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素质教育 **新学案**

高 **考** **总** **复** **习**

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北京全品教育研究所 组编

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SB I Unit 1 The Summer holidays

考点透视

(一) 知识平台

单词和短语

introduce; opinion; vacation; employ; harvest; regards;
holidays; practice; in one's opinion; get a general idea; the
summer vacation; from dawn until dark; go on doing sth.;
as a result; too much/much too; give one's regards to sb.;
by the way (prefer... to...); the great at

主要句型

1. So + V. + S.
2. have + O. + O.C.
3. It be one's turn (to do sth.).

交际用语

1. Hello/Hi.
2. Nice to meet you. Nice meeting you.
3. I must be off now/I must be leaving now.
4. Give one's regards/best wishes/love to...
5. ...sends/send one's wishes.

重点语法

复习学过的各种时态的特殊疑问句

(二) 考点例释

1. So 用于肯定句中倒装, 表示后者与前者提到的内容相同; Neither/nor 用于否定句中。例如:

1. I went to the cinema yesterday evening. So did he.
2. I don't know his name. Neither do I know where he lives.

2. 短语 go on doing sth. = go on with sth. 表示继续做原来没有做完的事情; 而 go on to do sth. 表示接着做另外一件事情。例如:

I asked him a question, but he went on reading a magazine.

After we learned the words, we went on to learn the text in this unit. have sb. do sth. 要求/让某人做某事; have sb. doing sth. 让/使某人不停地做某事情; have sth. done 让某事由别人来做。例如:

Who did you have paint the door black?

He's busy. I have him waiting for you at the school gate. There is something wrong with my computer. I have it repaired at once.

实例

引路

(一) 高考巡礼

【例 1】(2002 年上海高考题)

- You forgot your purse when you went out.
— Good heavens, _____.
A. so did I B. So I did
C. I did so D. I so did

【解析】So I did 表示“我的确如此”, 而 so did I 则表示“我也是如此”, 显然与题意也不符。

【答案】B

【误点警示】so do I 用于倒装句表示前句的情况适合于后句; so I do 用于说话人对前句表示赞同或证实。又如:

- David has made great progress recently.
— So he has, and so have you. (1997 年上海高考题)

【例 2】(2003 年高考题)

- Allen had to call a taxi because the box was _____ to carry all the way home.
A. much too heavy B. too much heavy
C. heavy too much D. too heavy much

【解析】much too 在句中作状语, 修饰形容词或副词, 而 too much 在句中作状语时只能修饰行为动词。

【答案】A

【误点警示】修饰不可数名词和行为动词时需用 too much, too much 也可用作表语、主语和宾语; much too 在句中只能作状语, 修饰形容词和副词。又如:

- He told me that he liked the film he saw yesterday too much.
In my opinion, the work was too much for us.
Too much has been said about this plan.
The students have too much homework to do every day.
It is much too cold outside. You should put on more clothes.

(二) 命题展望

1. 动词 introduce, 可以结合时态和语态进行命题。例如:

- I don't think we have met somewhere before.
— Yes, once at the evening party, but we



- A. weren't introduced B. didn't introduce
C. haven't introduced D. are not introduced

【答案】A

2. 动词 prefer, 高考试题中已考过 prefer to do sth. rather than do sth., 另外需注意短语 prefer sth. to sth. 和 prefer doing sth. to doing sth. 例如:

The visiting professor _____ giving lectures to students _____ invited to meetings at times.

- A. preferred; to being
B. preferred; rather than
C. preferred; other than being
D. preferred to; to being

【答案】A

自我

评价

I. 用所给单词或词组的适当形式填空

introduce employ leave pump ask about
clean write take care of

- Yesterday I went to the station _____ the trains.
- Who did the teacher have _____ an article for the wall newspaper?
- They say that another new product _____ to the public soon.

4. This is the way he thought of _____ the vegetable garden.

5. He _____ as a part-time teacher in this middle school for ten years.

6. My father had me _____ the house the whole afternoon yesterday.

7. We water the garden by _____ from the well.

8. My mother is waiting for me. I must be _____ now.

II. 完成下列各句

1. We finished our meal at about half past six and then went on _____ (唱英语歌曲) round the open fire.

2. Tom broke his leg and _____ (因此), he had to be away from school for two weeks.

3. If you don't go to the cinema, _____ (我也不去).

4. Goodbye! And give my _____ (问候) to your parents.

5. He preferred _____ (住在乡村) rather than _____ (呆在城里).

6. _____ (在很多人看来), Li Ming is an excellent student.

7. He plans to go to France _____ (度假).

8. Look at the dark clouds. It _____ (将要下大雨).

单元检测题

I. 单项填空

1. The teacher has a rather poor _____ of your written work in English. You should pay attention to it.

- A. idea B. advice
C. thought D. opinion

2. The last bus has gone by. _____, we had to go home on foot.

- A. In other words B. As a result
C. Now and then D. In a short while

3. —Please remember me to your parents.

—_____

- A. Yes, I remember
B. No, thank you all the same
C. Sure, I will
D. That's all right

4. —By the way, Jane sends her best wishes to you.

—_____

- A. It's great B. Thank you
C. I'm glad D. That's nice of her

5. —When _____ me your opinion on my composition?

—When I _____ it through.

- A. did you give, had read
B. will you give, have read
C. have you given, had read
D. will you give, will have read

6. —Do you know the boy standing there?

—He seems to _____ me at John's last week. But I am not sure.

- A. introduce to
B. introducing to
C. be introduced to

D. have been introduced to
7. She asked for a month's _____ to look after her sick mother.

- A. holidays B. vacation
C. leave D. rest

8. Is this the bike you wish _____?

- A. to have it repaired
B. to have repaired
C. to have repaired it
D. to have repaired

9. These shoes cost _____. What's more, they are _____ small for me.

- A. much too, too much
B. very much, very
C. too much, much too
D. very much, much

10. Don't give up hope. _____, and you are sure to make it.

- A. Go on to try B. Go to try
C. Go on trying D. Goes on

11. He didn't go into detail on the subject. He spoke _____.

- A. in general B. in particularly
C. in common D. in short

12. —Mike and Sam? I didn't know they knew each other.

—_____, but they seem to be old friends.

- A. So did I B. So I didn't
C. Neither did I D. I didn't neither

13. It is important to learn to _____ a word according to the situation in language studies.

- A. find B. employ
C. choose D. have

14. She traveled over _____ and sea.

- A. earth B. land
C. ground D. soil

15. I don't think Peter is too young to take care of the pet dog _____.

- A. correctly B. wrongly
C. properly D. actively

II. 完形填空

We sat in the boat waiting for Ofaid. He was swimming under the water. There were many beautiful shells at the 16. If he could find and bring them up, he 17 a lot of money. My uncle was with us. Suddenly I saw Ofaid 18 his arms. I could see a large dark fish 19 under the water.

"A tiger shark (虎斑蛟)!" cried my uncle.

The fish came near. Now we could see him better. He 20 a yellowbrown colour and as big as our boat. 21 could we do to help Ofaid? He had been under water for more than a minute. My uncle could 22 it no longer. He took his knife and jumped 23 the water. Down he went after the mane-ating fish. The shark was heading 24 for Ofaid. Then, suddenly, the fish returned. My uncle's strong arm had sent the knife 25 into the side of the great fish. The water turned red as blood 26 from the shark.

Now Ofaid had time 27 the top. At last he was safe in the boat.

Now the fish was 28. It turned to 29 the man that had hurt him. As he swam for my uncle, he opened his great mouth. 30 the knife went forward. This time it cut deep into the shark's nose.

For a minute the shark lay 31. Now Uncle Harry could get to the 32. Ofaid quickly pulled him into the boat.

It wasn't long 33 the shark came to life. He hit the boat with 34 a hard blow that the sides were 35 pushed in. We rowed as hard as possible and finally we were safe on the seashore.

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 16. A. floor | B. bottom |
| C. end | D. ground |
| 17. A. would bring | B. should give |
| C. might have | D. would make |
| 18. A. take | B. to move |
| C. shaken | D. wave |
| 19. A. turning | B. lying |
| C. moving | D. stealing |
| 20. A. looked like | B. was of |
| C. was showed | D. was seen |
| 21. A. That | B. Where |
| C. However | D. What |
| 22. A. stand | B. knee |
| C. lie | D. look |
| 23. A. down | B. into |
| C. over | D. under |
| 24. A. after | B. straight |
| C. along | D. off |
| 25. A. deep | B. slowly |
| C. throughout | D. from |
| 26. A. was taken | B. was trickled |
| C. was out of | D. ran |
| 27. A. to arrive | B. to get |



- C. to reach
28. A. dead
C. angry
29. A. catch
C. come up
30. A. Until
C. When
31. A. up
C. still
32. A. top
C. shells
33. A. that
C. after
34. A. so
C. very
35. A. almost
C. most
- D. get to
B. hungry
D. tired
B. bite
D. come at
B. Unless
D. Again
B. dead
D. down
B. bottom
D. seashore
B. as soon as
D. before
B. such
D. great
B. nearly
D. certainly

III. 阅读理解

A

A woman who was a student at the Central Conservatory of Music killed herself in Beijing, for a moneychanging deal getting into trouble.

The 33-year old graduate student in folk music was found dead in her bedroom on January 14 during winter vacation.

She had written to a friend that she wanted to die because she found her life "makes no sense".

She probably joined in a money deal and could not return a large amount of money that she had promised to change into hard currency (硬通货), sources said.

They said she had been asked to exchange 30,000 yuan into US dollars for actors going to perform in East Europe last year.

She seemed to have been cheated in the money deal. She was supposed to pay back the whole sum but was able to return only 10,000 yuan.

A school official said some students had joined in changing money though they knew it is against the law.

36. The best headline for the above news story is

- A. A Woman Was Cheated
B. Deal fails. Student Dies
C. Student Found Dead
D. A lesson For us All

37. The woman killed herself most possibly because

- A. she failed to change the money into foreign currency

- B. she was cheated
C. she felt her life tiresome
D. she couldn't return that good sum of money

38. According to the story, what does the word "sources" mean? _____

- A. The men who gave the news
B. The officials in the conservatory
C. The woman herself
D. The sources of a river

39. According to the story, which of the following is true?

- A. The woman managed to change only two thirds of the money into hard currency
B. She spent 20,000 yuan
C. She failed in the moneychanging deal
D. She got back only 10,000 yuan from the cheat
40. Decide which is the correct order of what happened in the story. _____

- a The woman received 30,000 yuan from actors
b She found she was cheated and couldn't get back the money
c She wrote a letter to a friend
d She felt her life uninteresting
e She was found dead
f Some actors were going to play abroad
g She handed the money to a person who promised to give back in hard currency

- A. f a g c d b e
B. a f b d g e c
C. e c a g b d f
D. f a g b d c e

B

The prisoner had waited many months for help. But none had come. Now he felt he would do something to gain his freedom, to be free again to go about the world as he wished. But he could think of no way to run away.

He spent many hours thinking of his life before he was captured, regretting the mistakes he had made and dreaming of the joys he had known. And over and over he said to himself that he was being punished for no reason. He was guilty of no crime, but he had not been given a chance to explain the events which made him guilty.

Then one night the guard who sat outside the prisoner's door fell asleep. When he noticed this, the prisoner was struck by a feeling of hope. Perhaps he could steal the keys while the guard was sleeping.

Silently the prisoner moved toward the guard. Very gently he lifted the ring of keys from the guard's belt.

Then the key turned and the door was opened. Within two minutes he had crossed the yard and climbed over the wall. Then he ran across the field, free at last, a smile of joy beginning to spread across his face.

41. The prisoner had a wish _____.

- A. to be excused
- B. to go away freely with his family
- C. to be a free man in the prison
- D. to be helped out of the prison

42. He was sorry for _____.

- A. what he had done against the government
- B. the mistakes he had made
- C. his friends failing to help him
- D. the crime he had done

43. He thought he _____.

- A. was not a killer
- B. was being treated well
- C. had done nothing wrong
- D. would be guilty

44. In the third paragraph, "the prisoner was struck by a feeling of hope" means that _____.

- A. he felt hopeless
- B. he was unable to move
- C. he kept on hoping
- D. he was very excited

45. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A. The prisoner was hopeful when he was ready to steal the key.
- B. The prisoner approached to the guard slowly
- C. The prisoner was noticed by the guard who was passing by.

D. The prisoner was not free until he got out of the wall

IV. 短文改错

Today the best works are still given to men.

1. _____

Even when woman do the same work, they are often

2. _____

paid less than men. Women want these things changing.

3. _____

The women's liberation movement was being started

4. _____

by women who didn't want to stand behind succeed

5. _____

men. They wanted to stand beside men, with

6. _____

a same chance for success. The movement is quite new.

7. _____

And many American women do not agree with it's purpose.

8. _____

But it has already caused several chance in women's lives

9. _____

and in men's lives, either.

10. _____

V. 书面表达

请写一篇欢送会上的致词。

内容:你们的美籍老师布朗小姐明天将离开你校回国。她教了你们两年英语口语,对学生既和蔼又严格,课讲得生动有趣,受到同学们的赞扬,在她回国前夕,学生举行欢送会,请你代表全体同学发言,对布朗小姐表示感谢并祝她旅途愉快。

词数: 100 左右



SB I Unit 2 In the lab



(一) 知识平台

单词和短语

allow; instruction; tidy; electricity; cupboard; experiment; lively; mix; vinegar; mixture; taste; dip; enough; request; first of all; follow one's instructions; turn off; by the side of; at the end of; fill...with... (be filled with...); instead of; make a face

主要句型

1. Once you are here, listen to your teacher.
2. Don't touch anything unless your teacher tells you to.
3. Make sure the electricity is turned off and the windows are shut.
4. You must do everything as I do.

交际用语

1. Listen carefully, please.
2. Don't come in here without a teacher.

重点语法

祈使句的直接引语和间接引语用法。

(二) 考点例释

1. Are we allowed to use the basin by the side of the cupboard?

allow *vt.* 允许, 答应。后接动词不定式作补足语或接动名词作宾语, allow sb. to do sth. allow doing sth. 同义词 permit 和反义词 forbid 用法也一样。例如:

We won't allow talking loudly in the classroom.

We are not allowed to talk loudly in the classroom.

We won't permit the children to go out alone at night.

The children are forbidden to go out alone at night.

permit 的名词为 permission, with/without one's permission 经过/未经某人的允许。例如:

We can't go into the chemistry lab without our teacher's permission.

2. Before you leave the lab, make sure the electricity is turned off and the windows are shut.

make sure 确保, 弄清楚

- (1) make sure of (doing) sth.

Make sure of the time when the meeting will be held in our school.

Make sure of locking the room before you leave the room.

- (2) make sure + that-clause

Make sure that you arrive at the station on time.

Make sure that you do the experiment as I do.

3. The mixture tasted terrible.

taste *v.* 主要有以下用法:

- (1) 用作及物动词, 例如:

If you have a bad cold, you can taste nothing.

Taste the soup to see if I have put enough salt in it.

- (2) 用作系动词, 例如:

These apples taste good and sell well in the market.

Good medicine taste bitter to the mouth.

类似的系动词还有: look, sound, smell, feel, etc.

例如:

This answer sounds right, doesn't it?

The table feels smooth.

These flowers smell good.

4. I am sorry, none of you watched carefully enough.

none 不定代词有以下注意点:

- (1) 修饰可数名词时, 谓语动词用单数或复数; 修饰不可数名词时, 谓语动词用单数。例如:

None of the students in our class have/has been to the Great Wall.

None of the work has been finished.

- (2) none 可以指人或物, 后面可接介词 of; no one 只能指人, 后面不可接介词 of 例如:

None of us knew about the plan because it was kept secret.

No one knew about the plan because it was kept secret.

I am interested in none of the books.

- (3) 对 how many/how much 否定回答一律用 none; 对 who 否定回答一律用 no one; 对 what 否定回答一律用 nothing。例如:

①— How many students are in the classroom now? — None.

②— Who is in the classroom now? — No one

实例

引路

20. What is on your desk? —Nothing.

(一) 高考巡礼

【例1】(上海高考题)

We don't care if a hunting dog smells _____, but we really don't want him to smell _____.

- A. well, well B. bad, bad
C. well, badly D. badly, bad

【解析】本题考查“我们不在乎猎狗嗅觉怎么样，但我们确实不想让他闻起来呢”。两个句中的 smells 是不及物动词，而前半句中的 smell 是系动词。

【答案】D

【误点警示】前半句中 badly 为副词，修饰行为动词 smells；后半句中 bad 为形容词，用作系动词 smell 的表语。又如：

This dish smells very good, doesn't it?

【例2】(NMET2000) _____ to take this adventure course will certainly learn a lot of useful skills.

- A. Brave enough students
B. Enough brave students
C. Students brave enough
D. Students enough brave

【解析】此题考查形容词和副词在句中的位置。enough 修饰 brave，应放在 brave 前，排除 brave enough to take this adventure course 项。英语，形容词在 students 后，相当于定语从句 who are brave enough to take this adventure course。

【答案】C

【误点警示】enough 可作副词修饰形容词和副词时，应放在被修饰的形容词和副词后。又如：

Can you speak in a loud enough voice to make yourself heard?

(二) 命题展望

1. taste 作为连系动词高考已考过其谓动词形式，还可以在非谓语中进行考查。例如：

good, the food _____ was soon sold out.

- A. Tasted B. Being tasted
C. Tasting D. Having tasted

【答案】D

2. 非引导方式状语从句。例如：

The teacher told the students to watch carefully _____ he did, but _____ of them did so.

- A. that, no one B. as, none
C. as, not one D. which, not all

【答案】B

自我

评价

1. 用所给动词或动词短语的适当形式填空。

allow chase follow turn off taste fill invite

finish

- Because of the accident, the road _____ to traffic.
- He tasted the apples and said, "Oh, it _____ good."
- You _____ (not) to smoke in the office.
- I followed my mother's instructions and _____ the glass with medicine.
- The light in the office is still on.
(Oh, I forgot _____ it _____).
- Unless _____, I will not go to the party tomorrow.
- What way can you think of _____ this task in such a short time?
- The _____ is what he said at the meeting.

II. 完成下列各句

- Make sure _____ (关闭) when you leave the room last.
- _____ (一旦你理解了)这个规则, it will be easy for you to obey it.
- _____ (在这节课结束的时候), the teacher gave us a quiz.
- In class he often _____ (做鬼脸) to make other students laugh.
- He wanted me to do things _____ (像他那样).
- This professor has a strange way _____ (使他的课生动有趣).
- You should try your best to make progress, and _____ (首先) you should believe in yourself.
- The teacher told us _____ (听他的建议).



单元检测题

I. 单项填空

1. —Which of those pictures do you like best?
— _____. They are both expensive and of little use.
A. Neither B. All
C. Both D. None
2. Tell Smith not to leave the house unless he _____
that the lights _____.
A. will make sure, will be turned off
B. will make sure, will turn off
C. makes sure, are turned off
D. make sure, will be turned off
3. Don't touch anything in the chemistry lab unless
you are _____.
A. told B. telling
C. told to D. being told to
4. The manager has _____ to improve our working
conditions in the factory.
A. allowed B. agreed
C. accepted D. forbidden
5. I would like to buy a house, modern, comfortable
and _____ with a garden.
A. after all B. at all
C. in all D. above all
6. It is a rule that food which tastes _____ always
sells _____.
A. good, well B. well, good
C. well, well D. good, good
7. _____ he knew the secret, he would be sure to
tell his friend John.
A. When B. Because
C. Once D. At once
8. He put the dictionary on the desk _____ the bag.
A. instead of B. instead in
C. instead D. instead of in
9. —What have you _____ hydrogen, Mary?
— Balloons.
A. have filled with B. had filled of
C. had filled with D. to have filled
10. A computer can only do _____ you have
instructed it to do.
A. how B. what
C. after D. until

11. It needs time to go into the matter. Just take _____
_____ of yourself and don't worry.

- A. time B. care
C. attention D. notice

12. A special microphone make her _____ like that
of a little girl.

- A. voice sound B. sound voice
C. voice to sound D. sound to voice

13. The classroom is _____ with the students
singing and dancing.

- A. lived B. living
C. lively D. life

14. A teacher must see to it that every one of his
students develops _____.

- A. extremely B. fairly
C. hurriedly D. properly

15—What a pity! I've not got a ticket for the football
match tonight.

—Don't worry. It will be broadcast _____.

- A. live B. lively
C. alive D. living

II. 完形填空

I had offered to watch my 3-year-old daughter, so that
my wife could go out with a friend. I was getting some work
done in my study while she 16 to be having a good
time in the other room. No problem, I figured. But then it
got a little too 17 and I shouted, "What are you do-
ing?" No response. I 18 my question and heard her
say, "Oh, nothing." "Nothing?"

I got up from my desk and ran out 19 the living
room, where I saw her running across the hall. I followed
and watched her as her little behind made a quick 20
into the bathroom. I had her 21! I told her to turn a-
round. She 22. I pulled out my big Daddy voice,
"Young lady, I said turned around!"

23, she turned toward me. In her hand was what
was left of my wife's new lipstick. And every square inch
of her face was 24 with bright red! As she looked
up at me with fearful eyes, I heard 25 voice that had
been shouted to me as a child. "How could you... You
should know... How many times have you been 26 ...
What a bad thing to do..." It was just a matter of my

picking out which old 27 I was going to use on her so that she would know what a bad girl she had been. But 28 I could let loose, I looked 29 at the sweater on her. In big 30 it said, "I'M A PERFECT LITTLE ANGEL!" I looked back up into her tearful eyes and, 31 seeing a bad girl who didn't listen, I saw a little angel full of 32 that I had come dangerously close to 33. "Sweetheart, let's take a picture so Mommy can see how 34 you look." I took the picture and thanked God that I didn't 35 the chance to prove what a perfect little angel he had given me.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 16. A. happened | B. liked |
| C. appeared | D. pretended |
| 17. A. long | B. quiet |
| C. calm | D. strange |
| 18. A. asked | B. answered |
| C. raised | D. repeated |
| 19. A. into | B. of |
| C. from | D. for |
| 20. A. way | B. turn |
| C. change | D. progress |
| 21. A. followed | B. scolded |
| C. cornered | D. fooled |
| 22. A. laughed | B. listened |
| C. agreed | D. refused |
| 23. A. Slowly | B. Eagerly |
| C. Angriely | D. Unfortunately |
| 24. A. filled | B. marked |
| C. printed | D. covered |
| 25. A. every | B. such |
| C. any | D. one |
| 26. A. told | B. beaten |
| C. frightened | D. forbidden |
| 27. A. reports | B. notice |
| C. advice | D. words |
| 28. A. as | B. when |
| C. since | D. before |
| 29. A. up | B. on |
| C. in | D. on |
| 30. A. signs | B. letters |
| C. messages | D. figures |
| 31. A. because of | B. instead of |
| C. in spite of | D. as a result of |
| 32. A. value | B. sadness |
| C. pities | D. tricks |
| 33. A. preventing | B. getting rid of |
| C. destroying | D. doing wrong on |
| 34. A. dirty | B. ugly |
| C. special | D. silly |
| 35. A. have | B. get |

C. take

D. miss

III. 阅读理解

A

This is News of the Hour, Ed Wilson reporting. The President and first lady will visit Africa on a goodwill in May. They plan to visit eight African countries.

Reports from China say the Chinese want closer ties between China and the US and Western Europe. A group of top Chinese scientists start it ten-nation tour next month.

Here in Miami, the mayor is still meeting with the leaders of the Teachers' Union to try to find a way to end the strike. City schools are still closed after two weeks.

In news about health, scientists in California report findings of relationship between the drinking of coffee and the increase of heart disease among women. According to the report in the American Medical Journal, the five-year study shows this: women who drink more than two cups of coffee a day have a greater chance of having heart disease than women who do not.

In sports, the Chargers lost again last night. The BBs beat them 1 to zero. The Wingers had better results. They beat the Rifles 7 to 3. It was their first win in their last five matches.

That's News of the Hour. And now back to more easy listening with Jan Singer.

36. Who gave News on the Hour?

- A. The mayor in Miami
- B. Scientists in California
- C. Ed Wilson
- D. Jan Singer

37. To improve the ties between China and the US and Western Europe, China _____.

A. will send a group of Chinese scientists to pay a visit to the US and Western Europe

- B. will send some scientists to visit the US only
- C. has expressed its strong wishes
- D. has given many reports to improve the ties

38. From the news in Miami, we know that _____.

- A. a peaceful way will soon be found
- B. the teacher's strike will last long
- C. students haven't been to school for three weeks
- D. students can't go into the school because the classrooms are locked

39. The news about health tells us that _____.

- A. no heart disease will be found if people don't drink coffee
- B. no one should drink more than two cups of coffee a day
- C. the more coffee people drink, the more chance



they will get to have heart disease

D. women's heart disease has something to do with their drinking coffee

40. From the last news we do not know _____.

- A. the results of the two matches
- B. the number of the teams which played last night
- C. the Wingers had one win and four defeats
- D. how many wins the BBs has had altogether

B

If parents bring up a child with the aim of turning the child a genius, they will cause great damage to him. According to several leading educational psychologists, this is one of the biggest mistakes which some parents make. Generally, the child will understand very well what the parent expects, and will fail. Unrealistic parental expectations can cause great damage to children.

However, if parents are not unrealistic about what they expect their children to do, but are hopeful in a sensible way, the child may succeed in doing very well especially if the parents are very supportive of their child.

Michael Li is very lucky. He is very fond of music, and his parents help him a lot by taking him to concerts and arranging private piano and violin lessons for him. They even drive him 50 kilometres twice a week for violin lessons. Although Michael's father plays the trumpet in a large orchestra. However, he never makes Michael enter music competitions if he is unwilling.

Michael's friend, Winston Chen, however, is not so lucky. Although both his parents are successful musicians, they set too high a standard for Winston. They want their son to be as successful as they are and so they make him enter every piano competition held. They are very unhappy when he does not win. "When I was your age, I used to win every competition I entered," Winston's father tells him. Winston is always afraid that he will disappoint his parents and now he always seems quiet and unhappy.

41. The main idea of the passage is _____.

- A. how parents should make a child a musician
- B. how parents should bring up a child
- C. what differences there are between two kinds of parents

D. what aim of a child can be much easier to reach

42. Winston's parents set so high a standard for him that _____.

- A. he has to do his best to do everything
- B. he has made greater progress in music
- C. he is afraid he may disappoint them

D. he often wants to kill himself some day

43. It is one of parents' worst mistakes if _____.

- A. they want their child to be a musician
- B. they help their child to win music competitions
- C. they don't care for their child's education much
- D. they make their child try to achieve too much

44. According to the author's opinion, _____.

A. it is unimportant to let the children develop in the way they want

B. parents should be supportive of their children

C. all sensible parents can train their children to succeed in everything

D. unrealistic parents should arrange private lessons for their children

IV. 短文改错

A young man from a village called John married a young woman from another village nearly. They lived with the man's big family.

1. _____

The family kept an elephant, which the 2. _____

young woman soon gave a great interest. 3. _____

Every day she fed it using fruit and sugar. 4. _____

Three months later the woman went back to her parent's home, having quarrelling with her

5. _____

husband. Soon the elephant refused eat. It

6. _____

appeared to be ill and brokenheart. One morning

7. _____

after several weeks it disappeared in the house. It

8. _____

went to the woman's home. At seeing her, the

9. _____

elephant waved its trunk and touched her with

10. _____

it. The woman was so moved by the act of the animal that she went back to her husband's home.

V. 书面表达

假定你是班长, 请用英语起草一份口头通知, 内容如下:

(1) 星期日下午2点在人民电影院有一场电影《英雄》, 票价10元。

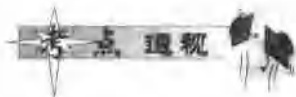
(2) 请想看的同学课后把钱交给你, 你去统一买票。

(3) 如有同学想带朋友去看的, 你也可以代为买票。

要求: 1. 意思表达要连贯, 不要逐字翻译。

2. 词数: 80 左右

SB I Unit 3 American English



(一) 知识平台

单词和短语

pronounce; fall; medicine; spell; however; stay; expression; movie; European; pronunciation; explain; character; practise; for the first time; do fine; take one's exam; ask sb. for sth; more or less; come about; in the same way; a great many; bring in; written English; the spoken language; the English language; right away; know the difference between...and...

主要句型

1. I have some difficulty in pronouncing some of the words in English.
2. Sometimes the language spoken in these places stayed the same while the language in England changed.
3. In the same way Americans use the expression "I guess" (meaning "I think") just as the British did 300 years ago.

交际用语

1. Pardon? Would you please say that again more slowly?
2. I'm sorry I don't quite follow you.

重点语法

陈述句的直接引语和间接引语用法。

(二) 考点例释

1. I have some difficulty in pronouncing some of the words in English.

have difficulty/trouble (in) doing sth. 做某事有困难
在此句型中 difficulty 为不可数名词, 后接动名词, 不可接动词不定式。例如:

Do you have any difficulty in working out this problem?

Unless you work hard, you will have much difficulty in passing the examination.

2. Sometimes the language spoken in these places stayed the same while the language in England changed.

while 除用作从属连词引导时间状语从句外, 还可以用作并列连词, 表示对比或情况相反。例如:

He is reading a magazine while his brother is watching TV.

My father is a teacher while my mother is a doctor.

3. However, most of the time, people from the two countries do not have any difficulty in understanding each other.

however 在此句中为副词, 意为“可是”、“然而”。

例如:

I'd like to go with you; however, I am very busy at the moment.

however 还可用作连词, 引导让步状语从句, 意为“无论如何, 不管怎样”, 可以用 no matter how 来替代。

例如:

However cold it is, he always goes swimming.

He will never succeed in this job, however hard he tries.

实例



(一) 高考巡礼

【例1】(全国高考题)

She thought I was talking about her daughter, _____ in fact, I was talking about my daughter.

- A. whom B. where C. which D. while

【解析】此句是由两个分句组成的并列句, 前后两个分句在意义上表示相反。

【答案】D

【误点警示】while 除引导时间状语从句外, 还可用在并列句中, 在意义上相当于 but。又如:

He is tall while his brother is very short.

【例2】We'll have to finish the job, _____.

- A. long it takes however
B. it takes however long
C. long however it takes
D. however long it takes

【解析】此句中 however 为连词, 引导让步状语从句, 后接形容词 long。

【答案】D

【误点警示】however 除用作副词外, 还可用作连词引导让步从句, 相当于 no matter how, 后接形容词或副词+主谓+谓语句, 不同于 whatever 引导的让步状语从句。如: