makes us grow up tall and strong but also _____ (give) us a sense of fair play and team spirit.
3. Now my picture and the prize _____ (be) hanging in the library.
4. There _____ (be) always more mysteries to look into.
5. But not all information _____ (be) good to society.
6. If I listen to my own records, there _____ (be) no need to spend money.
7. You will probably want to join the Stamp Collectors' Club which _____ (exist) to add more stamps to your collection.

(三) 单句改错

1. As is known to us all, remembering English words are not easy.
2. The police was looking for the murderer everywhere in the city.
3. Writing English and speaking it is different things.
4. It is the parents and their son who wants to buy the bicycle.
5. What he said at the meeting were very important to us.

● Period 3 Using Language

一、根据首字母提示补全单词

1. If something is i _____ for a particular purpose, it has been planned to fulfill that purpose.
2. An e _____ action is one that is done or arranged quickly and not in the normal way, because an emergency has occurred.
3. A g _____ is the period of time, usually considered to be about thirty years, which it takes for children to grow up and become adults and have children of their own.
4. C _____ means careful thought about something.
5. If you d _____ something somewhere, you take it there.
6. If you say that someone is m _____, you approve of them because they do not talk much about their abilities or achievements.

二、用正确的介词或副词填空

1. Was that remark intended _____ a joke?
2. The gifts were intended _____ my father's birthday, but

my aunt thought they were for her and took them.

3. She is responsible _____ the determination _____ wage levels within this company.
4. He was considerate _____ everyone.
5. He showed no consideration _____ his wife.
6. —Tom's wife was sent _____ hospital last night.
—Yes, I hear she was delivered _____ a baby boy at 3 am.
7. He's got a drawer full of medals but he's very modest _____ them and never show them _____ to others.
8. There are several pairs to choose _____, but I'm at a loss which to buy.
9. We hadn't planned to meet. We only met _____ chance.
10. We came _____ an old man lying on the road.
11. Who will care _____ the house while the family is away?
12. The teachers and students discussed the teaching programs that they would like to see carried _____ the next year.

三、单项选择

1. The meal over, the managers went back to the meeting room to _____ their discussion.
A. put away B. take down
C. look over D. carry on
2. —Can I help you?
—I want to buy an English storybook that is _____ for the senior middle school students.
A. used B. read C. devoted D. intended
3. Honestly speaking, the quality of the digital camera is not so good as described, so I am _____ pay him 200 dollars in all.
A. determined B. determining
C. determined to D. determining to
4. —Why wasn't John chosen to do the job?
—Maybe because he _____ experience.
A. was considered lacking
B. was considered to be in need of
C. was considered that it needs
D. was considered to lack
5. Heads from Asia and Europe attended the conference and President Hu _____ a speech on the first day.
A. stated B. issued C. addressed D. delivered
6. I didn't know he was there on business. I met him only _____.
A. on purpose B. as a result
C. in surprise D. by chance
7. When I was going shopping in the supermarket yesterday, I _____ an old friend of mine, who I hadn't met for ten years.
A. came across B. came about
C. came to D. came up
8. ☹ Please tell me the proper way you think of _____ the

rare flowers.

- A. how to take care of B. to take care of
- C. taking care of D. take care of
9. After only half an hour's rest, the woman scientist _____ her research.
A. relied on B. carried on
C. spied on D. put on
10. Ann is so careful that she always goes over her exercises to _____ there are no mistakes.
A. look for B. make sure
C. find out D. think about

III 综合拓展 (112)

一、完形填空(建议用时:15分钟 词数:约310)

After the earthquake, the rescuers arrived at the disaster area as soon as possible. After getting there, they carried out the rescue plan 1 and tried their best to save as many people as they could.

In a 2 house, they found a woman. She was 3 when the rescuers found her. She was 4 in the ruins. Through cracks(裂缝)of the ruins, they could see her last 5. Being on her knees, the upper part of her body was forward, with her 6 on the ground to support her body. It looked 7 because she was bent out of shape.

The rescuers were sure that she was dead. Just as the rescuing team went to the 8 building, suddenly the leader called, "Come here." He came to the 9, reached his hands under the woman, feeling and 10, and then he shouted loudly, "There is 11, a baby, still living."

Finally the rescuers 12 the bricks covering her body. Under her body was her baby. He was about 3 or 4 months old. 13 he was well protected by the mother's body, he was totally safe. He was 14 when the rescuers carried him out, and his lovely and peaceful face 15 everyone around him. The doctor, along with the rescue team, opened the quilt to check if the baby was 16, and he found there was a mobile phone in the quilt. The doctor looked at the 17. A written message was there, "My dear baby, if you live, don't 18 how much I love you." As a doctor, he has 19 a lot of pain and death, but at that moment, he cried. The mobile phone was passed on to the other people 20 every person who saw this message shed tears.

1. A. quickly B. slowly C. gradually D. easily
2. A. dangerous B. strong C. destroyed D. buried
3. A. alive B. dead C. tired D. asleep
4. A. hidden B. placed C. recognized D. covered
5. A. action B. expression C. picture D. request
6. A. feet B. hands C. arms D. legs
7. A. funny B. happy C. lucky D. strange

8. A. first B. last C. next D. second
 9. A. body B. wall C. house D. baby
 10. A. thinking B. touching C. moving D. shaking
 11. A. anyone B. no one C. everyone D. someone
 12. A. built up B. put up C. cleaned up D. gave up
 13. A. Although B. Because C. While D. Before
 14. A. sleeping B. playing C. crying D. speaking
 15. A. frightened B. worried C. surprised D. warmed
 16. A. brave B. kind C. fine D. right
 17. A. ground B. screen C. board D. letter
 18. A. forget B. regret C. expect D. remember
 19. A. understood B. suffered
 C. received D. experienced
 20. A. but B. so C. and D. for

二、阅读理解

A

(建议用时:6分钟 词数:约190)

After 60 hours without sleep, flying at 17,000 feet over India, Judith began to hallucinate(产生幻觉). Faces of relatives and friends began to appear around her. But even if she was physically and mentally(精神上) worn out, she decided to continue her record-breaking round-world flight and fly on to Sri Lanka.

"I had planned to land in India," she says, "but I couldn't take the risk(冒险)of being delayed." Later in the flight Judith found herself flying through a storm during which the plane was struck by lightning. "In all my years of flying, I've never been so frightened," she says.

And then within four hours in Australia, there was something wrong with the engine, which nearly forced her down into the ocean. On reaching Sydney, Judith decided she was able to fly on and when she finally touched down at Heathrow airport, her tiny single-engined plane had taken her over 27,000 miles in 15 days. She had broken 29 world records including the fastest-ever-round-the-world flight by a woman. During those 15 days she had slept for less than 40 hours.

1. Flying over India, Judith _____.
 A. saw her relatives and friends
 B. seemed to be in a dream-like state
 C. felt too tired to imagine her relatives
 D. didn't feel like sleeping at all
2. The plane was probably struck by lightning _____.
 A. on the way to India B. over Australia
 C. over Sri Lanka D. near London
3. Which of the following is true?
 A. The plane had only one small engine.
 B. Judith landed at a country named Heathrow.
 C. Judith flew for 15 hours without a stop.
 D. Judith broke 30 world records in this flight.
4. The writer wrote the article with _____.

- A. excitement B. astonishment
 C. admiration D. disappointment

5. From the passage we learn that Judith was the first woman _____.
 A. to fly around the world
 B. to brave the storm
 C. to cover the longest distance
 D. to fly fastest round the world

B

(建议用时:8分钟 词数:约300)

Florence Nightingale was born in a rich family. When she was young she took lessons in music and drawing, and read great books. She also traveled a great deal with her mother and father.

As a child she felt that visiting sick people was both a duty and a pleasure. She enjoyed helping them. At last her mind was made up.

"I am going to be a nurse," she decided. "Nursing isn't the right work for a lady," her father told her. "Then I will make it so," she smiled. And she went to learn nursing in Germany and France. When she returned to England, Florence started a nursing home for women.

During the Crimean War in 1854, she went with a group of thirty-eight nurses to the front hospitals. What they saw there was terrible. Dirt and death were everywhere to be seen and smelled. The officers there did not want women to tell them how to run a hospital, either. But the brave nurses went to work.

Florence used her own money and some from friends to buy clothes, beds, medicines and food for the men. Her only pay was in smiles from the lips of dying soldiers. But they were more than enough for this kind woman.

After the war she returned to England and was honored for her services by Queen Victoria. But Florence said that her work had just begun. She raised money to build the Nightingale Home for nurses in London. She also wrote a book on public health, which was printed in several countries.

Florence Nightingale died at the age of ninety, still trying to serve others through her work as a nurse. Indeed, it is because of her that we honor nurses today.

6. When she was a child Florence _____.
 A. liked to travel very much
 B. knew what her duty in life was
 C. loved to help sick people
 D. was most interested in music and drawing
7. During the Crimean War in 1854, Florence served in the front hospital where _____.
 A. she earned a little money
 B. work was very difficult
 C. few soldiers died because of her work
 D. she didn't have enough food and clothes
8. The best title for the passage should be _____.

- A. The Life Story of a Famous Woman
- B. A Prescription of the Nursing Work
- C. An Example of Successful Education
- D. The History of Nursing in England

C

(建议用时:10分钟 词数:约390)

When Mary Moore began her high school in 1951, her mother told her, "Be sure and take a typing course so when this show business thing doesn't work out, you'll have something to rely on." Mary responded in typical teenage fashion. From that moment on, "the very last thing I ever thought about doing was taking a typing course," she recalls.

The show business thing worked out, of course. In her career, Mary won many awards. Only recently, when she began to write *Growing Up Again*, did she regret ignoring her mom, "I don't know how to use a computer," she admits.

Unlike her 1995 autobiography, *After All*, her second book is less about life as an award-winning actress and more about living with diabetes(糖尿病). All the money from the book is intended for the Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation(JDRF), an organization she serves as international chairman. "I felt there was a need for a book like this," she says. "I didn't want to lecture, but I wanted other diabetics to know that things get better when we're self-controlled and do our part in managing the disease."

But she hasn't always practiced what she teaches. In her book, she describes that awful day, almost 40 years ago, when she received two pieces of life-changing news. First, she had lost the baby she was carrying, and second, tests showed that she had diabetes. In a childlike act, she left the hospital and treated herself to a box of doughnuts(甜甜圈). Years would pass before she realized she had to grow up—again—and take control of her diabetes, not let it control her. Only then did she kick her three-pack-a-day cigarette habit, overcome her addiction to alcohol, and begin to follow a balanced diet.

Although her disease has affected her eyesight and forced her to the sidelines of the dance floor, she refuses to fall into self-pity. "Everybody on earth can ask, 'why me?' about something or other," she insists. "It doesn't do any good. No one is immune(免疫的) to heartache, pain, and disappointments. Sometimes we can make things better by helping others. I've come to realize the importance of that as I've grown up this second time. I want to speak out and be as helpful as I can be."

9. Why did Mary feel regretful?

- A. She didn't achieve her ambition.
- B. She didn't take care of her mother.
- C. She didn't complete her high school.
- D. She didn't follow her mother's advice.

10. We can know that before 1995 Mary _____.

- A. had two books published

- B. received many career awards
- C. knew how to use a computer
- D. supported the JDRF by writing

11. Mary's second book *Growing Up Again* is mainly about her _____.

- A. living with diabetes
- B. successful show business
- C. service for an organization
- D. remembrance of her mother

12. When Mary received the life-changing news, she _____.

- A. lost control of herself
- B. began a balanced diet
- C. tried to get a treatment
- D. behaved in an adult way

13. What can we know from the last paragraph?

- A. Mary feels pity for herself.
- B. Mary has recovered from her disease.
- C. Mary wants to help others as much as possible.
- D. Mary determines to go back to the dance floor.

D (新题型)

(建议用时:10分钟 词数:约700)

Bryan, Olga, Scott, Anna 和 David 正在进行一项“企业家成功秘诀调查”。他们将采访几位企业家。第14~18题是他们拟定的采访话题。阅读下面刊登在 *Entrepreneur*(《企业家》)杂志上6位企业家的成功感言(A、B、C、D、E和F),为每位采访者选定最佳采访对象,选项中有一项是多余选项。

14. Bryan: What comes first, the customer or the profit?

15. Olga: How important is an entrepreneur's ambition to his/her company's growth?

16. Scott: How does an entrepreneur make use of his/her advantages?

17. Anna: Why do successful entrepreneurs seem to enjoy their work?

18. David: What attitude should an entrepreneur have toward his/her social responsibilities?

A

Sheri Poe

Ryka Inc.

Since I started this company in my kitchen seven years ago, I always dreamt of what it would be some day. Focusing on that goal helps me get through tough times. To get the kind of success that you want, you need to dream big. That's the starting point. Every success story begins with big dreams. You need to have big dreams for yourself, like being somebody rich, famous or fulfilled. You need to have a clear goal of what you want to achieve.

Also, I think it's really important that the people you're working with are as committed to the same goal as you are, so you can support each other and keep each other energetic.

B

Anita Roddick
The Body Shop Inc.

In America, we have a shop in Harlem where 50 percent of the profits go into the community development, and the other 50 percent go toward the funding of a similar shop elsewhere in the United States. The pride that shop brings to the staff and local people inspired me.

What The Body Shop does successfully is use our facilities in the street and shopping centers to talk about real human issues like AIDS, recycling, human rights, and community service or to encourage people to speak out against anything they consider to be unjust. Knowing our products are symbols of social change is really encouraging.

C

Ben Cohen
Ben & Jerry's Homemade Inc.

I'm energized by the people I work with. I'm very relationship-driven, which I think is different from most entrepreneurs. I'm inspired by doing things that are not normal and that most people think don't fit into the business world or don't make any sense.

In business, you are judged by the company you keep—from your management team, board of directors, and strategic partners. Maybe the lady you met in a trade association meeting can help you secure funding, or the gentleman at a conference can provide you with management advice.

D

Richard Melman
Lettuce Entertain You Enterprises

A number of years ago, I was interviewed by someone who was writing a book on entrepreneurs. He asked me, "What's the opposite of work?" I answered, "Lazy." He started laughing and said, "Believe it or not, a lot of entrepreneurs say the same thing."

The average person thinks the opposite of work is play, but to an entrepreneur, work is play. I think it all adds up to having fun. It's fun to create; it's fun to entertain, and it's fun to make people happy with our service. When it stops being fun, I'll stop doing it.

E

Frank Toskan
Make-Up Art Cosmetics(M. A. C.)

One of the nicest things anyone ever said to me was, "I hate makeup, but I love M. A. C." That's what moves me on. Even people who don't wear makeup can appreciate our company, what it stands for its values, and the way we do business.

We work from an inverted pyramid, where the customers are always at the top. Our customers inspire me and keep me going. They and our staff, not money, make me enthusiastic. If I had stayed in this business just for the money, I would have closed down years ago.

F

Kenneth Cole
Kenneth Cole Productions Inc.

You can't be everything to everybody. Each of us has our own strengths and weaknesses. To be effective, you need to identify your strengths and concentrate on them. You'll become more successful if you are able to channel your efforts to areas that you do best. In business, for example, if you know you are good at marketing, then give it full play. Seek help or assistance in areas that you may be poor at, such as accounting or bookkeeping. To turn your weakness into strength, consider taking hands-on learning or training.

IV 高考演练 (113)

- (2010, 全国 II, 1 分) Barbara is easy to recognize as she's the only one of the women who _____ evening dress.
A. wear B. wears C. has worn D. have worn
- ★(2010, 湖南, 1 分) Listening to loud music at rock concerts _____ caused hearing loss in some teenagers.
A. is B. are C. has D. have
- (2010, 四川, 1 分) Such poets as Shakespeare _____ widely read, of whose works, however, some _____ difficult to understand.
A. are; are B. is; is C. are; is D. is; are
- (2010, 陕西, 1 分) It is reported that many a new house _____ at present in the disaster area.
A. are being built B. were being built
C. was being built D. is being built
- ★(2010, 天津, 1 分) Traditional folk arts of Tianjin like paper cutting _____ at the culture show of the 2010 Shanghai World Expo.
A. are exhibiting B. is exhibiting
C. are being exhibited D. is being exhibited
- (2009, 湖南, 1 分) Either you or one of your students _____ to attend the meeting that is due tomorrow.
A. are B. is C. have D. be
- (新题型)(2009, 湖南, 6 分) 阅读简答题
阅读下面短文, 根据第(1)至第(3)小题的具体要求, 简要回答问题。

A long time ago, Milton S. Hershey, the creator of the popular chocolate bars, was dipped in warm chocolate. I know all about it. My grandfather was there!

At nineteen, Hershey established a candy business in

Philadelphia. Although it failed, he tried again in several other cities and succeeded with Crystal A Caramels. But Hershey was not content. He began experimenting with chocolate and managed to sell his first chocolate bars in 1900. They were an instant success. In 1903, Hershey built a factory.

Hershey was usually pleasant and kind and enjoyed a good joke. However, in his chocolate factory, he held high standards for all the workers. He was both respected and feared. His anger would burst out when things didn't go as he'd expected, and workers were fired for mistakes.

My grandfather began working in the factory as a young man. His job was to push the vats(大桶) of warm chocolate to a storage area. To do this, he had to push the heavy vats up a ramp(斜坡) and across the walkway. One day, Hershey was walking backward on the walkway while my grandfather was pushing a vat of chocolate up the ramp. Bump. Clunk. Ker-plop! Hershey fell backward into the vat. Everyone else held their breath and ran up to pull him out. Grandfather froze in fear. Was he going to lose his job?

Hershey stood stiffly with his hands on his hips. Color rose in his face. He said something in a low voice. Then he smiled. "It's not your fault, son," he said. "I need to watch where I'm going." He put some chocolate in his mouth. "Mmm, that's good," he said. Everyone laughed. The tour continued, with Hershey dripping chocolate as he went. And Grandfather kept his job.

(1) What did Grandfather do in Hershey's factory? (回答词数不超过 12 个)

(2) Why didn't Hershey fire Grandfather? (回答词数不超过 10 个)

(3) What does the incident show us about Hershey? (回答词数不超过 15 个)

8. (2008, 湖北, 1 分) Though having lived abroad for years, many Chinese still _____ the traditional customs.

A. perform B. possess C. observe D. support

9. (2008, 江苏, 1 分) _____ you eat the correct foods _____ be able to keep fit and stay healthy.

A. Only if; will you B. Only if; you will
C. Unless; will you D. Unless; you will

10. (2008, 重庆, 1 分) Only when I left my parents for Italy _____ how much I loved them.

A. I realized B. I had realized

C. had I realized D. did I realize

11. (2008, 辽宁, 1 分) He was busy writing a story, only _____ once in a while to smoke a cigarette.

A. to stop B. stopping
C. to have stopped D. having stopped

12. (2007, 江苏, 1 分) —Can I smoke here?

—Sorry. We don't allow _____ here.

A. people smoking B. people smoke
C. to smoke D. smoking

13. (2007, 陕西, 1 分) We had wanted to finish our task by noon, but it didn't quite _____ as planned.

A. find out B. give out C. hand out D. work out

14. (2007, 福建, 1 分) You will be successful in the interview _____ you have confidence.

A. before B. once C. until D. though

15. (2007, 湖南, 1 分) As the light turned green, I stood for a moment, not _____, and asked myself what I was going to do.

A. moved B. moving
C. to move D. being moved

16. (2007, 北京, 1 分) He is a student at Oxford University, _____ for a degree in computer science.

A. studied B. studying
C. to have studied D. to be studying

17. (2007, 天津, 1 分) Lucy has _____ all of the goals she set for herself in high school and is ready for new challenges at university.

A. acquired B. finished
C. concluded D. achieved

18. (2007, 山东, 1 分) _____ I really don't like art, I find his work impressive.

A. As B. Since C. If D. While

19. (2007, 四川, 1 分) I'd like to study law at university _____ my cousin prefers geography.

A. though B. as C. while D. for

20. (2006, 陕西, 1 分) Only then _____ how much damage had been caused.

A. she realized B. she had realized
C. had she realized D. did she realize

温馨提示

本单元习题中你哪儿做错了? 请将你的错误抄写在本书最后的“一度闯关”中, 一定要通过认真反思错误来分析自我差距哦!

Unit 2 Working the land

I 导学自测 (115)

一、根据首字母提示补全单词

- If you s to do something, you try hard to do it, even though other people or things may be making it difficult for you to succeed.
- A d is a period of ten years, especially one that begins with a year ending in 0, for example 2010 to 2019.
- Some people use s to express very nice or very good.
- O is used to refer to the amount of something that a person or thing produces.
- Something that is d makes you feel worried or upset.
- If something e, it becomes larger.
- If a piece of writing is c, copies of it are passed round among a group of people.
- A b is a violent fight between groups of people, especially one between military forces during a war.
- You use the word t to introduce a logical result or conclusion.
- If you e a person or thing with something, you give them the tools or equipment that are needed.
- To e products or raw materials means to sell them to another country.
- If you have the n of a particular country, you were born there or have the legal right to be a citizen there.
- An o is something that you spend time doing, either for pleasure or because it needs to be done.
- If you c two things, you get them mixed up, so that you think one of them is the other one.
- If you r something that you have done, you wish that you had not done it.
- P is the process of manufacturing or growing something in large quantities.
- N is the process of taking food into the body and absorbing the nutrients in those foods.
- If someone makes a d, they become aware of something that they did not know about before.
- Your f on something is the special attention that you pay to it.
- If you r something, you make it smaller in size or amount, or less in degree.
- The r of a plant are the parts of it that grow under the ground.
- If you s a piece of writing, you read through it quickly.
- If one thing, for example an action or an event, u

another, it draws attention to it and emphasizes its importance.

- A s of something is a short account of it, which gives the main points but not the details.

- A c is something that you say which expresses your opinion of something or which gives an explanation of it.

二、短语互译

- thanks to _____
- rid ... of _____
- be satisfied with _____
- 宁愿; 宁可 _____
- build up _____
- lead to _____
- focus on _____
- keep ... free from/of _____

三、根据汉语用本单元出现的重点词语完成句子

- 我们不得不和各种各样的困难作斗争。
We have to _____ all kinds of difficulties.
- 他正考虑扩展他的生意。
He is thinking of _____.
- 多亏了你及时的帮助, 我按时完成了工作。
_____ your timely help, I managed to finish the work on time.
- 我要这座城市摆脱污染!
I want to _____ this city _____ pollution!
- 她对结果感到相当满意。
She is quite _____ the result.
- 我宁可在家看电视也不愿去看电影。
I _____ watch TV at home _____ go to the cinema.
- 他患了流行性感冒, 因此未能前来参加宴会。
He was down with the flu, and _____ couldn't come to the party.
- 我们有一半产品出口。
Half of our products are _____.
- 他非常懊悔提起那件事。
He bitterly regretted ever _____ mentioned it.
- 他试图增进体质。
He tried to _____ his strength.
- 这位科学家多年的细心观察促成了一个令人吃惊的发现。
The scientist's many years' careful observation _____ an astonishing discovery.
- 大家的目光都集中在发言人身上。
All eyes were _____ the speaker.
- 她把体重减轻了 6 公斤/减轻到 50 公斤。
She _____ her weight _____ 6 kilos/ _____ 50 kilos.