

3+X

(试验修订本)

高考冲刺新思维

临川考案

英语

邓 斌 范筱云 主编

语 文

数 学

英 语

文科综合

理科综合

文理综合

物 理

化 学

生 物

历 史

地 理

政 治



本书另配有听力磁带

这不仅仅是一本辅导书
而是一次机会
一次为您创造美好未来
一次与名校学生站在同一条起跑线上
同时起跑的机会

北京理工大学出版社

高 考 冲 刺 **新** 思 维

· 英 语

主编 邓 斌 范筱云

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为您创造美好未来

又是一年高考复习冲刺时，我们怀着激动的心情为您——新一届即将迈向自己人生最关键一步的中学朋友们准备了这套高考复习用书。事实上，我们策划出版这套《高考冲刺新思维》（临川考案），更想给予您的是一次机会，一个希望。我们相信，这套别具特色的高考辅导用书，一定能够帮助您在短暂而紧张的时间内，夯实基础知识，掌握高考要领，考出最佳成绩，为您创造一个美好的未来。

与全国众多的其他高考辅导用书相比，这套丛书具有如下特点：

1. 提出高考冲刺新思维 本套丛书以新教材为依托，全面适应新的高考制度改革，注重能力和素质的培养，以系统掌握知识、科学应对高考为目的，将高考内容、命题研究、复习策略、能力提升融为一体，提出了“夯实双基，扎牢基础点，迅速提升高考能力，做到颗粒归仓，少丢分”的高考冲刺新思维。

2. 名校名师精心点拨 本书是以全国著名中学、全国试验教材教改首批实验单位——江西省临川一中的优秀特、高级教师为主精心编写而成，它集编者群体智慧、对新教材多年的教学心得和对3+X高考最新研究成果于一体。

3. 全面覆盖考点和知识点 本套丛书依据教育部的最新考试大纲和新考试说明编写，但又不拘泥于考试大纲；脱胎于新教材，但又跳出了新教材的局限，全面覆盖高考考点、能力点、题型及解题技巧和思路，充分关注探索题、信息题等题型。

4. 浓重的创新色彩 使用此书后您会发现，本书的构思和题目设置充分体现了创新的思想。书中的所有题目均是作者在对历年高考命题研究的基础上，精心选择的经典题型和精心编写的创新题型。

为了编写好这套丛书，我们走访了全国多所重点中学的师生，与刚刚考入重点大学的高考状元们进行了交流，并同北京市、天津市、江西省、河南省等省市重点中学的老师以及一些著名大学的专家教授进行了研讨。结合高考大纲、考试说明和学生们在复习中的心得，本套丛书共设置了以下主要栏目：

- ☞ **考点剖析**：诠释新教材、新高考说明的真正内涵，总结常考内容，探索命题规律。
- ☞ **命题趋势**：详细分析近几年高考的命题热点，预测命题趋势，给出高效复习、冲刺的方法。
- ☞ **知识构建**：全面扫描高考的知识点和考点，将零碎的知识点和考点结合成一个有机的整体，形成以点带面、以面概全的整体知识体系。
- ☞ **难点点拨**：名师指点总复习中应知的“重点”和常遇的“难点”。
- ☞ **精彩回放**：精心提炼历年的高考真题，让学生了解高考考查内容和命题方式，由名师剖析高考命题方向、题型和解题思路，以及考试时实用的解题技巧。
- ☞ **名题透析**：精心编选常用经典题型，大部分题目均来自全国著名重点中学和教育先进省市的模拟

考试和会考试卷，并根据最新的考试说明和高考命题方向进行了创新设计。

- ☞ **能力培养：**旨在使考生巩固和强化所学的知识、解题思路和解题方法。关注社会新热点、科技新成果、新材料和新信息，使考生迅速提高学科综合能力。该部分分 A、B 两组。A 组夯实基础，B 组提高能力。
- ☞ **全真模拟：**根据最新高考大纲，以高考真题为样板，精心设计全真高考模拟试卷，全面体现新高考的学科能力和综合能力的要求，使考生适应高考的新题型和新材料，迅速进入实际备考状态。

为了在有限空间内尽量提供给您更多的知识和题型，因此，在有些地方采用了小一点的字号和紧缩排版方式，练习题部分也没有留出答题空白，这或许会给您的阅读与使用带来不便，在此谨表示歉意。特别需要提及的是，本套丛书在编写过程中采用了一些著名重点中学的模拟试卷和一些老师的教学心得和成果，在此我们表示诚挚的感谢。

对于这套丛书，您有何宝贵意见，欢迎填写书后的读者调查表，我们将以赠书的形式表示感谢。

最后，祝您高考成功，愿这套丛书为您创造一个美好的未来。

——本套丛书策划编辑

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SB I Units 1 -2	(1)
SB I Units 3 -4	(8)
SB I Units 5 -6	(15)
SB I Units 7 -8	(22)
SB I Units 9 -10	(29)
SB I Units 11 -12	(37)
SB I Units 13 -14	(45)
SB I Units 15 -16	(51)
SB I Units 17 -18	(59)
SB I Units 19 -20	(67)
SB I Units 21 -22	(75)
SB I Units 23 -24	(81)
SB I Units 25 -26	(88)
SB II Units 1 -2	(94)
SB II Units 3 -4	(101)
SB II Units 5 -6	(109)
SB II Units 7 -8	(116)
SB II Units 9 -10	(123)
SB II Units 11 -12	(130)
SB II Units 13 -14	(136)
SB II Units 15 -16	(144)
SB II Units 17 -18	(151)
SB II Units 19 -20	(159)
SB II Units 21 -22	(166)
SB II Units 23 -24	(175)
SB III Units 1 -2	(182)
SB III Units 3 -4	(188)
SB III Units 5 -6	(195)
SB III Units 7 -8	(202)
SB III Units 9 -10	(210)
SB III Units 11 -12	(217)
高考英语模拟试题(一)	(224)
高考英语模拟试题(二)	(231)
听力材料及参考答案	(239)

SB I Units 1-2



知识构建

I. Useful expressions

1. go on { to do sth. 接着干某(不同)事
doing sth. 继续干某(相同)事
with sth. 接着/继续干某(中断事)

☞ 联想 { keep on doing sth.
continue doing/to do sth.

2. introduce { oneself 自我介绍
A to B 介绍 A 与 B 相识
sth to/into... 引进……, 传入……

3. make sure { of... } 查明, 确定, 务必使……
that...

4. allow/permit { sb. in/out 允许某人进来/出去
sb. to do sth. 允许某人干某事
doing sth. 允许干某事

5. turn { against 背叛
off 关掉(水、电、气等)
on 打开(水、电、气等)
down 关小, 调低; 拒绝
up 开大(音量、光度); 露面
over 翻转
in 上交
out 结果是……
to... 翻到……, 求助于……
into... 变成……

6. { at the beginning of ↔ at the end of...
in the beginning ↔ in the end

7. { prefer A to B 宁愿(干)A 而不愿(干)B
prefer doing A to doing B
prefer to do A rather than do B
would rather do A than do B

8. { instead of...
in place of... } 代替……
take the place of...
take place 发生, 举行
take one's place 就位, 代替某人
9. { fill in... 填上
fill... with... 用……装满……
be filled with... = be full of... 装满, 充满……
10. { a lot of practice (经常反复地)练习
put... into practice 把……付于实施
practise doing sth. 练习干某事
11. { in one's opinion/view
in the opinion/view of... } 依某人看来
12. { as a result 结果, 因此
as a/the result of... 由于……原因
result from... 因……而引起
result in... 致使, 导致
13. { It is one's turn to do sth. 轮到某人干某事
take turns to do sth. 轮流干某事
by turns 轮流, 交替
in turn 轮流, 依次
14. { at all 根本, 全然
in all 全部, 总共 = altogether
after all 毕竟, 别忘了
above all 首先, 特别是, 最重要的是
first of all = above all (强调重要性)
at first 最初, 开始(强调顺序和时间先后)
for the first time 第一次

II. Important patterns

1. so, neither/nor 开头的倒装句, 表示前面所述情况也适合于另一人或物。

肯定句	否定句
so + { 系动词 助动词 情态动词 } + 主语	neither nor { 系动词 助动词 情态动词 } + 主语

I like English, so does my brother.

If you don't go, neither/nor shall I.

- ③ 联想
- | | | |
|---|-------------------------|---------|
| { | so sb. does | 某人确实如此 |
| | sb does so | 某人照办了 |
| | so it is with sb. | } 某人也一样 |
| | It is the same with sb. | |

2. Don't touch anything unless your teacher tells you to.

unless = if...not, except when 除非, 如果不

I won't go unless I'm invited.

Unless it rains, he will go swimming.

3. Once you're in here, listen to your teacher.

once = if ever; as soon as 一旦...就...

Once you see it, you'll never forget it.

Once you begin, you must go on.

III. Communicative items

1. 会面

— Hello, I'm Jack. (自我介绍)

Tom, I want to introduce my friend Mary. /

Tom, this is my friend Mary.

— Hello/Hi/How do you do? /

Pleased/Glad/Nice to meet you.

2. 道别

I must be off/be leaving/go now.

Nice meeting you.

3. 捎好

Give my love/regards/best wishes to...

Jack sends his love/best wishes.

4. 请求或命令

Follow your teacher's instructions.

You must do everything as I do.

Do what he or she tells you to do.

Don't come here without a teacher.



名题透析

1. Rather than _____ on a crowded bus, he always prefers _____ a bicycle. (NMET 94)

- A. ride; ride B. riding; ride
C. ride; to ride D. to ride; riding

点拨: 选 C。prefer to do A rather than do B 结构将 rather than 提前, 不影响其搭配。

2. —Do you know Jim quarreled with his brother?

—I don't know, _____. (NMET 91)

- A. nor don't I care B. nor do I care

- C. I don't care neither D. I don't care also

点拨: 选 B。考查 nor 引起的倒装句的用法。I don't care, either 也对。

3. We have worked out the plan and now we must put it into _____. (NMET 92)

- A. fact B. reality C. practice D. deed

点拨: 选 C。考查学生对于英语习语的识记。put...into practice 是英语习语, 意为“把...付诸实施”。

4. — Let me introduce myself. I'm Albert.

— _____. (NMET 93)

- A. What a pleasure B. It's my pleasure
C. Pleased to meet you D. I'm very pleased

点拨: 选 C。会面时的交际用语。

5. — David has made great progress recently.

— _____, and _____. (上海 97)

- A. So he has; so you have
B. So he has; so have you
C. So has he; so have you
D. So has he; so you have

点拨: 选 B。答语中的 he 指的是 David, 表示对上句内容的认同或强调, 故填 So he has (不倒装); you 指的是不同于 David 的人, 表示“取得了很大成绩”也适用于 you, 故填 So have you (倒装)。注意: 人同事也同不倒装, 人同事不同或事同人不同要倒装。

6. This kind of apple tastes _____ and sells _____.

- A. well; well B. good; good
C. well; good D. good; well

点拨: 选 D。系动词 taste (尝起来) 后接形容词作表语, 表示主语的性质、状态等 (联想: smell, sound, look, feel)。well 为副词, 其当 adj. 用时, 意为“身体好的”, 与句意不符, 故排除 A、C。sell 为不及物动词, 应用副词来修饰, 又排除 B。

7. Go on _____ the other exercise after you have finished this one. (NMET 89)

- A. to do B. doing
C. with D. to be doing

点拨: 选 A。the other 意味着不同于 this one, 因此是“接着干不同的事情。”

8. Rose was wild with joy _____ the result of the examination. (上海 2001 春)

- A. to B. at C. by D. as

点拨: 选 B。该句意为“一听到考试结果, Rose 欣喜若狂”。学生易受思维定势的影响而错选 D。

9. I can hardly hear the radio. Would you please

_____? (NMET 95)

- A. turn it on B. turn it down
C. turn it up D. turn it off

点拨:选 C。通过语境设立,考查学生语言运用能力。只要抓住 I can hardly hear the radio 这一信息,便可知道“请调大音量”。

10. We must keep in mind that we play for the team instead ourselves. (NMET 1998 短文改错)

点拨:instead 是副词,不能接 ourselves 作宾语,根据习惯搭配,在 instead 后加 of。



能力培养

I. 听力部分(共 21 分)

第一节(共 5 小题,每小题 1.5 分,满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷相应位置。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。

- What's the time now?
A. 9:30. B. 10:30. C. 11:30.
- What's the weather going to be like according to the radio broadcast?
A. Sunny. B. Nice. C. Snowy.
- What does the woman want to do?
A. Leave by air on Friday.
B. Not come to work on Friday.
C. Work only on Friday.
- Where do they go in the end?
A. Go to a clothes show.
B. Stay at home.
C. Go out for a picnic.
- Why didn't Jack go to bed until late at night?
A. He was doing his housework.
B. He was working hard at his lessons.
C. He was watching TV.

第二节(共 9 小题,每小题 1.5 分,满分 13.5 分)

听下面 3 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷相应位置。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各小题,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 6 段材料,回答第 6-7 题。

6. Where does the conversation most probably take place?

- A. In a train.
B. In a bus.
C. In the waiting-room of the railway station.

7. Which of the following is true?

- A. The woman told the man not to smoke.
B. The woman didn't mind the man's smoking.
C. The man is going to leave for New York.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8-10 题。

8. What is the relationship between the two speakers?

- A. They are ticket seller and passenger.
B. They are shop assistant and customer.
C. They are close friends.

9. If the man wants to take the early morning flight, when will he arrive at the airport?

- A. At 7:50. B. At 6:50. C. At 9:00.

10. How much does the man have to pay for the tickets at last?

- A. \$ 59 B. \$ 590 C. \$ 295

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11-14 题。

11. How many days does a working American have to work at least in a month?

- A. 20 days B. 25 days C. 28 days

12. How does an American walk?

- A. Slowly.
B. Fast.
C. Neither slowly nor fast.

13. What can we learn from what the speaker said?

- A. Americans value time much.
B. Americans have plenty of time.
C. Americans are short of time.

14. Which is true according to what the speaker said?

- A. American children waste a lot of time.
B. Time means everything in America.
C. Americans don't want to earn money in their spare time.

II. 单项填空(共 15 小题,每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

15. The doctor asked me to give up smoking and _____.

- A. I did so B. so I did
C. nor did I D. so did I

16. He often goes to school on foot _____ bike.

- A. instead B. instead of
C. instead of by D. instead by

17. —It was careless of you to have left your clothes

outside all night.

—My God! _____. (上海 1999)

- A. So did I B. So I did
C. So were you D. So did you

18. If you want to do more for the country, _____
you should have strong body and rich knowl-
edge.

- A. at first B. first of all
C. for the first time D. after all

19. Would you mind _____ the light? It's getting
dark.

- A. turning over B. turning down
C. turning on D. turning off

20. I thought her nice and honest _____ I met
her. (上海 1998)

- A. first time B. for the first time
C. the first time D. by the first time

21. I prefer _____.

- A. staying at home to going out for a walk
B. stay at home to go out for a walk
C. to stay at home to go out for a walk
D. to stay at home and not go out for a walk

22. —By the way, Mary sends her best wishes to
you.

—_____.

- A. It's great B. All right
C. Thank you D. That's nice of her

23. After finishing your homework, don't start watch-
ing TV; _____ the new lesson.

- A. go on to preview(预习)
B. go on previewing
C. go on with
D. go on with previewing

24. I looked for some bread, but there was _____
left.

- A. nothing B. none
C. no one D. any

25. —My father likes dancing but can't dance well.
—_____.

- A. So does my mother
B. Neither can my mother
C. So it is with my mother
D. My mother does so

26. —I don't think we _____ before.

—Well, I _____ you once at a party, but we

_____ introduced then.

- A. have met; saw; were not
B. met; saw; were not
C. have met; have seen; hadn't
D. have met; saw; hadn't

27. —I'll be away on a business trip. Would you
mind looking after my cat?

—Not at all. _____. (NMET 1995)

- A. I've no time B. I'd rather not
C. I'd like it D. I'd be happy to

28. —Do you like the material?

—Yes, it _____ very soft. (NMET 1994)

- A. is feeling B. felt
C. feels D. is felt

29. The men will have to wait all day _____ the
doctor works faster. (NMET 2001 春)

- A. if B. unless
C. whether D. that

III. 完形填空(共 20 小题, 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从 30-49 各题中所给
的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中选出一个最佳答案。

As the world said goodbye to the year 2001, 12
countries in Europe 30 not only 2002, but also a
new currency(货币): the euro.

On January 1, more than 300 million people
31 their national currencies. Twelve members of
the 15-country European Union(EU) 32 this his-
toric move 33 a more united Europe. 34, the
euro will circulate(流通) with each national currency.

But 35 March 1, those currencies will be-
long to the past.

The size of the coins and banknotes and the
36 are the fruit of small compromises(折衷) be-
tween member countries.

Yet 37 accepts the new money. "It doesn't
look 38. It's small and it's a funny colour," said
one Irish tourist, 39 had just taken a 50-euro note
from a cash machine in Amsterdam in the Nether-
lands.

The euro was officially launched(开始) on Janu-
ary 1, 1999, 40 inter-bank transactions(银行间交
易).

Britain, Denmark and Sweden are the only
41 of the EU who have chosen not to join the

42 currency. 43 even in these countries, the euro could become 44 currency as it is expected that 45 will accept it.

European leaders hope 46 will help the European economy and 47 it easier and cheaper to 48 between single currency countries. The EU also hopes that the euro will 49 Europeans closer together and make life easier for tourists.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| 30. A. got | B. brought |
| C. welcomed | D. heard |
| 31. A. received | B. gave up |
| C. allowed | D. thought of |
| 32. A. fought against | B. attended in |
| C. made | D. joined |
| 33. A. for | B. towards |
| C. at | D. in |
| 34. A. At first | B. Above all |
| C. Finally | D. In the end |
| 35. A. till | B. during |
| C. from | D. in |
| 36. A. length | B. designs |
| C. spellings | D. value |
| 37. A. none | B. no one |
| C. not all | D. not everybody |
| 38. A. real | B. money |
| C. true | D. note |
| 39. A. he | B. who |
| C. when | D. what |
| 40. A. to | B. at |
| C. for | D. with |
| 41. A. people | B. words |
| C. places | D. members |
| 42. A. colorful | B. fresh |
| C. single | D. correct |
| 43. A. But | B. So |
| C. And | D. However |
| 44. A. only | B. the same |
| C. expensive | D. a second |
| 45. A. many stores | B. few people |
| C. other countries | D. governments |
| 46. A. A lot of money | B. the euro |
| C. salesmen | D. banks |
| 47. A. have | B. change |
| C. make | D. allow |
| 48. A. study | B. earn money |

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| C. live | D. do business |
| 49. A. bring | B. force |
| C. consider | D. join |

IV. 阅读理解(共 12 小题, 每小题 2 分, 满分 24 分)

阅读下面短文, 从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中, 选出最佳选项。

A

Take one or two minutes to think about the following questions first:

1. There are many advertisements in Chinese newspapers as the following. Have you ever read them to improve your English? If not, try it next time.

2. Do you think English can be useful for a bus driver?

Ericsson's 90,000 workers are active in more than 130 countries. Their expertise and hard work make Ericsson the world-leading supplier in telecommunications.

Guangdong Ericsson Telecom Engineering Co. Ltd. is a joint venture which is based on Guangdong and offers its professional service for South China. It's one of the six biggest bases in Singapore, New York and London.

With fast growth of our business, we now invite some managers, engineers and other personnel.

To join us for the following ten openings:

TRANSMISSION ENGINEERS SUPPORT ENGINEERS

IMPLEMENTATION ENGINEERS TEST ENGINEERS

PROGRAMME MANAGER WORKPLACE MANAGER

MARKETING MANAGER LABORATORY MANAGER

RECEPTION SECRETARY BUS DRIVER

if you want to join us, you should be:

- excellent in related openings
- college graduates (except bus driver)
- good in oral and written English
- of good team work ability

Interested applicants are welcome to send your application with detailed resume in both Chinese and English. Copies of education certificate and I. D. card

are expected. Please contact us; 510665, Guangdong Ericsson Co. Ltd., Ericsson Building, Tianhe Guangzhou, and welcome to visit our company to talk with us directly.

50. Why does Ericsson want to invite some personnel? _____
- A. They want to build a base in Guangzhou.
B. They want to develop a new program.
C. Their workers are not active enough.
D. Their business grows very fast.
51. How many kinds of engineers does Ericsson want to invite? _____
- A. Four B. Six C. Eight D. Ten
52. If you are a very good and skilled bus driver and want to be invited by Ericsson, you should _____
- A. join a football team
B. be a college graduate
C. can speak English
D. have English speaking and writing ability

B

London: A morning train rides away, across the channel. English kids discuss the Liverpool's football team in a Paris pub.

Some Parisians(巴黎人) have started to travel to work in London.

In the 19th century, Charles Dickens compared the two cities, London and Paris, in "A Tale of Two Cities". These days, it might be "A Tale of One City".

As jobs grew scarce(缺乏的) at home over recent years, perhaps 250,000 Frenchmen moved across the channel. With an undersea tunnel, they could travel between cities in three hours. The European Union freed them from immigration and customs.

Paris, rich in beauty, is more stylish. But London feels more full of life, and more fun until the pubs shut down.

"For me, the difference is that London is real, alive," said Trevor Wheeler, a financial consultant.

Chantal Jaouen, a professional designer, agrees. "I am French, but I'll stay in London," she said.

There is, of course, the other view. Julie Lenoux is a student who moved to London two years ago. "I think people laugh more in Paris," she said.

"Both cities have changed beyond recognition," said Larry Collins, an author and sometimes a Londoner.

Like most people who know both cities well, he finds the two now fit together comfortably.

"I first fell in love with Paris in the 1950s. Things are so much more ordered and life is better."

But certainly not cheaper.

In some parts of London, rents can be twice those on Avenue Foch in Paris.

Deciding between London and Paris requires a lifestyle choice.

Like Daphne Benoit, a French journalism student with perfect English, many young people are happy to be close enough so they don't have to choose.

"I love Paris, my little neighborhood, the way I can walk around a centre, but life is so organized," she said. "In London you can be whoever you want. No one cares."

53. It can be inferred that _____
- A. Paris and London are the two biggest cities in the world
B. in the 19th century, Dickens told his stories in the two cities
C. London and Paris used to be separated
D. Liverpool is a big city in France
54. According to this passage, which of the following is true? _____
- A. People feel it difficult to find a job in Paris.
B. People can't travel to London without a passport.
C. People can travel to London without money.
D. People can find any job in London.
55. According to this passage we know that _____
- A. Parisians enjoy English food more than their own
B. Londoners seldom travel to Paris on holidays
C. both cities have their advantages
D. young people prefer to live in London
56. What's the meaning of the last sentence? _____
- A. People can do everything in London.
B. People will feel lonely in London.
C. People in London enjoy living in different ways.

D. People in London enjoy a lawless life.

C

If you've been joining in chat room conversations, or trading E-mail with web pals, you have become one of the millions who write in a peculiarly short form of English.

And you've got a sense of humour about short forms like SOHF (= sense of humour failure) to describe Internet newcomers who don't understand you.

Across the globe, every night teenagers and their elders are "talking" on-line, many of them all talking at the same time.

It's fast; try talking to six people at once. It's brief; three or four words per exchange. It takes wit, concentration and quick fingers.

And it requires tremendous linguistic economy. There's neither time nor space for explanations. Why consume precious keystrokes telling six friends you have to leave for a moment to take care of your little brother when BRB (= be right back) will do? Want to enter a conversation? Just type PMFJI (= pardon me for jumping in).

Interested in whom you're talking to? Type A/S/L, the nearly universal request to know your pal's age, sex and location. You may get 15/M/NY as a response from your pal.

If something makes you laugh, say your're OTF (= on the floor), or LOL (= laughing out loud), or combine the two into ROTFL (= rolling on the floor laughing).

And when it's time to get back to work or go to bed, you type GTG (= got to go) or TTYL (talk to you later).

People want to write as fast as possible, and they want to get their ideas across as quickly as they can. Capital letters are left in the dust, except when expressing emotion, as it takes more time to hold down the "shift" key and capitals. Punctuation is going, too.

57. Many people talk on the Internet _____.

- A. by sending short E-mails
- B. by using a particular short form of English
- C. by using peculiar English words and expressions
- D. in a funny way

58. Throughout the world many people _____.

- A. of the same age are talking on the Internet
- B. of different ages are talking on-line one by one
- C. are talking at the same moment
- D. of different ages are talking on-line in their own language

59. In order to talk to several people at the same time on the Internet _____.

- A. you have to speak fast and fluently
- B. you should speak with wit and humour
- C. you have to express your ideas in a brief way
- D. one should pay much attention to the accuracy of the words

60. If you get 17/F/NY as an answer to your A/S/L, it means _____.

- A. the person on the other end is 17 from New York and he is fine
- B. you are talking to a girl who is 17 and lives in New York
- C. you are talking to 17 girls who are from New York
- D. the person who are talking to you is a 1.7-foot tall New York girl

61. To save time on the Internet _____.

- A. some people leave their letters in the dust bin
- B. some people never use "shift" in their writing
- C. many people leave the capital and punctuation
- D. people seldom use capital letters or punctuation

V. 短文改错 (共 10 小题, 满分 10 分)

Wang Zhizhi's dream has finally come to true.

62. _____

As first Chinese player in the NBA, Wang was

63. _____

looking forward to the day he could play basketball

64. _____

with Michael Jordan. That day came in December 9.

65. _____

While Wang got to the court, he and Jordan

66. _____

simply nodded head to greet each other. Many

67. _____

American fans are very satisfied with Wang's performance. "Wang is really good at shooting, and he looks comfortably on the court. He is very popular to us girls."

68. _____
69. _____

70. _____
71. _____

said one of the female fan in the US.

VI. 书面表达 (满分 20 分)

假如你是英语课代表,在语言实验室上听说课之前,向全班宣布注意事项:

1. 换鞋进语言实验室。
2. 除教材外不要带其他东西。
3. 按老师指令做事,不要随便动机器。
4. 课上只许讲英语,不许讲汉语。
5. 课后关机,按顺序离开语言实验室。

注意:以口头通知形式写一篇短文,字数 100 字左右。

SB I Units 3 - 4



知识构建

I. Useful expressions

1. 许多

仅修饰 C	many, many a, more than one a good / great many several, a few a large / great number of dozens of, scores of hundreds of, thousands of, etc
仅修饰 U	much, a little, a bit of a great deal of a large amount of
修饰 C/U 均可	all, most, some, enough plenty of a lot of, lots of a great / large quantity of large quantities of a great supply of, supplies of

about = take place, happen (某情况)发生

across (偶然)碰到

along 一起来,进展

at... 向……袭击

back 回来,回忆起,恢复

from... 来自……

2. come into being 产生,形成

on 加油,来吧,跟我来

out 出来,(书刊)出版,发行

over 过来

round 来来往往

to 共计,达到

up 走近,发芽,露出地面

A for B 把 A 认为 B

... for example 以……为例

3. take in 接受,吸收

off 起飞,脱下,取消

on 呈现,雇用,承担

over 接管

about 带来,造成

down 使倒下,击落;降低(温度、物价等)

in 引进,把……带来;赚得

4. bring into 带入,使进入

on 使前进,引起

out 使显出,出版

up 呕吐;培养;提出;使(价格等)上涨

5. every { two years
second year } 每两年,每隔一年
other year

6. have $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{difficulty} \\ \text{trouble} \\ \text{problem} \end{array} \right\} + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\text{in}) \text{ doing sth.} \\ \text{with sth.} \end{array} \right.$

☺ 联想 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{do sth. without (with) difficulty} \\ \text{There is difficulty/trouble (in) doing sth} \end{array} \right.$

7. say $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{hello / Hi} \\ \text{good-bye} \\ \text{sorry} \\ \text{yes / OK} \\ \text{no} \end{array} \right\} \text{to sb.} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{向某人问好} \\ \text{向某人告别} \\ \text{向某人道歉} \\ \text{同意某人} \\ \text{不同意某人} \end{array} \right.$

8. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{in two weeks' time} \\ \text{in two weeks} \\ \text{two weeks away} \end{array} \right\}$ 过两周后

9. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{seven people in ten} \\ \text{seven people out of ten} \\ \text{seven tenths of the people} \end{array} \right\}$ 十人中有七人

10. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{take a taxi / bus} \\ \text{ride in a taxi / bus} \\ \text{by taxi / bus} \end{array} \right\}$ 乘出租车/公交车

11. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{for some reason 由于某种原因} \\ \text{What's the reason for...?的原因是什么?} \\ \text{That's (the reason) why... 这就是.....原因} \\ \text{The reason (why...) is that... (.....的)} \\ \text{原因是.....} \end{array} \right.$

12. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{tie A to B 把 A 系在 B 上} \\ \text{join A to B 把 A 与 B 连起来} \end{array} \right.$

13. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{separate... from... 把.....与.....分(离/隔)开} \\ \text{divide... into... 把(整体)分成(若干部分)} \end{array} \right.$

14. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{have / take an exam (学生)参加考试} \\ \text{give an exam (老师)考学生} \end{array} \right.$

15. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{know 了解, 知道, 认识} \\ \text{know about / of... 听说关于.....事(间接了解)} \end{array} \right.$

☺ 联想 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{hear} \\ \text{hear about} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{learn} \\ \text{learn about} \end{array} \right.$

16. more or less 大约, 几乎, 在一定程度上

17. explain sth. to sb. = explain to sb. sth.

II. Important patterns

1. But Americans still talk about "fall" just as people do in some parts of western England.

"just as people do" 是方式状语从句, do 是代动词, 代替前面的 talk about, 避免重复。

Make the experiment as I do.

We should serve the people as Lei Feng did.

2. The same to you. = I wish you the same.

愿你也如此。

祝愿用语, 用来应答对方的良好祝愿。

—Happy New Year to you.

—The same to you.

—Good Luck!

—Thank you. The same to you.

☺ 联想 —Happy birthday to you.

—Thank you.

III. Communicative items

1. 请对方重复刚才所说:

1) Sorry, I didn't catch what you said just now.

2) I'm sorry I don't quite follow you.

3) Would you please say that again?

4) Pardon? = I beg your pardon.

2. 问对方的意思是什么

1) What do you mean by saying that?

2) What's the meaning of this word?

3) What does this word mean?

4) What's the English for...?

3. 表示祝愿

1) Good Luck (to you). 祝你好运。

2) Have a good journey / trip. 旅行愉快。

3) Have a good / nice / wonderful time. 玩得开心。



1. The number of people invited _____ fifty, but a number of them _____ absent for different reasons. (NMET 96)

A. were; was

B. was; was

C. was; were

D. were; were

点拨: 选 C。考查 the number of 与 a number of 的区别。

the number of 意为“……的数量”, 主语是 the number, 谓语动词用单数; a number of 意为“许多……”, 主语是 of 后的名词或代词, 谓语动词用复数。

2. I was just about _____ road _____ a ship came to us.

A. travelling on; while

B. to travel on; while

C. travelling by; when

D. to travel by; when

点拨: 选 D。be about to do sth “刚要/将要干某事”是将来时的一种表达形式, 排除 A、C。when 相当于 at

this moment,表示后一个动作出乎意料,而 while 无此用法,又排除 B。

3. _____ the students in our school go to college in their teens.

A. A good many B. A great many of
C. A great deal of D. A plenty of

点拨:选 B。C 只可修饰不可数名词;D 本身就搭配错误,所以 C、D 不可选。因被修饰的名词前有限定词 the(联想 these、those、one's),因此 a good / great many 后要加 of,表示部分与整体的关系,故 B 对。

4. We can't travel _____ the forest _____ road.

A. through; by the B. through; by
C. across; by the D. across; by

点拨:选 B。through 表示从三维空间穿过,与“in”有关;across 表示从表面经过,与“on”有关;by road 是固定搭配,中间无冠词。

5. You have no idea what great difficulty I had _____ the work.

A. to finish B. finished
C. finishing D. on finishing

点拨:选 C。该题是 have difficulty (in) doing sth. 结构的变体,I had (in) finishing the work 是定语从句修饰 difficulty。

6. How much has the company _____ this year?

A. brought in B. took on
C. come up D. made from

点拨:选 A。考查动词短语的识记。took on “呈现,雇用,承担”,come up “走近,发芽,长出”均不合句意。选项 D 去掉 from 也对。

7. The doctor will be free _____. (NMET 92)

A. 10 minutes later B. after 10 minutes
C. in 10 minutes D. 10 minutes after

点拨:选 C。A、B 与动词的过去时连用;D 结构错误。



能力培养

I. 听力部分(共 21 分)

第一节(共 5 小题,每小题 1.5 分,满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷相应位置。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。

1. Where did the conversation probably take place?

A. In a plane.
B. At a restaurant.
C. At a store.

2. How old is Kate?

A. 15 years old.
B. 16 years old.
C. 20 years old.

3. Who spoke to Mike?

A. His parent.
B. His teacher.
C. His boss.

4. What does the man suggest?

A. Finding Mr Smith to help with the move.
B. Moving into Mr Smith's.
C. Asking Mr Smith for advice.

5. What does the man mean?

A. Mrs White will be late
B. Mrs White doesn't want to come.
C. Mrs White will come on time.

第二节(共 9 小题,每小题 1.5 分,满分 13.5 分)

听下面 3 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷相应位置。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各小题,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 6 段材料,回答第 6-7 题。

6. Why was the woman so sorry?

A. She lost the address.
B. She couldn't come.
C. She was not on time.

7. What can we know from the conversation?

A. The woman was lost at first.
B. The man was very careless.
C. The woman was given the wrong address.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8-10 题。

8. What is Betty going to do that afternoon?

A. Go to the library to borrow a few books.
B. Go swimming.
C. Study in the library.

9. What subject is Betty good at?

A. English. B. Maths. C. History.

10. What is Betty going to do after she comes back from swimming?

A. Help Bill with his maths.
B. Meet him at Bill's home.